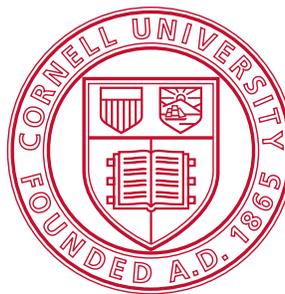


**Memorial Statements of the Cornell University Faculty
1868–2009
All Memorial Statements with Comprehensive Index**



The University Faculty Archive
<http://ecommons.library.cornell.edu/handle/1813/17811>
Published by The Internet-First University Press

**Memorial Statements of the
Cornell University Faculty**

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

J. Robert Cooke, producer

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A. All Statements (1868 thru 2009)

A composite file (30 MB) contains all the volumes and an embedded catalog that uses the Search command to make rapid, full-text searches. These searches can be for any substring of text, e.g., to locate individual memorial statements, text within the statements, the names of the authors of the memorials, birth and death dates.

Bookmarks and hyperlinks are provided. Double-click an entry in either column 1 or 2 to locate that entry within this composite file; double-click within column 3 to retrieve just that individual memorial statement as a separate PDF file (if you have an active Internet connection).

B. All Statements by Decades (1868 thru 2009) – formatted as books to be printed

The memorial statements have been assembled into volumes of a size that can be bound conveniently as books: Vol. 0, Prolog and Index; Vol. 1, 1868-1939; Vol. 2, 1940-1949; Vol. 3, 1950-1959; Vol. 4, 1960-1969; Vol. 5, 1970-1979; Vol. 6, 1980-1989; Vol. 7, 1990-1999; Vol. 8, 2000-2009.

Bookmarks and hyperlinks are provided. Only in the CD version may you double-click an entry within columns 1 or 2 to open that memorial in another file on the CD (all of which are stored within a common folder or directory).

C. All Statements Individually (1868 thru 2009)

With an active Internet connection, use the comprehensive index (page viii, Vol. 0) to open CD-based files for individuals.

Bookmarks and hyperlinks are provided. Double-click an entry in the Index listing to retrieve that individual memorial statement as a separate PDF file (if you have an active Internet connection).

A Brief History of the Cornell University Faculty Memorial Statements

From its founding, the Cornell University Faculty has had a practice of recording a tribute to its members upon their deaths. The first and second such entries in the faculty minutes were for [William C. Cleveland](#), Professor of Civil Engineering (d: January 16, 1873) and [Ezra Cornell](#), Founder of the University and President of the Board of Trustees from its founding in 1863 until his death on December 9, 1874. Since 1938, rather than formulating these tributes as resolutions that were adopted by the Faculty and by the Board of Trustees, these memorials have been published in a booklet that is shared with the families of the deceased faculty member and with the University Faculty. With the 1971-1972 booklet, the name was changed from *Necrology of the Faculty of Cornell University* to *Memorial Statements: Cornell University Faculty*.

The memorial statements are authored by colleagues of the deceased faculty member. The chair of the authoring committee (usually the last-named of the authoring committee) is identified in the Faculty Records (minutes) or in the booklets. In some of the earlier memorial statements, the committee memberships were not listed in the booklets but can be found in the original faculty minutes. Some of the earlier statements are accompanied by statements prepared at the time of the person's retirement.

For many years after the Ithaca Division of the Cornell Medical College was transferred to New York City, the deceased members of the Medical College Faculty were included in the Memorial Statements. Since about 1980 the deceased members of the Cornell University Medical College (now Weill Cornell Medical College) are no longer included.

In 1941, following the transition from resolutions to booklets, Cornelius Betten, the then Dean of the Faculty, assembled all of these earlier memorial resolutions into a volume named *Necrology of the Faculty*, which has been preserved by the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections of the Cornell University Library. In recent years these booklets have been prepared by Jean Morehouse, Judy Bower, Diane Lalonde and Karen Lucas.

That retrospective volume and all the memorial statement booklets since 1938 have been carefully restored as editable text and prepared in a common format for this collection as a project by the Internet-First University Press, led by J. Robert Cooke and Kenneth M. King. The scanning and optical character recognition services were provided by the Cornell University Library.

With permission of the present Dean of the University Faculty, William E. Fry, and the sponsorship of the Cornell Association of Professors Emeriti, all the memorial statements have been assembled and made readily accessible online. Proofreaders included: Barry B. Adams, Royal D. Colle, Gould P. Colman, P.C. Tobias de Boer, Ronald B. Furry, Donald F. Holcomb, Malden C. Nesheim, Porus D. Olpadwala and Milo E. Richmond.

This compilation includes all of the 1,463 memorial statements available and occupies about 3,500 pages.

J. Robert Cooke

Prologue

Cornell's University Faculty: Past as Prologue?

Cornell University Faculty resolutions recognizing a member's death began January 16, 1873, with "Whereas" being the prelude to citing the sterling qualities of the late Professor of Civil Engineering William C. Cleveland, among which were a "pure and amiable character." The resolution also names a faculty member who will join Mrs. Cleveland in accompanying the deceased to the cemetery. Resolution writing soon became routine, however, and several decades later drafting committees were preparing short biographical sketches, usually giving commendable personal qualities more attention than professional accomplishments, and directing a copy of the resolution to the subject's family.

Three categories of merit were noted when scholarly Professor of American Constitutional History Moses Coit Tyler died in 1899: academic knowledge ("wise conservatism with openness of mind"), social circle ("courtly of presence"), and daily life ("tender and loyal friend"). During the eighteen nineties when faculty families enjoyed lifetime use of forty-two homes located between Cascadilla and Fall Creeks, frequent contacts due to living in close physical proximity informed drafting committee members about their subjects' many facets. But that social cohesion gradually decreased after a trolley line constructed in 1898 opened the area north of Fall Creek to additional faculty families. With downtown Ithaca readily accessible by trolley, faculty social activity became intertwined with that of Ithaca families, notably at the Town and Gown Club. Located at the intersection of Cascadilla Creek and Stewart Avenue, it offered meals, reading material, and a game room to members until the "Great Depression" closed this facility.

"Manliness," frequently cited and considered highly commendable in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century memorial statements, reflects the status of campus women as supportive rather than primary actors in many campus activities. Their progress to academic positions approximating those of men, although aided by obtaining the right to vote in 1920, remained fitful. When the University's first female faculty member, Martha Van Rensselaer, died in 1932, the memorial resolution addressed its subject as "Miss" and "Director" (of the College of Home Economics) but never "Professor," as if President Schurman's refusal to endorse her 1905 appointment -- until Cornell's all male Board of Trustees approved admitting women -- still carried weight. In like manner the eminent author of *The Handbook of Nature Study*, Anna Botsford Comstock, is addressed solely as "Mrs." in a 1930 resolution that does not mention her belated appointment to a professorship only a year before retiring in

1922. However, appointments creating a department's first female professor have been commonly noted since the nineteen fifties, as was the case when Professor of Physics Barbara Cooper died in 1999. Eleanor Gibson's being the sole female faculty member in the College of Arts and Sciences in 1965 is attributed to ending a nepotism rule, James Gibson having also been a Professor of Psychology.

While most memorial statements cite classroom and research performance, faculty membership has not been a requirement. State college deans and directors have been members ex-officio, as have senior university librarians, military officers heading ROTC programs, medical doctors in the Cornell clinic, and prominent central university administrators. Faculty membership was not required, for example, when long-time University Registrar David Hoy ("Give My Regards to Davy") died in 1930, when long time University Secretary Woodford Patterson died in 1948, when Dean of Men Frank Baldwin died in 1979, and when Jack Lewis, beloved Director of CURW for nearly twenty years, died in 2002; all were commemorated with a resolution. Since Cornell University has extended far beyond the Ithaca campus for more than a century, teaching and research at the Medical College in New York City and Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station have been cited in numerous memorial statements; effective teaching in unconventional settings in every part of New York State also recognizes the educational outcome of extension-oriented faculty appointments in the state supported colleges.

The memorial statements range from a single paragraph, revealing next to nothing about its subject, to ten pages that recognize the many talents of Morris Bishop, the University historian who made meeting others a privilege for those so fortunate; and James Perkins, the University President whose significant contribution to Cornell's racial diversity, was recognized for a job called "demanding." Birth dates appear except in early statements that treat their subject's faculty appointment as a "call to Cornell," as if life began upon receiving a call that a graduate school mentor often initiated -- calls in the sciences and psychology having often followed additional studies in Germany.

While most professional activity reported in these memorial statements is entirely Cornell-related, lengthy Medical College memorials often cite accomplishments that combine a private practice with appointments at various medical organizations, among them Cornell; and College of Engineering memorial statements commonly include extensive industrial consulting activity among the subject's noteworthy accomplishments. Faculty members contributed to the expansion of America's economic and cultural interests in distant lands as well; CALS plant breeders and economists did noteworthy work in China during the nineteen thirties, and during the nineteen fifties thirty-five faculty members from various departments served in the Philippines.

Nineteenth-century statements rarely mention faculty ranking and dates of promotion, but these matters acquired greater significance among twentieth-century faculty members when the subject's service in various ranks was usually recorded. For rapid movement from initial appointment to full professor the two-year passage of William I. Myers, longtime CALS dean, may be unique; and George L. Coleman's single step from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Music Emeritus is also remarkable; while Medical College Professor William R. Williams thirty-three-year advance from lecturer may represent the other extreme.

Frequently mentioned personal interests include the welfare of Cornell's athletic organizations, bird watching, fishing, playing musical instruments, golf (especially in recent statements), religious organizations, and genealogical research. Authors aware of their subject's interest in family accomplishments may mention preceding generations ("illustrious family," "good English stock") and what adult children are doing. Lacking evidence of such interests following the death of Professor Halddor Hermannson in 1958, the author wrote: "Learning was his only bride, his business and his joy."

Heart attacks lead the count where cause of death is indicated, and the nine listed as dying from automobile accidents puts the machine atop other natural causes that usually pass without mention, such as suicide, cited only once, and alcohol not at all or only indirectly for those who understood an otherwise cryptic reference. Apparently Alzheimer's disease also carried a stigma; that affliction first appears in a 1992 resolution. Holding death at bay, however, is mentioned in two 1968 resolutions, once by living with gallstones "for about thirty years," and again through "heroism of Cyrano—proportions."

Memorial resolution authors, who number one to five, are named in the resolutions in the faculty minutes. Sometimes the Office of the Dean of the Faculty is credited with authorship. Consistent with the century-long trend toward academic specialization, recent resolutions are usually written by the subject's disciplinary colleagues, for a limited rather than general audience, although perhaps inadvertently by using technical language appropriate for a research paper and by referring to the subject with a familiar nickname. Omitting matters interesting to the university at large, Stuart Brown's service as Dean of Arts and Sciences and Vice President of Cornell, for example, and Marvin Glock's successful lawsuit to end mandatory retirement at sixty-five, reflect the author's own interests and concerns, such as noting the subject's ability to attract graduate students and outside funding, which in recent resolutions reflect current measures of academic success. The latter resolutions often end like a newspaper obituary by suggesting a monetary expression of remorse.

Where unusual characteristics receive attention, those considered desirable include the mind of George Lincoln Burr (“keen as a Damascus blade”), “a great character,” said of George Hamilton; “a lovable cuss and an unforgettable one,” described Cornell’s only Professor of Physical Education, Charles Young. George Suci’s encompassing compliment was “a mensch.” And Edward Misner’s pleasure from being “with a herd of good dairy cows” was apt. Where noted, undesirable qualities have been stated obliquely. “Best known as an orator at alumni functions” and “while not a prolific writer” cite the absence of publications; “no stranger to the Tompkins County Airport” refers to reputation-building through book tours and lectures (a quality cited elsewhere in the positive, “never assertive of self”); and “not easy” describes relations between a highly competent but strong-minded professor and fellow department members. Other strong-minded faculty members were said to be “unswayed by the pressure of vulgar opinion” and “impatient with the customary veneer of human civilization.” Like other university faculties, Cornell’s has experienced continuing tension between members trying to filter challenges to the existing order through Robert’s Rules and those who treat unfettered freedom of inquiry and expression as professional privilege. “Difficult though such individuals may be” one resolution states, on balance “the University would be a poorer place without their presence”; but references to thriving “on controversial issues” and to “wild ideas” are more pointed. As to the chief administrator’s position on such matters, the memorial resolution for long-serving Cornell President Jacob Gould Schurman asserts “in few American universities has the academic atmosphere been as free from strife and bitterness.” However, President Edmund Ezra Day apparently reacted to excessive academic complacency during the nineteen forties; his memorial resolution says, “He liked to shock, unsettle, disturb.”

If past is indeed prologue, as words engraved in stone on the National Archives building in Washington, D.C., suggest, these memorial statements demonstrate that Cornell University’s faculty will not fall prey to single-mindedness.

Gould Colman (University Archivist long out to pasture)

University Archivist, 1971–1995

Memorial Statements 1868 thru 2009

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—A—

Abel, Lynne Snyder
Abrahams, Noble Wayne
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Adams, George Plimpton, Jr.
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Harrington, Helen
Harris, George William
Harris, Gilbert Dennison
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Harris, Richard L.
Hart, Edward W.
Hart, James Morgan

Hart, Van Breed
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Heinicke, Arthur J.
Heinzelman, Frederick E.
Henderson, Charles Roy
Hening, James Courtenay
Henn, Harry George
Henry, Mary Frances
Herman, Francine April
Hermannsson, Halldor
Herrick, Glenn Washington
Herrington, Barbour Lawson (B.L.)
Hertel, John Parker
Hervey, George Edward Romaine
Hess, Howard Drysdale
Hester, E. Elizabeth
Heuer, George Julius
Heuser, Gustave F.
Hewett, Waterman Thomas
Hewitt, Oliver H.
Hewitt, William Leonard
Hildebrand, George H.

1868 thru 2009 (continued)

Hill, Forrest F.
Hillhouse, A. Miller
Hinman, Robert Byron
Hitchcock, Harry Alton
Hoard, James Lynn
Hochstein, Elliot
Hocker, Alfred Franklin
Hockett, Charles Francis
Hodgden, Lee F.
Hodges, Wayne L.
Hodgson, Joseph Frederick
Hoefler, Albert
Hoefler, Helen Paine
Hoff, Paul Raymond
Hoffman, Melvin B.
Holland, Robert Francis
Hollister, Solomon Cady
Holmberg, Allan Richard
Holmes, Robert St. Clair
Hood, Joseph Douglas
Hook, Warren Howard
Hopkins, Grant Sherman
Hopper, Herbert Andrew
Horowitz, Herbert I.
Horsfall, Frank L., Jr.
Hoskins, Edwin Ray
Hosmer, Ralph Sheldon
Haupt, T. Richard
Howe, Frank Bonar
Howe, George Henry
Howe, Harley Earl
Howell, Eric Vail
Hoy, David Fletcher
Hucker, George James
Huckett, Hugh Cecil
Huffcut, Ernest Wilson
Hull, Charles Henry
Hulse, M. Lovell
Humphrey, Margaret Louise
Hunn, Chester Jermain

Hunt, Robert Walter
Hurd, Louis Merwin
Hurwitz, Wallie Abraham
Hutchins, John
Hutchins, Margaret
Hutchinson, John Irwin
Hutt, Frederick Bruce
Hutton, James
Huzar, Elias
—I—
Ingalls, Clyde Edwin
Isenberg, Francis Marion R.
—J—
Jacobs, Stephen W.
Jacoby, Henry Sylvester
Jeck, Howard S.
Jeffrey, Joseph Olmstead
Jennings, Burton Aaron
Jensen, Neal Frederick
Jensen, Vernon
Johannsen, Oskar Augustus
Johndrew, Orvis F., Jr.
Johnson, Herbert H.
Johnson, John Raven
Johnson, Philip Gustaf
Johnson, Thomas Homer
Johnson, Warren T.
Johnston, Frances A.
Jolles, Otto Matthijs
Jones, Barclay Gibbs
Jones, George William
Jones, Horace Leonard
Jones, Robert B.
Jones, Walter Roy
Jordan, Riverda Harding
Jordan, William Kirby
Jorden, Eleanor
Jorissen, Andre Laurent
—K—
Kahin, George McT.

Kahn, Peter
Kaiser, Louis William
Kane, Robert J.
Karapetoff, Vladimir
Karnofsky, David A.
Kaske, Robert Earl
Kaufman, Jacob (Jack)
Kaven, William H.
Kearl, Chase Delmar
Keeton, William T.
Keller, Elizabeth B.
Kelley, Gerald B.
Kellogg, Peter Paul
Kelly, Burnham
Kelly, Matthew A.
Kelly, William C.
Kelsey, Lincoln D.
Kendrick, M. Slade
Kennedy, Foster
Kennedy, May
Kent, George Clarence
Kenworthy, Eldon
Kerr, Abram Tucker
Kerr, Harry A.
Kertesz, Zoltan Irme
Keyes, Edward Loughborough
Khan, Anwar A.
Khanh, Huynh Kim
Kiefer, Jack Carl
Kiersch, George A.
Kim, Myunghwan
Kimball, Dexter Simpson
King, Asa Carlton
Kingsbury, Benjamin Freeman
Kinkeldey, Otto
Kinsella, John Edward
Kira, Alexander
Kirkwood, Gordon M.
Kirsch, A. Thomas
Klippstein, Ruth N.

1868 thru 2009 (continued)

- Klotz, Walter Carl
Knapp, James Stephen
Knapp, Wayne Robert
Knaysi, Georges Abdallah
Knudson, Lewis
Konvitz, Milton R.
Kosikowski, Frank V.
Kramer, Milton Laurie
Krenzin, Ralph E.
Kretzmann, Norman
Kronik, John W.
Krukovsky, Vladimir Nicitich
Krumhansl, James A.
Kruse, Paul J.
Krusius, Johann Peter
Kulp, Claude L.
—L—
L'Esperance, Elise Strang
Lacy, Myron D.
Ladd, Carl Edwin
Ladd, William Sargent
Laistner, Max Ludwig
Lamb, Robert C.
Lambert, William W.
Lampe, Ernest William
Lathwell, Douglas J.
Laube, Herbert David
Laubengayer, Albert Washington
Lauman, George Nieman
Law, James
Lawler, Peggy
Lawrence, James E.
Lawrence, Leonard Alexander
Layer, John William
Leagans, J. Paul
Lechner, Fred G.
Lee, Charles Alexander
Lee, Frank Andrew
Lee, Lee Charlotte
Lee, Myron A.
Leibovitz, Louis
Leiby, Rowland Willis
Lemon, Edgar R.
Lenneberg, Eric H.
Leonard, Ellis Pierson
Leonard, Samuel Leeson
Levin, Harry
Levine, Leon I.
Levine, P. Philip
Levy, Charles S.
Lewis, Bertha (Betty) Ann
Lewis, George Morris
Lewis, Taylor Downer
Lewis, W. Jack
Ley, Allyn Bryson
Liang, Ta
Lichtman, Sol Sidney
Liddell, Howard Scott
Lienk, Siegfried Eric
Lincoln, Paul Martyn
Little, Ethel S.
Liu, Ta-Chung
Livermore, J. Randall
Loberg, Harry John
Long, Franklin Asbury
Longrée, Karla
Loomis, Clifton W.
Loosli, John Kasper (Jack)
Loper, Ruby M.
Love, Harry Houser
Lowe, Carl Clifford
Lucey, Robert Francis
Luckett, James Douglass
Ludford, Geoffrey Stuart Stephen
Ludford, Pamela M.
Lutz, Edward A.
Lyle, Henry Hamilton Moore
Lyon, Thomas Lyttleton
Lyson, Thomas Anthony
—M—
MacDaniels, Laurence Howland
MacDonald, Harry Alexander
MacDonald, John W.
MacDougall, Robert D.
MacIntyre, Duncan
Mack, Guilford L.
Mack, Ronald D.
Mackesey, Thomas William
Mackey, Charles Osborn
MacLeod, Robert Brodie
Macmillan, Allister Miles
Mahoney, James Owen
Mahr, Herbert
Mai, William F.
Malcolm, Norman
Malcolm, William Lindsay
Malott, Dean Waldo
Malti, Michel George
Marble, Dean Richmond
Marcham, Frederick George
Martin, Clarence Augustine
Martin, Russell Dickinson
Marx, Gerald A.
Mason, Clyde Walter
Mason, James Frederick
Massey, Louis Melville
Massey, Louis Melville, Jr.
Matheson, Robert
Matott, Howard W.
Matthysse, John George
Mattick, Leonard Robert
Mauxion, Georges
Maynard, Leonard Amby
Maynes, E. (Edwin) Scott
Mbata, J. Congress Mphetizeli
McCalmon, George Alexander
McCarthy, Philip J.
McCay, Clive Maine
McConnell, John W.
McCormack, Richard R. G.

1868 thru 2009 (continued)

McCoy, William John, Jr.
McCurdy, John Clarence
McDaniel, Boyce Dawkins
McDermott, George Robert
McEntee, Kenneth B.
McFadden, Frances Ewing
McFarland, William N. "Mac"
McGinnis, Robert B.
McGrath, John Francis
McIlroy, Malcolm Strong
McKeegan, Paul L.
McKelvey, Jean T.
McLean, John Milton
McLean, True
McMahon, James
McManus, Howard N., Jr.
McManus, John F.
McMillin, Harvey Scott, Jr.
McMurry, Elsie Frost
McNair, Arthur James
McNeer, Gordon Palmer
Meek, Alexander Millar
Meek, Howard Bagnall
Melchionna, Robert Hastings
Meltzer, Leo
Merrill, Robert P.
Merritt, Ernest George
Meserve, Wilbur Ernest
Mesics, Emil A.
Messing, Gordon Myron
Midjo, Christian Martinius Susseg
Milks, Howard Jay
Miller, Frank Barton, Jr.
Miller, James Gormly
Miller, John I.
Miller, Malcolm E.
Miller, William T.
Millican, G. Cory
Millier, William Frederick, II
Millman, Jason
Mills, Adelbert Philo
Mills, Wilfred Douglas
Mineka, Francis Edward
Minges, Philip Adams
Minns, Lua Alice
Minot, Marion
Misner, Edward Gardner
Mizener, Arthur Moore
Molchen, Kenneth J.
Moler, George Sylvanus
Mommsen, Theodor Ernst
Mondy, Nell I.
Monroe, Benton Sullivan
Monsch, Helen
Montgomery, Royal Ewert
Montillon, Eugene D.
Moore, Clyde B.
Moore, David Paul
Moore, Harold E., Jr.
Moore, Norman Slawson
Moore, Veranus Alva
Mordoff, Richard Allen
Mordoff, William Emerson
Morison, Robert Swain
Morrill, Charles V.
Morris, Edward P.
Morris, Fred Bishop
Morris, James O.
Morris, John Lewis
Morrison, Frank Barron
Morrison, George H.
Morse, Chandler
Morse, Lewis Wilbur
Morse, Roger A.
Mower, Robert Glen
Moyer, James C.
Moynihan, John Robert
Muckle, Leo Augustine
Muenscher, Walter Conrad
Mundinger, Frederick George
Munn, Mancel T.
Murdock, Carleton Chase
Murra, John V.
Murray, Edward M.
Musgrave, Robert Burns
Myers, Clyde Hadley
Myers, Henry Alonzo
Myers, William Irving
—N—
Nangeroni, Louis Lindo
Nash, Abraham (Al)
Natti, John Jacob
Neal, Arthur Leslie
Needham, James George
Neill, James Maffet
Nelson, A. Gordon
Nelson, Helen Young
Nelson, Walter Ludwig
Nettels, Curtis Putnam
Neufeld, Maurice F.
Neumann, Ellen Foot
Nevin, Charles Merrick
Nevin, Therese Wood
Newhall, Allan G.
Newhall, Herbert Frank
Newman, Katherine J.
Nichols, Benjamin
Nichols, Edward Leamington
Nichols, Melvin L.
Nielsen, Thomas Rud
Niles, Walter Lindsay
Nilsson, Arthur Edward
Norris, Leo Chandler
Northrop, Burdette Kibbe
Northup, Clark Sutherland
Norton, Leland Bernard
Novarr, David
Nungezer, Edwin
—O—
O'Leary, Paul M.

1868 thru 2009 (continued)

O'Regan, John Alfred
O'Rourke, Charles Edward
Ocvirk, Fred William
Ogden, Henry Neely
Ogden, Robert Morris
Ogle, Robert Carroll
Ohadike, Don
Olafson, Peter
Olcott, Charles Townsend
Oliver, James Edward
Olney, Roy A.
Olson, Gerald W.
Olum, Paul
Opie, Eugene Lindsay
Opler, Morris Edward
Orndorff, William Ridgely
Orth, Samuel Peter
Osborn, Robert Elim
Oskamp, Joseph
Ostrander, Charles E.
Overman, Ralph Spencer
—P—
Palm, Charles E.
Palmer, Arthur
Palmer, Ephraim Laurence
Palmiter, DeForest H.
Papanicolaou, George Nicholas
Papez, James Wenceslaus
Parker, Kenneth Gardner
Parratt, Lyman G.
Parrott, Percival John
Parson, John Thomas
Parsons, Kermit Carlyle
Pasley, Robert S.
Pastore, John Baptiste
Paterson, Donald R.M.
Patterson, H. Irene
Patterson, Woodford
Pattillo, Nathan Allen
Patton, Robert L.
Peabody, George Eric
Pearce, John Musser
Peard, Isabel Jane
Pearson, Frank A., II
Pearson, Roger C.
Pechuman, LaVerne L.
Pedersen, Bertel Sigfred
Pederson, Carl Severin
Peech, Michael
Pendleton, Claude Marc
Penney, Norman
Perkins, Dexter
Perkins, Harold C.
Perkins, James A.
Perry, John Edwin
Person, Edgar Cooper, Jr.
Personius, Catherine J.
Pertsch, John George, Jr.
Peterson, Arthur H.
Peterson, Lester Carl
Petry, Loren Clifford
Pfund, Marion C.
Phelps, Albert Charles
Philbrick, Shailer S.
Phillips, Elmer Strobel
Phillips, Everett Franklin
Phillips, Mary Geisler
Pierce, Ellis A.
Polisar, Eric
Polson, Robert A.
Pool, Eugene Hillhouse
Pool, Robert Morris
Pope, Paul Russel
Porte, Joel
Porter, Joseph P.
Porter, Richard F.
Post, Kenneth
Powell, Whiton
Pratt, Arthur J.
Prescott, Frederick Clarke
Pridham, Alfred M. S.
Proud, Dorothy M.
Pumpelly, Laurence
Purchase, Mary E.
—R—
Rabinowitz, Deborah
Rabinowitz, Isaac
Rachun, Alexius
Racker, Ephraim
Raffensperger, Edgar Merrow
Rahn, Otto
Raimon, Robert L.
Raleigh, George J.
Ramin, Richard M.
Randolph, Frank Harrison
Randolph, Lowell Fitz
Raney, Edward C.
Ranum, Arthur
Rasmussen, Marius Peter
Rathmell, John Macklin
Rawlins, William Arthur
Raymond, Clinton Beaumont
Read, Jeanette Mann
Radio, Philip Adna
Rebhun, William C.
Recknagel, Helen J.
Reddick, Donald
Redding, J. Saunders
Reed, Harold Lyle
Reed, Hazel E.
Reed, Hugh Daniel
Reeder, William Woodland
Reeves, Katherine M.
Reichmann, Felix
Reid, J. Thomas
Reinking, Otto August
Reissman, Leonard
Rennie, Thomas A. C.
Rettger, Ernest William
Reyna, Juan Estevan

1868 thru 2009 (continued)

Reynolds, Eben Sumner
Rhoads, Cornelius Packard
Rhodes, Fred Hoffman
Rhodes, Kathleen
Rhodin, Thor
Rice, James Edward
Richtmyer, Floyd Karker
Rickard, Charles Glenwood
Rideout, Blanchard Livingstone
Ries, Heinrich
Riley, Howard Wait
Rinehart, George Stewart
Rinzler, Seymour Harold
Risley, Robert F.
Rivera, Marie M.
Robb, Byron Burnett
Roberts, Isaac Phillips
Roberts, Stephen James
Robinson, Charlotte Brenan
Robinson, Gustavus Hill
Robinson, Montgomery Evans
Robinson, Willard Bancroft
Rockwood, Lemo Dennis
Roe, Albert Sutherland
Roe, Daphne A.
Roehl, Louis Michael
Rogers, Fred Stillman
Rogers, John
Rogers, Joseph Thomas
Rollins, Mabel A.
Roman, Nancy McNeal
Romanoff, Alexis Lawrence
Rose, Flora
Rosenberg, Alex F.T.W.
Rosenblatt, Frank
Rosensohn, Meyer
Ross, A. Frank
Ross, Harold Ellis
Rossiter, Clinton
Rosson, Joseph Linville
Rothaus, Oscar S.
Rowe, Colin Frederick
Rowlee, Willard Winfield
Russell, Charles Clyde
Russell, William Logie
Ryan, Thomas Arthur
—S—
Sabine, George Holland
Sack, Henri S.
Sack, Wolfgang O.
Sagan, Carl
Sale, William Merritt, Jr.
Salpeter, Edwin
Salpeter, Miriam (Mika)
Salton, Gerard
Sampson, Martin Wright [Sr.]
Sampson, Martin Wright, Jr.
Samson, Ethel Wiley
Samuels, Bernard
Sanderson, Dwight
Sandsted, Roger F.
Sanjur, Diva
Saul, Francis W., Sr.
Saunders, Byron W.
Savage, Elmer Seth
Sawdon, Will Miller
Sayles, Charles I.
Sayre, Charles Bovette
Schaefers, George Albert
Schauss, Stanley Lewry
Scheele, George F.
Schlesinger, Rudolf Berthold
Schloss, Oscar Menderson
Schmidt, Nathaniel
Schoch, Thomas John
Schoder, Ernest W.
Schroeder, Wilbur Theodore
Schultz, Andrew S., Jr.
Schultz, Otto Ernst
Schurman, Jacob Gould
Schwardt, Herbert Henry
Schwartz, Hans J.
Scofield, Herbert Henry
Scott, Bernice Margaret
Scott, Milton L.
Scott, Ruth J.
Scoville, Gad Parker
Seeley, John George
Seery, Francis Joseph
Seley, Jason
Sellers, Alvin F.
Semel, Maurie
Servetto, Sergio David
Seymour, Alexander Duncan, Jr.
Shaben, Lillian
Shackford, Charles Chauncey
Shadick, Harold
Shallenberger, Robert S.
Shannon, William Hartley
Shapley, Sanford Reuben
Sharp, Lester Whyland
Sharp, R. Lauriston
Sharpe, Francis Robert
Shaulis, Nelson J.
Shaw, R. William
Shearer, John Sanford
Sheldrake, Raymond, Jr.
Shen, Shan-Fu
Shepard, Max Adams
Shepardson, E. Stanley
Shepherd, Dennis G.
Shepherd, Giles F., Jr.
Sherf, Arden Frederick
Sherman, Jacob Theodore
Sherman, James Morgan
Sherry, John Harold
Sherwin, Albert C.
Shipe, W. Frank
Shorr, Ephraim
Showacre, Edward C.

1868 thru 2009 (continued)

Sibley, Robert Pelton
Sidman, Jerome W.
Siegel, Benjamin M.
Siegfried, Robert Hermann
Sienko, Michell J.
Silk, Thomas W.
Sill, Henry Augustus
Simons, David Malcolm
Simons, Lloyd Rhoderick
Simpson, Sutherland
Singer, Arnold
Slack, Samuel Thomas
Slate, George Lewis
Slatoff, Walter
Slavick, Fred
Slingerland, Mark Vernon
Smart, Harold R.
Smith, Albert William
Smith, Alpheus W.
Smith, Carl H.
Smith, Earl Young
Smith, Frederick Miller
Smith, Goldwin
Smith, Helen Powell
Smith, Howard Godwin
Smith, Laura Lee Whitely Weisbrodt
Smith, Ora
Smith, Preserved
Smith, Robert Samuel
Smith, Ruby Green
Smith, Sedgwick E.
Smith, William A.
Smock, Robert M.
Snyder, Virgil
Solá, Donald F.
Somkin, Fred
Spalding, Robert Wilbur
Spencer, Leland
Spitzer, Frank L.
Splittstoesser, Donald Frederick

Spratt, Frances
Spry, Frederick Josiah
Srb, Adrian M.
Stainton, Walter Hutchinson
Staller, George
Stamp, Neal R.
Stander, Henrichs Johannes
Stark, Clifford Nicks
Steele, Kyle Bear
Steininger, Grace
Steinkraus, Keith Hartley
Stephen, Victor Russell
Stephens, J. Earle
Stephenson, Carl
Stephenson, Hadley C.
Steponkus, Peter L.
Stern, Robert
Sterrett, John Robert Sitlington
Stevens, Alexander R.
Stevens, Robert Sproule
Steward, Frederick Campion
Stewart, Fred Carlton
Stewart, Rolland Maclaren
Stifel, Laurence D.
Stillman, Ralph Griffith
Stinson, Harry Theodore, Jr.
Stockard, Charles Rupert
Stocking, William Alonzo, Jr.
Stocks, Esther Harriette
Stoikov, Vladimir L.
Stone, Earl L., Jr.
Stone, John Lemuel
Stone, Walter King
Story, Robert P.
Stout, Evelyn E.
Stout, Phyllis E.
Strong, Everett M.
Strunk, William, Jr
Stutz, Frederick H.
Suci, George J.

Sudan, Ravindra Nath
Sumner, James Batcheller
Sunderville, Earl
Swan, John Curtis
Sweet, Harold B.
Sweet, Joshua Edwin
Szkolnik, Michael
—T—
Taietz, Philip
Tailby, George Walter
Tanner, John Henry
Tapley, William Thorpe
Tarr, Ralph Stockman
Taschenberg, Emil Frederick
Tashiro, Haruo
Taylor, Carrie Williams
Taylor, Charles Arthur
Taylor, Dean Lee
Terry, Cysl Waldie
Thacker, Glenn Hanna
Thatcher, Romeyn Yatman
Thilly, Frank
Thomas, David A.
Thompson, George Jarvis
Thompson, Harold William
Thompson, Homer Columbus
Thorpe, Raymond Gerald
Thro, William Crooks
Thurston, Robert Henry
Tiler, Moses Coit
Tilton, John Neal
Titchener, Edward Bradford
Tolles, N. Arnold
Tom, Frederick Kwai Tuck
Tomboulian, Diran Hagopos
Tomkins, John
Torrey, John Cutler
Toth, Louis A.
Townsend, Clarence Ellsworth
Tracy, Martha Leighton

1868 thru 2009 (continued)

Travis, Bernard V.
Trevor, Joseph Ellis
Trice, Harrison Miller
Trimberger, George William
Troxell, Barbara
Troy, Hugh Charles
True, Virginia
Tschida, Ethel Marie
Tsiang, Sho-Chieh
Turk, Kenneth L.
Turner, Clesson Nathan
Turner, Kenneth Bertrand
Tuttle, Herbert
Tyler, Charles Mellen
Tyler, Howard Styring
Tyler, Leon John
—U—
Udall, Denny Hammond
Uhler, Lowell Dohner
Underwood, Paul Halladay
Upton, George Burr
—V—
Van Alstine, Ernest
Van Cleve, Ferdinand Hinchley Butt
Van Cleve, Gladys Loraine Peterson Butt
van Coetsem, Frans
Van Rensselaer, Martha
van Veen, André Gerard
VanDemark, Noland Leroy
VanDemark, Paul J.
Vatter, Ethel Landau
Villani, Michael Gerard
Visnyei, Kathryn Elizabeth O'Malley
Von Berg, Robert Lee
von Engeln, Oskar Dietrich
—W—
Waage, Frederick O.
Wagenet, Robert Jeffrey
Wainerdi, Harold Raoul
Wait, Lucien Augustus
Waldman, Marvin
Walker, Charles Leopold
Walker, Kathryn E.
Walker, Robert John
Wallace, Donald Howard
Wanderstock, Jeremiah J.
Wang, Hsien-Chung
Ward, George Gray
Ward, William B.
Waring, Ethel Bushnell
Warner, Annette
Warner, Richard (Dick) Griswold
Warren, Ernest Neal
Warren, George Frederick
Warren, Jean
Warren, Stanley W.
Watkins, Thomas Cobb
Watt, Edgar Raymond
Weaver, Leland Eugene
Weaver, Paul John
Webster, Dwight A.
Weintraub, Sydney
Weires, Richard William, Jr.
Weiss, Lionel
Welch, Donald Stuart
Welch, Gene Armour
Weld, Harry Porter
Wellington, George Harvey
Wellington, Richard
Wells, Albert Edward
Wells, Frederick Morris
Wells, John West
Werner, Anthony Seth
Wertheimer, Barbara Mayer
Wessels, Philip Henry
Whalen, Michael Dennis
Wheeler, Ralph Hicks
Whetzel, Herbert Hice
Whicher, Stephen Emerson
White, Andrew D.
White, Edward Albert
White, Richard N.
Whiteside, Horace Eugene
Whiting, Frederick
Whitlock, John Hendrick
Whittaker, Robert H.
Whyte, William Foote
Wichelns, Herbert August
Wiegand, Elizabeth "Betsy"
Wiegand, Karl McKay
Wiggans, Roy Glen
Wightman, Henry Booth
Wilder, Burt Green
Wilder, William Henderson
Wilkerson, Mabel
Wilkins, Bruce Tabor, Sr.
Wilkinson, Robert Elzworth
Willcox, Bertram Francis
Willcox, Walter Francis
Williams, Harold H.
Williams, Henry Shaler
Williams, Herbert Howard
Williams, Lawrence K.
Williams, Robin Murphy, Jr.
Williams, Samuel Gardner
Williams, Walter Long
Williams, William Robert
Williamson, Charles Edward
Williamson, Hervey Clock
Williamson, Lucille
Williamson, Paul Stuart
Williamson, Scott H.
Willis, Elias Root Beadle
Willman, Harold A.
Willman, John Peter
Wilson, Benjamin Dunbar
Wilson, Hugh M.
Wilson, James Kenneth
Wilson, Lyman Perl
Wilson, May G.

1868 thru 2009 (continued)

Wilson, Philip Duncan
Wilson, Robert Rathbun
Wilson, Wilford Murry
Wilson, William Dexter
Wimsatt, William Abell
Winch, Fred E.
Winding, Charles Calvert
Windmuller, John P.
Wing, Henry Hiram
Wing, Lucius Arthur
Winkelblech, Carl Seymore
Winsor, Andrew Leon
Winter, George
Wolf, William B.
Wolff, Harold G.
Wolfowitz, Jacob
Wolters, Oliver W.
Wood, Doris Turnbull
Wood, Edgar Harper
Wood, Mary B.
Woodruff, Edwin Hamlin
Woodward, William M.
Woolsey, George
Work, Paul
Worthen, Edmund Louis
Wright, Albert Hazen
Wright, Carlton Eugene
Wright, Florence E.
Wright, Forrest Blythe
Wright, Lemuel D.
Wright, Theodore P.
Wright, William J.
Wu, Ray J.
Wyatt, David Kent
Wylie, Margaret
—Y—
Yennie, Donald R.
York, Robert
York, Thomas Lenoir
Young, Benjamin Percy

Young, Charles Van Patten
Young, Charlotte Marie
Young, George, Jr.
Young, Leroy K.
Young, Roger Grierson
—Z—
Zimmerman, Stanley William
Zwerman, Paul Joseph

Lynne Snyder Abel

October 25, 1940 — November 29, 2006

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

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

During the late 1990s, Dean Abel's position was further enlarged to include the direction of the Arts College's Office of Admissions. In that role, she presided over an unprecedented merger that brought together the staffs of Admissions and Advising in a single organization, redesigning the positions of the assistant deans so that they

could be involved in all the stages of undergraduate students' careers. Lynne's incisive direction thus touched every aspect of the college's work—managing admissions and advising, guiding faculty members in their work on the curriculum and as academic advisors, and counseling the five deans with whom she worked on all the affairs of the college, including alumni relations, collaborations with the other undergraduate colleges at Cornell, and interactions with the university administration. She was, in sum, a leader of consummate judgment and all-pervasive influence.

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

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

Philip Lewis, Chair; Kevin Clinton, Pietro Pucci

Noble Wayne Abrahams

August 1, 1900 — February 15, 1991

Noble W. Abrahams began his second career in 1957 when he left his well-earned retirement as Captain in the U.S. Navy, to accept an appointment as assistant professor in the then Department of Engineering Drawing in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. Noble was born in Dublin, Texas. He attended grammar school and high school in Washington, D.C. and in 1920 received an appointment from the State of Texas to the U.S. Naval Academy. Upon graduation from the Academy in 1924, he began his long and productive career as an officer in the U.S. Navy.

Until the end of World War II, his duty assignments were highly engineering oriented. He served at sea in many capacities, including being engineering officer on a number of ships—from destroyers to cruisers to battleships. His major shore-duty assignments were to the Philadelphia and New York Navy Yards, the San Francisco Damage Control School for Naval Officers, and the Philadelphia Naval Damage Control Training Center. At the navy yards he was responsible for the installation of machinery and the testing of all systems during the construction of a number of cruisers, and he commissioned and fitted out several other major vessels including the battleship U.S.S. Iowa. He organized, commissioned, and commanded both the damage-control schools. His last sea-going assignment was as Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. Amphion, a Fleet Repair Ship and the Flagship for the Commander of the Service Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Noble's post-war assignments included duty as Senior U.S. Naval Liaison Officer to the European Command Headquarters, Frankfurt and Heidelberg, Germany; Head of the Coordinated Procurement Branch of Procurement, Policy Division, Washington, D.C.; Chief Staff Officer, Military Sea Transportation Service, Western Pacific Area, Tokyo; Chief Naval Staff Officer with the High Command in Tokyo; and, finally, Intelligence Officer, Headquarters Potomac and Severn River Naval Commands.

Upon his retirement from the Navy in 1954, the Abrahams chose Trumansburg for their permanent residence and built a home overlooking Cayuga Lake, high on the hill just North of Taughannock Park. After a relatively short time, Noble decided that he was too young to simply sit and enjoy the view and that there should be some place nearby that would offer an interesting and challenging opportunity for using some of his experience and expertise. Fortunately for Cornell, he made contact with the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering—where just such

an opportunity existed in teaching first-year mechanical engineering students descriptive drawing, mechanical drafting, and freehand drawing.

Professor Abrahams was a dedicated teacher who took a personal interest in each student. One result of his efforts and concern was his being a runner-up in the balloting, by freshmen, for one of the 1965 Philip Sporn Teaching Awards in Engineering. Another result was the founding of numerous life-long friendships with students and their families.

Noble officially retired from Cornell in 1967; but his talents were in such demand that he continued to work, on a year-to-year basis, until June 1970.

He continued to be very active as a citizen, devoting time and money to the development and growth of community institutions, the Church of the Epiphany, the Philomathic Library, and the Cornell ROTC.

Professor Abrahams is survived by his wife, Mary Barlow Abrahams; one daughter, Elaine Abrahams; a sister, Virginia Alleman; a brother, Otis; two grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Bart Conta, Dennis G. Shepherd, Richard M. Phelan

Bristow Adams

November 11, 1875 — November 19, 1957

After an illness of nearly a year, Bristow Adams, Emeritus Professor in Extension Teaching and Editor for the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, died November 19, 1957, at Ithaca, New York. Thus he ended a long and full life, for more than half of which he served Cornell University.

Professor Adams was born in Washington, D. C, November 11, 1875. He attended Washington Central High School and having early shown marked artistic ability, he studied at the Spring Garden Institute in Philadelphia and the Corcoran Art School in Washington. He later enrolled at Stanford University, graduating in 1900 with the A.B. degree.

Talents for both journalism and art found expression early in the life of Professor Adams. In 1892, at the age of seventeen, he was co-founder of the Pathfinder magazine and its associate editor until 1896. Following his freshman year at Stanford in 1897, he was appointed artist for Bering Sea Fur Seal Commission. The official report carried illustrations based on life sketches which he made on the Pribilof Islands. Also, while at Stanford, he founded the Chaparrel, the College humor magazine.

On his return to Washington in 1902, Professor Adams was engaged in a number of editorial activities. He was co-founder, and from 1903 to 1905, managing editor of Washington Life; he was editor of American Spectator 1905—1906; and at the same time, from 1902 to 1906, he was associate editor of Forestry and Irrigation, a position which brought him into close association with the Forest Service of U. S. Department of Agriculture and its leader Gifford Pinchot. This awakened his life-long interest in forestry and conservation.

In 1906 he joined the Forest Service as Forest Assistant and was soon promoted to Forest Examiner. His time was divided between field work, which included inspection of National Forests and the direction of fire fighters, and editorial duties under the direction of Dr. Herbert A. Smith. Adams was later put in charge of the office of information.

Adams came to Cornell University in November 1914 to be in charge of publications and information in the College of Agriculture, taking over the work in that field which had hitherto been handled as a part-time task in the Office of the Secretary. Here he started the mimeographed news service and changed the dress of the Extension Publications and Experiment Stations bulletins to make them more attractive. During the succeeding

thirty years, Cornell won more awards for excellence of output in the printed word than were awarded to any other Land Grant College.

The College was fortunate indeed in that its first full-time editor and head of information services should be a person with Adams' broad training, experience, and talents.

One of his first contributions to the profession was to establish the agricultural editor as a "service man." His philosophy of how an agricultural college editor can best serve his institution was best expressed in his own words at the annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors at Wisconsin in 1915. Here he said, "The best form of publicity in connection with extension work is that which is farthest from the generally accepted use of that word. Truth which will aid the reader carries its own validity." It is more than a coincidence that the third resolution of that meeting reads: "BE IT RESOLVED that this Association recommend that the words 'information service' be substituted for the word 'publicity'."

Professor Adams established courses in journalism at the College of Agriculture which at the time of his retirement numbered 13 credit hours toward agricultural electives. Although the primary purpose of these courses is to help train extension workers, many of his former students have made outstanding careers of journalism and related fields. He also taught a two-hour course in Conservation of Natural Resources. In 1930 he taught a similar course at the University of Hawaii on invitation from that University.

Because of his interest in student enterprises outside of the class room, he was a member of the board of directors of the Cornell Daily Sun, unofficial adviser of the Cornell Countryman, and member of the Board of Managers of Willard Straight Hall. Also, for twenty-five years, he was faculty advisor for track athletics.

Adams traveled extensively, observing agricultural practices in many countries. He visited England in 1924 and continental Europe in 1926. In 1930 he traveled around the world north of the equator; again he went around the world south of the equator in 1937-38. Through many public addresses, he shared the experiences of these trips with students and colleagues on the campus and with both urban and rural audiences throughout New York State. He also gave a series of monthly radio talks under the title of "The World and Us" from radio Station WGY at Schenectady. Another regular radio activity was his weekly book review called "Let's Read a Book" from the Cornell Radio Station.

During his last year in active service, he was made a member of the administrative committee of the Cornell Plantations and editor of its quarterly publication of the same name. He continued in both of these capacities from the time of his retirement in 1945 until his last illness.

Adams was a member of the following professional and fraternal organizations: National Press Club, Washington, D. C, Society of American Foresters (Secretary, 1913); New York Press Association (life member and director-at-large); Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism society (National honorary president, 1920) ; American Association of Agricultural College Editors, (president, 1921) ; American Association of Teachers of Journalism; Sigma Xi; Alpha Gamma Rho; Epsilon Sigma Phi (Chief, 1939) ; Savage Club of Ithaca.

While outstanding for his national leadership in college editorial and information services, Bristow Adams, or “BA” as he was universally known, will best be remembered for his teaching and counseling of students. The Monday night receptions which he and Mrs. Adams held for more than thirty years are treasured memories of many generations of Cornell students. His door was always open to students and colleagues alike. To share his wisdom and human understanding was always a profit and a delight.

G. S. Butts, G. E. Peabody, R. S. Hosmer

George Plimpton Adams, Jr.

April 27, 1909 — November 13, 1977

George Plimpton Adams, Jr., was born in Berkeley, California, on April 27, 1909, and died in Ithaca on November 13, 1977. He was a member of the Cornell faculty for thirty-seven years, including the years after his emeritus status was conferred when he retired in June 1974.

Adams came from an academic family. His father was the Mills Professor in Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity at the University of California, where he taught for some forty years. The senior Adams was keenly interested in the history of ideas and in political economy (in the older sense of that term), and these also became the dominating intellectual interests of George Adams, Jr. After having been privately educated at Berkeley, he spent a year at the University of California, where he studied classical Greek. Then he transferred to Harvard, where he graduated in philosophy in 1929. He spent the next three years at Robert College in Istanbul, Turkey, where he taught both secondary school and college students, mainly in languages. At the time, Robert College was one of five different campuses of the old Near East College Association, which also included the American College for Girls, whose head for many years was Kathryn Newell Adams, who was his aunt.

Those who knew him felt that George Adams's tour of teaching in Turkey was a lasting influence on his life. The youngsters he taught there came from Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Albania, Syria, Iran, Egypt, and even Soviet Georgia. He was thus exposed to enormous cultural variety while making his home in the cultural center of the old Byzantine and later Ottoman empires.

During his tenure at Robert College, Adams met Evelyn Howell Yonker, to whom he became engaged in June 1932, while she was teaching secondary school in the American College for Girls in Istanbul. So great was their love for Turkey and their interest in the rich culture of the entire Near East that Professor and Mrs. Adams returned time and again to Istanbul to spend their sabbatical years.

They were married on June 13, 1934, in Philadelphia, Mrs. Adams's native city. Shortly after, they departed for California, and they lived in Berkeley until 1939. During these years they created a small private school based on the principle of the unity of all learning. In this same period Adams began graduate study in economics at the University of California, where he obtained his Doctor of Philosophy degree in the spring of 1940. During the spring semester of 1940 Adams attended the Brookings Institution in Washington, where he completed his dissertation, later published under the title *Wartime Price Control*.

The Adamases came to Cornell the following fall to begin an association with Cornell and its Department of Economics that remained intact until 19/4, when he retired. Adams served as chairman of the department for the lengthy period from 1947 to 1958, and during that time he added several distinguished economists to the department. Perhaps the innovation of which he was most proud was the three-semester honors seminar in economics that he introduced after the war. The first semester of this program was devoted to the study of the history of economic ideas, the second to a study of contemporary literature in the field, and the third to the preparation of a senior thesis. This seminar was unvarying in its popularity among the ablest students in the department, and Adams's main problem was to keep its numbers within manageable limits. Some of these students have gone on to academic careers themselves, such as George Wilson, professor at the University of Indiana, and Jack Livingston, professor at Ripon College. Adams took much pride in this seminar because it reflected the deeper interests of his own intellectual life.

Through the influence of his father and the late Frederick J. Teggart, Adams was strongly attracted to the Scottish moral philosophers and to the history of the social sciences. In consequence his classes were both broad and deep in their intellectual content and their sense of history — indeed, the kind of classes that are almost impossible to find in today's academic environment.

Among other influences that shaped his outlook was his family background. Adams was a descendant of an old American puritan family that had its seat in Plimptonville, Massachusetts, where an uncle served as directing head of Ginn and Company, the publishers. Other relatives were *-alvin Plimpton, formerly president of Amherst, and the late Preserved Smith, professor of history at Cornell.

George Adams was at home in many fields of knowledge. He read extensively in history, philosophy, and literature. In economics his central interest was the history of economic ideas from the classical Greek period to modern times. His favorite figure was Alfred Marshall. Like Marshall, Adams understood pure economic theory but at the same time was impatient with abstractions lacking factual content. He was deeply concerned with the institutional arrangements that distinguish particular economic systems and with issues of economic policy in various contexts. He watched with growing impatience and vocal disquiet the contemporary narrowing of economic analysis to a rigid mathematical structure. To him, Keynes's General Theory was not a general theory at all but a rationalization for a particular program of political and economic action appropriate to the special context of the Great Depression.

What kind of man was Adams? Tall in stature, abrupt and rather gruff in speech, and direct in address, Adams was the very model of the authority figure represented by the great professors of all time. In keeping with that

model, he was a diligent, resourceful, and thorough scholar. His lectures were meticulously prepared and intricate both in organization and in scope. As a bibliophile, he knew his literature, how to use it, and how to refer to it. He was an influential teacher, loved by his students, whom he loved in return. It was his rare good fortune to have these students return for visits again and again through the years. Thus his rather formidable personal demeanor, while it served to establish his authority in the classroom, did not conceal the genuine affection that he held toward young people.

Adams was a man of high principles and strong convictions. He could be stern and cutting when faced with what he considered to be palpable nonsense, particularly of the kind that is all too common in faculty politics. Yet he was never petty and he held no grudges. Even his opponents in debate readily conceded his strength of character. He enjoyed a broad measure of respect. By many of us he was loved. We continue to need badly men of his sort and we shall not forget him. He was a strong and positive force, and the University was indeed fortunate to have him in its service for thirty-seven years.

M. Gardner Clark, Paul M. O'Leary, George H. Hildebrand

James Alfred Adams

September 2, 1906 — March 1, 1988

J. Alfred Adams, professor emeritus, died March 1, 1988 in Cary, North Carolina. He was born in Ventnor, Ontario, Canada, on September 2, 1906. He spent his childhood on his parents' farm and attended local schools. His early interests in the study of birds, plants, and nature in general never flagged during his eighty-one year life span. Dr. Adams received his Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture from the University of Toronto, Agricultural College, Guelph, in 1931. He obtained his Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Iowa State University in 1933 and 1935, respectively, with specializations in entomology, zoology, and biological chemistry. His Master of Science dissertation was on the "Biological Investigations of the Firebrat, *Thermobia domestica* (Packard)". His doctoral thesis was *Thermobia domestica* (Packard) and its gregarine parasites". He married Ruth Dudgeon of Ames, Iowa in 1936 and became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1939.

Dr. Adams' academic positions included instructor in biology at Iowa State College, 1935-37, instructor in zoology from 1937 to 1941, and assistant professor in zoology at Grinnell College in Iowa from 1941 to 1943. He taught during the summers of 1941 and 1942 at the Lakeside Laboratory of the University of Iowa, Okoboji Lake, where he made observations on aquatic insects. He joined the faculty of Cornell's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva as assistant professor in 1943 and was promoted to associate professor in entomology in 1947. He retired in late 1971 and was awarded the title of professor of entomology, emeritus, effective December 8, 1971.

Dr. Adams worked at the Hudson Valley Laboratory located earlier at Poughkeepsie and later at Highland, New York throughout his tenure at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. During the early years, he concentrated his research efforts on the biology and control of the Japanese beetle and the oriental beetle in the Hudson Valley and Long Island. He developed effective control procedures for these turf insect pests through the utilization of diseases, parasites, and chemicals. In 1952, he assumed additional responsibilities for developing suitable control procedures for sweet corn pests in the Hudson Valley. His detailed and precise studies on the biology and phenology of these pests enabled sweet corn growers to apply their control measures only when needed and at times to yield maximum benefits. He determined the temporal relationship between such flowering plants as lilacs and the development of insect pests. He was an early practitioner of what is now termed "integrated pest management" (IPM). In recognition of his valuable services, the sweet corn growers of the Hudson Valley honored Dr. Adams with a retirement banquet in December 1971.

Dr. Adams was elected to Phi Kappa Phi in 1933 and Sigma Xi in 1935. He was a member of the Entomological Society of America, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Biological Sciences, Iowa Academy of Science, New York State Horticultural Society, and the American Society of Parasitologists. His life-long love of nature prompted him to be active in Hudson Valley conservation, natural history, and ecological programs. At the time of his retirement in 1971, he was president of the John Burroughs Natural History Society, a director of the John Burroughs Memorial Society, a member of the Dutchess County Mosquito Control Committee, the committee in charge of the Slabsides Nature Sanctuary, West Park, New York, and the Hyde Park Shade Tree Commission.

Following retirement, Dr. Adams and his wife remained in Hyde Park where they continued their interests in natural history and preservation. Because of his failing health, they moved to Cary, North Carolina in 1986, to be close to one of their children. Dr. Adams is survived by his wife, Ruth Dudgeon Adams; two sons, Gordon D. Adams and Donald W. Adams; one daughter, Carolyn Adams Garcia; and ten grandchildren.

Edward H. Glass, George A. Schaefers, Paul J. Chapman

Leonard P. Adams

October 8, 1906 — March 12, 2000

Leonard P. Adams was born October 8, 1906, in Angelica, New York. His parents were Frederick Adams and Ada Palmer Adams. Both his parents and his two sisters died before Leonard's 10th birthday. Leonard was raised by relatives and earned a Bachelor's degree in Music at Alfred University.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

George Hildebrand, Milton Konvitz, Lawrence Williams

The committee wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Robert Aronson in the preparation of this statement.

Howard Bernhardt Adelman

May 8, 1898 — July 25, 1988

“Professor Howard B. Adelman represents a splendid type of scientist and scholar. He is a Cornellian if there ever was one. Born in Buffalo, he came to Cornell in 1916 and with short interruptions ... he has resided on the lovely hills of Ithaca ever since.” So wrote Henry E. Sigerist, the eminent scholar, editor, and historian of medicine, in his enthusiastic review of Adelman’s 1942 edition of *The Embryological Treatises of Hieronymus Fabricius of Aquapendente*. Yes, Howard was indeed a Cornellian, one of Cornell’s greatest teachers and scholars. His affiliation with our institution spanned seventy-two years, sixty-seven of them as a member of the faculty—a tenure that in the entire history of Cornell is surpassed only by the seventy-three years of Walter F. Willcox! At the time of Howard’s death, at the age of ninety, only Willcox had ever served longer as a member of the Cornell faculty.

Howard graduated from Cornell with an A.B. degree in 1920, an A.M. in 1922, and a Ph.D. in 1924. He began his long and distinguished teaching career here in 1919 when he was appointed assistant in histology and embryology while still an undergraduate. Until the mid-1960s one climbed the academic ladder to a tenured position at Cornell very slowly. Even so, Howard moved upward more rapidly than many of his peers, becoming an instructor in 1921, an assistant professor in 1925, and professor in 1937. He was appointed professor emeritus in 1966.

While still an assistant professor, Howard won international acclaim as an experimental embryologist for his pioneering studies of cyclopia and the development of the amphibian and the avian eye. These attracted the attention of Professor Hans Spemann, who in 1927 invited Howard, as a National Research Council Fellow, to work in his laboratory at the University of Freiburg. Thus began a long and inspiring friendship.

In the early thirties, during a two-year sojourn in New York City as a visiting professor in the Department of Ophthalmology at Columbia’s College of Physicians and Surgeons, Howard was repeatedly urged to leave Ithaca and permanently join the department’s staff at a most tempting salary—offers he steadfastly refused, for his heart was at Cornell.

Very early in his academic career Howard began collecting rare books dealing with the history of embryology, anatomy, and general biology. His extensive private library of more than 4,800 volumes subsequently became the nucleus of the History of Science Collections established by the Cornell Library in 1961. With continuing support from Howard, the Adelman Collection has prospered, and today it is one of the finest of its type in this country. Included in this remarkable collection are nearly all of the great classics in anatomy and embryology from the 16th

through the 19th century. A life-long friend of the University Library, Howard was also a founding member of the Library Associates and in 1942-43 served as the second chairman of that group.

Howard's respect for history was pervasive and unusual— unusual, at least, among his colleagues in the sciences. He read at least six foreign languages, including Greek and medieval Latin, and he always insisted on reading “the old masters” in their original language to be certain of the essence of their arguments. It is thus not surprising that Howard's scholarly interests turned increasingly to the history of anatomy and embryology. His handsome volume on Hieronymus Fabricius was published in 1942 by the Cornell University Press and received that year's F.S. Crofts Prize for the most distinguished work by a member of the Cornell faculty. In recognition of Howard's outstanding contributions to its collections, and to the history of anatomy and embryology in general, the University Library in 1988 celebrated Howard's ninetieth birthday by acquiring in his honor a magnificent copy of Fabricius' *De venarum ostioliis* (Padua, 1603)—one of the rarest of all the great classics in the history of science.

Extending his earlier work on Fabricius, Howard subsequently produced two internationally acclaimed studies on the life and work of another of the founders of modern embryology, the 17th-century Italian scientist Marcello Malpighi. His monumental five-volume work, *Marcello Malpighi and the Evolution of Embryology*, was published by the Cornell University Press in 1966; his second multivolume work on Malpighi, *The Correspondence of Marcello Malpighi*, was published by the Cornell University Press in 1975. For the first of these definitive studies Howard was awarded the History of Science Society's Pfizer Award in 1967 for the outstanding book on the history of science published during the previous year. Appropriately, Howard traced his own intellectual heritage directly back to Malpighi. “At surprisingly few removes he [Malpighi] was the forebear of many of us who are teaching and studying today. He was, for example (if I may be personal for a moment), the teacher of Antonio Maria Valsalva; Valsalva, of Giovanni Battista Morgagni; Morgagni, of Antonio Scarpa; Scarpa, of Ignaz Döllinger; Döllinger, of Louis Agassiz; Agassiz, of Burt Green Wilder; Wilder, of Simon Henry Gage; Gage, of Benjamin Freeman Kingsbury; and Kingsbury, whose rare qualities I take this opportunity to extol, was my teacher.”

More than twenty-five glowing reviews of Howard's magnum opus, *Marcello Malpighi and the Evolution of Embryology*, appeared in professional journals. A sampling of but a few comments is sufficient to convey the enthusiasm generated by the publication of this magnificent study which was hailed by both scientists and historians from around the world:

Imbued throughout with a passionate enthusiasm for the historical past and for the science of embryology, these five immense volumes will be a permanent monument to the underlying unity of the scientific and cultural traditions. When in future generations, men shall read *Marcello Malpighi and the Evolution of Embryology*, they may be led to remark both of science in the 17th century and of scholarship in the 20th, “there were giants in those times.” [Leonard G. Wilson, Yale University]

There can be no dispute that this is the most monumental contribution of our century to the “fine structure” of the history of biology in general and embryology in particular . . . The sheer mass of the result looks at first sight intimidating, but the writing is so lively and the facts revealed so curious and entertaining that anyone who dips into any of the volumes at random will probably be sufficiently intrigued to keep on reading. An infinite amount of unravelling has gone into this, the digging out of the details of Malpighi’s somewhat harassed life at Bologna, Messina, and Rome, the identification of the meanings of hundreds of obsolete technical terms of the old biologists to show what they intended, and the dissection of Malpighi’s own theoretical thinking, central as it was to the general unfolding of the perpetual opposition of epigenesis and preformation. The scholarship is meticulous. [Joseph Needham, Cambridge University]

Nearly twenty years later, Daniel Boorstin, the Librarian of Congress, summed it up best in his book *The Discoverers*: “A good introduction to Malpighi is Luigi Belloni’s article in the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* . . . supplemented by Joseph Needham, *A History of Embryology* (1934). But there is no competition anywhere else in the history of medicine for the delights of reading and browsing than in Howard B. Adelman’s monumental *Marcello Malpighi and the Evolution of Embryology*.”

Numerous honors came to Howard for his scholarship during his illustrious career at Cornell, among them the degree of Doctor of Science *honoris causa* from Ohio State University in 1962, the Order of the Star of Italian Solidarity in 1962, the William H. Welch Medal from the American Association for the History of Medicine in 1967, the degree of Doctor of Medicine *honoris causa* from the University of Bologna, Italy, in 1972, and the Galileo Galilei Prize from the University of Pisa, Italy, also in 1972.

Early in his career, Howard was acclaimed by his undergraduate students as the “best” and “toughest” teacher at Cornell. The full measure of his inspiration as a teacher, however, is reflected in the dozens of tributes from his former graduate students on the occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday and at his death. A short sample follows:

Howard never did things casually. He insisted on punctiliousness and practiced the old aphorism that if a thing is worth doing it has to be done well. [William Montagna, Oregon Regional Primate Research Center]

My association with Howard as student, colleague and friend was the most important and influential personal relationship of my professional life. [Harold F. Parks, University of Kentucky Medical School]

My memories of Dr. Adelman are personal ones; walking round and round the Arts & Sciences' Quadrangle on a summer's evening listening to him talk about Malpighi; Sunday evening dinners at his apartment with good food, Mozart, chess, and reading aloud. He was a living example of what he preached—determine what is most important and then pursue it with complete disregard for the trivialities of life. [A. Duncan Chiquoine, Hamilton College]

I have never forgotten the positive effects you had on my personal and professional life, all that I owe you for your steadfast belief in my potential, the generous and often critical advice that helped mould my personal and professional outlooks. [William A. Wimsatt, Cornell University]

Howard's love and understanding of young children was also a delight to the families of many of his graduate students and young colleagues. He would often invite a family of five or six to a Sunday evening dinner and entertain all in his apartment with good food, fine music, and readings from Grimm's *Fairy Tales*. In addition, Howard was always a source of sound counsel and sympathetic reassurance when it came to the problems a youngster of two to five posed for a young mother.

During all these years, Howard also carried his full share of Cornell committee and administrative assignments. He served as chairman of the Department of Zoology from 1944 to 1959 and was a faculty representative on the Cornell Board of Trustees from 1947 to 1951.

Howard and Dorothy May Schullian were married on July 6, 1978, each for the first time—he at age eighty, she at seventy-two! His wife was herself a distinguished historian of medicine, as well as the first curator of the History of Science Collections in the Cornell Library. Having been professional colleagues for many years, they shared together for the last decade of their lives both the burden of declining health and the continuing joy of common interests.

Howard leaves for all of us a rich legacy of scholarship that includes not only his own publications but, also, his commitment to preserving and understanding those of his predecessors. This legacy will be a source of reference and inspiration for his students—and his students' students—for generations to come.

John M. Anderson, David W. Corson, Perry W. Gilbert

Julia Blundell Adler

October 17, 1912 — April 17, 1976

Mrs. Julia Blundell Adler came to Cornell in 1957 as assistant professor in the Department of Housing and Design (now Design and Environmental Analysis), College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology). She readily found her place at Cornell, and as a valued member of the department was promoted to the associate professorship in 1960. She continued as a member of the faculty until 1965, when she was forced to retire due to reasons of health.

Mrs. Adler was born in Yazoo City, Mississippi. She was awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree by Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia, in 1933, and then moved to New York City where she pursued her interest in the field of design. She studied at Parsons School of Design, 1934; Cooper Union, 1937-38, 1939-40; and at the University of the State of New York. She received the Master of Arts degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1955.

She had a varied background of experience in both the practice and the teaching of design. As a designer, she worked with designer Scott Wilson, New York City, 1934-36; with designer Paul Snow Tilden, New York City, 1938; and for nine years, 1940-49, was assistant designer at Bertha Schaefer Interiors, New York City, as well as working as a free-lance designer during this period, designing fabrics, wallpapers, packaging, and displays. During the years 1953-57 she was design instructor at The Art Career School, Department of Interior Design; The City College of New York, Department of General Studies; and The Art School of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. In the summer of 1959, Mrs. Adler assisted the director of the Bertha Schaefer Gallery and was in charge of the gallery while the director was in Europe. In 1960 she was design consultant for Chemstrand, New York City; Noyes Lodge (redesign of interiors), Cornell; for Ithaca Hotel (lobby), Ithaca.

Mrs. Adler's strength and academic contribution to the Department of Housing and Design at Cornell lay in her professional point of view, her interest in students, individually, and in the quality of her teaching. She came to us with considerable teaching experience, as well as specialized training for the teaching profession. Both undergraduate and graduate students enjoyed working with her and sought out her classes and her supervision. She had the ability to bring out the strengths in each one, as well as to press students toward better scholarship and accomplishment. Mrs. Adler was interested in the professional future of her students and often kept in touch with them after they were graduated.

Mrs. Adler is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Graham of San Francisco, California, and Mrs. Conklin of Moscow, Idaho; a grandson, Michael Graham; a brother, Dr. George P. Blundell of Rockville, Maryland; and a sister, Mrs. Julius Allen of Kensington, Maryland.

Kenneth W. Evett, G. Cory Millican, Virginia A. True

Frederick B. Agard

September 23, 1907 — May 11, 1993

Fred (“Fritz”) Agard came to Cornell as assistant professor of linguistics in the fall of 1946, to be one of the “founding five” of the then newly established Division of Modern Languages. He had earned his A.B. and A.M. degrees at Brown in 1928 and 1930 respectively. His Ph.D. degree, awarded by Princeton in 1935, was in Romance philology and Old French literature. After ten years as instructor and assistant professor at Princeton, he abandoned philology and literature for linguistics, both Romance and general. Immediately after the war’s end in 1945, Fritz went to the University of Chicago’s School of Education to participate in a research investigation of foreign-language teaching. This work served as a transition to his enduring association with Cornell, where he was promoted to associate professor in 1947 and to full professor in 1953, retiring as emeritus in 1974.

At Cornell, Fred was an essential member of the new D.M.L.’s senior staff, all of whom, despite diverse specializations, had simply the title “Professor of Linguistics”. At the outset his work concentrated on Spanish and Ibero-Romance, but in time it expanded to include other Romance languages, particularly Roumanian, as well as comparative Romance. In the 1960s he was in charge of a special program for teaching Roumanian to selected Army personnel; this involved extensive preparation of classroom material and led to descriptive analyses of, eventually also to fieldwork in, that language.

Like many other members of the D.M.L., Fritz spent considerable time in overseas assignments, especially in connection with the Ford-Cornell project for the teaching of English in Italy, where he was a Fulbright lecturer in 1956-57 and directed the program from 1963 through 1966. Other assignments included a year in Bucharest in

1969-70 and a summer at the Cuarto Instituto Lingüístico Panamericano at the University of Puerto Rico in 1971. After Fred's retirement, he was a visiting professor in Konstanz, Germany in 1976-77 and in Edmonton, Alberta in 1985. In addition, he served for a number of years as examiner in French and Spanish for the College Entrance Examination Board.

During the nearly three decades of Fritz's association with Cornell, there were continual developments in linguistic theory and in its application to language teaching. He took an active interest in new approaches and devoted himself to their exploration. At first, in the late 1940s and early 1950s, he turned for this to creolized languages: Papiamentu (spoken on Curaçao and neighboring islands) and Ladino (the Judaeo-Spanish of Thrace, for which he found a source of information in a family living in Rochester). His 1958 sketch of Roumanian, developed from a structuralist approach, was followed by further studies of that language from a transformational-generative point of view. His last and in some ways most outstanding work was *A Course in Romance Linguistics* (1984), in which he employed several modern approaches to the reconstruction of the ancestral form of speech known to historical linguists as "Proto-Romance" (close to, but not identical with, classical Latin), from which the various Romance languages developed. In addition to these works, he produced several outstanding language-teaching texts and reference works: *The Sounds of English and Italian* and *The Grammatical Structures of English and Italian* (both with Robert J. Di Pietro, 1955); *Speaking and Writing Spanish* (1951, with Angela Paratore and Raymond P. Willis, Jr.); *Modern Approach to Spanish* (1964); *Spoken Roumanian* (1974); and, for speakers of Spanish learning English, *El Inglés Hablado* (1953).

In the classroom and out of it, Fritz was a greatly beloved teacher and mentor. He was the chairman of the Ph.D. committees of a number of candidates in Ibero-Romance, Italo-Romance, comparative Romance, and general linguistics, and a member for numerous other candidates who had a minor in one of those fields. On his retirement, his students presented him with a diploma extolling him as a "native speaker of Proto-Romance". At social gatherings Fred was a stand-up comedian, his monologs exploiting his remarkable ability to mimic all manner of strange dialects and accents. In both professional and social matters, he was one of the most active and inspiring contributors, from 1946 onward, to the work of the D.M.L. and of its successor the Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics.

Fred is survived by his wife Hildegard, his son Stephen, and his stepdaughter Leigh Jones, as well as by four grandsons and one great-granddaughter.

Robert A. Hall Jr., Charles F. Hockett, J Milton Cowan

Ralph Palmer Agnew

December 29, 1900 — October 16, 1986

Ralph Palmer Agnew was born in Poland, Ohio, on December 29, 1900. He was the eldest of five brothers in a farming family. Throughout his life his absorbing interests were farming (later in the watered-down form of gardening) and mathematics. He obtained an A.B. degree in mathematics and engineering at Allegheny College and a master's degree in the same subject at Iowa State College. In 1925 he came to Cornell as a graduate student and became a Doctor of Philosophy in 1930. From 1930 to 1932 he was a National Research Fellow and worked at the University of Cincinnati, at Brown University, and at Princeton University.

Agnew's outstanding ability had greatly impressed the Cornell faculty while he was still a graduate student. They were determined to hire him, and he was appointed to an assistant professorship in 1931, while still a National Research Fellow. From then on Agnew was at Cornell (he became a professor in 1938 and emeritus in 1968) except for accepting a variety of short, prestigious, visiting appointments at other institutions.

Agnew was the chairman of the Department of Mathematics from 1940 to 1950. We can do no better than to quote the following description from Mark Kac's *Enigmas of Chance*:

“During his ten years as chairman, Ag, as he is called by his friends, brought about at times, at considerable personal sacrifice, changes in outlook and attitude which prepared the way for the mathematics department to become one of the leading departments in the country. Ag was a very good mathematician and a superb administrator. By the latter I do not mean that he was universally popular. Quite to the contrary, he was at times severely criticized, but he stayed with his convictions, and in the end most of his controversial decisions were vindicated. Ag avoided emergencies by anticipating them and acting before they had a chance to arise. After our entry into the war he foresaw that sooner or later large numbers of soldiers and sailors would be sent to the universities for some kind of technical training, and that there was bound to be a tremendous demand for elementary mathematics courses. So, very early in the game he began to collect information about faculty members throughout the university who remembered enough of their high school and college mathematics to be able to teach high school algebra, plane geometry, and possibly a little trigonometry.

“Sure enough, six hundred army recruits arrived in June 1943, to be followed by more than sixteen hundred navy V-12s, including three hundred marines. The army contingent came, if I remember correctly, on

Friday, and the following Monday twenty or so as yet unscheduled sections had to be met. They all were, after Ag spent the weekend telephoning his 'reserves.' Because of his genius for organization and his foresight, that Monday proceeded in a reasonably well-ordered way instead of being the chaos that one might have expected."

During Agnew's term as chairman Cornell became a world center in the field of probability because his skill and foresight enabled him to bring Will Feller and Mark Kac to the university.

After the war, when the rapid expansion of universities created an acute shortage of teachers, Agnew cast his net wide. One of us (W. H. J. F.) gratefully records that he owes his association with Cornell to Agnew's invitation.

Agnew had a sharp, clear, incisive, and original mind. He abhorred prevarication and always went straight to the heart of the matter both in his thinking and in his conversation. He was a tremendous teacher and a prolific and successful research mathematician, a world authority in the field of summability of series. He published two excellent text books, one on calculus and one on differential equations. These books clearly display the qualities that made him such an outstanding teacher: The central part of an argument is stated with crystal clarity and without fussy detail. Interesting applications are exhibited and motivated, often with a dash of quick humor.

In 1927 Agnew married Anne Wright, who survives him. They had one son, Palmer Wright Agnew, who is a successful engineer at IBM. Agnew died on October 16, 1986.

G. Roger Livesay, Anil Nerode, Wolfgang H. Fuchs

Harry Robert Ainslie

December 2, 1923 — May 1, 2000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. Murray Elliot, R. David Smith, R.W. Everett

Andrew J. Akelaitis

July 11, 1904 — November 24, 1955

Dr. Andrew J. Akelaitis, Assistant Attending Physician to The New York Hospital and Psychiatrist to Out-Patients in the Payne Whitney Clinic, died in The New York Hospital on November 24, 1955, at the age of fifty-one. He was a graduate of Johns Hopkins University in 1925, and Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1929. From 1930 to 1931 he was resident physician in psychiatry at the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester. He instructed in psychiatry in the University of Rochester School of Medicine from 1930 to 1936, and was assistant professor in psychiatry from 1936 until 1943. He took an active part in World War II from 1943 to 1947, and served successively as Lieutenant Commander and Commander of the U. S. Naval Reserve Medical Corps. In 1947 he came to our Center, where in addition to his hospital appointments he held the title of Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine (Neurology), Cornell University Medical College.

Andrew Akelaitis was an able and kindly man, who influenced many of us in his quiet way. He was an effective teacher of small groups of students; he was an amateur botanist and an enthusiastic horticulturist. He was beloved by all who knew him well, and his presence among us will be greatly missed.

D. P. Barr

Ernest Albee

Professor of Philosophy

1865 — May 15, 1917

Ernest Albee came from his New England home and schools to Cornell University in 1891, the year following the establishment of the Sage School of Philosophy and his connection with the University was continuous from that time until his death on May 15th, 1917. He was appointed instructor in 1892, assistant professor in 1902, and professor of philosophy in 1907. During this long period of service he was for eight years coeditor of *The Philosophical Review* and a frequent contributor to its pages. From the beginning of his association with the Department of Philosophy he was pre-eminent in training of graduate students and in rigorously directing historical research. Few professors have exercised a deeper or happier influence on graduate instruction. He was profoundly convinced of the fundamental value of the historical approach to philosophy, of its illuminating significance for problems of contemporary thought; to that historical background he applied scrupulously exact methods of inquiry. Into this spirit of precision he persistently and patiently inducted generation after generation of advanced students, and with it he inspired his colleagues.

In addition to many articles on philosophical subjects and reviews of current works on philosophy, he wrote twenty-five years ago "A History of English Utilitarianism," which has become a classic and is still the standard and authoritative exposition of that subject.

Dr. Albee was a man of distinguished manners, of gentle courtesy, temperamentally conservative in his point of view, restrained and precise in word and phrase, a searching analyst of ideas and dogmas, but withal a just and appreciative critic of doctrines differing from his own. His career was lived out mainly in the world of books and speculative thought. Although rarely an active participant in administrative or civic affairs, he was an interested and wise observer of their trend. In him were incarnate the scholar's detachment and other-worldliness and, in the finest sense, the aristocracy of learning.

Source: Faculty Records, p. 1508 Adopted by the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University June, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Seven

Calvin Dodge Albert

November 17, 1876 — September 23, 1959

Calvin Dodge Albert, Professor Emeritus of Machine Design died in Tompkins County Hospital, Ithaca, September 23, 1959.

Professor Albert was born at White Haven, Pennsylvania, on November 17, 1876, the son of Frank Henry and Ella (Wood) Albert. He prepared for college at Brooklyn Polytechnic Academy and at Media Academy, Media, Pennsylvania; in 1902 he received the degree of Mechanical Engineer from Cornell University.

After graduation, he entered the design field at Columbia Iron Works, St. Clair, Michigan. Later he was employed by Great Lakes Engineering Works at Detroit, Michigan.

In 1904 he returned to Cornell University as an instructor of mechanical laboratory in Sibley College.

On July 5, 1905, he married Claudia Louise Agnew of Hillsdale, Michigan.

From 1906 until his retirement in 1944 he served in the Department of Machine Design of Sibley College as instructor (1906-1908), Assistant Professor (1908-1916), and Professor (1916-1944). He was head of that department from 1919 until his retirement.

During World War I he was granted a leave of absence to accept a position with the United States Shipping Board, District 3, Washington, D. C His duties included supervision and inspection of wood and steel ship programs. He became senior engineer and rose to executive assistant before returning to Cornell July 31, 1919.

Professor Albert was the author of *Machine Design Drawing Room Problems*, first published in 1923. The fourth edition, revised, of this eminently successful work was reprinted in 1951, seven years after his retirement. He was co-author of *Machine Design Questions and Problems* in 1924 with Professor E. F. Garner, and of *Kinematics of Machinery* in 1931 with Professor F. S. Rogers.

He was active in several technical societies, including the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society for Metals, American Society of Engineering Education, American Gear Manufacturer's Association, Society of Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi. He was a licensed Professional Engineer, State of New York.

Professor Albert's interests, outside his intense devotion to the field of machine design, included art, architecture, theater (both the legitimate theater and the cinema), and the working of metals and woods. He traveled in Europe

extensively in 1924 and again in 1932. In his later years he was active in local politics, as a member of the Democratic Party.

Professor Albert's teaching ability influenced many people. Several staff members under his direction developed into outstanding teachers who are now serving in responsible assignments throughout the land. He was a loyal and warm friend to all within his acquaintance, which was extremely broad. The privilege of conversing with him was always rewarding and refreshing since he kept well informed in matters both technical and cultural.

He will long be revered as a most sincere, earnest, and productive faculty member. The contributions he made to engineering education at Cornell will long be evident.

R. L. Geer, W. H. Burkholder, S. F. Cleary

Andreas C. Albrecht

June 3, 1927 — September 26, 2002

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

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

Numerous awards, fellowships, and lectureships recognized his research accomplishments. He was a Fellow of the Japanese Society for Promotion of Science, a Fellow of the American Physical Society, and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was a Frontiers in Chemistry Lecturer at Texas A&M University and the Gillespie Lecturer of the Royal Society at University College, London. He received the 1986 Polychrome Corporation Award from the New York Academy of Sciences, the 1988 E.R. Lippincott Medal for Spectroscopy from the Optical Society of America, and the 1990 Earle K. Plyler Prize from the American Physical Society.

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

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

Paul L. Houston, Benjamin Widom, Roger F. Loring

Raymond Albrechtsen

October 12, 1904 — August 13, 1976

Raymond Albrechtsen, professor emeritus of animal science, died of cancer in Ithaca, New York, on August 13, 1976. He was born in Chicago but grew up on a farm near Marathon, New York. He studied civil engineering two years at the Pennsylvania State College and then farmed for two years before entering the College of Agriculture at Cornell University in 1928. He received his B.S. degree in 1930 and the M.S. degree in 1931. After college, he returned to dairy farming and, with the help of his wife, developed a fine herd of Holstein cattle, which carried the farm name Ray-Lou Farm.

In 1938, Ray returned to Cornell as a member of the Department of Animal Husbandry with major responsibility in dairy cattle extension work. The remainder of his professional career, until his retirement from Cornell in 1969, was devoted to the improvement of dairy cattle through the application of sound genetic principles and good herd management.

In one of his early leadership roles as a dairy farmer, Ray was instrumental in organizing the first artificial breeding association in New York State, the second one in the United States, and he served as its first president. Later he was active in the organization of the statewide New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative and assisted in its merger with several New England units, when it became the Eastern Artificial Insemination Cooperative.

Ray's practical farm experience and his knowledge of the subject matter, combined with his understanding of farm people, enabled him to make the complex simple and understandable to his audiences. These traits, along with his wit and his clear and forceful presentation, made him very popular as a speaker for New York dairymen.

Ray was appointed extension division leader in the Department of Animal Husbandry in 1958, a position he held until his retirement. This assignment involved the development, coordination, and conduct of extension educational programs of the department.

Recognition of Ray's accomplishments was given on many occasions during his career. In 1955 he received the Superior Service Award of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In 1959 the American Dairy Science Association awarded Ray the DeLaval Extension Dairymen's Award and Citation. He served on the board of directors of the American Dairy Science Association from 1961 to 1963 and was elected association president in 1966. In 1975 the association bestowed upon him its highest award, the

Award of Honor. In 1976 Ray was honored by the New York Holstein-Friesian Association in recognition of his contributions to the association and his outstanding achievements in the dairy industry.

During his tenure, he served on numerous committees of the college and department and the United States Department of Agriculture and was acting head of the Department of Animal Science for six months in 1966.

Ray will long be remembered by those who knew him for his services to the dairy industry of New York State and his fine personal qualities and talents.

He is survived by his wife, Louise. In recognition of his dedication to agriculture in New York State, she has asked that a memorial scholarship be established in his name. Contributions designated for the Albrechtsen Fund may be sent to the Cornell University Development Office, 205 Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853.

Kenneth L. Turk, Myron D. Lacy, Robert W. Spalding

H. Darkes Albright

July 24, 1907 — August 12, 1988

Darkes Albright was born into the small Pennsylvania community of Lebanon Valley to Harry J. and Bertha Albright. He was given his father's first name, Harry, and his mother's family name, Darkes, though as an adult he reduced the first to "H." and became known to all as "Darkes." He was educated in Lebanon schools through an A.B. at Lebanon Valley College in 1928, then came to Cornell to take an A.M. in 1931 and a Ph.D. in 1935. His teaching career began at Iowa State Teachers College in the years from 1934 to 1936, after which he accepted the offer of his teacher and friend Alexander Drummond to return to Cornell and take up the career that continued to his retirement in 1971.

During the years of Darkes' tenure as a senior figure in the then Department of Speech and Drama he was a dominant force in the theatrical life of the University. Always faithful to Drummond's vision of academic theatre and theatre studies in an academic context, he and the departments he led stressed work and study that drew students, and most of them undergraduates, from all over the University. It was certainly in large part his achievement that the corridors of Goldwin Smith and, later, Lincoln Hall were alive in that time with student interest in drama. Of course the play productions during those years reflected both the advantages and disadvantages of student actors and backstage workers. But they were always stamped by the quality of amateurs in the best sense of that tradition, of persons who loved what they were doing, and at their best they were miraculously fine.

In other respects more visible to the world outside Cornell, Darkes was seen as a preeminent professional. His publications consisted of *Working Up a Part* (1947), a manual for beginning actors, the still durable *Principles of Theatre Art* (1955) with Lee Mitchell and William Halstead, and a translation of Adolph Appia's *The Work of Living Art* (1960). He edited *The Story of Meininger* (1963), *Memories of the Theatre Libre* (1964), and Meyerhold's *Theatre of the Grotesque* (1971), and he served as an associate editor of the *Educational Theatre Journal* from 1952-1954. He was a member and for a time the president of the American Theatre Association.

But for those who worked with him at Cornell it is the extremely collegial, vigorously good-humored, extraordinarily dedicated Darkes who is primarily remembered. Darkes Albright had an unusually close relation to students; he cared about them deeply, and they knew it. Rare indeed was the tireless attention he gave to graduate students whose talents were better suited to acting or directing than to writing their dissertations. Rarer still was his unflagging devotion to a cross-fertilization between the art of theatre and the rigors of theatre studies. His warmth, concern,

and finely tuned sense of responsibility were in fact evident in everything he did: in his and his wife's involvement for many years in the Coop Food Store, one of the city's most popular and successful community ventures, in their later work with McGraw House, and in his continuing work after retirement with senior citizens.

These activities and the qualities they imply were in some sense extensions of his life with his family. From the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Nelson in 1936 until his death, his center was his family. From that nucleus, characteristically, he reached out—to the community in his many community activities, to students and colleagues in classes, rehearsals, supper parties, and picnics—all facets of a life he never would have lived differently. Although his last years were darkened by Elizabeth's death in 1985, and then his son Stephen's at age 44 in 1987, he continued to be comforted by the encouragement of others through their readings and visitations. He is survived by a daughter, Judith Gaetani of Binghamton; a grandson, James; and three step-grandchildren, Joseph, John, and Margaret.

Don Fredericksen, Marvin Carlson, Anthony Caputi

Frank DeWitt Alexander

November 16, 1903 — November 20, 1983

Frank DeWitt Alexander, professor of cooperative extension and of rural sociology, spent the last thirteen years of his professional career at Cornell. He was brought to Cornell in 1956 as an associate professor to be head of the Office of Extension Studies, a newly created unit within the College of Agriculture and a part of the Office of the Director of Extension. He was promoted to professor in 1961. On June 30, 1969, he retired from Cornell and moved to Evansville, Indiana, where Mrs. Alexander had family ties.

Professor Alexander was a native of Nashville, Tennessee. He graduated from Peabody College in Nashville in 1927 with a Bachelor of Science degree and received a Master of Arts degree from Peabody in 1929. He earned a Doctor of Philosophy degree with a major in sociology in 1935 at Vanderbilt University. A summary in printed form of Frank's doctoral dissertation, "Owners and Tenants of Small Farms in the Life of a Selected Community: A Cultural Analysis," may be found in Mann Library. This work is marked by the meticulous attention to detail and by the insightful observation of social reality that typically characterized Professor Alexander's research.

Frank's professional career was almost equally divided between research and teaching in an academic setting and research in federal government agencies. Prior to coming to Cornell he held academic appointments at Peabody College as an instructor (1927-32), at Vanderbilt University as an instructor (1933-35), at Kansas University as an assistant professor (1935), and at Clemson College as an associate professor (1939-41). He served as a social science researcher with the Tennessee Valley Authority, initially during 1936-39 and again from 1949, until he came to Cornell in 1956. He was on the staff of the Natural Resources Planning Board, located in Atlanta, Georgia, during 1941-43. From 1943 until 1949 Frank was a social science analyst in what was then the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, within the U.S. Department of Agriculture, working on a regional basis at different times in Atlanta and in St. Paul, Minnesota. While on sabbatic leave in Jamaica in 1962-63, Professor Alexander was a research evaluation consultant in the Division of Economics and Statistics for the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.

Professor Alexander became a national leader in the evaluation of the informal educational programs conducted by cooperative extension. Initially, at Cornell, he had leadership responsibility for studies concerned with the activities of the extension service in adult and 4-H agriculture. Later this responsibility was extended to all extension research in the New York Extension Service. The studies were designed to serve the extension director

and his immediate staff, extension specialists in the two colleges (Agriculture and Home Economics), and the agent and specialist field staff. A major responsibility during the early years was a Kellogg Foundation-funded five-year evaluation of a newly inaugurated Farm and Home Management Program. Skillful application of social science research techniques was exemplified in the printed summary report on the farm management phase of the program, issued as Extension Study no. 1 in 1962. Under Frank's leadership the Office of Extension studies produced more than one hundred reports. Nearly all of these were distributed in mimeographed form for decision making, program planning, and informational purposes to key audiences within cooperative extension in New York State. Consistent with his great concern that the findings and implications of evaluation studies enter the lifeblood of the agency whose activities had been studied, Frank prepared a comprehensive self-evaluation of the activities of the Office of Extension Studies covering the entire period of his tenure; this report, *Office of Extension Studies, New York Cooperative Extension: A Case Study*, offers a rare example of historical documentation and critical self-analysis for an operating unit within a university.

Because of his technical knowledge and his objective approach, Frank became known as a helpful counselor for college and field staff in cooperative extension on issues of evaluation, organization, and other matters. On occasion he offered a graduate course in evaluation research.

Any statement about Frank Alexander's professional career would be incomplete if it failed to note that his research while on the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics inadvertently involved him in a raging political controversy, an involvement and a controversy that has been permanently recorded in the scholarly literature on agrarian politics. Frank had been assigned to prepare a reconnaissance report on rural life in Coahoma County, Mississippi, one of seventy-one counties carefully selected by his agency to represent major type-of-farming areas across the United States. Coahoma County was a cotton-growing plantation area, whose population had been predominantly black for a century. Frank's preliminary report on his survey in the county, prepared in March 1944, followed the outline used for each of the seventy-one county reports. The content for the Coahoma report, however, reflected Frank's observations and conclusions that black-white relations and the plantation system were dominant features of the county's culture. One of the few copies of the report circulated for critical review and marked "for administrative use" fell into unfriendly hands. The report provided further ammunition for those already strongly opposing some activities of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, namely, a number of southern congressmen and the American Farm Bureau Federation. Frank was blocked by influential agricultural leaders in Mississippi from returning to the state to participate in a cooperative project with the Mississippi Agricultural

Experiment Station. By summer 1946 the political furor had led to prohibition by Congress of the bureau's conducting any further "cultural" surveys, the closure of the bureau's regional offices, a demotion of the agency within the Department of Agriculture, and the resignation—in frustration—of the bureau's chief. The preliminary Coahoma County report contributed greatly to raising large and continuing issues about the politically acceptable role of social scientists in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Professor Alexander was a member of the Rural Sociological Society, serving as chairman of its program committee for the 1958 annual meeting. He was also a member of the American Sociological Association, Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, and Epsilon Sigma Phi. While living in Ithaca, he was an active member of the Congregational Church.

Frank will be remembered by his friends and colleagues as a kind and gentle man with great integrity. Death came on November 20, 1983, after prolonged hospitalization, of Parkinson's disease, in Evansville, Indiana. He is survived by his wife, May, and by three nieces and one nephew.

George J. Broadwell, James E. Lawrence, Olaf F. Larson

Ralph William Alexander

March 14, 1911 — September 17, 2001

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

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

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

Janet Corson-Rikert, Allyn Ley

William H. (Hub) Allaway

April 12, 1916 — May 2, 1995

William H. (Hub) Allaway was born in Homer, Nebraska, and died in Lexington, Virginia. He received a B.S. degree in Agriculture from the University of Nebraska in 1938.

He received an M.Sc. degree in 1939 and a Ph.D. degree in 1945, both in Soils from Iowa State University. He was an Assistant Professor of Soils at the University of Nebraska from 1943-45, an Assistant Professor of Soils at Iowa State University from 1945-47, an Associate Professor of Soils and of Chemistry at Iowa State University from 1947-49, and a Professor of Soils at Iowa State University from 1949-50.

In 1950, Hub joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and worked in Beltsville, Maryland, and Washington, D.C. He was responsible for national programs on interpretation and use of soil surveys and for certain phases of soil management research. In 1954, he moved into administrative work for the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) of the USDA, where he served as Head of the Soil-Plant Relationships Section and as Assistant Director of the Soil and Water Conservation Research Division.

He came to Ithaca in 1961 as Director of the U.S. Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory, which is located on the Cornell University campus. He also held a courtesy appointment as Professor of Soils in the Department of Soil, Crop and Atmospheric Sciences. After his retirement from the ARS-USDA in 1976, he taught at Cornell and did research in Agricultural Extension. During this time, he served as a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Soil, Crop and Atmospheric Sciences from 1976-83 and as a Visiting Fellow for the same Department from 1983-88.

Hub's impact as a research leader and Director of the U.S. Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory, is evidenced by the statement by Dr. Robert W. Holley in *Science* magazine on April 27, 1973: "...the Director of my lab, W.H. Allaway, thought my work was important and gave me the support to do it full time. But for Allaway I would not have finished the structure [of the nucleic acid] before someone else did, and I would not have gotten the Nobel prize."

In addition, Hub encouraged initiation of a number of new programs during his tenure as Laboratory Director, including work on grass tetany, magnesium metabolism in plants and animals, zinc absorption by plants, zinc in animal reproduction, absorption of other trace metals by plants and animals, plant requirements for chromium and vanadium, value of plants as dietary sources of trace minerals, control mechanisms in plants, improvement of nutritional quality of soy protein, and absorption of cadmium by plants and availability of cadmium from plants to animals. Many of the Laboratory scientists made notable advances in these fields. Hub's research leadership at

Ithaca has directly affected both the quality and quantity of food sources, and he played a major role in informing the general public on the relation of soil quality to food quality.

At the start of Hub's research on selenium (Se) at the Nutrition Lab, it was already known that very small amounts of dietary Se could correct certain diseases of livestock and that higher levels of dietary Se could be toxic. Through his own research, with a small group of associates, he developed a method for measuring the very low concentrations of Se in biological materials that were associated with Se deficiency. Then they prepared a map of the U.S. showing the areas where crops were likely to contain less Se than is required in animal diets. This map has been very widely used by feed manufacturers, veterinarians, medical epidemiologists, and public health officials. Hub also led the group that established the nutritional value of Se in forages and grains, and showed that animals on a Se-adequate diet could accumulate body reserves of Se that would protect them for as long as one year on Se-deficient diets. When the American Feed Manufacturers applied for permission to supplement animal diets with Se, their application was to a large extent based upon the work of Hub and his associates. The environmental impact statement, issued by the Food and Drug Administration in approving this application, was based almost entirely on the research of Hub and his collaborators. The addition of Se to animal rations is now very widely used in the U.S. and is clearly responsible for increases in the total production and nutritional value of foods of animal origin.

Hub and his associates established that Se was universally present in human blood and that the blood levels showed a relationship to local levels of Se in foods. Hub's work on Se distribution among the U.S. population provides additional evidence of the importance of Se in crops in the U.S. for human health problems. In September of 1979, Hub participated in a week-long workshop he helped organize that was directed toward examination of the role of Se in human health. The workshop was sponsored by the World Health Organization.

Hub's work in informing the general public on the relationship between soil quality and human nutrition is evidenced by the large number of citations to his Agr. Inf. Bulletin 378 — "The Effect of Soils and Fertilizers on Human and Animal Nutrition." These citations include popular magazines, newspapers, textbooks and court hearings on food quality. Almost sixteen thousand copies of this bulletin were distributed. A predecessor to this bulletin (also authored by Hub) was translated into Spanish by AID for use in their Latin American programs. Hub was the author of approximately 100 publications.

In honor of his research, he received the Soil Science Research Award of the Soil Science Society of America in 1971. In the same year, he also received an Honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Nebraska (his

undergraduate alma mater). In 1976, he was made an Honorary Member of the American Society of Agronomy, an honor reserved for very distinguished individuals. He was made a Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy in 1958.

In 1985 and 1986, Hub served as a member of a committee of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Science. That committee prepared recommendations for the U.S. Department of Interior and the State of California, on how to deal with the Se toxicity problems in the Kesterson Reservoir in California. Similar environmental problems are now developing elsewhere, and the advice of that committee may help in solving these problems also.

Hub is survived by his daughters, Susan LaRue and Nancy Lindsley; and his son, William H. Allaway, Jr. His wife, Mildred Holland Allaway, died on September 2, 1995.

David L. Grunes

David Jepson Allee

September 13, 1931 — April 17, 2003

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

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

Born September 13, 1931 in Caribou, Maine, David traveled the world with his parents and sisters, living in Turkey, Greece, Albania and Costa Rica. Boarding with a local family while his parents remained in Costa Rica, he graduated from Woodrow Wilson High School in Washington, D.C. in 1949, and received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees from Cornell in 1953 and 1954. After marrying Martha Ladd, a high school classmate, on June 30, 1953, he served in the USAF from 1954-56. Following his discharge from the service, he studied at Oxford University on a Fulbright Scholarship, receiving a diploma in Agricultural Economics, then returned to Cornell University for his Ph.D. degree, completed in 1960, under the guidance of Dr. Howard Conklin.

David began his academic career as an Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of California, Berkeley, from 1960-64 and then returned to Cornell as an Associate and full Professor with responsibilities in teaching, research, and extension. David was the author or co-author of more than 300 significant articles and reports. As Principal Investigator on numerous externally funded grant awards, David led research and extension projects that brought millions of dollars to Cornell and Tompkins County. As Leader of the Local Government Program, he directed a staff that consisted of up to ten professionals. He also advised more than 185 graduate students in broad areas of Resource Economics, Public Policy, and Water Quality related concerns.

A strong believer in the power of organizations and collective action, David served on numerous professional and related community organizations and advisory committees. At the time of his death, Dave was President of the Adirondack Research Consortium. Prior to leading the Local Government Program, Dave spent a decade as

Associate Director of Cornell's Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center. He was an active member of the Economic Vitality, Water Resources, and Environmental Stewardship/Land Use Statewide Program Committees at the University. David was a founding member and officer of the Board of the New York Main Street Alliance, led Cornell's U.S. Economic Development Administration University Center, and served on the Board of the National Association of Management and Technical Assistance Centers which represents 140 federally supported, university-based economic development programs.

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

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

Always close to his heart was his devotion to improving the local capacity for decision making by communities to resolve environmental issues, especially those related to water quality. Along these lines his most recent work included a very successful regional EPA conference which brought state, regional and local managers and

representatives of policy makers together to resolve one of the leading concerns of managing non point source pollution affecting ground and surface waters. As an officer and current President of the Adirondack Research Consortium, he activated the group to focus on various environmental and water quality concerns threatening the integrity of the Adirondack Park. Through his effort, he received funding for a project to enhance the capacity of local governments and lake associations to develop a regional framework to manage invasive species such as Eurasian water milfoil in the Adirondack Region by adopting integrated pest management strategies as a means of effecting control while preserving the integrity of the “forever wild” character of the Adirondack Park and its surrounds.

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

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

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

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

Olan D. Forker, Michael Hattery, Nelson Bills

Arthur Augustus Allen

December 28, 1885 — January 17, 1964

It can be truly said that birds filled the life of Arthur Allen. He was the first professor of ornithology in America and devoted a lifetime to teaching and research in ornithology at Cornell. His devotion to the field was paramount, and there was no corner of the discipline into which his curiosity did not take him with enthusiasm.

Although Dr. Allen specialized in birds, his breadth of training and his experience in biology were exceptional. He developed an inimitable style of writing and speaking which enabled him to share his knowledge and discoveries with others in a delightful manner. One didn't need to be an ornithologist nor even know anything about birds to enjoy his lectures, his stories, or his books. His ease in writing, his charm as a lecturer and teacher, his unique ability as a raconteur, his sense of humor, and his quickness of response were characteristics which endeared him to all.

Dr. Allen was born in Buffalo, New York. His early years were spent there. He entered Cornell in 1904 and received the A.B. degree in 1907, the M.A. degree in 1908. In 1908 and 1909 he received a fellowship in zoology, and in 1911 he was awarded the Ph.D. degree in zoology.

In 1912 Dr. Allen collected for the American Museum of Natural History in Colombia where he discovered over fifteen species of tropical birds new to science. His expeditions and discoveries in ornithology from tropics to arctic, almost too numerous to mention, resulted in his election to membership in the Explorers' Club of New York. Outstanding was the discovery of a nesting pair of Ivory-billed Woodpeckers in Florida in 1924. In 1935 he led an expedition for Cornell and the American Museum of Natural History in search of vanishing birds, during which the rare Ivory-bill was again located, this time in Louisiana. The birds were photographed in motion and still pictures, resulting in the best series of studies ever made on this almost extinct species, and the only sound recordings made to date. Three separate trips to Hudson Bay (1934, 1944, 1954) gave him an unusual familiarity with arctic birds, their songs and problems. With the Office of Scientific Research and Development in 1944-1945 he renewed his acquaintance with tropical birds in Panama in the interest of the armed forces and helped clear up many mysteries of the tropical jungles and their sounds.

His doctoral thesis on the life history of the Red-winged Blackbird was recognized immediately as a new and effective approach to the study of living birds and became the pattern for similar studies all over the world. His research on diseases of the Ruffed Grouse won for him the Outdoor Life Medal in 1924. While conducting his

eminently successful experiments on raising Ruffed Grouse in captivity, he discovered a basic sex rhythm. His paper on this subject is a classic, which has stimulated much research in avian ethology. In 1948 he found the hitherto unknown nest of the Bristle-thighed Curlew in Alaska, for which he was awarded the Burr Prize by the National Geographic Society.

Though his scientific contributions to ornithology through teaching, research, lecturing, and writing were many and varied, it was his warm personality which endeared him to thousands of students who remember his courses and field trips, his counsel and the lovable example he set for all who came in contact with him. He guided his students toward making outstanding contributions of their own with an informality that put them at ease. His willingness and ability to share his knowledge, his enthusiasms, and his inspirations with others were outstanding.

Dr. Allen's popular writing about birds began with stories written for *Bird Lore*, which was edited by his friend, Dr. Frank M. Chapman of the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Allen soon became assistant editor of the magazine and for years contributed regularly to the publication, which later became the *Audubon Magazine*. These stories about birds became later the basis for two volumes, *American Bird Biographies*, published in 1934, and *The Golden Plover and Other Birds*, published in 1939. These books present life histories of forty-seven American bird species in which scientific facts about the birds are woven into most charming tales.

In his text, *The Book of Bird Life*, published in 1930, the aspects of the subject are presented from paleohistory, anatomy, physiology, and function to techniques for study of them in the field and laboratory. This introduction to general ornithology had eleven reprintings during its first thirty years of use. In April, 1961, a revised edition of the book was published which included new material on ethology and migratory behavior, and on the recent progress made in recording the songs and calls of birds.

In 1951 the National Geographic Society published his *Stalking Birds with Color Camera*, a monumental collection of 331 bird photographs in color, mostly by the author, and stories of the making of the photographs. In this and other publications Dr. Allen has done much to help others who aspire to perfection in bird photography.

The first course in wildlife conservation given in the United States was taught at Cornell in 1919 by Dr. Allen. His deep interest in this field caused him to assist in organizing the professional Wildlife Society in 1935, and to serve as its second president.

His ear for bird sounds was phenomenal. His ability to quickly coin little verbalizations helped him and his students to become adept at learning songs and calls and at passing the knowledge on to others. When sound

recording was introduced about 1925 in the motion picture world and it became electronically practical, Dr. Allen immediately showed interest in the possibility of using this new tool in biology and especially to expand interest in ornithology. The first “Cornell Bird Songs” were recorded in May, 1929, in Renwick Park in Ithaca. Beginning in 1930 with Albert R. Brand and others, he led the team, which created the Cornell Library of Natural Sounds and a long series of published records of birds and other animals.

Cornell thus became the first American university concentrating on bioacoustics studies—and the present size of its sound collection attests to his long encouragement of the work in which he took an active, keen part. The collection now contains some 20,000 recordings of approximately 1500 bird species from all zoogeographic regions of the world.

The Laboratory of Ornithology, which was one of Dr. Allen’s proudest achievements, may be thought of as beginning with his appointment as Assistant Professor of Ornithology in 1915. In 1955 the Laboratory was officially recognized as a part of Cornell University and Dr. Allen became its co-director. Later he was named honorary director but always remained most active in its operation and management.

Dr. Allen was a Fellow of the American Ornithologists’ Union and a member of the International Ornithological Congress, the Wilson Ornithological Club, the Cooper Ornithological Club, the American Society of Naturalists, American Wildlife Society (president, 1939), the Society of Mammalogists, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, the Explorers’ Club, the Savage Club, and others.

His wife, Elsa Guerdrum Allen (Ph.D. Cornell) was closely associated with him in his fieldwork and writing and for many years assisted him with his Summer School classes in ornithology.

Dr. Allen’s many talents, his tremendous energy, his accomplishments, his wonderful spirit, and his generosity in sharing his great knowledge have left an indelible stamp on the field of ornithology, on his students, and on Cornell.

E. C. Raney, O. H. Hewitt, P. P. Kellogg

Flora Thurston Allen

December 22, 1890 — April 17, 1976

Flora Thurston Allen was an idealist and a theorist. Her broad background in education and her wide experiences with many types of persons in a variety of situations prepared her to play a unique role in the field of education. After her early education in Toledo, Ohio, where she lived as a child and young woman, she entered Teachers College, Columbia University, where she earned her bachelor's and master's degrees and where she continued her graduate studies in the areas of philosophy, sociology, psychology, and other fields that enriched her background and broadened her point of view. During her study periods Miss Thurston held both a National Research Council Fellowship and a Laura Spellman Rockefeller Scholarship. Between 1925 and 1937, she held positions at Vassar College, at Oregon State University, in the National Council of Parent Education, and at the U. S. Office of Education.

From 1917 to 1925, Miss Thurston was a member of the Cooperative Extension Service of the College of Home Economics at Cornell University in the area of child development and family relationships. After her period of graduate study and her positions in other institutions she returned to Cornell in 1937, first as professor of rural education in the College of Agriculture and later as professor of home economics education in the College of Home Economics. Her teaching and research in the Field of Home Economics Education at the graduate level, as well as her vision of future possibilities, resulted in the creation of a strong graduate program in that area.

Professor Thurston was an exciting teacher, stimulating many students, frustrating some, but provoking all to explore wider horizons of knowledge. Although she was very aware of practical problems faced by families in rearing their children and by educators in their development of family life programs, she never took a purely pragmatic view. Rather, she would encourage both colleagues and students to probe all aspects of an idea for soundness and worth as bases for examining possibilities for implementation. She stimulated students to learn for themselves; those who expected to be spoon-fed were disappointed. She had little use for conformists and was inclined to take an opposing point of view during discussions in order to encourage a wide sphere of thought concerning a problem.

While at Cornell, Professor Thurston opened a new world to many of her students, particularly those from other countries, through her Sunday evening gatherings in her home. At these informal supper parties, students were given an opportunity to share in discussions of current world problems with distinguished faculty members and University visitors. Thus they were spurred on to further animated and constructive discussion among themselves.

After Professor Thurston retired from Cornell as professor emeritus of home economics education, she continued her professional activities. At first she taught human development at Chatham College in Pittsburgh; later she moved to California and there engaged in a wide variety of family-oriented educational interests which culminated in particular concern for the needs of the aging. During this later period she married Walter Allen and shared several happy years with him until his death.

Flora Thurston Allen's former colleagues and students who have had contact with her in recent years have expressed delight and amazement at her memory of their individual concerns and ambitions and at the renewal of warm personal relationships with her. Those who had the privilege of talking with her during the last months of her life, when she was in pain and knew that her death was imminent, were deeply impressed by her continued interest in the professional activities of her friends and in her concern for the American family. This stimulating, attractive, and intelligent woman will be greatly missed by her friends.

Margaret Hutchins, H. Irene Patterson, Kathleen Rhodes

Robert N. Allen

October 21, 1917 — December 14, 2002

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

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

Bob Allen taught the first course in Cost Accounting and Control in the Department of Industrial and Engineering Administration in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. From its inception, this was a required course for students taking the industrial option within ME. The importance of this course is illustrated by the fact that it is still a requirement in the undergraduate curriculum in the School of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering. Bob regularly taught this course as well as others in this area until his retirement. There are many returning alumni who speak with high regard for what they learned from him; the material he taught was both practical and necessary for understanding and solving real-life industrial problems.

From 1967 until his retirement, Bob was also the Director of the Cooperative Engineering Program in the College of Engineering. This Program remains an important optional component of the College's undergraduate curriculum. During Bob's tenure, the number of companies participating grew from 9 to 40, and in his last year as Director, the number of participating engineering students had increased to 125. During a student's first Coop assignment, a faculty member, often Professor Allen himself, would visit the site of the student's work, assessing the appropriateness of the job and the adequacy of company mentoring for the student. Again, many students remember him fondly for his efforts to ensure them the best Coop assignment possible. He also was instrumental in bridging the Coop experience in the transition from a five to a four-year baccalaureate engineering degree.

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

Sidney Saltzman, Leslie Trotter, William Maxwell

Archie Randolph Ammons

February 18, 1926 — February 25, 2001

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

At the time of his first reading at Cornell, Ammons' single volume of poetry was *Ommateum*. Published in 1955 by Dorrance & Co., it had received little attention. In 1964, Ohio State University Press published his *Expressions of Sea Level*, poems that had appeared in *The Hudson Review*, *Poetry*, and other magazines. Soon after he moved to Ithaca, his productivity was such that a series of books quickly followed, all of them published by Cornell University Press: *Corsons Inlet* and *Tape for the Turn of the Year*, both in 1965; *Northfield Poems*, 1966; and *Selected Poems*, 1968. Beginning with *Uplands* in 1970, W.W. Norton became his publisher, and remained so for the rest of his career. His numerous books included *Collected Poems 1951-1971*, published in 1972; *Sphere: The Form of a Motion*, 1974; *The Snow Poems*, 1977; *A Coast of Trees*, 1981; *Lake Effect Country*, 1983; *Sumerian Vistas*, 1987; *Garbage*, 1993; *Brink Road*, 1996; and *Glare*, his final book, 1997.

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

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

“the dynamics that caused nature to be there became part of the dynamics that produced us.... If you’re angry, or you don’t like certain people, you can take a walk and then the impersonality and indifference and loveliness of things quiet you down.”

And yet, as his acquaintances and students knew, he was generous and friendly, a person who thrived on conversation. For years, he was the center of a group of students and faculty members who regularly met in the Temple of Zeus to talk about poetry and everyday topics. His office door was always open to students and others. Kenneth McClane, a poet and essayist in the English Department, was, as undergraduate, one of those students who came to Ammons’ office for advice, and later became his student in a writing class. He feels that what he and the other students learned from Archie was that “we had something precious to relate, if only we could honor it.” From his presence, “we could sense that poetry was the highest calling.... It was wonderful to be taught by an elder who saw us as knowledgeable, sacred, in-process, and gifted.”

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

Ammons’ unique contribution to American poetry is best revealed in his longer poetry. In their very length—many of them constitute books—these poems are reminiscent of Whitman; and reminiscent of him, too, in their inclusiveness as well as their democratic or egalitarian bias. (Ammons grew up on a small farm in North Carolina, his family’s struggle to earn a living taking precedence over everything else, including reading.) In other ways, though, his long poems are distinct from Whitman’s *Leaves of Grass*. They are humbler, in that the poet never

calls attention to himself as one containing multitudes; and yet they are far more complex and philosophical, often moving from details to abstraction. Two of his book-length poems—*Tape for the Turn of the Year* and *Garbage*—were composed on rolls of adding machine tape; they were preceded by *Sphere*, which achieves some of the same self-imposed discipline through narrow margins, the end of a line dictated by the typewriter bell. The effect of such poems, as Ammons' younger colleague Roger Gilbert has said, is that "of an endlessly unspooling meditation" in which the reader is listening in on a fascinating mind in dialogue with itself as the poem is in the process of creation.

Garbage—the title itself is outrageous—was set in motion by Ammons' sighting of a huge mound of refuse as he was driving along Interstate 95 in Florida. The poem becomes a lengthy, often self-ironic and moving meditation on nature and transformation, ambition and mortality, memory and dissolution. In an interview published in the November 1993 issue of *The Bookpress*, Ammons makes a remark that is as applicable to this just-published poem as it is to everything that precedes or follows it. He says that any structure the poet may create—as in a sonnet, or in his own characteristic use of short lines—is "arbitrary; it has the indifference of nature, the quality of being imposed. It's a very great feeling." The arbitrariness, though, is part of a more encompassing artistic process: "I am always in search of unity, and frequently, so frequently, correspondences come up that are startling."

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

Phyllis Janowitz, Kenneth McClane, James McConkey

Alfred Leonard Anderson

November 19, 1900 — January 27, 1964

Alfred Leonard Anderson, Professor of Geology since 1952, died on January 27, 1964, in the Robert Packer Hospital at Sayre, Pennsylvania. He had been taken to the hospital for a brain operation after collapsing on the path above the Suspension Bridge over Fall Creek while on his way to his home in Cayuga Heights.

Professor Anderson was born in Moscow, Idaho, and studied at the University of Idaho where he received the degrees of B.S. Chemical Engineering, *cum laude*, 1921, and M.S. in Geology in 1923. He was awarded the Ph.D. degree in geology by the University of Chicago in 1931. Meanwhile he had been from 1924 to 1926 Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Idaho Technical Institute at Pocatello. He was geologist for the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology in 1927-1928, and in 1928 went to the University of Idaho where he became head of the Department of Geology in 1939.

That year he came to Cornell as Assistant Professor of Economic Geology.

For many summers Professor Anderson worked in the field for the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology and the United States Geological Survey.

He was a fellow of the Geological Society of America, the Mineralogical Society, and the Society of Economic Geologists, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Geochemical Society, the American Geophysical Union, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Tau Beta Pi, and Delta Tau Delta.

Professor Anderson was of a retiring disposition. His graduate students thought highly of his ability as a teacher.

His research career was devoted quite exclusively to the geology of his native state. His published titles number nearly 100. It happens that no one of this committee is especially familiar with the area of his special interest, the discovery and mapping of deposits of metallic minerals of igneous and metamorphic origin and their genesis. It is reported that he was responsible for the location in Idaho of some of the largest reserves of cobalt in the United States.

In recognition of his theoretical and practical contributions to the study of Idaho geology he was awarded, in 1961, a citation of Outstanding Northwest Scientist by the Northwest Scientific Association.

He looked forward to his summers of fieldwork in Idaho for the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology and endeavored through the year to keep physically fit for the strenuous climbing over the Idaho mountains this activity entailed.

Professor Anderson was a very enthusiastic and able amateur photographer; the subjects of his pictures: Idaho scenery and geologic phenomena. He showed the geologic color slides that resulted to his university classes and thus provided his students with a first-hand contact with striking illustrations of geologic features as encountered in the field.

In 1934 Professor Anderson married Evelyn Bennett. Mrs. Anderson regularly accompanied him on his field expeditions to Idaho. Of their two children the daughter, Patricia Evelyn, has an A.B. and an M.A. degree from Cornell and is at present (1964) teaching English in the American International College in Springfield, Massachusetts. The son, Alfred Bennett, is majoring in chemistry at Cornell.

W. Storrs Cole, J. W. Wells, O. D. Von Engeln

Walfred Albin Anderson

November 26, 1892 — November 11, 1961

Walfred Albin Anderson, Professor Emeritus of Rural Sociology, died in Ithaca of a heart attack on Saturday, November 11, 1961. For twenty-nine years prior to his retirement in June 1960, “Andy” Anderson had been a prominent member of the rural sociology staff of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell. His passing marked the end of a distinguished career, which had its influence on the science of sociology and its application throughout the world.

Professor Anderson was born in Kansas City, Missouri, November 26, 1892, the son of Andrew J. and Anna Rosenlof Anderson. He graduated from Garrett Theological Seminary in 1917 and served for five years as a rural minister in Iowa. In 1921 he received the B.S. degree and in 1922 the M.S. degree from Iowa State College. From 1922 to 1924, he taught rural sociology at North Carolina State College and in 1925 became head of its Department of Sociology. In 1929, he was awarded the degree of Ph.D. at Cornell University. During 1930-1931 he was a member of the research staff of the Laymen’s Foreign Missionary Inquiry, which made a special study of rural conditions in China. In September 1931, Professor Anderson joined the staff of the Department of Rural Sociology at Cornell, and from 1943 to 1945 he was acting head of the department.

Professor Anderson’s career at Cornell was devoted to teaching and research. Some 6500 students in agriculture and home economics were in his undergraduate course in general sociology. He also served as chairman and member of many graduate student committees. He offered seminars in sociological theory and developed courses dealing with farmers’ organizations, rural life in other countries, and research in rural sociology. He also contributed frequently to the special training programs held annually for rural missionaries.

His research interests were wide. He pioneered in the areas of social participation and the urban fringe, and he specialized in social change. Researchers in several countries have used the value scales, which were developed by him. His publications number approximately one hundred. His bulletins on the population of New York State prepared after each decennial census have been widely used. A few days before his fatal heart attack, he completed the manuscript for an introductory textbook in general sociology, which will be published posthumously. During a sabbatic leave in 1939-1940, Professor Anderson studied rural communities in England and Scandinavia. In 1947-1948 he investigated rural reconstruction projects in the Middle East and Asia for Agricultural Missions, Inc. In 1950-1951, at the request of the Economic Cooperation Administration, he served as consultant with the

Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction in Taiwan. For his services leading to the reorganization of farmers' organizations vital to the economic development of Taiwan agriculture, he was awarded a gold medal by the Chinese Nationalist government.

In 1947, he was elected president of the Rural Sociological Society. He was a Fellow of the American Sociological Association, and also a member of the Population Association of America, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Gamma Sigma Delta.

While devoted to his teaching and research, Professor Anderson also contributed generously of his time to civic and community projects in Ithaca and Tompkins County. He was a past president of the Ithaca Rotary Club, and during the year 1960-1961, he served as governor of Rotary District 717. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Ithaca City Planning Commission. A testimony to Professor Anderson's influence on the field of rural sociology is the large number of outstanding sociologists who were his students.

Charles E. Ramsey, Howard E. Thomas, Robert A. Polson

William Cook Andrae

July 30, 1894 — June 27, 1965

William Cook Andrae was appointed Professor Emeritus of Engineering June 12, 1962. He had served Cornell for more than four decades. He died suddenly June 27, 1965.

Professor Andrae's early training was at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, from which he entered Cornell with advanced standing. In 1915 he obtained his Bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering after three years study. After a period of service as chief draftsman at the National Bureau of Standards and in research in various industrial organizations, he earned a Master's degree in mechanical engineering in 1924.

While working for his Master's, Professor Andrae held the Edgar J. Meyer Fellowship for one year and was an instructor in experimental engineering from 1921 on. He was promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor in 1927. His promotion to Associate Professor came in 1944, and he was made Professor of Mechanical Engineering in 1961.

During the three years of his high school career he served as an assistant scout master in Baltimore. His interest in scouting came to the fore again during the period from 1936 to 1946 when he was a member of the troop committee 1 in Ithaca. He was also a member of the scouting leadership committee for a year during that period, and served as an instructor of first aid for the American Red Cross.

Professor Andrae's church interests were centered in the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca. In the period 1929-1946, he was elected to three four-year terms as deacon. He was then elected elder in 1948 and served actively for four years. He also took part in many other activities in the church.

Professor Andrae's professional life during all but the first of his years at Cornell was devoted to the Department of Experimental Engineering, which later was merged with the Heat Power Department to become the Department of Thermal Engineering. His teaching was mainly of testing and laboratory methods in mechanical engineering and of the application of thermodynamic principles to operation of equipment in practice. He also taught during two years of World War II in Ground School Aeronautics, Civilian Pilot Training.

In 1930 Wiley and Sons published a valuable work of reference known as *Experimental Mechanical Engineering* which was the joint effort of Professor Andrae and a former dean of engineering at Cornell, Professor Herman Diedrichs. This book was widely acclaimed and was used in the world of engineering for many years. Other

publications included several articles for the *Sibley Journal* and an article “Measurement of Power by Means of Dynamometers” for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Power Test Code. In 1959 he published in photostat form, mainly for the use of the department, “Reference Tables of Thermal Properties of Fluids.”

Professor Andrae was a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, and he served for a time as chairman of a subcommittee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Test Code Committee. He was active in an organization for foreign students in Ithaca known as the International Association of Ithaca.

Masonic activities were one of Andrae’s interests for some 49 years of his life. He attained the position of Master in the Hobasco Lodge and was Assistant Grand Lecturer for three years.

Professor Andrae was married to Ida Harris Reed of Ithaca on June 21, 1920. His family consisted of a son, Reed, and a daughter, Margehne. Reed, a graduate of the School of Hotel Administration, is now purchasing agent for Northern Illinois University. Margehne married Albert Hoefler, Jr., and lives with her family in Ithaca. Among the favorite family occupations were travel and camping and Professor and Mrs. Andrae visited many parts of the country during vacations and leaves.

David Dropkin, Dennis G. Shepherd, Frederick S. Erdman

Albert LeRoy Andrews

December 27, 1878 — November 1, 1961

Albert LeRoy Andrews was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, into a family descended from early New England settlers. He received his education in Williamstown and at Williams College, graduating in 1899. In that year he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and later to Sigma Xi. His childhood interest in plants was partially frustrated by inadequate instruction in botany at Williams, so he majored instead in languages. Following graduation he taught languages briefly in Vermont and Pennsylvania, at the same time studying for the Master of Arts degree, which he received from Williams in 1902. That year and the next he pursued graduate work in German at Harvard University, where he became particularly interested in the comparative and historical philology of the Germanic languages and their relation to the Indo-European languages generally. This interest led, following receipt of the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard and a brief period of instructing in German at West Virginia University and Dartmouth College, to advanced study in Europe at the Universities of Berlin, Kiel, Christiania (now Oslo), and Copenhagen. He received his doctorate from Kiel in 1908.

In 1908, LeRoy Andrews came to Cornell as teaching fellow in German, and an association commenced which was to last for fifty-three years. He became instructor in German and Scandinavian languages in 1909, Assistant Professor of German in 1919, Professor of Germanic Philology in 1931, and Professor Emeritus in 1946, serving also as chairman of the German Department from 1924 to 1928.

LeRoy Andrews achieved distinction in two academic disciplines related only in rigorous methods of analysis and classification. His work was the product of devotion and unusually painstaking effort. He believed sincerely that what was worth doing was worth doing right. A bibliography of his publications has been prepared through the efforts of several persons for a memorial article to appear in a future issue of *The Bryologist*. With more than one hundred and fifty titles of which he was sole author, it demonstrates uninterrupted output about equally divided in number of pages between philology and bryology. It is noteworthy that his work in the two fields progressed side by side, that in a single year he produced some studies in the *Fornaldarsogur Nordrlanda* and remarks on additions to the flora of Iceland, Bermuda, and Alberta.

In philology he contributed major articles on the Old Norse *Hervarvar* and *Hromundar Sagas*, and a series on the relationship of Ibsen's *Peer Gynt* to the writings of Molbech and others. In bryology he prepared the standard

monograph of *Sphagnum*, one of the taxonomically most difficult genera of mosses, for *North American Flora*, and definitive treatments of Bryaceae and Miniaceae for Grout's *Moss Flora of North America, North of Mexico*. He also published an annotated list, augmented by keys and critical comment, of all species of bryophytes known to occur in the upper Cayuga Lake Basin (Cornell Memoir 352) in 1957. That publication summarized his own studies and those of others in this area, and it had significance far beyond its geographical bounds. In both subjects he prepared many penetrating reviews of the publications of others, reviews, which frequently embodied original results and conclusions.

The interests, which in publications were clearly divided between philology and botany were complementary in the man and intimately associated throughout his life. While studying languages at Williams, Andrews published a list of mosses and hepatics of the Mt. Greylock region. His interest in the Old Norse language in literature took him on several trips into Scandinavia and Iceland, during which he familiarized himself also with the botany and especially the bryophytes of those areas. Similarly, while teaching at West Virginia he collected extensively and contributed materially to knowledge of bryophytes of that state. When he came to Cornell, he immediately made contacts in the Department of Botany (then a division in the College of Arts and Sciences) and conducted field trips for students interested in the moss flora of the local area. His volunteered services to the Department of Botany, including identification of specimens of mosses and hepatics and development of the bryophyte collections in the Wiegand Herbarium, continued after the transfer of the department to the College of Agriculture and were not interrupted by his retirement from the German Department. In 1953 he was appointed honorary curator of the Bryological Collection in the Wiegand Herbarium and was provided an office in Mann Library near the collections. He used that office daily until the time of his death. The last field trip he led was in May 1961, at which time he took a group of students from the rim of Coy Glen to the bottom of the gorge and back up again, a scramble which might not be attempted by many persons half his age.

Through his meticulously prepared, thorough, and productive studies of difficult groups of bryophytes, Professor Andrews was recognized at the time of his death as one of the world's foremost bryologists and the American authority on Sphagnaceae. His extensive and invaluable personal collection of bryophytes has been given to Cornell University, where it will be available to future students of the bryophytes.

Despite his retiring and self-effacing nature, LeRoy Andrews was a friendly person and would go to considerable trouble to offer sound advice to those who consulted him. He remained interested in teaching and the problems

of the academic world throughout his life and was a source of insight for younger faculty members and graduate students who came to know him. He brought painstaking accuracy and good sense to vexatious committee tasks, and, as in his publications, no effort seemed too great to have the report just what it ought to be.

To combine so harmoniously and fruitfully two interests as unlike as bryology and Germanic philology does not fall to the lot of many scholars.

Morris G. Bishop, Walter H. French, John M. Kingsbury

Eugene Plumb Andrews

November 9, 1866 — September 21, 1957

Eugene Plumb Andrews, Emeritus Professor of Archeology, died September 21, 1957, a few weeks short of his ninety-first birthday and twenty-two years after his retirement from Cornell.

He was born in Oswego, New York, November 9, 1866. After graduating from the Osewgo Normal School in 1887, he taught for four years at Hoboken Academy and a boys military school before entering Cornell as a freshman in 1891. He found expression for varied interests in athletics, as a miler on the University team; in music, as chimes master; and in his studies, being heralded by his classmates as the “most brilliant professor in the class.”

It was the experience of studying under Benjamin Ide Wheeler and George Prentice Bristol that aroused in him that love of the ancient Greek world which animated his lifelong interests and activity. Upon his graduation in 1895, he received a travelling scholarship which permitted him to spend the next year in Greece. There a combination of scholarly curiosity, mechanical ingenuity and athletic ability enabled him to make impressions of the peg holes of an inscription of Roman date which had once been set upon the architrave of the Parthenon, and so to decipher the inscription. This feat brought him immediate recognition among students of Classical antiquity.

After the renewal of the fellowship for another year, he was called back to Cornell as Curator of the Museum of Casts. He was appointed Instructor in Archeology in 1900, Assistant Professor in 1911, Professor in 1919, and Emeritus Professor upon his retirement in 1935.

Not seeking to exercise his interests in archeological excavation in the field, Professor Andrews exploited his unusual talents for teaching Greek art and antiquities. The eminent success he attained was attested by the great popularity of his courses and of the public lectures he gave throughout his long service. The Museum of Casts in the basement of Goldwin Smith Hall, the display of which he arranged when the collection was moved from McGraw Hall, became a familiar spot not only to students but also to townspeople. He offered what must have been for years the only course in Greek numismatics given in the United States, and one whose thoroughness so impressed a visiting officer of the American Numismatic Society that Professor Andrews was elected as an Honorary Member for Life. During many summers he continued his lecturing and renewed his acquaintance with classical antiquity by visits to Greece, often serving with the Bureau of University Travel. On one of these trips he met Helen Putman of Chicago whom he married in 1919 and who survives him. The warm hospitality of their home is recalled gratefully by a host of students. Professor Andrews shared fully in the life of the Ithaca

community, and with special zeal in the activities of the Savage Club and the Town-and-Gown Club. For many years he was organist of the Baptist Church and of the Masonic Lodge, of which he was a member for half a century. Furthermore, he loved boating, which provided him with opportunities to enjoy the loveliness of this region; for all his life he was devoted to the beauty of nature.

Professor Andrews was one of those in whom the Hellenic culture inspired not only a strong historical interest but also a deep emotional attachment. The warmth which this love of things Greek lent to his teaching stirred generations of students to an interest which they would otherwise not have obtained and induced many of them to travel abroad to see for themselves what they had heard so fervently described. He saw our age in relation to the past. He treasured the best of the past, and taught how Greek art was the precious distillation of the human spirit in one of its finest forms. He was heir to the Greek spirit in that he loved the beautiful, and in his classes the beautiful became real.

Frederick Waage, Henry Caplan, James Hutton

Howard G. Andrus

July 17, 1915 — July 21, 1998

Howard G. Andrus was born on July 17, 1915, in Chemung, New York, the son of the Reverend Frank Andrus and Ethlyn Mighells Andrus. During his early years, he moved about the southern tier of New York State where his father served various pastorates. He attended Genesee Wesleyan Prep School in Lima, New York and earned a B.A. degree from Houghton College, Houghton, New York in 1938.

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

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

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

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

Professional responsibilities did not keep Howard from serving his community. As a member and later President of the Ithaca City School District Board of Education, he rendered invaluable counsel during the turbulent 1960s

and 1970s. His ability to bring disparate groups together for the common good was evident throughout his time on the Board. He was also very active on the board of various Library Associations.

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

Surviving are a son, Duane (Alessandra) Andrus, of Cortland, New York; a son, Richard Andrus, of Ithaca, New York; a daughter, Sharon (Dan) Andrus Trembley, of Freeville, New York; and two step granddaughters.

Marvin D. Glock, Verne Rockcastle, Joe P. Bail

William DeWitt Andrus

February 28, 1896 — January 20, 1951

At the peak of a brilliant and distinguished career, Dr. William DeWitt Andrus died at his home in Bronxville, New York on January 20, 1951 following an illness of over a year. He was 55 years of age and one of the outstanding men in American surgery. At the time of his death he held the positions of Attending Surgeon at The New York Hospital, Professor of Clinical Surgery at Cornell University Medical College, and Director of the Second (Cornell) Surgical Division at Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Andrus was eminent as a progressive, courageous and well balanced surgeon. His ability first to evaluate carefully a complex surgical problem and then quickly to think through its possible course was part of his unusual clinical acumen. Continually and untiringly he pursued his quest for better methods to improve the end result. He was always the clinical surgeon in the operating room, and, keeping the overall problem ever before him, he followed his objective with courage and dexterity. The good surgeon is also the good physician. That he was always such is evidenced by his devotion to his patients and his concern for their welfare regardless of their status in life, his recognition of the need to treat the whole patient, mind and heart as well as body, and his attention to the development of the young men who were working with him. Although he was particularly known for his accomplishments in thoracic surgery, to which he made many contributions, he was also renowned for his work in vascular surgery and for his competence as a general surgeon.

It might be said that Dr. Andrus' principal interest, teaching, began with the medical students. He was singularly successful in the various phases of their instruction in surgery throughout his entire career at The New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Center, from 1932 to 1951. Instruction and direction of the house staff through their graduated training program under the resident system was a continuation of his work with the undergraduates. This work culminated in his responsibilities as a member of the American Board of Surgery, for in reviewing and examining candidates for certification by the Board he had an opportunity to evaluate the results of his own efforts and to compare them with those of other surgical training programs throughout the country. This experience was the basis of his often stated conviction that facilities for the training of surgeons in this country were inadequate and that more residencies were needed. He emphasized the importance of maintaining high standards for such residencies and decried the tendency of many hospitals to claim a resident program that was such in name only. He never failed to stress the importance of maintaining not only facilities for the complete care of patients, but

also the necessity of providing opportunity for research into clinical problems and the development and testing of new methods of treatment.

William DeWitt Andrus possessed more of the admirable traits desirable in a man than it is usual to find in one individual. He was a man of unique character and presence, sincere, honest, and generous. Frank and forthright in his everyday dealings with people, he sometimes evoked an adverse reaction, but usually it was shortly transformed into unequivocal support. Working in close association with Dr. George J. Heuer over the years placed upon him direct responsibility for a large number of medical students and young men in surgical training, the residents and assistant residents. Such a group can be quite ruthless in their demands. Yet throughout his entire service at The New York Hospital his sound teaching and personal guidance reaped for him only gratitude, respect, loyalty, and admiration. The burden of the day's work which he carried so well over the years at The New York Hospital is known best to the resident staff and has become legend in the annals of the institution.

Dr. Andrus was born at Saugerties, New York on February 28, 1896, the son of Reverend Jonathan Cowles Andrus and Margaret DeWitt Andrus. He is survived by his wife, Lucy Huber Andrus, four children, Margaret Lucy, William DeWitt Jr., Carl Huber, and Elizabeth Anne, and by his sister, Dr. Ruth Andrus (Ph.D.) of Saugerties, and his brother, Dr. E. Cowles Andrus of Baltimore, Maryland. No account of his life would be complete without mention of his family interests. He valued the love of his family and participated in the activities of each member to a far greater extent than many surgeons are able to do. His position on the school board of Bronxville and his interest in his summer place at Lake Memphremagog attest to his clear vision and sound investment for his children's future. Believing as he did that life should be lived as a game as well as a challenge, he felt that humor and fun were necessities, and thus his family possess a memory that is rich in the happy experiences of the life they shared.

In 1916 Dr. Andrus received his A. B. degree from Oberlin College. In 1941 he returned there to receive an honorary degree of D. Sc. He was graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1921, where he was a member of Alpha Omega Alpha and Sigma Xi fraternities. He began his surgical training as an intern in surgery on the service of the late Dr. William S. Halsted at Johns Hopkins. The following year, at the invitation of Dr. Heuer, he joined the resident surgical staff at the Cincinnati General Hospital and was resident surgeon in 1925. Thereafter he held various senior staff positions there until 1931. During 1931 and 1932 he travelled extensively in Europe and devoted considerable time to the study of surgery in Berlin and Vienna. In 1932, when The New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Center opened its doors at its present address, he joined the staff here as Associate Professor of Surgery

and Attending Surgeon. In this dual capacity he played a leading role in the development of the Department of Surgery in both clinical and investigative work. During World War II he carried a major share of the heavy and demanding responsibilities of this large surgical service. On Dr. Heuer's retirement, he became acting head of the Department until the formal appointment of the present incumbent. In 1947 he was advanced to Professor of Clinical Surgery and in 1949 he was appointed Director of the Second (Cornell) Division at Bellevue Hospital. He was also Consulting Surgeon to the Lawrence Hospital in Bronxville and St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers.

Dr. Andrus was president of the New York Society of Thoracic Surgery in 1946 and at the time of his death he was vice-president of the New York Surgical Society. He was also a member of the American Surgical Association, the Society of Clinical Surgery, a Founder Member and Member of the American Board of Surgery, and a Founder Member of the Board of Thoracic Surgery. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the Southern Surgical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association for Thoracic Surgery, the Harvey Society, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, and the New York Society for Cardiovascular Surgery.

He published a large number of papers on the physiology and surgery of the chest, surgery of the arteries, the heart, the sympathetic nervous system, and of the thyroid. His experimental investigations were concerned chiefly with wound healing and with substances affecting the growth of tissue hemorrhagic disease and the physiology of the gastrointestinal tract.

Dr. Andrus was also a member of the Century Association of New York, the Siwanoy Country Club of Bronxville, the Board of Education from 1937 to 1943, and president of the Bronxville Public Schools from 1941 to 1943.

Frank Glenn

Paul Denzil Ankrum

August 14, 1915 — August 27, 2005

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

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

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

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

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

There is one aspect of Paul's contributions to the EE School that may not have been known by most of the hundreds of students who inadvertently benefited during the years that Paul taught in the school. Paul's master's thesis is entitled "Electronic Voltage Regulator for a Direct-Current Generator." Master's theses generally lead on to doctoral theses or stimulate the author to enter a particular field and, of course, satisfy a requirement for a degree. Finally they end up in the library stacks and are forgotten. The latter was not the case with Paul's thesis. When Paul arrived at Cornell and became an Instructor in electric machinery in Rand Hall, dc power for the laboratory experiments was supplied by two 50 kW motor-generator sets. Since machinery experiments in the laboratory are highly dependent upon a reliable power supply with constant voltage, it was necessary for the two machines to have some kind of voltage regulator, either mechanical or manual. Paul's thesis involved an early application

of power-electronics control that set him upon his eventual career and, as a side benefit, provided an advanced solution to the voltage regulation problem of the Rand Hall laboratory power supply. Based on his thesis research, Paul constructed two power electronic systems that used early mercury-vapor gas-discharge tubes called ignitrons to monitor and control the field currents of the two dc generators. When the School moved into Phillips Hall in 1955, the two generators and Paul's regulators were installed in the basement and continued to perform admirably until the machines were retired in 1986.

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

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

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

Lester F. Eastman, Norman M. Vrana, Simpson Linke

William Arnold Anthony

— *May 28, 1908*

“Whereas, In the death of William Arnold Anthony, Ph. B. Professor of Physics in Cornell University from 1872-87, who departed this life on the 28th of May, 1908 in his 73rd year, many members of this faculty who were his colleagues or his pupils have suffered a personal bereavement; and

Whereas, He was a notable figure among the earlier engineers in America, a man of science, of rare gifts, a pioneer in technical and scientific education, a teacher almost unequaled in his power of inspiring and influencing his pupils and a man admired and beloved by all who knew him;

Be it Resolved, That we the members of the University Faculty desire to give expression to our sense of the great loss sustained by science and the cause of education in the death of this untiring devotee of sound scientific learning whose long life was spent in the service of mankind: this strong hearted generous, single-minded man, our former associate, whose friendship we have ever cherished and whose memory we delight to honor.

Be it Further Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the faculty and that copies be sent to the faculty of the Cooper Union and to the surviving members of his family.”

Source: Records, p. 421, June 12, 1908.

Sydney Arthur Asdell

August 23, 1897 — February 21, 1987

Sydney Arthur Asdell was a pioneer in the science of reproductive biology, and his fundamental research findings are widely recognized for their contributions to the remarkable development that has occurred in this field. Born in Bramhall, Cheshire, England, he attended King Edward VI Grammar School in Birmingham and then Cambridge University, where he received his B. A. degree in 1922, his M. A. in 1925, and his Ph.D. in 1926. At Cambridge he was the first student to receive a Ph.D. degree from F. H. A. Marshall, the leading physiologist of his time. Fittingly he was awarded the Marshall Medal by the Society for the Study of Fertility, in Dublin in 1977.

In 1927-28 Dr. Asdell served as a fellow in the laboratory of Dr. G. W. Corner at the University of Rochester, in Rochester, New York. During this time progesterone, one of the two major ovarian steroid hormones, was isolated and crystallized. In 1928, following a brief fellowship at the University of California, Berkeley, he became a lecturer in the physiology and nutrition of farm animals at Massey Agricultural College in New Zealand. In 1930 he joined the faculty of the Department of Animal Husbandry (now Animal Science) at Cornell University as assistant professor in animal physiology. He was promoted to professor in 1936 and served as Fulbright Professor in Animal Physiology at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College in Copenhagen in 1952-53. In 1923 he was married to Muriel Marrack, who died on February 24, 1972.

Professor Asdell's early experiments helped to establish the basis for a number of the major advances in the field, including artificial insemination, superovulation, in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer, and estrous cycle regulation. He established the time of ovulation, the rates of passage of sperm and ova through the reproductive tract, and the important physiological effects of estrogen and progesterone on the reproductive tracts of farm animals. He organized much of the research that eventually led to measurement of blood concentrations of all of the major hormones controlling reproduction in cattle. He carried out a number of experiments to elucidate the hormonal control of lactation.

He was intensely interested in the role of nutrition in reproductive performance and played a major role in the large-scale experiments conducted at Cornell in this area from 1950 to 1965. In his later years he became interested in the effects of hormones on longevity. The breadth of his interests in the biological sciences is perhaps best illustrated by his analysis of the relation between inbreeding and intelligence in the royal families of Europe, his discovery of the linkage of intersexuality, and the gene for hornlessness in goats.

Although much of his work was basic in nature, he had a good appreciation of how to carry out applied research, and promoted the use of a mobile laboratory to visit farms to survey and study the causes of infertility in cattle in New York State. This survey revealed several important nutritional, managerial, and disease factors that contribute to infertility, and subsequent research resulted in elimination or improvement of those conditions. He was the prime mover in organizing the first cooperative regional research project in the northeastern United States. This project, entitled NE-1—A Regional Approach to Problems of Fertility and Breeding Efficiency in Dairy Cattle—although revised and renumbered several times, is still in existence.

Professor Asdell's use of a mobile laboratory to survey causes of cattle infertility eventually led to production of a widely read book, *Cattle Fertility and Sterility*, in 1955, with a second edition in 1968. However, his major contribution as a writer was his book, *Patterns of Mammalian Reproduction*, in which he combined his great knowledge of reproductive physiology with his ecological interests to produce an extremely useful compendium of the essential facts known about reproduction in a large number of mammalian species. In a third book, *Dog Breeding*, written after his retirement, he was able to distill his experience and knowledge of physiology and genetics into a deceptively simple book useful to dog lovers, dog breeders, and scientists interested in different aspects of dog reproduction.

Dr. Asdell had a subtle sense of humor that enlivened his lectures and endeared him to graduate and undergraduate students alike. Over the years, he taught a number of courses, beginning with "Animal Breeding," a course that was concerned with Mendelian genetics and the physiology of reproduction. At the same time, he taught a course in the physiology of lactation. Later he taught "Reproductive Physiology," a course taken by most graduate students in biological fields at Cornell. He also taught an advanced course dealing with the physiology of growth, lactation, aging, and adaptation. He had a phenomenal memory and a remarkable mastery of the language. He rarely used lecture notes, even when discussing highly detailed information. He was perhaps most effective as a teacher in a seminar setting. The seminar in reproduction and endocrinology that he started just after the end of World War II is still being given. He was a strong advocate of the study of physiology at Cornell and was the first representative for the newly formed field.

Dr. Asdell did an outstanding job in training graduate students, and it was through these students and their students that he exerted a continuing influence on his field. He demanded originality and initiative of his students, yet he was always encouraging and supportive. He had a keen insight into the important problems and concepts in his field and an uncanny ability to reduce those problems into their major components. He was a modest,

quiet person, but he did not hesitate to speak out when faulty information or poorly conceived hypotheses were promulgated. As one of the grand old men of reproductive physiology, he knew many people, and he made it a point to introduce students and new faculty members to the members of the “establishment.” Above all else he was scrupulously honest in both scientific and personal matters. He served as an example to his students of the importance of critically evaluating data and publishing the facts with the best possible interpretation.

Professor Asdell is survived by a son, Philip Tregarthen, and a daughter, Mary Kathleen, both living in Frederick, Maryland.

Robert H. Foote, Ari VanTienhoven, William Hansel

Henry Asmus

June 2, 1875 — March 1, 1939

With the sudden death of Henry Asmus on March 1, 1939, the University lost an outstanding authority in a unique field, for Professor Asmus was the last professor of Farriery in the veterinary colleges of America. Born in Germany's province of Hanover in 1875, Professor Asmus studied horseshoeing under Professor M. Lungwitz at the Imperial Veterinary Hochschule. In 1907 he came to America and set up a shoeing establishment in Lowville, New York. This he relinquished in 1913 when he joined the staff of the New York State Veterinary College, serving as instructor in Farriery until 1914, when he was appointed to an assistant professorship. Owing to his early German training Professor Asmus had ingrained a marked intolerance for lack of initiative and for careless work. In consequence he held the respect of students and alumni.

Aside from his college duties, Professor Asmus contributed to farriery magazines, addressed horseshoers' meetings, consulted with owners of valuable horses, and was an adviser of the United States Army. He was past president of the American Horseshoers' Association and an official judge of the American Horse Show Association. In hours of leisure Professor Asmus wrought in iron beautiful objects of master craftsmanship which it delighted him to give to his college and his friends.

The contagion of Henry Asmus's cheerful disposition, the generosity of his nature, and his warm friendliness will long be remembered by his many friends and associates.

George Francis Atkinson

January 26, 1854 — November 14, 1918

The University Faculty desires to express its profound sorrow and its sense of great loss, through the death, on November 14, of George Francis Atkinson.

Since his return to his Alma Mater in 1892, he had been a member of this faculty. In 1896 he was appointed a professor of Botany. During this period of more than a quarter of a century, which was devoted unceasingly and enthusiastically to research, he became an active working member of numerous scientific societies and attained an eminent position among the botanists of the world. In mycology, particularly, he had an international reputation and he was regarded as the foremost authority on the fleshy fungi of this country. In June, 1917, the Board of Trustees generously relieved him of all further teaching and administrative duties in order that he might devote his time entirely to his researches in this field. His exceptional ability and high place among American men of science was formally recognized by his election to the National Academy of Sciences in April, 1918. To his services as a teacher in that higher sense of the word which implies ability to impart enthusiasm and love for research, the success of the large number of botanists throughout the country who have been his pupils bears glowing testimony.

His end came suddenly as the result of influenza followed by pneumonia, incurred during a collecting trip on the Pacific Coast in pursuance of the great monographic study of fleshy fungi upon which he had been engaged for many years, and which was nearing completion. In the death of Professor Atkinson, not this faculty alone, but the whole community of working men of science have lost a gifted colleague, a man of genius who contributed much to the world's knowledge of botany. His work lives after him not only in his writings but in the inspiration imparted to a younger generation of investigators in the field in which he was an honored master.

Source: Faculty Records, p. 1011 Resolutions Adopted by The Faculty of Cornell University on The Eleventh Day of December Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen

Willard Austen

University Librarian

— *July 8, 1934*

Announcement was made of the death, on July 8, 1934, of Willard Austen, Librarian Emeritus since 1929.

Source: Faculty Records, p. 1592, 1846

RETIREMENT STATEMENT

In the retirement of Willard Austen, its Librarian, Cornell University loses an old and tried servant. Entering the library's service in 1888 as a page while still an undergraduate, he has for more than forty years been a member of its staff. Coming to the University more mature in years than do most of its students, he brought an experience in printing and in publishing that from the first were of great worth. In 1892 he was made an Assistant Librarian, and for many years there devolved upon him the care and oversight of the general reading room, a post in which his courtesy and tact and his ready sympathy with the needs of students made him invaluable. Especially during the troubled period when the privilege of drawing the library's books for home use was being extended to undergraduates, his tact, patience, and good temper were of the highest service to the whole University. On the business side, too, his contributions have been notable. His devices for the registration of borrowers and for the recording of loans, making it possible to know at any time the whereabouts of any volume, have revolutionized our methods and have been the envy of other libraries. In all matters, also, involving the use of taste, his sensitiveness to form and color have been of constant value. With these qualities it was inevitable that he should take much interest in library affairs at large and become a leader in the organizations and enterprises of librarians throughout the state and the country; and these associations brought him invitations to other posts. He was, however, too loyal to be tempted from the work begun at Cornell; and when, in 1915, Mr. George William Harris retired from the headship of the Cornell University Library Mr. Austen was promoted to his place. Long before this he had, with Mr. Harris's approval, added to his administrative duties lectures to students on the use of the library; and now he inherited, in addition, Mr. Harris's own course on the history of books and their making. In the early history of typography his own experience as a printer led him to take a special interest, and in this field he has added much to the resources of the library.

Now that his time for retirement has come it gratifies us to hope that the beauty of the site which he so wisely selected for his home will keep him still our neighbor, and we rejoice that his health gives us promise of years of fruitful companionship.

Source: Records p. 1846, October 10, 1934 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, October, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Nine

William Weaver Austin

January 18, 1920 — March 15, 2000

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

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

To say that Bill’s intellectual interests were broad can scarcely do him justice. Although he was an expert on twentieth-century music, his knowledge was far-reaching both in and outside of music. Almost every academic endeavor attracted him. His way of keeping up with developments in many fields was extraordinary: he not only read, or at least browsed, everything that came into the Music Library, but he regularly visited other libraries on campus to examine their latest acquisitions. When anything struck him as particularly thought provoking or potentially useful to his own work or that of a student or friend, he would note it on a 3 x 5 card. It was not

uncommon for members of the Music Department to find in their mailboxes cards in his hand on the subjects of their current research, often leading to sources that might otherwise have been overlooked. His card file made Bill a bibliographic court of last resort: after other means of investigation had failed to turn up some badly needed but obscure information, he frequently located it.

Bill's magnum opus, *Music in the 20th Century from Debussy through Stravinsky* (1966), received considerable acclaim, winning the Kinkeldey Prize of the American Musicological Society and the Dent Medal of the International Musicological Society. His "Susanna," "Jeanie," and "The Old Folks at Home": *the Songs of Stephen C. Foster from His Time to Ours* (1975)—a study that crossed boundaries between musicology, ethnomusicology, reception history, and American history—was much admired, and he was eventually asked to produce a second edition. His Norton Study Score of Debussy's, *Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun"* (1970), remains in wide use. He was also the author of over 50 articles, which appeared in the *Musical Quarterly*, *Journal of the American Musicological Society*, and other publications here and overseas.

Bill taught a wide range of graduate and undergraduate courses, but it was his legendary introductory course, called "The Art of Music" in the early years and "Bach, Rock and Folk" later on, that consistently attracted a large and enthusiastic following of undergraduates. He taught these young music lovers to broaden their views, to listen with discrimination, and to think critically. The following account from a former teaching assistant in the course nicely illustrates one side of Bill's distinct brand of pedagogy:

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

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

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

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

Bill's modesty was combined with an extreme dislike of hyperbole, especially in the sphere of human relations. As his 70th birthday and retirement were approaching, he came into a colleague's office to beg that, were any plans for ceremonies, speeches or a Festschrift being mooted, they be squelched. When he was gently remonstrated by being told that a number of colleagues and former students would like to do something to express their affection and admiration for him, his face darkened and he responded that on such occasions people always exaggerated in embarrassing ways and he wanted none of it. If any individual wished to talk to him privately, that would be fine. His colleagues settled on a dinner with good food, drink, and camaraderie—no speeches.

What was left unsaid at his retirement should now be said. During forty-three years of teaching at Cornell, Bill Austin had an immense influence on his students, his colleagues, and his department. The breadth of his knowledge and the scope of his interests were a constant source of inspiration and encouragement to his students. Instilling in them a deeper love and a broader understanding of music, he led some of them to successful careers that they themselves had not envisioned. For his colleagues, his loyal friendship provided much of the warmth that pervaded the Cornell Music Department. His universal view of music, his uncompromising standard of

excellence, and his innate sense of fairness were constant guides in much of the department's deliberation and planning.

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

Malcolm Bilson, Neal Zaslav, John Hsu

Olav Austlid

July 9, 1906 — September 2, 1966

It is with great sadness that we record the death of our friend and colleague, Dr. Olav Austlid.

During the early years of his medical career he was devoted to the rehabilitation care of poliomyelitis victims. His work resulted in several outstanding publications in the *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*.

Later he also contributed to the improved care of disabilities resulting from postural defects.

A native of Oersta, Norway, he had to leave his homeland during the hostilities of World War II.

He obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Vienna in 1944. At the end of the war he returned to his homeland to engage in general practice. He came to the United States in 1948.

After serving an internship at the Lutheran Medical Center he received a Baruch Fellowship for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and served his residency at the Presbyterian Hospital—Columbia Medical Center in New York City. His training years were followed by a two-year teaching appointment in kinesiology at the same institution. He joined the staff of The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center and Hospital for Special Surgery in 1953 and served as Associate Director of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in both institutions.

At the opening of the Lawrence Hospital in Bronxville, New York, he was appointed clinical director of its Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Department.

As a Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine he participated in the teaching of physical diagnosis to undergraduate students of Cornell Medical College.

He was also well known to the physical therapists for his lectures on hydrotherapy.

Dr. Austlid also entertained a successful private practice.

He was a Diplomate of the American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, a Fellow of the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and a member of the Congress for Rehabilitation Medicine.

Besides his publications and teaching, Dr. Austlid is in our memory for his loyalty to the Hospital and his dedication to his patients who still speak in reverence of him.

His counsel in disabilities and defects of the skeletal-muscular system was much valued by many distinguished physicians in New York City who asked for his service to their patients. He was always willing to help and advise—in short, he was a very fine man to work with.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Eleni Austlid; two daughters, five and six; and a sister in Norway.

Willibald Nagler, M.D.

Alfred William Avens

March 31, 1901 — October 4, 1976

Alfred William Avens was professor of chemistry in the Department of Food Science and Technology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, until his retirement on June 30, 1967, after forty-one years of distinguished service with the University.

Dr. Avens was born in Water Mill, New York, where he attended elementary and high school. He entered Colgate University in 1919 and received his B-S. degree in 1923. Dr. Avens served as an instructor in chemistry at Colgate from 1923 to 1926, at which time he was awarded the Master of Science degree. He entered Cornell University as an assistant in chemistry in 1926, became an instructor in 1930, and received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1935 under Dr. Wilder Bancroft. Later in 1935, Dr. Avens was appointed to the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, where he fulfilled a fruitful and distinguished career. His excellent qualities were recognized by the University in 1961 by his appointment as head of the Analytical Division of the Department of Food Science and Technology.

He was the corecipient of the Association of Economic Entomologists Eastern Branch Award in 1940 and again in 1942. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, Entomological Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Association of Official Analytical Chemists, the Association of American Feed and Fertilizer Control Officials, Alpha Chi Sigma, and Sigma Xi.

Dr. Avens's career was devoted to analytical chemistry, and he was a highly respected leader in the field. He contributed to the methodology of measuring traces of pesticides in and on foods and adopted many established methods to eliminate interference of naturally occurring plant materials. His classical collaborative work with Dr. G. W. Pearce on arsenicals, including phase-rule studies on calcium arsenate, and with Drs. P. J. Chapman and G. W. Pearch on petroleum oil sprays were pioneering efforts in the field of pest-control chemicals.

Professor Avens's interest was not limited to pest-control agents, as he was instrumental in the development and operation of that section of the Analytical Division responsible for analysis of feed, fertilizer, and liming material inspection samples submitted by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. During his tenure, this section became one of the leading state control laboratories in the country. He was the author of fifty technical publications, several patent descriptions, and numerous short articles.

No resolution about Dr. Avens would be complete without mention of his cooperative spirit. Fellow faculty members gratefully remember his willingness to help in their analytical problems and data evaluation, and his careful, fair, and constructive aid in developing and testing new analytical procedures. His friendly counsel, criticism, and advice to the many persons who have sought his aid will be long remembered.

John B. Bourke, James C. Moyer, Willard B. Robinson

Winfred Enos Ayres

October 29, 1882 — September 5, 1951

Winfred Enos Ayres, Associate Professor of Dairy Industry, Emeritus, died September 5, 1951, in Albany City Hospital.

He was born October 29, 1882, in Brier Hill, a small town in St. Lawrence County. After attending the local schools, he worked in a creamery in Rensselaerville and was placed in complete charge of the plant in 1901. In 1903 he quit the creamery business to seek employment in the automobile industry, and for a time he was employed in Syracuse building Franklin cars. He felt the need for more education and one year later he came to Cornell.

At Cornell, his natural ability, and the value of his practical experience, were recognized by the Department of Dairy Industry and he was soon assisting in the Winter Dairy Course and then working as an extension agent when the Winter Course was not in session. This continued from 1905 until 1909 when he became a butter inspector in the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. In 1913 he left New York State and became a dairy plant inspector for the State of Vermont.

In 1914 Cornell recognized his outstanding ability as a teacher by inviting him to return and take charge of the Winter Dairy Course. That was no small task. During his first year there were 240 Winter Course students who elected courses in Dairy Industry.

As the years passed, interest in winter courses of all kinds diminished. However, Professor Ayres assumed increasing responsibilities for the teaching of four-year students as the burden of the Winter Course became lighter. He continued in charge of the Winter Course in Dairy Industry until it was finally discontinued during World War II.

By that time, he had assumed complete responsibility for the four-year courses in the manufacture of cheese, ice cream, condensed and evaporated milk, and milk powder. Because of ill health he asked to retire in 1947. At that time it did not appear possible to replace him and his sense of responsibility kept him at work for two more years until his duties could be taken over by a younger man. He retired in June of 1949, after 39 years of service to Cornell. Two years later he died from coronary thrombosis following an operation which he hoped would restore him to health. He was survived by his wife, Lena, a son, Kenneth, and by one grandchild and two great grandchildren.

Professor Ayres was a member of the American Dairy Science Association, of I.O.O.F., and of Epsilon Sigma Phi national honorary extension fraternity. For several years he was secretary-treasurer of the local chapter of this fraternity. He was a deeply religious man. He attended and supported the First Methodist Church faithfully.

Throughout his life, Professor Ayres maintained a keen interest in mechanical things. As a young man, he learned watch repairing for the fun of it. He was always interested in automobiles. He loved to discuss the latest models and to compare them with cars of long ago. It was only natural that he should become the acknowledged authority on dairy machinery in his own Department. Many investigators are indebted to him for aid in the mechanical phases of their work as well as for his aid in judging the quality of the products under investigation. His skill as a judge of dairy products was of immeasurable value in the training of the University's Dairy Products Judging teams. In addition to his teaching, Professor Ayres prepared a number of bulletins on the manufacture of frozen desserts and different kinds of cheeses.

Professor Ayres will be remembered by the thousands who knew him as an outstanding teacher and a warm friend. His kindly sympathy, his cheerful philosophy, his sense of humor, and his personal integrity earned him a warm place in the hearts of his associates who remember him with affection and respect.

A.M. Goodman, B. L. Herrington

Charles Babcock

— *August 27, 1913*

The following memorial minute was adopted by rising vote :

“On August 27th, a month before our reassembling, there passed from this life, in his eighty-fifth year, our oldest colleague, Professor Charles Babcock, for a quarter-century the head of our school of architecture.

“He was not a member of the original Faculty of Cornell; but it was only because his department had first to be called into existence. With its establishment, in 1871, he became its head; and from that day of poverty, when for long he was its sole instructor and with his own hands created much of its equipment, to that other in 1896, when he surrendered it, a full college of the University, to his successor, he was not only its guiding intellect, but its soul. His devotion to his art and to his students, the broad humanity of his interests, his sane and quiet judgment, that masculine gruffness in his deep voice which veiled his kindly heart and lent a piquancy to his playful humor, the sound culture and sturdy manhood that breathed in all he said or did, made him beloved by his pupils and by his fellow teachers. His influence was not confined to the work of instruction. As architect he gave us noble buildings which still adorn our Campus—Sage College, Sage Chapel with its memorial annex and apse, Lincoln and Franklin Halls—and as administrator he had a weighty, though always modest, voice in the shaping of the University as a whole.

“Nor can his colleagues forget his long career as rector to that little group which, in the days of our isolation, met weekly in the transept of Sage Chapel, or that frequent service at the Chapel’s lectern when any accident deprived us of a preacher, or yet that kindly thought for others’ needs, which, even more than these perhaps, made him in those days almost a college pastor.

“Since his retirement, he has dwelt among us still, a thoughtful, genial friend and neighbor, lending to our Campus the quiet dignity of his presence and to our social life the ripe charm of his reposeful character. They have been to us a benediction which we shall sadly miss, and of which we here record our grateful memory.”

I. P. Church, G. L. Burr, C. A. Martin, Chairman

Source: Records, p. 607, October 15, 1913

Joe Paul Bail

May 12, 1925 — May 7, 2006

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liberty Hyde Bailey

March 15, 1858 — December 25, 1954

On Christmas evening, 1954, death came to one of Cornell's great men, the venerable Liberty Hyde Bailey, then ninety-six years of age. Most great men can be classified by the profession or field of activity whereby they achieved their greatness. This is not so easy with Liberty Hyde Bailey, for his greatness is due to his manifold contributions produced almost concurrently in many fields. To some persons, his renown is as a botanist, explorer and horticulturist; to others as an educator, administrator and rural sociologist; to a third group as an editor, lecturer and writer; while still a fourth group knows him best as a poet, philosopher and counsellor. He was all these things, and, moreover, he was a man of forceful character, personality and energy.

Bailey was a precocious son of the wilderness. Through his boyhood he traversed the forests about his father's farm in Michigan and learned early the ways of wild-life, of the plants and animals that composed it. He knew the migrant Indians, watched the slaughter of the passenger pigeon, and practiced the art of rail-splitting. His early knowledge of literature was limited, but being an avid reader, he knew well the Bible, Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Milton's poems, Baker's *Exploration of the Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia*, and Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*, to mention a few. The first book he knew of botany was one by Asa Gray. It was from a country-school that he received the only formal instruction he ever had in grammar, Latin, and geometry; a one-room school from which he entered directly into college. From this background he became a leader in college life. Academically he stood at the top of his class, and as the first editor of the *College Speculum* he was prominent in directing the thinking of his fellow students.

Professor Bailey was a horticulturist by birthright and upbringing. His greatest activities in this field were during the last two decades of the nineteenth century—a time of great expansion in this country, when botanical research in the field of plant physiology had scarcely commenced and the pathology of plants was little known. It was a period when few if any horticulturists had received formal instruction in botany, and a period when sympathy from the botanist for the horticulturist's needs was conspicuously absent. Trained in botany under Beal at the Michigan Agricultural College and later associated with Asa Gray at Harvard, Bailey early was imbued with the conviction that horticulture must reflect the application of basic botanical knowledge.

After he came to Cornell from Michigan in 1888, Bailey's early horticultural papers dealt with physiological aspects of growth. During his first decade at Cornell, Bailey wrote twelve books on horticultural subjects, excluding those

on plant-breeding and genetics, and during the last years of this decade he planned and commenced his first horticultural encyclopedia. Bailey dominated the American field of horticultural books during this period. He preached and practiced a new horticulture. He held the conviction that horticulture must be an applied science based on pure biology, just as engineering was then accepted as an applied science based on the theoretical sciences of mathematics, physics, and chemistry. This innovation was unacceptable to some natural scientists, and this concept of horticulture has reached its present predominance largely by the dogged persistence and crusading of Bailey and his supporters. His founding, with S. A. Beach of the Geneva (N. Y.) Experiment Station, of the American Society for Horticultural Science in 1903, and his serving as its President for its first four years, did much to organize and bring recognition to a growing group of botanists that had become horticulturists.

Bailey was an evolutionist and plant-breeder, active in an era before there was knowledge of genes or genetics. He was also a taxonomist. As a plant-breeder, Bailey was an experimentalist, who made controlled crosses and kept accurate records, not only of his crosses but by placing in the herbarium vouchers of the plants concerned. It was his breeding researches in bramble-fruits, cucurbits, and grapes that led him in later years to intensive taxonomic studies of these genera. Four different books of his authorship were published on the subject before the turn of the century. In 1907 Dean Bailey established a Department of Experimental Plant Biology, which later he renamed the Department of Plant Breeding.

In his middle years, Dr. Bailey was active in the effort to bring the science of botany before students at the secondary school level. Six botany text-books were written by him between 1898 and 1909. In fact, one of his first books, *Talks Afield*, published in 1886, was a book of botany written for the understanding of the farmer, horticulturist, and non-scientist. He was an active leader in the founding in 1899 of the Botanical Society of America.

Bailey's principal contributions to botanical science were his taxonomic studies, contributions for which his academic training well equipped him. In 1886 he was a member of a botanical survey-party in Minnesota. For several decades in middle life Bailey was an acknowledged authority on the American sedges (*Carex*) and his photographing of type specimens in European herbaria in 1888 was pioneer work of that nature. His first *Carex* study was published in 1884, his last in 1900.

Following his *Carex* studies and a few early papers on the systematics of cultivated blackberries, over two decades passed before he was able to resume taxonomic work. From 1923 to 1949 he published over one hundred scientific papers. These were mostly extended papers, concerning revisions of genera. Bailey became a specialist in the systematics of the palms and the blackberries. He also published revision of such genera as *Vitis* (the grapes),

Brassica (the cabbages and kales), Cucurbita (the pumpkins, squashes), Hosta (the plantain-lilies), and horticultural monographs of lesser botanical import on Dianthus, Delphinium, Campanula, and the gourds.

His renowned interest and work in the palms is alleged to have had its beginning in an occasion in 1910 when Mrs. Bailey teased him while they were in Jamaica, for not knowing the kinds of palms in the gardens of Kingston. His collection of palms began in 1917, and extensive trips for this purpose were made for many years before he wrote his first paper on them in 1930. He lived to see his palm herbarium become one of the best in the world. His studies of Rubus in North America covered a life-span of effort and culminated in a thousand-page monograph of the genus, completed in 1945. It is the only work of its kind for the genus in this hemisphere, and serves as a monument to his endeavor. By 1935 his private herbarium of 125,000 specimens and library of 3,000 volumes reached proportions beyond his ability to maintain and perpetuate. He and Mrs. Bailey gave them to Cornell University as the Liberty Hyde Bailey Hortorium, an institution devoted to studies on the systematics of cultivated plants.

For a generation he was remembered as a great teacher, of the 1880's and 1890's. He exerted an influence not only on his students but on the hundreds of persons who in turn became pupils under them. As a teacher he not only carried his zest and vigor to the classroom, but he changed the approach and emphasis in teaching. Whereas he had found it to consist of a formal lecture augmented literally by formal parades to visit and view the activities of the university farm as conducted by hired hands and foremen, he rejected this routine and substituted for it the laboratories, inside and outdoors, where the professor mixed with his students while demonstrating a principle or setting up a planned experiment in which they took part. Today, this is commonplace. Sixty years ago, it caused comment and some consternation, Bailey lectured on the merits of his teaching procedures, defended from the rostrum and through the press the teaching of agriculture as a science, and its place as a technology at the graduate level in a university.

On the retirement of Isaac P. Roberts in 1903, Bailey became the second Director of the College of Agriculture, financed largely by the University (whose funds for the College were supplemented by federal monies). Long before this he had been active throughout the state and worked for the day when Cornell's College of Agriculture should be largely state supported and become the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. This goal was achieved in May 1904. For the next decade his major contributions were those of an administrator. During this period he set up many new departments: Experimental Plant Biology (but later coined for it the new name of Plant Breeding), Soils, Plant Pathology, and Ornamental Horticulture. A department of Plant Physiology was founded by him which, early in 1913, he expanded into a balanced Department of Botany. Following his change

of the name domestic science to home economics, there was his successful effort in 1912 to get University faculty approval for his promotion of a woman, for the first time in Cornell history, to the rank of full professor (in home economics). The Department of Home Economics within the College of Agriculture he had established in 1907.

As an administrator he was a leader in New York state in the establishment of agricultural extension courses for men and women on the farm. This was before federal support was authorized for the work. He convinced state officials in 1905 that agricultural courses taught in high schools throughout urban and rural New York state should be accepted by the Board of Regents and given equal academic recognition with other high school subjects. Two years later the College of Agriculture voted to accept agriculture as an entrance subject, thus placing vocational agricultural work on a par with other entrance subjects. Early in his career Bailey announced his plan of life, wherein he proposed to divide it into three parts and to spend twenty-five years in preparation, twenty-five in earning a livelihood, and twenty-five in using his abilities as he chose. This was no idle pronouncement on his part. Despite the urging of his faculty and students that he remain, Bailey resigned from the College, in July, 1913.

Agriculture during the last half-century owed much to Bailey the editor. Just as there was a lack of modern horticultural books when he came to Cornell in 1888, so also was there a comparable lack of books in other fields of agriculture. During the period of 1890-1940 he edited 117 titles by 99 authors from all over the country, covering subjects in agronomy, economics, botany, pomology, animal husbandry, dairy industry, soils and fertilizers, plant pathology, commercial floriculture, and home economics. In 1890, Bailey accepted the editorship of the popular monthly, *American Garden*. Again in 1901 he accepted the editorship of *Country Life in America*.

Bailey was a man of vigorous, direct, and driving personality, but he was also a man of aesthetic sensitivity—reflective, and considerate of his fellow man. The deeper qualities have appeared over the years in his poems and philosophical writings. Bailey's philosophical writings covered a wide range of topics; his best is acknowledged to be *The Holy Earth*, a book about man's debt to the earth, and the earth's goodness to man.

Students at the College during Dr. Bailey's twenty-five years as Professor and Dean remember to a man his personable and understanding affection for them as individuals. Sunday evenings his home was open to his students, who came and were inspired by his informal talks, recitations of poetry, and readings from such men as Poe, Whitman, Arnold, Lanier and Emerson. Later, as the group became too large, these gatherings became bimonthly "Assemblies" first in Barnes and later in Roberts Hall, patronized by students and faculty alike.

By many admirers, Dean Bailey has been thought of as a plant explorer extraordinary, but he never wrote of his travels, preferring to continue his researches than to devote effort to recounting his past. His travels after retirement were for scientific purposes, for observation and collection of plants. For the most part, the trips to the tropics were in quest of palms and to temperate parts for blackberries and their kin. His searches took him to every major island of the West Indies, southern Brazil and the upper Amazon, British Guiana, Venezuela and Colombia. He knew Mexico intimately and had collected several times in Panama. In 1917, while he and his family were in the Orient, he went inland to Honan in search of prototypes of cabbages and their relatives. On another occasions he collected in New Zealand, with stops in Tahiti, Fiji, and Raratonga. Many trips were made by him to European agricultural and botanical centers, the last in 1919. In December, 1949, when he fell and broke his upper leg in a New York bank, he had in his pocket a set of one-way airline tickets to Dakar, Leopoldville, and other points in tropical Africa.

Liberty Hyde Bailey was a great driving force, a rugged individualist who ruthlessly cut impeding fetters of regimentation and bureaucracy, and a man who had the capacity to develop his visions into reality. Basically, he was a humanist, always considerate of his fellow man, and of his improvement by a better knowledge and use of that which is science. He could be, and on occasion was, an egoist, a man of quick decision and action, intolerant of delay or procrastination, and one who often considered the overall significance of the result before measuring the cost of the achievement. At the same time, he was poetically and philosophically aesthetic, sensitive to the finer qualities of life, and a man who lived a life of high personal integrity.

Liberty Hyde Bailey was born March 15, 1858, in South Haven, Michigan, the son of Liberty Hyde Bailey, Sr., and Sarah Harrison Bailey. He was educated at Michigan Agricultural College, receiving his B.S. degree in 1882, his M.S. in 1886. On June 6, 1883, he married Annette Smith, who died in June 1938. They had two children, Sara Bailey Sailor (born June 29, 1887, died April 1936) and Ethel Zoe Bailey (born November 17, 1889) ; and two grandchildren, Annette Sailor Page and Samuel Sailor. Dr. Bailey died in Ithaca, New York, December 25, 1954. His name is commemorated by Bailey Hall and the L. H. Bailey Hortorium at Cornell, Bailey Hall at Michigan State College and the Liberty Hyde Bailey High School at East Lansing, Michigan, Bailey Hall at Morrisville Technical Institute, Morrisville, New York, and the Liberty Hyde Bailey Palm Glade at the Fairchild Tropical Garden, Coconut Grove, Florida. Portraits of him hang in Bailey Hall, Mann Library, and the Plant Science Buildings at Cornell, and in Bailey Hall, Michigan State College. A bust of him is at the Bailey Hortorium.

Lewis Knudson, G. H. M. Lawrence, W. I. Myers

Thomas Jefferson Baird

March 1, 1902 — March 21, 1993

Tom Baird, professor emeritus, died on March 21, 1993 at the age of 91. He was involved for almost 74 years with Cornell and the Ithaca area in activities ranging from being an undergraduate student to becoming a significant benefactor to Cornell, financially and professionally, after his retirement.

Tom spent his early years in Cleveland, Ohio where he was born, the son of Frederick Baird, a prominent Cleveland architect, and Mamie Zangerle Baird. In 1919, he entered Cornell University as an undergraduate student in the College of Arts and Sciences. Two years later he transferred to the College of Architecture, where he entered the five-year bachelor's program. An outstanding student, in his senior year he received the American Institute of Architects medal for excellence and placed first in the preliminary round for the International Paris Prize in Architecture. He received his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1925 and was awarded a fellowship for continuing studies in architecture.

In 1926, Tom joined, as designer and draftsman, the Ithaca office of Bryant Fleming, architect and landscape architect. Mr. Fleming was responsible for many fine estates throughout the U.S. and for introducing landscape design courses into the curriculum of the College of Architecture at Cornell. The demand for estate designers decreased greatly in the Depression and the firm was dissolved in 1932 after the death of Mr. Fleming. There was little demand for the services of architects, and Tom took the opportunity to study landscape design at Cornell in the period 1932-34.

In 1935, Mr. Baird accepted a position with the Finger Lakes Park Commission as Architect and Landscape Architect to supervise the design and construction of Stony Brook Park in Western New York. On one of his return visits to Ithaca, he met Kerstin Thorin, a former member of the Swedish Olympic Swimming Team, who was teaching in the Women's Physical Education Department at Cornell. They were married in 1936.

Upon completion of the facilities of Stony Brook Park in 1939, Tom returned to Ithaca to enter private practice in architecture and neighborhood planning. At this time he was also hired as an instructor in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture in the College of Agriculture. In 1940, he received a prestigious fellowship to study at the renowned Cranbrook Academy of Art in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, where he interacted with some of the most famous architects, designers, and artists of the time, including Saarinen, Eames, Bertoia, and Milles.

Imbued with the spirit of the contemporary art movement, Tom returned to Ithaca in 1941 to begin graduate study in regional planning in the College of Architecture at Cornell. During the next five years of part-time study he continued his private practice, on a greatly reduced scale, while serving as an instructor in landscape planning in the College of Agriculture (1940-42), a research associate in housing in the College of Home Economics (1941-45), and an instructor in engineering drawing in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering (1941-46). The latter part-time position was the direct result of his interest in helping Cornell meet its educational commitment during the war years, when engineering instructors were scarce, and was instrumental in setting the direction for his life's work in the years to come.

In addition to the more than full-time work load described above for the period 1942-46, Tom found time to redesign the Baird's small lake cottage near McKinney's Point on a slope overlooking Lake Cayuga. His design was very modern in concept—using cantilevered decks, window walls, secluded terraces, and ingenious noise shielding. The home received national recognition and was praised in two professional architectural magazines. He also published some ten papers and articles in professional and popular architectural magazines, such as *House and Garden*, *America Home*, *American Nurseryman*, *Progressive Architecture*, *House Beautiful*, and *The Ideal Home Magazine*. The articles covered topics ranging from “Spatial Planning in the Community”, to “Remodeled American Homes”, “A Plan for the Great Lakes Region”, and “Homes—Small, Medium, and Large.”

In February, 1946, Tom was awarded the degree of Master of Regional Planning from the College of Architecture. Professor C.E. Townsend, head of the Department of Engineering Drawing in the Sibley School, with great foresight relative to the direction in which post-war mechanical engineering education should head, immediately offered Tom a promotion to the full-time position of assistant professor of engineering drawing. To mechanical engineering's great good luck—and most likely to Professor Townsend's happy surprise—Tom accepted the offer.

A new elective course in freehand drawing and perspective drawing was introduced by Professor Baird. This course—with its goal the stimulation of habits of creative thinking and imagination by using freehand drawing and other techniques—was a pioneering effort in the area that would be called “creative design.” The course content and method of presentation changed throughout the years with his increasing knowledge and interest in mechanical engineering design. His collaboration with Professor George B. Du Bois, of the Department of Machine Design, was of great value to both men and to the Sibley School. Professor Baird continued his association with the College of Home Economics by teaching courses on house planning in summer school from 1946-50.

Tom was promoted to associate professor of drafting and industrial design in 1952. In 1953, the title of the elective course was changed to “Creative Sketching” In 1967, the title was changed again, to “Introduction to Industrial Design” and a project course in industrial design was added. In 1961, the programs in the College of Engineering were restructured and the Department of Engineering Drawing disappeared. The course announcements no longer included drawing, descriptive geometry etc.—only Creative Sketching, Introduction to Industrial Design, Special Investigations in Industrial Design, and Industrial Design Project, all of which were Professor Baird’s courses. In 1965, the students recognized his excellence in teaching freshmen by voting him as one of the two winners of the Philip Sporn Prize. Tom became a member of the Department of Machine Design. In 1966, he was promoted to professor of machine design and in 1967, to professor emeritus.

Professor Baird was a member of Tau Beta Pi, the American Institute of Planners, the Industrial Designer’s Society of America, and the American Association of University Professors.

Beneficence to Cornell by the Baird family began in 1927 when Professor Baird’s mother established the Baird Prize Fund in the College of Architecture (currently the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning). The prize was awarded in open competition to a second-year student in the college and the fund has been maintained up to the present by Professor Baird.

For many years, after retirement, the Bairds maintained an active life at Cornell, especially enjoying the concerts and other musical events. They spent their summers in Maine, part of their winters in Sweden and part touring Europe, especially Italy and Sicily. When Mrs. Baird’s health declined they settled down in their Ithaca apartment and devoted themselves to Cornell and to activities with their local friends.

In 1981 Professor Emeritus Baird and his wife made a bequest of half a million dollars to Cornell University, \$400,000 of this amount to create the Thomas J. Baird Visiting Critic Fund to sponsor visits to Cornell by architecture scholars and practitioners in the College of Architecture, Art and Planning. The remaining \$100,000 was bequeathed to the Music Department of the College of Arts and Sciences to support the Thomas and Kerstin Baird Concert Fund for free public concerts, lectures and related presentations of classical and chamber music sponsored by the Department of Music. A plaque in their honor was dedicated in 1982 in Barnes Hall, the site of the annual Baird Concerts.

In 1986, the Bairds suggested that a terrace be placed on the north side of Sage Chapel where they frequently rested after their usual Sunday morning walks on the Cornell Campus. In August of 1987, Professor Baird dedicated the

Kerstin Thorin Baird Garden Courtyard in honor of his wife who died earlier in the year. The garden courtyard has been described as a “haven of beauty—a particularly appropriate memorial to a woman who was a devoted supporter of the cultural arts of Cornell.”

In 1989, seeing the need to balance the overall design of the Sage Chapel exterior, Professor Baird dedicated a matching terrace, which bears his name, on the south side of the chapel.

Still looking for projects that might benefit his beloved Cornell, Professor Baird was introduced to the newly created Newman Arboretum by his longtime friend and former student, Raymond Fox, professor of floriculture and ornamental horticulture. Professor Baird was immediately attracted to the Arboretum because it gave him a quiet place of beauty to walk and to contemplate nature in its changing moods. Inspired by Autumn drifts of goldenrod and bedstraw growing on the slopes of the natural bowl-shaped Arboretum, and encouraged by Professor Fox, Professor Baird approached the director of Cornell Plantations and suggested that similar effects with other wildflower plantings could provide colorful effects throughout the growing season. Thus was born the Baird Field Flower Meadow Project, to which he gave his generous support.

Professor Baird also contributed a substantial sum to help establish a memorial grove of white birches in the Cornell Arboretum in honor of his and Kerstin’s longtime friend, Mrs. Ruth Cavetz.

Professor Baird’s talents in architectural design were greatly admired by his college roommate and great friend Mr. Richard Belcher, class of ‘28, Bachelor of Architecture ‘30 at Cornell. Mr. Belcher also worked in Bryant Fleming’s office before moving to New York City eventually becoming chief architect for the R.H. Macy Company enterprises. To honor his good friend, Mr. Belcher recently established a \$100,000 fellowship bequest for students enrolled in the Master of Architecture Program at Cornell. It will be an annual award to “inspire, encourage, and reward fine architectural talent at Cornell” and is to be known as the Richard G. Belcher-Thomas J. Baird Award for Architectural Design.

Professor Baird was predeceased by his three brothers. He is survived by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Baird Hefner; his nephew, Mr. Lincoln Baird and wife Carol; a niece, Miss Lucy Baird; two grandnephews, Lincoln and Graham Baird—all residents of California; a cousin, Mr. Willis Zangerle of Cleveland, Ohio; and by his wife’s nephew, Mr. Bengt Thorin, and his family of Sweden.

His friends and relatives will greatly miss Tom Baird for his gentlemanly, courtly manner, his sincere interest in his students, his caring ways, his ability to observe and to point out the beauty of nature and the aesthetics of good

taste and, not-the-least, for his enjoyment of a good joke, his sense of humor, and his ability to laugh at himself—all too rare attributes in today's world.

Bart Conta, Raymond T. Fox, Richard M. Phelan

Donald Wyckoff Baker

April 15, 1899 — May 14, 1978

Donald Wyckoff Baker died at his winter home in Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, on Sunday, May 14, 1978. Although he was born in Navarino, Onondaga County, New York, he spent his early years (from two to seventeen) in southwestern Virginia and graduated from Damascus High School, Damascus, Virginia.

In 1924 Rutgers University awarded him a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture and appointed him university herdsman. It was while working with the university dairy herd that he became acquainted with Dr. Theobald Smith of the Rockefeller Institute at Princeton, New Jersey, and Dr. R. N. Gordon Darby of Somerville, New Jersey. They urged Don to get a veterinary degree and suggested that he apply to Cornell. He entered the New York State Veterinary College in the fall of 1925 and was granted the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in 1929 as well as a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1933.

While still a student, he was placed in charge of the Diagnostic Laboratory. He held the title of director from 1928 to 1933. His first appointment was as instructor of diagnosis. In 1933 he was appointed assistant professor of parasitology and became the first professor of Parasitology at the New York State Veterinary College. He was appointed associate professor in 1940 and professor in 1947.

Dr. Baker served as consulting veterinarian to the Institute of Interamerican Affairs in Central and South America from July 1950 to February 1952. His principal station was in Paraguay, but his work also took him to Peru, Haiti, Costa Rica, Bolivia, and Brazil. While in Brazil, he was consulted by the president of that country, who operated a large livestock establishment and wanted to learn more about disease control. In 1958 and 1959 he was called upon by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to serve as a consulting and research veterinarian. He traveled to the Philippines and to India to study the problems connected with shipping monkeys from these countries to the United States for testing the Salk vaccine.

Always active in organized veterinary medicine, Dr. Baker was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association and had been an honor roll member since 1973. He belonged to the New York State Veterinary Medical Society and served as its president in 1964. The Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association claimed his services for seventeen years as secretary-treasurer. He also held membership in the American Veterinary Association of Parasitology, the Livestock Sanitary Association, the Council of Official Research Workers of America, the

Albuquerque Veterinary Medical Association, and the Intermountain Veterinary Medical Association. For fifteen years he gave devoted service to the Veterinary College Alumni Association as its secretary.

Among his fraternal affiliations were Chi Phi and Alpha Psi. His membership in honorary societies included Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, the Rutgers chapter of Alpha Zeta, and Phi Zeta, of which he was national secretary from 1941 to 1943.

Don Baker was devoted to people, the Veterinary College, and Cornell University. This dedication was exemplified by his frequent trips to various Parts of the Northeast to assist graduates with their problems. It might be said that he was the unofficial public relations officer or the extension veterinarian for the Veterinary College. His warmth and friendliness brought him a multitude of friends. To these friends and colleagues as well as his two alma maters he showed a great loyalty for which he was loved and respected. He was generous to a fault and had great empathy with students, young associates, and visitors to the college. Professional meetings held a special attraction for Donald, and he often made a presentation, promoted a cause, or participated in some other way. He added much to the professional knowledge through published papers and talks at hundreds of meetings.

As a teacher, he had a practical turn of mind. While he realized the importance of taxonomy, he chose to emphasize the problem that parasitism presented to the clinician. His examination often consisted of confronting students with a specimen or a parasitized patient.

His chief hobby was photography, and the files and archives of the Flower Veterinary Library contain many of his fine portrayals of his countless friends. This hobby began with the specimen photographs he made for teaching purposes. He also had a consuming interest in railroads and was extremely knowledgeable about the entire national network. His collection of timetables was amazing.

In 1965 the trustees of Cornell University appointed him professor of parasitology emeritus, and he retired after thirty-seven years of meritorious service to the Veterinary College. He was still not ready to rest on his laurels. Moving to Albuquerque, New Mexico, he joined the Agricultural Research Service and there continued his work in parasitology until 1970.

Surviving him are his wife of forty-eight years, Ruth Thompson Baker; two sons, Bruce Wyckoff Baker and Neil Darby Baker; and a daughter, Jean Boynton Baker.

Ellis P. Leonard, A. Gordon Danks

James Andrew Baker

December 16, 1910 — April 14, 1975

Rich is the man who sees things newly, as if eyes had never before looked upon the earth. Richer is he who learns to look through the eyes of men who have gone before, and adds to their vision the freshness of his own insight.

K. L. Patton

James A. Baker, founder and late director of the Veterinary Virus Research Institute and the Cornell Research Laboratory for Diseases of Dogs, died suddenly on April 14, 1975. With his passing, not only veterinary virology but the many owners and fanciers of dogs who benefited from his advice have lost one of their most distinguished and dynamic personalities. It is impossible to abbreviate a life so full of vigor into a simple statement, for those who knew him as a fellow scientist, educator, or adviser could not fail to recognize his genius. He was, like many men ahead of their time, not without controversy but nevertheless universally respected for his accomplishments. His creation and pursuance of novel ideas have guided the course of infectious disease research in the veterinary field for more than two decades. He was never bound by traditional thinking—he was an innovator and stimulator. The force that drove him was legendary.

Drew, as he was known to his intimates, received his undergraduate education and the M.S. degree at Louisiana State University. In 1938 he received the Ph.D. degree from Cornell, where he worked under the tutelage of the late Dean William Hagan. His research was unique for the times, employing for the first time animals (platyfish) free from bacteria and other microorganisms for infectious disease study. The term *axenic* (“without strangers”) was introduced into the biological literature by Baker; a decade later germ-free animals became recognized as essential to many aspects of infectious disease research. After graduating from the New York State Veterinary College in 1940, the first Ph.D.-D.V.M. graduate, “Fish” Baker joined the Rockefeller Institute at Princeton, New Jersey, where he became greatly influenced by the thinking and attitudes of such distinguished scientists as Peyton Rous and Carl Ten Broek. During World War II he served with the U.S. Army on Grosse Ile, where he succeeded in developing attenuated viral vaccines against two of the most feared diseases of domestic animals—rinderpest and hog cholera. At the time of his death, he was still attempting to perfect immunization methods against the latter disease—in Mexico, for the disease has been declared eradicated in the United States. To preserve the United States free of hog cholera, Dr. Baker believed it necessary to maintain a vaccination belt to the south of the United States, where the disease is still common.

In 1947 Drew Baker returned to Cornell at the invitation of Dean Hagan to become a professor of bacteriology. At that time virology was not a major subject in veterinary schools, but Baker recognized its importance and the need for research as well as teaching. By the force of his unique personality he gained financial support to found in 1950 the Veterinary Virus Research Institute (VVRI) and the Cornell Research Laboratory for Diseases of Dogs. He became director of the institute in that year, a position he held until his death. Several important personalities assisted Drew Baker both in gaining initial support for the institute and in bringing to his attention important disease problems occurring in the field. The help and counsel of John and Spencer Olin, Colonel and Mrs. Lee Garnet Day, Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge, Mrs. Walter Teagle, Mr. Robert Woodruff, the Richard King Mellons, and others who gave encouragement in the early days continued to influence Dr. Baker in his attempt to improve animal health through field and laboratory research.

Over the succeeding twenty-five years, with resources derived largely from private subscription, the institute expanded and flourished under his leadership to become one of the leading veterinary research institutes of the world. Work concentrated primarily on the canine and bovine species, and many of the advances in veterinary virology had their origins in the VVRI, including the development of modern combined distemper-hepatitis vaccines; heterotypic vaccination concepts, using measles virus for distemper; discoveries involving canine adenoviruses and canine herpesvirus, bovine viral diarrhea and infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and bovine chlamydial infections; discovery of canine brucellosis; identification of viruses and bacteria associated with respiratory illness in dogs and cattle; relationships between nutrition and disease; and the role of colostral protection. All of these areas required the development of new technologies.

Under Drew Baker's guidance the VVRI grew to its present state, a modern and well-equipped laboratory complex dedicated to solving disease problems arising from the field as well as to basic biomedical research. Dr. Baker always planned for the future. His greatest pride was in the fulfillment of his ideals through the scientific and humane accomplishments of his colleagues and students, six of whom became deans of veterinary colleges here and abroad. He demanded hard work from his staff but always gave generously of his time, advice, and enthusiasm for novel ideas. He never used the accomplishments of his students or colleagues for his own benefit, for he took greater satisfaction from their accomplishments—a trait derived, he said, from Dr. Ten Broek. Dr. Baker's eminence in infectious disease research was marked by many awards, including the Borden Award and the Gaines Award for his studies on cattle and dogs, respectively. Many students and scientists from various parts of the

world received training at the VVRI and were always welcomed and treated with his characteristically generous “southern hospitality.”

Drew Baker was known to members of the veterinary profession throughout the world, both in the United Kingdom and in Central and South America, where he presented talks at congresses and special symposia, and in the lesser traveled areas such as West Africa, where he received in 1965 a commendation from the president of the Republic of Mali for his efforts in establishing in that country a modern research and vaccine-production laboratory. He was due to retire in December of this year, and it is particularly sad that he was not spared to see the celebration in September marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institute he built and to which he devoted the major portion of his life.

As most who knew him recognize, Dr. Baker’s wife, Dudley, played a key role throughout the institute’s development. Her encyclopedic knowledge and interest in the laboratory, its history, and the people who helped in its inception and growth and her tireless devotion both to the scientific accomplishments and to the people who have worked and studied at the institute are recorded both in mind and in the many reports and articles she has written and edited over the past twenty-five years. We join Dudley, whose interest in the institute and Cornell went far beyond those of “wife of the director,” and their son, Andrew, in mourning the loss of this man who literally became a legend in his own lifetime.

A. O. Betts, L. E. Carmichael

Robert Carl Baker

December 29, 1921 — March 13, 2006

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

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

Dr. Baker advised, mentored and befriended many domestic and international graduate students and influenced the lives of many young food scientists during his tenure at Cornell. Over 75 graduate students have studied and conducted research under his tutelage. These students are now prominent food scientists who are employed in the food industry, academic institutions and government agencies throughout the world. Bob was the first graduate field representative (now called the Director of Graduate studies) for the Graduate Field of Food Science and Technology at Cornell and served in this position for 12 years. He personally met and counseled all incoming graduate students, thus enabling them to smoothly embark on their graduate careers. During his tenure as field

representative, the number of graduate students in Food Science increased from 10 to nearly 100. In addition to helping them academically, he regularly invited students to stay at his home when they needed help with housing. Students and his staff took part in many Baker family get-togethers, dinners and outings at his Cayuga Lake beach in Lansing, New York. Bob had a keen sense of family and together with his wife Jacoba (Jackie) and children Dale, Myron, Kermit, Regina, Maureen, Johanna, and Karen they hosted many sporting activities at their home including ice hockey, basketball, and softball with Bob encouraging everyone to get involved in whatever game was being played. He was certainly unselfish with his time and talents and made everyone feel welcome in his home.

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

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

Bob Baker's enduring work ethic in academics and science was great and far-reaching, but it was matched equally, if not surpassed by, his deep love for his wife and family and friends. He possessed many outstanding qualities

and will be remembered for his trust, integrity, honesty, and generosity with loved ones, as well as with colleagues, friends, and even strangers and his great sense of humor.

He certainly made a difference in the lives of many people who he touched and will be fondly remembered by all of them.

Charlotte Bruce, Donna Scott, Robert Gravani

William Charles Baker

November 17, 1872 — February 20, 1958

William Charles Baker, artist and Emeritus Professor of Freehand Drawing in the College of Agriculture, came to Cornell as a student in 1894 and, except for a year of art study in Paris after graduation, spent the next sixty-four years painting in Ithaca and teaching at Cornell, ever awakening in those about him an appreciation for the beauty to be found in the world of Nature. It was his belief that education should be for living as well as for making-a-living and he was convinced, to use his own words “that nurture can supplement Nature in developing appreciation of beauty, material or artistic.” For him, Nature was lavish with her beauty and he was eager, both as artist and teacher, to awaken in others awareness of this bounty. He never doubted the worth of teaching appreciation and was ready to take issue with anyone who expressed the belief that appreciation of beauty is innate and cannot be taught. The many students for whom he opened new realms of enjoyment are staunch and grateful supporters of his view.

Professor Baker was born on November 17, 1872 in Buffalo, New York. He worked as a bank clerk in Buffalo for two years before coming to Cornell. As an undergraduate, his drawing ability was so outstanding in biological courses that various professors called upon him for illustrations for their publications. This work helped him to earn his way through college. Although he majored in chemistry and graduated in 1898 from the College of Agriculture with a BSA degree, he began his career by teaching drawing in Sibley College for four years. It was during this period that he decided to make a career of Art. In 1904 he went to France where he studied drawing and painting for a year. At the request of Liberty Hyde Bailey, he returned to Cornell in 1905 to make illustrations for Dr. Bailey’s American Encyclopedia of Agriculture. In 1907 he was appointed assistant professor of drawing in the College of Agriculture by Dr. Bailey who considered drawing to be an indispensable aid in teaching accuracy of observation in biological sciences. In 1914 he was advanced to a professorship which he held until he became an emeritus professor in 1938.

Professor Baker was not only an expert illustrator, skilled in the graphic arts, but a painter of note. He loved the Finger Lakes countryside and captured on canvas its seasonal changes and atmospheric qualities in a way that has caused countless others to see it with new appreciation. His paintings have been exhibited in Paris and many American cities, including New York, Philadelphia, and Buffalo. Ithacans and the Cornell community have been privileged to enjoy them many times.

The versatility and broad, general culture of W. C. Baker, his love of Nature and his alert, inquiring mind all combined to make him an inspiring teacher. He delighted in awakening interests and stimulating students to think. An avid and thoughtful reader himself, he was ever anxious to share with others the ideas and discoveries he gleaned from wide acquaintance with literature, art, philosophy and natural science. His zest for living, his enjoyment of beauty and his warm humanism in regard to the foibles of mankind left indelible imprints on his students.

Retirement meant for Professor Baker an opportunity to concentrate on painting. He was a frequent contributor to “The Cornell Plantations”* magazine of poems, photographs and articles in which he reiterated his belief that “we live in a beautiful world and those who live in the Finger Lakes region dwell in one of the finest parts of this beautiful world.” He died on February 20, 1958 at the age of eighty-five. He is survived by his wife, Anna Wagner Baker; a son, Robert W. Baker; a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker Wells; a granddaughter and a great-granddaughter. The community shares both their loss and a wealth of memories of this artist, scholar and man who did so much to open our eyes and help us see with new vision.

Elizabeth Burckmyer, R. W. Curtis, Clara Garrett

Frank C. “Ted” Baldwin

October 4, 1900 — April 30, 1979

Ted Baldwin was a man of integrity, broad culture, dignity, and warmth; he served as a model for ever so many admirers. One of the most loyal of our alumni, “he was a giver, and gave himself to all of us”; he always wished to help people. Distinguished for his great good will towards mankind, his kind and generous disposition, his fine sense of humor and fame as a storyteller, and the effectiveness of his counsel to students, he won exceptional popularity, regard, and affection. For example, the Chilean refugees that his devoted wife, Anne, aided in bringing to Ithaca have written: “We are extremely appreciative of the warm, quiet, kindly way in which he offered us jobs, recreation, and friendship during a difficult period in our lives. Ted Baldwin gave us hope in the new life facing us.”

Ted was born in Providence, Rhode Island, where he lived until 1915, when his family moved to Pennsylvania. He attended school in Trenton, New Jersey, and spent one year at Blair Academy in Blairstown, New Jersey.

In 1918 he entered Cornell in the Class of 1922, College of Agriculture. During his undergraduate life he was active in Cornell United Religious Work, fraternity affairs (Phi Kappa Psi), Sphinx Head, and Cornell crew, rowing for three years. One of our committee recalls clearly the very good work Ted did in the class in public speaking. After graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree, he held a position for two years with the Dairymen’s League, but decided to leave business for a career in teaching; and after receiving a master’s degree in education in 1924 from the University of Pennsylvania, he taught mathematics, first at Blair Academy, and then at Pingry School in Elizabeth, New Jersey. In 1936-40 Ted was academic dean of Penn Hall Preparatory School and Junior College, then, in 1940-42, headmaster at Harrisburg Academy.

With the coming of World War II, Ted joined the Army Air Corps and was stationed in Florida. Honorably discharged with the rank of major at the war’s conclusion, he returned to Cornell where he found a position as counselor in the Office of the Dean of Students, later becoming dean of men, a position he filled for fifteen years. In addition to his competent counseling of individual students, Ted worked with faculty and student committees, as well as with the dean of the faculty and the proctor of the University. As dean of men, he served with memorable distinction and in 1953 was elected president of the National Association of Deans and Advisors of Men.

In 1960 Ted was made secretary of the University. He retired in 1966. As a citizen of Ithaca he was active in the Ithaca Youth Bureau, the Rotary Club (president in 1961-62), the Torch Club, the Economic Opportunity

Corporation, as alderman of the Fifth Ward, chairman of the Mayor's Citizens Advisory Committee (winning an award for his services), elder of the First Presbyterian Church. He was chairman of the Ithaca Housing Authority for several years; projects were initiated wherein Cornell pupils studied city problems. Further, he wrote the Class of 1922 column for the Cornell Alumni News and was chairman of four reunions of his class.

Ted travelled widely—to Panama, Israel, Egypt, Greece, Yugoslavia, Austria, England, Spain, Holland, and to Poland, Australia, and New Zealand on trips with members of the Smithsonian Institute.

He is survived by an admirable family—his wife, Anne Gaillard (they were married in 1928); two sons, Frank C, Jr., Cornell Class of 1955, prominent Ithaca physician, and Nathaniel P. “Tad” Baldwin of Washington, D.C.; two daughters, Nancy B. Tenny of Bethesda, Maryland, and Polly B. Gott, of Marshall, North Carolina; twelve grandchildren; and a sister, Elizabeth B. Healey, of Washington, D.C. They have our deepest sympathy in their, and our, great loss.

W. Jack Lewis, Deane W. Malott, Harry Caplan

William Cyrus Ballard, Jr.

September 1, 1888 — June 11, 1952

William Cyrus Ballard, Jr., professor of electrical engineering, suffered an attack while fishing on Cayuga Lake and died without regaining consciousness in Memorial Hospital on June 11th.

Professor Ballard was born September 1st 1888 in Baltimore, Maryland; attended Baltimore city schools and graduated from Baltimore City College. He entered Cornell University in 1906 and received the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1910, majoring in electrical engineering. After a summer with Bell Telephone Company he returned to Cornell as instructor in the fall of 1910; became Assistant Professor of electrical engineering in 1917, and Professor in 1924. In December 1910 he married Ruth M. Murphy of Ithaca He is survived by three daughters, Grace, (Mrs. E. H. Lotspeich, of Terrace Park, Ohio) ; Ruth, (Mrs. R. O. Klausmeyer, of Cincinnati, Ohio) ; and Evelyn, (Mrs. Henry O. Dunn, of Ithaca).

As a teacher, he was noted specially for his lectures. He had an unusual ability to present technical material in clear and simple terms. Over the years, literally hundreds of alumni have remarked about this. This special ability made him much in demand as an expert witness in patent litigation, where frequently rather highly technical material must be explained to judge and jury, usually without much scientific background. He served a long list of industrial concerns and research organizations as consultant.

Directly connected with his teaching, and laboratory work, he organized and taught the first courses in communication engineering at Cornell, became interested in wireless telegraphy as an undergraduate and obtained the first license for an experimental radio station in 1915. This eventually became a broadcasting station in 1923, known as W.E.A.I. and has been operated almost continuously by the University to the present time. He started the vacuum tube laboratory in the School of Electrical Engineering in 1921, and this development led to pioneering work in the field of talking motion pictures in association with T. W. Case of Auburn, New York. The Case Research Laboratory was later organized into Fox-Case Corporation, producers of Movietone pictures.

Professor Ballard was a musician of unusual accomplishments for an amateur. Gifted with absolute pitch and a good tenor voice, he sang in several quartets and church choirs, and in Sage Chapel. In the years when the Cornell Summer School gave courses specially for public school music teachers he taught courses in harmony and counterpoint. As an undergraduate he played the University Chime, and in later years was occasionally called to play it in emergencies when no one else could be found. He played alto horn in the famous Patsy Conway's Band

for some time when its headquarters were in Ithaca. He served as organist for a time in the Baptist Church, and completed 20 years of service as organist of the First Presbyterian Church. In this assignment he combined his electrical vocation with his avocation by designing a complete new electrical action for the Church organ when it was rebuilt.

The author of one of the earliest books on Radio Telephony, (McGraw-Hill, 1922), Professor Ballard was honored by membership in the Sigma Xi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Phi Kappa Phi.

R. F. Chamberlain, True McLean, B. K. Northrop

Wilder Dwight Bancroft

October 1, 1867 — February 7, 1953

Professor Bancroft was associated with Cornell University for fifty-eight years. Coming to Ithaca at a time when physical chemistry was emerging as a major branch of the science, he was the guiding spirit that created here an outstanding center of teaching and research in this domain. He played an important role in the development of physical chemistry in this country through his own contributions and through his students who became leaders in teaching and research, as well as in the application of physico-chemical principles in chemical industry.

Wilder Bancroft was born in Middletown, Rhode Island, the son of Louisa Mills and John Chandler Bancroft. He was a grandson of George Bancroft, American historian and statesman, who was responsible for founding the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. After taking his A.B. at Harvard University in 1888 he remained there for a year of post-graduate work and then studied abroad at the Universities of Strasbourg, Leipzig, Berlin and Amsterdam. He received his Ph.D. at Leipzig in 1892 and returned to Harvard in 1893 as instructor in chemistry.

In June 1895 Wilder Bancroft married Katherine Meech Bott of Albany, New York, and in the autumn of that year the couple came to Cornell. Two years later he purchased from Charles Evans Hughes the house at No. 7 East Avenue, which he lived in for fifty-five years. The Bancrofts were gracious hosts and entertained many guests. They played a lively part in the social affairs of the community and rarely missed any party, dance or dinner. He was an enthusiastic participant in and follower of sports, especially football, baseball and golf. The Bancrofts had five children, three of whom are now living in the University community.

Wilder Bancroft came to Cornell as Assistant Professor of chemistry and in 1903 became Professor of physical chemistry. He was named World War Memorial Professor of Physical Chemistry in 1919 and appointed Professor Emeritus in 1937. He was a brilliant theorist and a forceful exponent of new ideas arising from the application of physico-chemical concepts to chemical problems. The difficulty of securing publication of new and unorthodox ideas in the conventional scientific journals led him in 1896 to found the *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, which he edited and supported personally for more than thirty-five years. This journal, which grew to be one of the leading publications in its field, was absorbed by the American Chemical Society in 1932.

His imaginative and unconventional approach and his vigorous presentation of new ideas led naturally to lively controversies with his colleagues, in the scientific journals and at scientific discussion meetings. He was a master of the art of argument and rarely was he obliged to retract. He read omnivorously and seemed to remember

everything that he had ever read. He was familiar with all of the significant published work in his own field and well abreast of developments in other fields. Apart from many scientific papers and reviews published in the current journals, he wrote two books which were outstanding in their influence: *The Phase Rule* (1897) and *Applied Colloid Chemistry* (1921). He was a pioneer in the latter field and was awarded the Nichols Medal for his contributions to colloid chemistry. The 18th National Symposium on Colloid Chemistry held at Ithaca in 1941, honored him by designating the meeting “The Wilder D. Bancroft Symposium.”

At one time Bancroft caused a minor tempest in the scientific teapot by the bold assertion that experimental observations are too often wrong or misleading. He expressed the view that an experimental result appearing to be at variance with a promising new theory should be critically re-examined and, if need be, repeated before the theory should be abandoned. Although he was handicapped physically in his later years as the result of an automobile injury, he remained alert and active mentally until the end of his life.

During the course of his life he received many professional honors. He served as president of the American Chemical Society (1910) and twice as president of the American Electro-chemical Society (1905, 1919). He was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences and was an honorary member of the Chemical Society (London), the Polish Chemical Society and the Societe Chimique de France. He was the recipient of honorary degrees from Lafayette University (1919), Cambridge University (1923) and the University of Southern California (1930).

Wilder Bancroft will be remembered as a scientist of pioneering spirit and as a man of great personal charm and wit.

J. R. Johnson, C. C. Murdock, F. C. Prescott

O. Ernest Bangs

September 17, 1903 — August 10, 1995

O. Ernest Bangs, Professor Emeritus of Hotel Administration, died after a lengthy illness at his home at 731 Cayuga Heights Road, Ithaca, New York. Ernie's career was not unusual for the time; he moved from industry to academia in his mid 50s, then served the School well into retirement. He is remembered with affection by a generation of hotel faculty, staff, and students as a valued colleague and friend.

Ernie was born in Cameron, Missouri, in 1903—though he later changed this to 1905 in order not to be too old to enlist in the service. He was the oldest of five children and attended local schools and college in Missouri. His first career included over two decades in hotel and food-service management for the Fred Harvey Company and others, followed by service with the U.S. Navy supply corps during World War II. While stationed in the Mediterranean, Ernie was injured in an attack and was hospitalized for three months. After the war, Ernie married Isabelle Engle, and they had two daughters. They settled in Cleveland where, first, he managed an apartment hotel and then took a job with Porter Equipment Company, a career move that set the stage for his later work. At that time, the equipment supply companies often designed commercial kitchens and Porter found in Ernie an enthusiastic and able designer and engineer. Among his first projects was a major installation for National Cash Register in Dayton, Ohio, followed by a wide variety of industrial, hospital, school, and hotel projects.

Ernie, much like the “hotelies” he would later teach, had an entrepreneurial talent and, in the early 1950s, he established his own food-service design company. In 1954, he received the Annual Food Service Merit Award from *Institutions* magazine, honoring his design for the U.S. Army Finance Center in Ohio. As business grew, he merged his company with another to create Stephens-Bangs, for many years among the country's largest food-service design firms. In the following years, Ernie completed dozens of projects including major installations for the University of Michigan; for many Detroit-area manufacturers including Ford, Chrysler, General Motors, AT&T, and General Electric; and for the State Department and National Health Institutes in Washington, DC.

Dean Howard Meek invited Ernie in 1958 to teach a professional seminar in food-service engineering in the Hotel School's summer school. His efforts succeeding immediately, Ernie quickly joined the Cornell faculty that Fall as Acting Associate Professor of food-facilities engineering. He greatly expanded the Hotel School's course offerings in food facilities, a new subject area begun by Professor (emeritus) Paul Broten who recalls “I planted the seeds in the garden, but Ernie tilled the soil and PRODUCED.” Professor Broten remembers Ernie writing to him later to

thank him for his help in initiating the course and referring to himself and Paul as “brothers under the skin.” Paul also fondly characterizes Ernie as “extremely cooperative yet strong, and an unusual GENTLEMAN in that he was GENUINE and really did care about his associates and students.”

In his classes, Ernie continually challenged his students to think through problems, to consider an array of alternative solutions, and to prepare professional documents before there were any national standards. But Ernie taught much more than food-service design. In his strong mentoring role with his students, Ernie epitomized the highest standard of business and personal ethics. Ernie’s remarkable influence is recalled by William Eaton, a former student who, with a group of classmates, enrolled in Ernie’s first food-facilities course at Cornell, the beginning of a long sequence of design and engineering courses:

It really wasn't six terms. It was one very long class with five breaks, almost seamless. The key was that it allowed the group of us ... to grow to know each other . . . and [several of us] are still together! It never would have happened without Ernie Bangs. He taught us the Industry as no one else could have and, even more importantly, he taught us to think, to plan, and, above all, he taught us ethics. He was, and I do not exaggerate, the most ethical man I ever knew, and only hope that a fraction of what he taught has become a part of me.

It is not an overstatement that Ernie Bangs, single-handedly, educated a whole generation of industry leaders: in 1990, eighty percent of the executive committee of the International Food-Service Consultants Association were former students of Ernie’s. He is recognized, too, as the person who created the academic area of food-facilities design. In addition to those who hold leadership roles today in the industry, many of his former students now are teaching food-service facilities design at leading hospitality programs around the world.

Ernie continued to teach at the Hotel School until 1971 when he reluctantly retired. In the late 1960s, Ernie had successfully represented the Hotel School in helping fledgling hospitality programs in Korea and the Philippines establish departments of tourism and hotel management. Therefore, Dean Robert Beck invited Ernie to assume the directorship of the Hotel School’s new joint venture program in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he served for eight more years. When he left in 1979, the students gave him a plaque reading, “For Professor O. Ernest Bangs: Our heartfelt gratitude, to one whose personal expertise and highest standards of both work and conduct kindled in all of us just one goal ... to strive for excellence.” Paul Gaurnier, Associate Dean during that period, recalls Ernie’s outstanding contribution:

Ernie truly came into his own in Puerto Rico. He was Cornell’s ambassador extraordinaire to the fledgling program, serving as professor, counselor to the students (for many of whom he became a surrogate father), and a public and governmental relations expert—overall an outstanding representative of Cornell. Ernie truly loved people and was at his best in helping

people advance their careers, even to the point of offering optional evening courses to those who could not attend his daytime classes. It was a joy to visit him there and watch the program bloom under his tutelage and guidance.

Ernie retired a second time in 1979 when he and Isabelle returned to Ithaca where they lived until Ernie's death in the mid-19th century farmhouse they had bought in 1960. Still full of energy and ideas, Ernie served as a volunteer counselor for the Small Business Administration where he advised local entrepreneurs on setting up their business and helped them deal with a variety of operating issues. In retirement, Ernie had more time to read, especially books on history and philosophy and religion. As his sight failed in his later years, he continued his lifelong education by "reading" more than one hundred books on tape.

When the new Statler opened in 1989, Ernie and Isabelle attended the grand opening. Although virtually blind, Ernie wandered off to explore the building that had been for so many years his professional home. He knew Statler Hall so well in his mind that he had no difficulty finding his way up the stairs to examine and critique the reconstructed food labs designed by his former students. He remained mentally sharp, always ready for a lively conversation, and inspired those around him with his curiosity and spirit.

Ernie is survived by his wife, Isabelle, in Ithaca; a son, Robert Bangs of Seattle, Washington; and two daughters, Connie Bangs of Brooklyn, New York, and Christine Hall of Inverell, Australia; five grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren. Ernie's faculty colleagues at Cornell fondly remember him as a gentleman of the utmost integrity; a consummate professional demanding the highest standards; a pleasant, knowledgeable, and highly valued friend; and a significant contributor to the success of the Hotel School's programs in Ithaca and Puerto Rico. He will be missed.

David C. Dunn, Richard H. Penner, Jack J. Clark

Harlan Parker Banks

September 1, 1913 — November 22, 1998

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

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

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

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

and in 1987, he was elected as one of 50 foreign members of the Linnean Society of London and received the Paleontological Society's U.S. gold medal, awarded to a paleobotanist for the first time since 1970.

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

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

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

during the 1990s. In December 1997, he delivered the monthly lecture at the New England Botanical Club in Cambridge.

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

John Kingsbury, Karl Niklas, Natalie Uhl

John Peleg Barlow

November 6, 1918 — November 17, 1985

Rhode Island terms itself “the Ocean State.” John Peleg Barlow, a native Rhode Islander, was among the earliest students in this country to undertake graduate study in the new science of oceanography. Following undergraduate work at the University of Rhode Island (where his father, a professor of entomology, had become well known as a colorful dean— “Buggy Barlow”), and after a wartime interruption for service in the European theater, in which he was wounded, John went to Harvard University. There, with some difficulty, but with the constant help of Alfred Redfield, his graduate adviser, he put together a program in oceanography that leaned heavily on the facilities and support of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, since Harvard itself then had few appropriate resources in Cambridge.

While working on his doctoral project, John held the titles of visiting investigator and research fellow at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. Harvard University awarded him master’s and doctoral degrees based on his work there. He received the latter in 1953. He then moved rapidly from the position of research associate in oceanography at the University of Washington to professor of oceanography at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. Cornell soon beckoned, and he joined this faculty in 1956. He taught oceanography at Cornell from 1956 to 1985, first in the Department of Conservation (now Natural Resources) and later in the Section of Ecology and Systematics when the Division of Biological Sciences was created.

John Barlow’s consistently focused research interest was to examine and explain effects of physical and chemical factors in the environment on the waxing and waning of populations of phytoplankters, those microscopic, usually photosynthetic, inhabitants of natural bodies of water, fresh or marine. In doing so, he was faced with the need to develop new methodology on occasion and constantly to learn more about the important consequences and significance to the human environment of discharges of nutrients or toxicants into natural waters. Thus, although retiring by nature, John Barlow found himself in the forefront of those who challenged the wisdom of siting a nuclear generator on the shores of Cayuga Lake and waged effective battle. He also served enthusiastically on a Cornell committee to investigate the feasibility of a marine field station at the Isles of Shoals and was a member of the initial faculty of the program Cornell established there.

During John’s tenure at Cornell his interests and abilities, increasingly recognized by his colleagues nationally and internationally, led to important opportunities in consulting and study. He was a Fulbright research scholar

at the University of Oslo; a consultant on the San Francisco Bay Project at the University of California, Berkeley; a research fellow at the University of Southampton, England; a visiting investigator at the Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island; and a visiting investigator at the Institute of Microbiology, University of Amsterdam.

Never intimidated by contemporary pressures to publish, John unvaryingly wrote scientific papers of substantial content. They were solely his at first but increasingly coauthored with his students.

In teaching, Professor Barlow's forte was a one-on-one relationship. To the undergraduates in class, particularly those (the majority) who were opaque to occasional sallies of his characteristically dry New England wit, Professor Barlow's lectures could be demanding, even daunting. But to each of his twelve graduate students over the years (all of whom but one were doctoral candidates), to the many others for whom he served as a minor adviser, to undergraduate advisees in large numbers, and to his colleagues, John Barlow's door was always open, his time never limited, his insights sound, and his advice warm and generous. His personal standards were always of the highest level.

John's subtle humor occasionally made trouble for him. Early in his career he prepared a paper for oral presentation to a distinguished international symposium on estuaries. The paper presented his research into the effects of Long Island duck-farm effluent on the major south-shore embayments into which it discharged. Somehow ducks and John's reputation for wry humor led his audience to seeing meanings that were not intended in his sentences. Soon the entire gathering, perhaps also reacting to previous tedium, was in full mirth. John, realizing what was happening, joined his listeners in enjoying his own paper in a new light. At its conclusion he received a thunderous ovation.

On his retirement, in 1984, John and his wife, Caroline—their two children, Maria and David, having fledged—returned to ancestral property in Rhode Island. Unfortunately John's days and comfort were limited by a battle with cancer, which had been forced on him before retirement. He remained of good spirits to the end, and his final months were filled with reborn interest in the land of his roots and his youth.

John M. Anderson, William N. McFarland, John M. Kingsbury

William Nichols Barnard

April 24, 1875 — April 3, 1947

William Nichols Barnard died in the Ithaca Memorial Hospital on April 3, 1947. He had retired from active service in 1946 having served on the Faculty of Sibley College for forty-five years. His death removes from the Faculty of Cornell University, one of its oldest and most faithful members. He was born in Canton, Illinois on April 24, 1875, entered Cornell in 1893, and graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1897. His attachment to Cornell was quite natural; for his father, William Stebbins Barnard, graduated from Cornell in 1871, studied there for his Ph.D. and was, for some time, an Assistant Professor in the Department of Entomology.

Professor Barnard's interest in his chosen field, steam engineering, was no doubt stimulated by his work under the famous Director of Sibley College, Robert H. Thurston, who was great authority of his day on thermodynamics and kindred subjects, and also by his contacts with John H. Barr, Professor of Machine Design, whose course in steam-engine design was the outstanding senior design course in the college.

Professor Barnard remained at Cornell for two years after graduation as an instructor in Machine Design, assisting Professor Barr in the course of steam engine design. During the years, 1899 to 1903, he worked as a designer with the Russell Engine Company of Massillon, Ohio, returning to Cornell in 1903 as Assistant Professor of Machine Design and Steam Engineering. In 1907, he was promoted to a full professorship in Steam Engineering, a position he held until 1915. In that year, he was made Professor of Heat-Power Engineering, a position he held until his death. Professor Barnard's contribution to the academic life of Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering was noteworthy. From 1907 to 1915, he served as Secretary to the College and from 1938 until his retirement, he was Director of the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering.

His contribution to our war efforts was also noteworthy. During the First World War, he served with distinction as President of the Academic Board, U. S. Army School of Military Aeronautics at Cornell University, and organized and directed the great ground school for army fliers that was housed in Barton Hall, one of the most successful schools of its kind. During the Second World War, he served again as coordinator of civilian pilot training. Although he spent the greater part of his life in university work, he was no recluse but kept himself well informed on world events.

Professor Barnard was widely known by his writings. In 1907, he published a book on Valve Gears. In 1912, he collaborated with C. F. Hirshfeld in issuing a volume on Heat-Power Engineering. In 1926, he collaborated

with C. F. Hirshfeld and Frank O. Ellenwood in Part I of a volume on Heat-Power Engineering, Parts II and III appearing in 1933. These books are classics in their field. He was a member of a number of scientific and honorary societies, namely, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Cornell Society of Engineers, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Atmos. He was also a Registered Professional Engineer in New York State.

Professor Barnard will long be remembered by a host of students and graduates not only as a close friend, but more important as a kindly, helpful, cheerful teacher and administrator. No student went to him for help and advice and came away empty handed. By his colleagues, he will be remembered as a hardworking, scholarly and cheerful man, easy of approach and very companionable. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him and particularly by those who worked with him for so many years.

On April 17, 1919, he married Edith Nourse Robinson who survives him.

H. B. Adelman, F. O. Ellenwood, D. S. Kimball

Fred Asa Barnes

June 17, 1876 — April 5, 1950

Fred Asa Barnes, Professor Emeritus of Civil Engineering, died on April 5, 1950 at Pleasant Valley, Connecticut, where he and Mrs. Barnes lived since leaving Ithaca in 1949. He was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, June 17, 1876, the son of Albert W. and Una M. (Thompson) Barnes. He graduated from Cornell University, obtaining the C. E. degree in 1897 and M. C. E. in 1898. He was married on April 15, 1903 to Bertha Lula Birdsall, who survives him together with one daughter, Mary Louise Hall also of Pleasant Valley, and two grandsons, Nicholas B. and Stephen M. Eddy, both of whom attended the School of Civil Engineering to which Professor Barnes devoted more the forty years of his life.

Before entering his real life work of teaching Professor Barnes spent four years in a variety of engineering positions, first in the District Engineer's Office at Washington, D. C, and later in Cuba, working successively for the Hydrographic Office at Santiago, for the Ponupo Mining Company, and for Hugh Reilly, consulting engineer. In September 1902 he was appointed an instructor in what was then the College of Civil Engineering, thus beginning a teaching and administrative career that continued until his retirement in 1944. He was promoted to the grade of assistant professor in 1905 and was made Professor of Railroad Engineering in 1915. When in 1920 the College of Civil Engineering became the School of Civil Engineering, Professor Barnes became the School's first Director which position he held until 1930.

Throughout his many years of service he played a prominent part in solving the educational and administrative problems of the College and School, being particularly interested in his own department of Railroad Engineering.

He was responsible for the initiating and organizing of many new courses in the curriculum, including Railroad Operation and Management, Railroad Construction and Maintenance of Way, Costkeeping and Management, Engineering Construction, and Transportation.

Professor Barnes was joint author with Professor C. L. Crandall of two textbooks, one on "Railroad Surveying" and another on "Railroad Construction". He also wrote many articles dealing with the design, operation and management of railroads, and with other aspects of the transportation field. He was an enthusiastic and active member of numerous professional and honorary societies. The honorary societies included Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi and Chi Epsilon; and his professional affiliations included life membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, honorary membership in the Steuben Area Chapter of the New York State Society of

Professional Engineers, and membership in the American Railway Engineering Association, the American Society for Engineering Education, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was particularly interested in the Ithaca Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and it was through his personal efforts that this local section was founded in 1932. He was one of the Section's early presidents and his enthusiasm and wise counsel contributed in a large measure to its continued successful operation.

One of Professor Barnes' remarkable characteristics was his ability to remember the names and faces of Civil Engineering alumni. For many years he kept up to date a file of their addresses and occupations. It is probably true that no member of the faculty has ever done more to create and maintain a strong bond between the alumni group and the School of Civil Engineering and Cornell University. As a consequence few faculty members were ever more popular with returning alumni on their visits in Ithaca.

Cornell alumni have lost a real friend, and the faculty a highly regarded colleague, in the passing of Professor Barnes. He will be kindly and gratefully remembered for his genial personality, his warm sympathy, his willingness to advise and help all who came to consult him, and his strong loyalty to the School and to the University.

W. R. Cornell, J. E. Perry, R. Y. Thatcher

LeRoy Lesher Barnes

October 23, 1902 — June 11, 1981

After forty years of devoted service to Cornell students and thirty-eight years of pioneering collaborative work in bridging the gap between physics (always his home base) and each of many different aspects of biology, Professor Barnes retired in 1967 to the status of professor of physics and biophysics emeritus. Then, his physical health, robust throughout all but the last of these years, gradually ebbed away. Having been of late essentially confined to his home or to the hospital, he has now passed on. But by thousands who benefited from his kindly, artful influences in our own lives and in the life of our community, his passing is mourned and his achievements during his many years of service are celebrated.

He was born and reared in Wakeman, a small town in northern Ohio. He attended nearby Oberlin College and was there granted the Bachelor of Arts degree in June 1926. The next year he distinguished himself as a graduate student and teaching assistant in physics at Amherst College in Massachusetts and transferred to Cornell in 1927. At Cornell he was appointed instructor in physics in 1929, a title which he held until 1938 (his Doctor of Philosophy degree was awarded in 1932). However, in 1936 the instructorship in physics (in the College of Arts and Sciences) was supplemented with a research position in animal nutrition (in the College of Agriculture). Note his succession of appointments thereafter (all bridging between the two colleges): assistant professor of biophysics in 1938, associate professor of biophysics in 1943, professor of physics in 1948, and, finally, his emeritus title.

In those days, bridging the gap between academic disciplines was somewhat novel, although believed to be a highly desirable enterprise for anyone who could do it. LeRoy could and did. First, in teaching: Soon after obtaining his doctorate, he was placed in charge, in accord with his budding interests, of designing and teaching a second-year physics course for students of biology, especially for premedical and pre dental students. Cornell, as well as LeRoy, was pioneering in this effort. He annually revised the course, after picking the brains of both physicists and biologists, and continued to teach it until his retirement. Second, in research: His Ph.D. thesis research was in pure physics (thesis title: "Emission of Positive Ions from Heated Solids") and, of his forty research publications, the first five (1931 through 1934) were in this tight area. His next publication, in 1938, was titled "Calcification of the Aorta, Heart and Kidneys of the Albino Rat." All of his subsequent research publications were in the areas of animal nutrition, physiology, pathology, or animal (including human) gerontology, and in all these publications, except for one, he was a joint author. He was a superb catalyst in collaborating with biologists, with his own infusion of

innovative contributions from physics. Both in teaching and in research he was one of the very few true pioneers in the field that is now, at last, fully legitimized as biophysics.

But that is not all. Perhaps the most outstanding aspect of Professor Barnes's contributions to Cornell involved his work with the Advisory Board for Premedical Students. He served as chairman of this board for some twenty-five years. During the last ten years of his tenure the board prepared letters of evaluation for an average of about 130 students each year—students in the College of Arts and Sciences who were applying for admission to the study of medicine or dentistry. These letters, each painstakingly drafted for the board by Professor Barnes, were models of care and conciseness; they drew not only upon the applicant's record of academic performance but also upon the personal acquaintance which Professor Barnes sought to establish with each student, beginning with the freshman year. He was a kind and patient man, genuinely interested in students and their welfare. But he held them to high standards, and his hopes for their success were balanced by a strong concern that each applicant be honestly and fairly evaluated for consideration by admission committees at the professional schools.

Finally, a comment about music, which, either vocal or instrumental, was a joy to Professor Barnes: blessed with a fine bass voice, he loved to sing. He sang in college choirs and choruses, and in church choirs during most of his years in Ithaca. As a young man he had been a trombonist but later learned to play the cello, which became his favorite instrument. His wife, Lucy, herself a talented musician, accompanied him on piano or violin. The Barneses also enjoyed playing string quartet music with informal groups of friends either from Cornell or from the community at large.

Yes, his passing is mourned, but his life is celebrated.

John M. Anderson, Kenneth Greisen, Lyman G. Parratt

Richard Henry Barnes

June 29, 1911 — November 16, 1978

Richard Henry Barnes came to Cornell in 1956 as director of the School of Nutrition, which was then an endowed unit of the University. From that time onwards his guiding role in the development of nutritional science became increasingly apparent. Under his leadership an outstanding program of graduate education in nutrition was established at Cornell. Soon after Dick arrived on the Ithaca campus, the name of the School of Nutrition was changed to the Graduate School of Nutrition. Dick was dean of the school from 1956-73. The graduate teaching and research program of the school flourished through his foresight in bringing together a multidisciplinary core faculty including not only nutritionists with expertise in animal nutrition, public health nutrition, and international nutrition but also biochemists, physiologists, physicians, a food economist, and a psychologist.

In 1973, when it was decided to amalgamate the Various nutrition units at Cornell to form the Division of Nutritional Sciences, Dick stepped down as dean and was appointed the James Jamison Professor of Nutrition.

Born at LaJolla, California, in 1911, he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in chemistry at San Diego State College and then worked for four years as a research chemist at Scripps Metabolic Clinic at LaJolla. In 1937 he went to the University of Minnesota where he was granted the Doctor of Philosophy degree in physiological chemistry in 1940. After obtaining his doctoral degree, he stayed at the University of Minnesota until 1944, first as an instructor and then as an assistant professor.

Dick joined the Medical Research Division of what was then the Sharp and Dohme Company in 1944 as a biochemist, where he became associate director of research in 1950. In 1955 he was appointed director of biochemical research for the combined laboratories of Merck, Sharp and Dohme.

From his early career onward, Dick maintained a deep interest in the role of microorganisms on the nutritional state of the host. After he came to Cornell, his work in this field was carried out with outstanding success due to Dick's genius for meticulous experimental design and the outstanding technical skills of his associate, Eva Kwong. Major advances made through this research program were in the development of a better understanding of the limitations as well as advantages of using the laboratory rat in nutritional research. While it was previously known that the intestinal microbial synthesis of vitamins contributes positively to the nutritional economy of the rat because these vitamins are recycled by the process of coprophagy, Dick discovered the extent to which coprophagy prevention as well as administration of antibiotics altered the rat's nutrient requirements. In the course of these

studies, he devised methods to monitor changes in gut microflora by examination of urinary metabolites. These techniques were later applied to studies of factors influencing the microbiological degradation of nutrients in human subjects.

Dick taught that major problems in nutrition can best be solved by a multidisciplinary approach, and in his further studies he put his teaching into practice. About five years after he came to Cornell, Dick developed an interest in relationships between early malnutrition and learning disability. Tracing the development of his own investigations in this field serves to illustrate his particular genius for collaborative research. Through a close association with the distinguished Mexican nutritionist, Dr. Joaquim Cravioto, he learned of the defect in cognitive and emotional development that follows severe protein-energy malnutrition in infants and young children. In the early 1960s when Dick first addressed this problem, the causes of retardation in these children were not well understood. Current theories were that early food deprivation caused damage to the developing brain or that infants and children who were malnourished were also socially disadvantaged because they came from impoverished households where there was a lack of stimulation and a reduced opportunity to satisfy their emotional needs. Dick believed that a new understanding of the respective roles of malnutrition and other environmental factors in determining mental development could be gained by animal experimentation. Choosing weanling rats and pigs as animal models for the human condition, he had to develop techniques to produce states of protein-energy malnutrition that were analogous to those occurring in children, and he had to have testing procedures available that would permit valid behavioral testing.

In order to produce marasmus and kwashiorkor in baby pigs, Dick obtained the collaboration of Wilson Pond, who had broad experience with nutritional studies in swine. Behavioral tests for use with the pigs were newly developed by Ulric Moore, whose experience was in psychological techniques, and later David Levitsky, who was also trained as an experimental psychologist and worked with Dick to develop sensitive tests that indicated change in the exploratory activity of young rats that had been malnourished.

Important findings were that the effects of early malnutrition resembled those of environmental isolation and that animals that have been malnourished are less accessible to training. Evidence was also obtained that environmental stimulation may reverse or diminish the adverse effects of early malnutrition on behavioral development.

Although most widely recognized for his research, Dick became interested in the 1970s in nutrition policy and the translation of scientific studies into public policy. His work on various committees, including the Food and

Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences National Research Council, and his consulting work reflected these new interests.

From 1959 to 1969 Dick was editor of the *Journal of Nutrition*, and the editorial office was in Savage Hall.

Dick made outstanding contributions to a number of professional organizations. He was chairman of the Division of Biological Chemistry of the American Chemical Society from 1951 to 1953. During 1968-69 he was president of the American Institute of Nutrition, and during 1973-74 he was president of the American Societies for Experimental Biology.

Honors conferred upon him included the Borden Award of the American Institute of Nutrition in 1967 and the Conrad Elvehjem Award for Public Service to the American Institute of Nutrition in 1975. Also in 1975, a special symposium was held in Dick's honor at Cornell, at which outstanding investigators in the field of malnutrition and mental development were brought together.

Dick maintained a deep interest in his graduate students and kept up a lively correspondence with many of them after they completed their studies at Cornell.

His wonderful family life was an inspiration to all of us who visited him in his home. He died on November 16, 1978, after an extended illness most bravely borne. He is survived by his devoted wife, Marjorie, their three daughters, Kyle, Anne, and Lisa, and four grandchildren.

Michael C. Latham, Donald B. McCormick, Daphne A. Roe

Milton L. Barnett

January 16, 1916 — June 17, 1994

On a pleasant summer afternoon in mid-August, close to a hundred people gathered near the Old Mill at Upper Enfield, Robert Treman State Park, to celebrate the life of Milton L. Barnett. In words and music, the celebration reflected the many facets of Milt's life and enabled a sharing of the man as he saw himself and as others saw him.

Born in New York City in 1916, Milt described his grade school and high school education as standard American. When very young, he was introduced by his mother to a variety of books on Asia, and by the time he was a teenager, he knew that he was going to study Chinese language. However, his entry into Asian studies took a very circuitous route. Early in his undergraduate life, uncertain of the merits of further academic training, he dropped out of college and later joined the Army. Volunteering for language training in Chinese, in 1943 the Army Specialized Training Program sent him to Cornell. Here he first met Knight Biggerstaff and Lauriston Sharp, two Cornell faculty members who would become lifelong friends and colleagues and would have a marked influence on Milt's professional career.

After a year of language training at Cornell, Milt was sent to Ft. Riley, Kansas, to be trained in horsemanship and small weapons for China. But the war ended before he could put this training into practice and, with Lauri Sharp's encouragement, he returned to Cornell to complete his undergraduate and graduate studies in anthropology (A.B. degree 1947, Ph.D. degree 1952). While at Cornell, he undertook fieldwork with the resettlement of the Hopi Indians among the Mohave in the Southwest and began a long-term interest in the lives of Native American peoples. However, his thesis research continued his commitment to Chinese where he undertook a study of the pattern of alcoholism among the Chinese in Boston, New York, Atlanta, and Phoenix.

In 1950, even before completing his Ph.D. degree, Milt was hired as an Instructor in Anthropology at Wisconsin. His years on the Wisconsin faculty established his reputation earlier-on as an outstanding teacher and advisor of students. This reputation was built upon a pedagogical style of using stories and personal experience to make conceptual and theoretical arguments and engage students in new ways of thinking about particular issues and ideas. This style also built upon a view of scholarly activity that combined theory and practical work. But for Milt, it was fieldwork that provided the excitement.

Milt's first overseas assignment was in 1953 as a member of an interdisciplinary team working on the solution of community development problems in Venezuela. Closer to home, he maintained his contact with the Hopi

and Mohave, and he and his students studied the Ojibway and Chippewa in Wisconsin. His interest with Native American issues continued during later years at Cornell where he played a critical role in the development of the American Indian Studies Program.

It was not until 1960 that Milt made his first trip to Asia. He went to Indonesia for six months to investigate the feasibility of establishing a training center for community development. Although he recommended against such a center, in his own words he “fell in love with Java”. This was not, of course, his first love (China), but it was nonetheless deep and abiding.

Not long after this trip, Milt accepted the offer of Arthur Mosher, President of the Agricultural Development Council (ADC), to join the field staff in Asia. The ADC, in which Milt served for over a decade, was created in 1953 to counterbalance the support given to the “hard sciences” by the Rockefeller Foundation’s overseas programs. His first assignment was in the Philippines where he served from 1962 to 1966 as advisor to the Philippine government on community development while simultaneously teaching at the University of the Philippines. He then moved to Malaysia where he served as advisor to Prime Minister Tun Razak on rural development and was involved in teaching and research at the University of Malaya. In recognition of his services, Milt was honored with the Government’s Panglima Setia Mahkota Award, an award normally reserved for Malaysian citizens.

Characteristically, however, Milt had serious reservations about his role as an expatriate advisor. On the one hand, he felt that anthropologists had an obligation to interpret the broad shifts that were coming to characterize life in Asia and to help buffer the impact of change on peoples who had limited contact with the industrial west. On the other hand, however, he was concerned lest the interpretations be misguided and the advice he offered inappropriate.

In 1973, Milt returned to Cornell for the third and final time, now as a Professor in the Department of Rural Sociology. He was concerned to find on his return to academia that in too many ways the exchanges between students and faculty that had characterized his own student and professional experiences had been transformed into a mode of lecturing which distanced students from faculty. For Milt, these new exchanges excluded the possibility of professors learning from their students and eroded the give and take that enabled special and long-term relationships to develop and sustain professional life. Another important change which Milt often fought was the declining appreciation of fieldwork and social practice and their connection to theory building. As Astri Wright, one of Milt’s students, acknowledges: “Professor Milton L. Barnett(s)...many years in anthropology and

international development enabled him to ceaselessly insist that there were ways to bridge the academic world with the ‘real.’”

Milt Barnett’s sustained commitment to what was a rapidly declining form of exchange between students and faculty and his appreciation of the connection between the practical and the academic were critical aspects of the Department of Rural Sociology’s reputation as a leading arena of development studies in the U.S. during the 1970s and 1980s. And, it is likely that it is because of these pedagogical and intellectual commitments that Milt attracted a steady stream of graduate students, some would say far too many students. But with Milt, students were the first priority, and there was always time for advice or council on professional or personal matters. In fact, students frequently shared in family events well beyond the confines of Warren Hall or the University. As Charlie Mehl, a graduate student during that period, recalled: “And then there were the nights of smelting, the evenings of collecting maple sap, and the good conversation and companionship.” And, as many of his students and colleagues also came to appreciate, we all received our reading assignments from Milt and talked on and on about a novel, a critical essay or the sharing of a recent trip. As a long-term friend and colleague, Cliff Wharton recalls:

I first met Milt in 1953 when he visited Venezuela as a part of an interdisciplinary team from the University of Wisconsin supported by Nelson Rockefeller for whom I was working. From the beginning I had a lasting impression of Milt as a caring scholar. He was genuinely concerned about people in all walks of life. Whether he was working with Native Americans, selecting ADC fellows to study in the United States, or advising prime ministers and presidents, he was always himself—Milt Barnett, the scholar, the advisor, the colleague, and the friend.

And, as Nancy Peluso says, in capturing what many of our recollections bring to mind: “I will remember with affection: the smile, the twinkle, the raised eyebrow, the adjustment of the pipe; the warmth, the concern, the moral support, the man.”

One need only add that despite the assurance and comfort he gave to others, Milt often saw himself in a different light. As a person whose mind (and office) was not always organized, he wondered why others sought his advice and trusted his judgment; he was sometimes uncertain as to whether he was indeed being helpful; he hoped that at the very least he was doing no harm; he had a deep sense of humility about his role and accomplishments in life.

Randy Barker, E.W. Coward, Jr., Shelley Feldman

Stuart Moffett Barnette

March 20, 1905 — November 5, 1992

Stuart M. Barnette, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart Barnette, of Dover, Delaware, died on November 5, 1992.

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

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

Office of the Dean of the University Faculty

Donald J. Barr

May 7, 1935 — January 24, 2008

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

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

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

Known as "Don" to all, Professor Barr published numerous articles and a handbook on the topic of power and the way it was used in teaching and in a variety of social programs. His many publications included *Liberalism to the Test: African-American Migrant Farm Workers and the State of New York*, *Transforming Power: A Thirteen-Week Program for Democratic Change in Your Community*, and *Educational Change for In-School Administrators*.

But his great love was teaching, which he did at every level of formal education from elementary school right through the Human Ecology undergraduate program and into the graduate school as well as outside the university. His focus was always on education, the nature of power, racism and social justice and he found opportunities in the local Ithaca community beyond the University, as well as elsewhere in the United States, Canada and South Africa. For almost ten years, with Dr. James Turner, Don co-taught a course in the College of Human Ecology, *Racism in American Society*, which was widely recognized. Barr and Turner also taught an annual racism/multi-cultural training seminar for Ithaca School District staff and administrators.

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

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

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

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

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

Jerome M. Ziegler, Chairperson; Robert Babcock, Andrea Parrot

John Hall Barron

June 28, 1883 — August 10, 1943

John Hall Barron, Extension Professor of Field Crops, Emeritus, in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, died August 10, 1943, at his farm home near Dansville, New York, after a long and trying illness. For thirty-three years he strove for the betterment of New York agriculture and he lived to see the maturity of many of his plans and hopes.

Professor Barron was born June 28, 1883, at Tuscarora, New York. He was educated in the Nunda High School, and received the B.S.A. degree from Cornell University in 1906. Following his graduation he was a member of the Department of Agronomy at the Pennsylvania State College for two years, after which he went back to his farm in Western New York for three years. In 1911 he was appointed County Agricultural Agent in Broome County, New York, the first of such agents to be employed in the Northern States.

In 1936, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of county agricultural work in Broome County, a bronze plaque was cast and placed on the wall of the County Court House in Binghamton. It is a fitting tribute to the ability and vision of John Hall Barron.

Following his two years of pioneer work in Broome County, John Barron was appointed Extension Professor of Field Crops in the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, a position which he held until his retirement as Emeritus Extension Professor on February 28, 1943.

For a man who spent so much of his time and energy in the field, Professor Barron had many contacts of a technical nature. He was a member of Sigma Xi, The American Society for the Advancement of Science, and The American Society of Agronomy. He also held membership in Epsilon Sigma Phi and Sigma Phi Sigma. His publications included both bulletins and journal articles and, while not numerous, they showed a wide range of interest. Although Professor Barron was unable to engage in technical research himself, he possessed a keen appreciation of fundamental investigation of all kinds.

Those who casually met John Barron perhaps never realized, unless they heard him speak, the enthusiasm of the man for his chosen work or his tenacity of purpose. Nor would they, because of his modesty, at first catch his spirit of loyalty and sacrifice. Born and raised on a farm and educated in a rural community, he understood farm folk. He knew that to them his message was vitally important. To them, his duty was clear. As a result, John Barron was

one of the most popular and effective extension specialists ever to represent Cornell University, possessing in his prime a reputation and a following in New York State of which anyone would have been proud. And underlying it all was a mellow good fellowship and a spirit of helpfulness that won friendship as well as respect. John Barron, the man, will be remembered as long as the advice of John Barron, the specialist, is treasured.

During his life, Professor John Hall Barron devoted himself with singleness of purpose, backed by an unusual capacity for hard work, to the solution of the agronomic problems of New York State farmers. His understanding of the livestock problems was broad and practical, and his contributions to the production of more and better feed crops did much to improve livestock feeding practices in New York. In working with these various problems he carried his solutions to the field with a clarity and earnestness that won him a host of followers and friends. The imprint of his work on the economic welfare and agricultural interests of New York will endure for years.

Mortier Franklin Barrus

March 17, 1879 — January 8, 1962

After fifty-four years of association with Cornell University as a graduate student, teacher, and Emeritus Professor, Dr. Mortier Franklin Barrus died January 8, 1962, in Warsaw, New York. He had retired from his active service in the Department of Plant Pathology on June 30, 1945.

Dr. Barrus was born at Forrestville, Chautauqua County, and spent his boyhood on the farm. A winter short course at the College of Agriculture in Ithaca stirred his desire for training in agriculture, and later he came to Cornell as an assistant in the newly founded Department of Plant Pathology and for graduate study under H.H. Whetzel. He was advanced to instructor in 1910, became Assistant Professor in 1911, and in 1914 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and the appointment of Extension Professor of Plant Pathology. He was the first official Extension Plant Pathologist in the United States, and in 1911, before New York had any county agents, Professor Barrus lectured at Farmers' Institutes and Granges, staged exhibits at fairs, gave talks and demonstrations on agricultural trains, and taught at winter extension schools.

His skill at interpreting plant disease research and making it understandable and useful to farmers became well recognized and was soon to bring demand for his services outside New York State. He served as a specialist in the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1916 and again from 1917 to 1919, during which time he visited nearly every state, urging the introduction of extension methods in plant pathology. During World War I he served as a First Lieutenant 1918-1919 and later in the Army Reserve until 1929. During 1927-1929 he was again a specialist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor in Puerto Rico. In 1934-1936, having been appointed Director of Agricultural Extension there, he helped to initiate the Extension Service in Puerto Rico. The following year he spent in Venezuela as adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture. Other foreign assignments after his retirement included work as agronomist at the U.S.D.A. Rubber Plant Station in Turrialba, CR. (1945-1947) and as extension specialist with the Rockefeller Foundation in Mexico (1947-1949).

Dr. Barrus was the author of numerous articles on plant pathology, both technical and popular. His earlier studies of the bean anthracnose disease were brought together in Cornell Memoir 42 in 1921, which is now a classic. He made the important discovery of the existence of strains of the causal fungus. Among other crops in which he was interested were potatoes, cereals, and ornamentals.

He was affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mycological Society of America, Phi Beta Kappa, Gamma Alpha, Epsilon Sigma Phi, Sigma Xi, and the American Phytopathological Society. In the latter society he served for many years as councilor, chairman of the advisory board, and vice president, and was president in 1927.

Dr. Barrus' engaging personality and love of life made his circle of friends large; it included students, colleagues, and overseas personnel. Even the little concerns of co-workers seemed always to be of great interest to him. In attempting to characterize Dr. Barrus as a person, we can do no better than to quote from the resolution passed by his College of Agriculture faculty colleagues at the time of his retirement in 1945: "His forthrightness of character engendered respect and confidence among all who knew him, and his genial personality endeared him to a wide circle both in and beyond the Cornell campus. His fine gift of sympathetic understanding made his professional contacts especially effective with farmers and also with his co-workers in the College and with men in other and more distant fields."

He married Delia Wintrode September 17, 1910; she died in January 1948. Their children are a daughter, Mrs. Benjamin C. Craft of Castile, New York and two sons, Benjamin of San Diego and Merton of Santa Anna, California. Other survivors of Dr. Barrus are his widow, Maria O. Barrus; a sister, Mrs. Bessie Hall of Silver Creek, New York; and seven grandchildren.

Charles Chupp, Ora Smith, Arden Sherf

Frank Arthur Barton

Colonel Frank Arthur Barton, Commandant and Professor of Military Science and Tactics

July 5, 1869 — August 5th, 1921

On August 5th, 1921, during the vacation period of the University, Frank Arthur Barton, Colonel United States Cavalry, died in the City Hospital of Ithaca. The Faculty at its first session on the reopening of the University places upon its minutes this record of its sense of loss and of its appreciation of Colonel Barton as Commandant and Professor of Military Science, as loyal Cornellian, and as colleague.

Colonel Barton was graduated from the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering in 1891, was commissioned in the United States Army the same year, served as officer during the Spanish-American War and through the Philippine pacification campaign at the end of the nineties, and in 1904 the War Department detailed him to his Alma Mater as Commandant and Professor of Military Science and Tactics. After four years of successful service as Commandant, he returned to his regiment and later pursued with distinction advanced military studies in the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth. During the World War the Government returned him to the University as Commandant, although on account of ill health he was retired from active service in 1917 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. As head of the Students Army Training Corps and as officer in charge of the inspection of the S.A.T.C. units in the Department of the East, he rendered the University and the nation invaluable assistance. On conclusion of the war he resumed his duties as Commandant of the Cornell unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, continuing in this capacity until the time of his death, and the high rating of the Cornell unit is largely due to his personality and administrative skill,

Colonel Barton exemplified the finest ideals of officer, gentleman, and citizen. In a rare degree he combined rigorous disciplinary standards with an instinctively genial tact which enabled him to maintain in the Corps an exceptional morale. He had an extraordinary insight into the hearts and minds of young men, and the breadth of his education brought him sympathetic contact with a great range of men in every walk of life. He had a genius for comradeship. With the buoyant, forward-looking spirit of youth, unshaken by ill health, he united the wisdom and sound judgment of a man ripened by wide experience. In his passing the Corps has lost a gifted and sympathetic leader, his fellow officers a genial comrade, and the faculty a beloved counselor and associate.

Source: Faculty Records, p. 1248 Resolutions Adopted by The Faculty of Cornell University October, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-One

Colonel U. S. Cavalry, Retired; In Cornell University, 1904-1908, 1917-1921

Hubert Eugene Baxter

September 21, 1887 — February 19, 1976

Hubert Eugene Baxter, professor emeritus, taught in the College of Architecture at Cornell for forty-four years, from 1911 until 1955. He died in Ithaca at the age of eighty-eight.

He was born in Tonawanda, New York, and received his early training in the public schools there and in neighboring Buffalo. A recipient of a New York State scholarship he entered the College of Architecture at Cornell in September of 1906, following in the footsteps of an older brother Roland, a 1908 graduate of the Cornell Law School. Hubert received the degree Bachelor of Architecture in June 1910 and returned to Buffalo where he joined the firm of Kahn and Kahn Architects. With the encouragement of the partners he returned to Cornell in 1911 to undertake a graduate program with a concentration in architectural illustration. His return coincided with the offer of an instructorship, not in the field of his choice but in geometry and mechanics. He continued in graduate studies for a few years but the die was cast, and Hubert was launched in a long and distinguished career in architectural education.

The only interruption to this career was a two-year stint in the Signal Corps of the U.S. Army. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in October of 1917, served in a number of locations in the United States, and in November of 1918 reported to Kelly Field, San Antonio, for flight training. In September of 1919 flying officer H. E. Baxter received his discharge— whether this was in the dress uniform of signal corps airmen, which included boots and spurs, we do not know.

Shortly after his return to Cornell he was promoted to assistant professor, and the next thirty-six years saw continuous and uninterrupted service in the teaching of architecture. He was one of those dedicated individuals who are the very foundation of a successful school of architecture. As a teacher of descriptive geometry and structural design he came in close contact with every student who passed through the college during those years. For these, the memories of that basement drafting room and of the professor will always be strong. Circulating from board to board, he would, on the one hand, urge on the slow and bewildered with fatherly encouragement and, on the other, cut the brash down to size with a few words of devastating sarcasm. His insistence upon high standards of accuracy and performance started many young men and women on a road that has led to success and distinction in their professions.

His course in descriptive geometry was legendary. This was the freshman architect's introduction to spatial

visualization and comprehension which lie at the very heart of architecture. Baxter never permitted the how of the discipline to ever gain the upper hand over the why, and thus an experience here was always stimulating and never easy. Over the years the course was brought to an ever higher degree of polish. Those faculty who worked with him discovered, to their surprise, that the course had many levels and that they, just as the students, were enjoying a very special kind of educational experience.

He brought the same concern to the courses in structural design. Here, students in the later years of the curriculum were exposed to the same high standards and discipline they found in their freshman year. Woe to the unfortunate student who appeared before a review jury, of which Baxter was a part, with an “interesting” structural idea that he was unable to explain in terms of the principles involved. Here again his interest was in principles not formulas, understanding not clichés.

Baxter was a coauthor, with Professor George Young, Jr., of textbooks on both descriptive geometry and mechanics of materials. The material he prepared on perspective for *Architectural Graphic Standards*, the most widely used reference book in the profession, has survived every edition and revision in its original form.

Few faculty have played such a large part in University affairs over a long period of time. Always interested in students and broad in his understanding, he served with distinction on many University committees including those on student affairs, student conduct, secondary schools, and entrance credentials. He was for some years chairman of the Committee on Student Activities, which dealt with all student organizations, and his interest in intercollegiate athletics was reflected by his membership on the Council of Physical Education and Athletics, on which he served as vice chairman. In this latter capacity he was largely responsible for the codification of the University’s eligibility rules for athletics, a report that contributed to the high standard of sports at Cornell. He served on the board of directors of the Campus Store and, for a time, was its director.

In community affairs, he served for eight years on the board of trustees of the Village of Cayuga Heights, six years as chairman of the zoning board, and was elected mayor for a period of four years. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca.

Baxter was listed in *Who’s Who in America*, a member of Gamma Alpha, graduate science fraternity, Tau Beta Pi, engineering honorary, and Gargoyle, architectural honorary. He was recognized by the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects, receiving special citation in recognition of important contributions made to the profession of architecture through effectiveness in teaching.

Although he did not carry on a formal practice of architecture he did occasional consultation. For the University there was a weather kiosk, a remodeling of the dining room at Sage, and work for the theatre, then located in Goldwin Smith. For his assistance on the latter he was made an honorary member of the dramatic club. There was also his own residence in Cayuga Heights.

A rather reserved facade was a thin veneer over a warm and compassionate human being. His students realized this, and many were those who turned to him for help and advice during difficult periods, never failing to find sympathy and assistance. His life was an eloquent testament to his total dedication to his university, his community, and his family.

He is survived by his wife, Phebe Poole Baxter, M.A. Cornell 1926, of Ithaca; a daughter, Mrs. Robert H. (Louise) Gerrity of Great Falls, Montana; a son, Daniel P. Baxter of Moraga, California; six grandchildren; one great-grandchild; and a brother, Faber Baxter of Atlanta, Georgia.

John A. Hartell, James W. Yarnell, Thomas H. Canfield

Thomas L. Bayne

December 31, 1891 — December 16, 1983

Thomas L. Bayne was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on December 31, 1891. He attended the public schools of his native state until 1908, when he was admitted to Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. After two years in this institution he graduated with a science diploma in June 1910. In the fall of the same year, he was admitted to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. After two years he transferred to North Carolina State College, where he graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1914. After teaching science from 1914 to 1917 in the North Carolina public schools, he joined the army and served with the infantry in France. From the conclusion of the armistice in 1917, he served as first lieutenant in the army of occupation in Germany until he received an honorable discharge.

With the conclusion of his war service, Bayne returned to North Carolina and was appointed instructor in vegetable crops and horticulture at North Carolina State College. As a result of this year of experience he decided to continue his education and was admitted to the Graduate School at Cornell with an appointment as a graduate assistant in the Department of Rural Education from 1920 to 1924. While serving as a graduate assistant, Bayne completed work for a Master of Science degree in 1923 and a Doctor of Philosophy in 1926 with a major in educational psychology and mathematics and statistics. He was appointed instructor in 1924, assistant professor in 1926, and associate professor in 1946. With the exception of one summer session at the University of Michigan and two summer sessions at Duke University, he taught continually at Cornell for thirty years, retiring in 1950.

Professor Bayne assisted with the statistical work in a variety of surveys and research studies and served as executive secretary of the newly created University Faculty Committee on Scholastic and Aptitude Testing from 1930 to 1946. In this capacity he directed the University's testing program for sixteen years and helped the various divisions of the University interpret and evaluate the results of these tests. During World War II, in addition to his regular teaching in the Department of Rural Education, he taught mathematics for the Department of Mathematics.

Though teaching was his main preoccupation, still he served as a consultant on public school surveys and participated in research projects dealing with measurement, statistics, educational psychology, and animal behavior. His publications dealt with educational measurement and statistics, as well as with experimental studies in human and animal learning. His sound judgment and intellectual honesty were respected by all his co-workers.

His many students remembered him for his poise, his insistence on democratic procedures, his willingness to listen to their problems, his unfailing courtesy, and his espousal of unpopular sides in discussions.

His colleagues in the Department of Rural Education remember him as a reserved but very cooperative fellow worker, who always willingly contributed generously to good causes and needs. They recognized, behind his dignified demeanor, an inherent kindness and affability that needed only to be tapped to produce sympathetic understanding and good will.

Professor Bayne died in Fairhope, Alabama, where he had been a resident for many years. He is survived by his wife, Janet Bayne of Fairhope; four daughters: Margaret B. French of Orlando, Florida; Caroline N. Ulrich of Glendora, California; Mrs. Cary E. Kendrick of Wickenburg, Arizona; and Elinor Castaguola of Fort Lauderdale, Florida; thirteen grandchildren; and sixteen great-grandchildren.

J. P. Bail, Walter Pauk, Marvin D. Glock

Alvin Casey Beal

Professor of Floriculture

November 30, 1872 — May 6, 1929

The sudden death on May 6, 1919, of Dr. Alvin Casey Beal came as a great shock to the University community and is deeply deplored by his colleagues of the University Faculty. Born in Mt. Vernon, Illinois, November 30, 1872, Dr. Beal was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1897 with the degree of B. S. A. During the next two years he was foreman in the Horticultural Department of the Illinois Experiment Station in which capacity he gained experience in the practical side of the profession which he later followed. During the academic year of 1899-'00 he engaged in graduate work at Cornell University toward his M. S. degree, completing his studies later and receiving the degree in 1903. From 1900 to 1908 he was instructor in Floriculture in the University of Illinois. In 1909 he came to Cornell for further study and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1911. He became Assistant at this University in 1910, Assistant Professor of Floriculture in 1911, and Professor of Floriculture in 1913.

Professor Beal was greatly interested in the historical aspects of his science. He conducted a course for advanced students on the history and literature of floriculture and ornamental horticulture, devoted time to studies in this field during a recent leave of absence spent in Europe, and was at the time of his death planning to make the results of these studies available in book form.

He was primarily a research worker and devoted years to a monographic study of the types and varieties of the sweet pea and of the botany, history and evolution of the gladiolus. He had also made similar studies of the rose and the iris and had accumulated a great amount of data on these plants. He was a recognized authority on these groups.

Dr. Beal loved flowers and spent much of his time in the gardens watching them develop, noting their habits and variations, and with the prescience of a true investigator seizing upon those qualities that go to the making of a superior variety. In his death, Floriculture has lost a zealous investigator, and members of the Faculty a loyal and faithful colleague.

Source: Facility Records, p. 1589 Adopted by the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University June, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Nine

Robert Eric Bechhofer

March 11, 1919 — May 13, 1996

Professor Emeritus Robert Bechhofer died in Ithaca, after a six-year struggle with Parkinson's disease. He is survived by his wife of 43 years, Joan Lebrecht Bechhofer; son David; daughters Robin, Laurie, and Ellen Kitchen; as well as three grandchildren, a sister, two sons-in-law, a nephew, nieces, and cousins.

Robert Bechhofer was born in New York City, and his family moved to Teaneck, New Jersey when he was a young child. He was educated in the Teaneck public schools. He entered Columbia College in 1937, and graduated in 1941 with the degree of A.B., majoring in mathematics and statistics. From 1941-45, he was Assistant Chief of the Analytical Section, Arms and Ammunition Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. In 1945 and early 1946, he was a Technical Engineer with Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. In June 1946, he started graduate study in statistics at a summer session at North Carolina State College in Raleigh. He continued his graduate studies at Columbia University. After receiving the Ph.D. degree in mathematical statistics from Columbia in 1951, he was appointed Assistant Professor in Columbia's Department of Industrial Engineering. In 1952-53, he was at Cornell as a Research Associate in the Department of Mathematics and Visiting Associate Professor in the Department of Plant Breeding. From 1953-57, he was Associate Professor in Cornell's Department of Industrial Engineering; from 1957-67, Professor in the Department; from 1967-75, Chairman of the Department; and from 1975-77, Director of the newly-created School of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering. He became Professor Emeritus in June 1989.

During leaves from Cornell, Professor Bechhofer was Visiting Professor in the Stanford Medical School and Research Associate in Stanford's Department of Statistics (1958-59); Visiting Professor, Statistical Laboratory, University of Cambridge (1966-67); and Visiting Professor, Department of Management Science and Department of Mathematics, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London (1973-74).

Professor Bechhofer's research was in statistical theory and led to fundamental advances. Much of it was in a branch of the theory known as ranking and selection procedures, in which the goal is not merely to estimate the values of parameters, but also to rank them with the goal of selecting entities with the most desirable values of the parameters. He was one of the originators of this branch of research, and his contributions to it brought him many professional honors, including election to the International Statistical Institute and as Fellow of the American Statistical Association, the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the Royal Statistical Society, the

American Association for the Advancement of Science, and other professional organizations, and selection as the first recipient of the Samuel S. Wilks Award for contributions to statistical methodologies in Army research, development, and testing.

Professor Bechhofer was an excellent teacher and lecturer, and gave many invited talks at meetings of professional societies, and several short courses outside of Cornell. Several students who took his courses were attracted into doing research in ranking and selection, and became collaborators on papers published jointly with him. Since his death, the School has received a very large number of letters from alumni, praising Professor Bechhofer as an outstanding teacher and an inspiring mentor.

Robert Bechhofer was a man of wide interests. As an undergraduate at Columbia, he was a member of the chess team, which was a powerhouse at the time. He was a connoisseur of classical music, with a particular liking for the compositions of Berlioz. He was widely read in literature in general, and an avid reader of the *New York Times* and other publications that kept him up with current events. He collected stamps. He and Mrs. Bechhofer collected prints, and Inuit carvings. In 1992, they donated a large collection of prints to the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art.

Two volumes of essays in honor of Professor Bechhofer were published in 1984 and 1985. On May 18, 1992, the Ph.D. computer laboratory and library of the School of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering was named in his honor as the Robert E. Bechhofer Graduate Resource Facility. This was made possible by the generosity of a group of alumni of the School. On this occasion, several friends, colleagues, and students of Professor Bechhofer shared their memories of his life and work.

Robert Bechhofer was an exceptionally generous and sweet-tempered man. Nobody can remember an occasion when he lost his temper. Even during his final illness, when walking became very difficult, he would walk several blocks to his office and exhibit the same cheerful and pleasant outlook. He worked almost to the end on his final publication, a Wiley volume written jointly with David M. Goldsman and Thomas J. Santner, extending the theory to which he had devoted his professional life.

David M. Goldsman, Bruce W. Turnbull, Lionel I. Weiss

Carl Lotus Becker

September 7, 1873 — April 10, 1945

Carl Becker was born on a farm in Iowa in 1873. He spent one year as a student in Cornell College, 1892-93. From then until 1907 when he was admitted to the degree of doctor of philosophy, he was student, graduate student and fellow at the University of Wisconsin, one year fellow in constitutional law at Columbia, three years instructor in History at Pennsylvania State College and Dartmouth, and five years assistant professor of European History at the University of Kansas. For one year, 1907-08, he was associate professor at Kansas, then professor until 1916. After a year as professor of History at Minnesota he came to Cornell as professor of Modern European History, where he became successively John Stambaugh Professor, 1922, John Wendell Anderson Professor, 1940, Professor Emeritus, 1941, and was from then until his death University Historian.

Early in life the future historian discovered his bent—not for history at first, but for the investigation of truth. In a notebook he kept as an undergraduate at Wisconsin, he records his belief that the sole end of education is an informed understanding. The field for its exercise was not long to remain in doubt, for he came immediately under the influence of a gifted master, Frederick Jackson Turner, the historian of the American frontier. In a warm and appreciative but discriminating tribute to Turner published many years later, he records that by Turner he “was infected with a desire to study history.” Here, he found, was a historian devoted to the investigation of truth, one who accumulated facts indeed, but only to discover their meaning. The youthful ambition of the quiet, retiring, studious Iowa farm boy was fed by this example and this teaching, and further fortified by Haskins at Wisconsin and by Robinson and Burgess at Columbia. Later, as a professor, he was himself to inspire successive generations of students with this love of free inquiry, and to send forth in to the academic world many teachers imbued with his own high aims.

He was well on the way to become a seasoned writer when his thesis was published in 1909. Articles and reviews from his pen began to appear in the learned journals within three years after his graduation. In his thesis he is on the threshold of his career as historian and interpreter of eighteenth century Europe and America. Under the title, *The History of Political Parties in the Province of New York, 1760-1774*, he is dealing with the momentous prelude to the American Revolution in England and America. Notes and bibliography abundantly show the command he had gained of the “sources” for this period. They were to him the raw materials out of which he was to construct his view of man in society. This command and this knowledge he was to extend, to deepen and to widen, until his

period, starting from this center, was to reach backward to the Renaissance and forward to the present moment, and even onward, in some tentative efforts to forecast the future; his method, with the growth in power of his penetrating mind, was to be increasingly informed with philosophical thinking; his style to be polished until it came to be the perfect instrument of his thought.

In his first book, *The Beginnings of the American People*, he sought, in a consideration of the economic movements and the political thought in Europe before the discovery of America and after its colonization, to make clear the intellectual heritage of the American people; in his penetrating and pregnant essay *Kansas*, to inquire into the modifications of that heritage and the development of American democracy by the pioneering spirit and experience. His book *The Eve of the Revolution*, as later his essay *The Spirit of '76*, is a creative effort to find the Revolution in men's minds. He does not disdain to borrow a device from fiction and to assign words and thoughts to historical characters. Based as this effort is on profound and critical knowledge, it succeeds in bringing the revolutionary period to life and enables the reader to realize and feel it in all its aspects. Of the personages of this era he has left memorable portraits, as of Franklin, Hutchinson and Samuel Adams, in the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

Professor Becker's ripened philosophical powers have their monument in his subtle, penetrating and illuminating book *The Heavenly City of the Eighteenth Century Philosophers*. Proceeding from this study of the inception of American democracy, he was for the rest of his life to make the democratic ideal the end of his thinking. His efforts to understand in their larger aspects the findings of modern science, his profoundest philosophical thinking, were devoted to assessing its faults and failures and to finding a cure. His contemplation of philosophies of the state that enunciated tyranny, repression and cruelty as the proper means and aims of government, brought him to a reaffirmation of the faith he had declared in his first book:

In the history of the western world, the American Declaration of Independence was an event of outstanding importance: glittering or not its sweeping generalities formulated those basic truths which no criticism can seriously impair, and to which the minds of men must always turn, so long as faith in democracy shall endure.

He gained wide recognition both here and abroad. Always modest and self-deprecating, honors yet sought him out. He was made a doctor of letters by Yale, Rochester, and Columbia. Various universities solicited series of lectures from him. In 1931 he became a member of the editorial board of the *Yale Review*. In addition to the usual learned societies, he was made a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Institute of Arts and Letters, and of the American Philosophical Society. By that society, founded by Thomas Jefferson among

others, he was invited as the conspicuous interpreter of Jefferson's thought to deliver the commemorative lecture on the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's birth.

Near the end of his life he devoted his ripened powers of research and interpretation to the early history of Cornell University. He had found in Cornell his congenial home, he flourished in its atmosphere, he was grateful for the encouragement to freedom of thought that it provided. He undertook this project, therefore, with enthusiasm and found his research rewarded by the discovery of significant facts not before known to Cornellians. His sympathy with the aims of Ezra Cornell and Andrew D. White, his ability to give their contribution its proper setting in the history of American education, his easy, witty, and felicitous presentation of the lives of the founders and of the early difficulties of the founding, make this book unique surely among the histories of American universities.

From beginning to end his was a singularly consistent life—the life of the mind. He put no value on mere learning, but his reading was wide though never paraded. All that he read was literally food for his thought. It was either immediately assimilated, or after discussion with friends and colleagues became part of his thinking, or was discarded. After his thesis, published in 1909, he never indulged in the apparatus of erudition, but the discerning reader was aware of it, aware that it underlay all the easy and felicitous discourse. Fearless searcher after truth, willing to follow where it led, deeply versed in the genesis of ideas, in the triumphs and defeats of human history, well aware of the ever recurring and unregarded traces of old beliefs, old superstitions even, in the confident and self-satisfied thinking of modern men, he dealt with human strivings *sub specie aeternitatis*. He gave small comfort to convinced partisans on either side of public questions. Making human welfare his test of progress, he was constrained to find it often defeated by human ineptitude.

He envied the experimental sciences their much more tractable material. He knew that they have made the modern world, that in the light of their findings forevermore the philosopher and the historian must make their way. No doctrinaire in his criticism of contemporary politics, always ready to sympathize with the difficulties of statesmen in their dealings with conflicts of opinion and with mass stupidity, he could temper his criticism of their blunders with the understanding that progress and reform are achieved only by faltering steps forward and inevitable steps backward. But still he was no counsellor of despair. His wit and irony playing on the human scene seemed to say “this is most deplorable, but we must not be downhearted. We must refuse to blink these futilities and by our very admission of them we may gain strength to correct them.” Kindly by nature and human in his sympathies, but searching in his intelligence, he made us richer by his sojourn among us, and deeply to mourn his untimely end at the height of his powers.

Robert F. Becker

August 9, 1931 — July 23, 1996

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

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

In 1959, he joined the Cornell community as an Assistant County Agricultural Agent in Ontario County. In 1960, he was appointed Regional County Extension Specialist, and in 1970, Extension Specialist, located at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. The rapport he developed with growers and processors was well appreciated and he was named the Extension Specialist for processing vegetables for the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. He held that position from 1970-86. But Bob was much more than an advisor on vegetable production. He was an advisor to many Cornell administrators on the direction the university should take in regard to vegetable and extension programming. He was respected and admired by the vegetable farmers of New York, and also by his peers around the nation. He was in widespread demand as a speaker at vegetable production meetings across the nation. In 1986, he was promoted to Associate Professor in the Department of Horticultural Sciences. Bob retired in 1992.

Bob developed and promoted the NYS Processing Vegetable Conference which later became the NYS Vegetable Conference, one of the major such conferences in the country. In 1980, Bob initiated the commodity advisory committees for sweet corn, snap beans, cabbage and tomatoes. It was a result of Bob's influence that growers and processors began to contribute research funds to the university through these commodity research committees. The cumulative value of these contributions to vegetable crop research at Cornell is in excess of \$1,000,000.

Bob's list of friends was many, not only within the Cornell community, but also throughout the entire nation. The awards given to him by the many organizations with which he was connected evidence this. He received a special award for 33 years of service from the New York State Cabbage Research Association in 1992, the Outstanding

Leadership Award from the New York State Vegetable Conference Planning Committee in 1992, and the Extension Division award of Excellence from the American Society for Horticultural Science in 1989.

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

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

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

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

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

Helene Dillard, Michael Dickson, Hugh Price

Frederick Bedell

April 12, 1868 — May 3, 1958

Frederick Bedell's long teaching life of 45 years was given entirely to Cornell University. Beyond that active professional life, he enjoyed a score of years of happy retirement and had passed his ninetieth birthday when a cerebral hemorrhage brought to a close the life of the last surviving member of the group that had guided Cornell's Physics Department through its first decades of significant growth.

Coming to Cornell in 1890, just after graduation from Yale University, Bedell won his advanced degree in Physics in 1892, the very first year that the Ph.D. degree was given in the Physics Department, then developing rapidly under the guidance of Professor E. L. Nichols.

Little is known about his parents and his early life, probably because his innate modesty kept him from talking to his associates about himself. An article about him, written in his most active period (*Electrical Review*, 1914), tells that he was born in Brooklyn; that his father was an iron manufacturer; that as a boy he lived in Montclair, N. J.; that he took the classical course at Yale, winning honors in Physics and ranking third in his class of 150 men. He referred to his work at Yale in a letter that he wrote only a few years ago expressing his impatience with red tape and administrative routine, which he was happy to have been spared. He said, "I never had knowledge at Yale of any registrar or dean, nor until graduation did I ever know my grade in any class or examination. I only knew that if I failed I would be notified. How very simple.!"

The impulse that brought Bedell to Cornell to study came from his reading a thesis by a Cornell graduate student—he felt that he "wanted to do that kind of work." He came when, as he recently wrote, "the battle between direct and alternating currents in the distribution of electrical power was coming on." He chose that field for his studies, his researches, and his teaching. His title in the Physics Department was Professor of Applied Electricity. The students who elected his course on Alternating Currents or Aerodynamics were drawn from both the Physics Department and the Engineering School, and he was voted, by the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, a member of that faculty as far as the supervising of graduate work was concerned.

Throughout his whole career at Cornell, Professor Bedell was in close touch with the development of Electrical Engineering in this country. He served as Vice-President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1917-18, after having served as Manager during 1914-17. He also was a member of many principal committees of the Institute. His most important contributions in Electrical Engineering were in experimental investigations

and theoretical studies in connection with alternating currents. In his first paper before the Institute in 1892, he introduced the use of ' j ' as an operator in the solution of alternating current problems. This and other papers, developing analytical and graphical methods for solving alternating current problems, formed the first systematic treatise in its field. Bedell and Crehore's "Alternating Currents" was an outgrowth of this work and was for many years a standard text on the subject, receiving world-wide circulation in several languages. This book laid the foundation for much that is now basic in curricula in Electrical Engineering, and the principles first enunciated therein have been included in nearly every book on alternating currents that has since appeared.

Bedell wrote two other books on alternating currents: in 1896, "Principles of the Transformer"; later, "Direct and Alternating Current Testing." He presented papers before the Physical Society of London and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and was a member of international congresses: in Chicago in 1893; and in St. Louis in 1904. In 1942, after his retirement, at the A.I.E.E. convention in Vancouver, he gave a paper on the history of alternating current wave form, just 50 years after the first paper (by Bedell and Crehore) on the same subject before the Institute.

Among the physicists of this country, his name was long associated with "The Physical Review." This journal, originated at Cornell by Professors Nichols and Merritt, was begun in 1892. Bedell, newly appointed Assistant Professor, was at once made a member of the editorial board of the Review and assisted in the preparation of its very first number, issued in 1893. This board of three editors continued to publish the Review for twenty years, with the financial backing of the University; and when the journal was then given to the American Physical Society and made the society's official organ, Bedell continued for another ten years as managing editor.

The use of airplanes in World War I turned Bedell's thought in a new direction. The result: a textbook on "The Airplane and the Principles of Flight" and a lecture course on that subject. Later he made a study of audition, with especial concern over the problems of the deaf. The result: the invention of a "bone conduction" hearing device which, held between the teeth, enabled the deaf to hear their radios.

In his study of alternating current wave forms, working with oscilloscopes, Bedell patented various improvements on the oscilloscope, being the first to stabilize the figures seen on the screen and the first to show several curves simultaneously. His work in this field continued for a number of years after his retirement.

Science could be said to be a part of the Bedell family life. First, Bedell married Mary Crehore, sister of the engineer who was co-author of "Alternating Currents." Of their two daughters Eleanor is the wife of Robert C.

Burt, an engineer in California, while Caroline is a physician and the wife of a physician, Dr. Henry M. Thomas of Baltimore. Professor Bedell is also survived by his second wife, Grace Bedell, who was with him in Pasadena during most of his years of retirement.

Professor Bedell was a quiet, unassuming teacher, warm, receptive, and always ready to listen to a student and to give advice when asked. Toward his associates and friends he displayed a kind thoughtfulness that stemmed from his innate sense of truth and justice. These qualities made him a gracious host in his home and a helpful counselor on matters of concern to the department of which he was for so long an active member.

H. E. Howe, G. E. Grantham, W. E. Meserve

Vaughn Crawford Behn

November 15, 1922 — June 8, 1976

Vaughn came to Cornell from the University of Delaware in September 1960 to join the faculty of the School of Civil Engineering as an associate professor, after a successful early career in sanitary engineering. Prior to his appointment as an associate professor of civil engineering at the University of Delaware in 1955, Vaughn had worked first as a development engineer for the National Council for Stream Improvement and later as a sanitary engineer for the Atlas Powder Company.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, the son of George and Alice Ruth Behn, Vaughn grew up and attended schools in Brooklyn and New Jersey. He received a bachelor's degree in engineering from Rutgers University, an M.S. degree in industrial hygiene from Harvard University, and the D. Eng. degree from Johns Hopkins University. He was a member of Sigma Xi and Chi Epsilon.

Vaughn's entire career as an engineer was marked by equally strong interests in the academic and the professional aspects of environmental engineering. Before coming to Cornell he had demonstrated excellence in his research into the properties and behavior of non-Newtonian fluids and sludges. He continued and expanded these studies with his graduate students at Cornell, subsequently redirecting his research interests to the theoretical and experimental analysis of the performance of trickling filters and, more recently, to the analysis of the gravity thickening of sewage sludges.

Since coming to Cornell, Vaughn had been associated professionally with the Tompkins County Health Department, Greely and Hansen Engineers in Chicago, and Lozier Engineers in Rochester, the U.S. Public Health Service, and the University of Texas at Austin.

Further professional interests were manifested in his active role as a fellow in the American Society of Civil Engineers, in which he was serving on the Industrial Waste Practice Committee, and as an active member of the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation.

Vaughn's concern for the professional practice aspects of the education of environmental engineers made him a natural choice to take charge of the design project that the environmental engineering students in the master of engineering program carry out as a key requirement for the degree. The special attention that he gave to this design project, and to each of the students in the professional master's program, has been a major factor in the program's

success. The close relationships that sometimes develop between professor and students were exemplified in these projects that were done during recent January intersessions.

His many students, undergraduate and graduate, will recall Professor Behn as an understanding and devoted teacher, advisor, and friend, continually concerned about their academic progress and their welfare, always ready to answer questions and help with problems. He was generous with his time to everyone who came to him for assistance, which they got, together with an opportunity to see just how a cigar should be enjoyed.

His colleagues remember Vaughn Behn as a loyal and dedicated member of our faculty who never overlooked a chance to help in redefining the educational objectives and improving the curriculum of the school. He was forever eager to play a part in the education of young civil engineers at the undergraduate, graduate, and professional levels.

The misfortune of an early illness, which would have destroyed lesser men, hampered his efforts to reach the personal successes that his early research had suggested would be within his reach. His determination to regain a level of physical fitness that enabled him to rejoin the midday runners won our admiration. Similarly, his response to the deterioration of his health more recently seemed to have been a redoubling rather than a lessening of his efforts. Vaughn's enthusiastic participation in ongoing school activities and his anticipation of future programs never flagged. Only those who knew him well realized the heavy burden that he had been carrying. His refusal to give up in his struggle to overcome illness, along with his unceasing devotion to the school, the students, and to the environmental engineering profession, will remain as an inspiration to all of us who knew and worked with him.

Vaughn found time to contribute to the community in numerous roles, most importantly as a member of the mayor of Ithaca's advisory council, and for years as an assistant leader of Boy Scout Troop 99.

We will remember Vaughn as a warm and kind companion, gentle and mild-mannered. He had patience, sympathy, and understanding for the problems and difficulties of those around him. His fifteen years in Hollister Hall will be fondly recalled; his absence from Hollister Hall will be keenly felt.

Professor Behn is survived by his wife, Vida M. Behn of Ithaca; a son, Vaughn C. Behn, Jr., of Ithaca; two daughters, Penelope Behn of Brooklyn and Vida Alice Behn of Ithaca.

James J. Bisogni, Jr., Wilfried H. Brutsaert, Walter R. Lynn, Charles D. Gates

Donald J. Belcher

February 11, 1911 — February 8, 2005

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Don was happiest when interpreting stereoscopic airphotos to discover some object hidden below ground surface. Often the airphotos were taken from 6 or so miles above ground, and at locations hundreds to thousands of miles from where Don was making the search.

“During the end of WWII, Don located dozens of Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) airstrips around the USA. They were used to train war and civilian pilots. He not only located the airstrips, he found gravel to construct the runways —and all done remotely from 3-D airphotos. A few years later, he started searching for diamonds, gold, and base metals, often-in faraway places. And in the last 10 years, I’ve been looking for diamonds in four different locations in Canada, using Don’s clues.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eugenia M. Barnaba, J.D. Mollard, Warren Philipson, John F. Abel

Charles Edwin Bennett

Professor of Latin In Cornell University

April 6, 1858 — May 2, 1921

It is with dismay and deep grief that we have learned of the sudden death, on the morning of Monday, May the second, at his home on our campus, of one of our most revered scholars, professor Charles Edwin Bennett. Almost without a premonition he passed in his sleep from life into death.

His quiet and studious career is known to us all. A graduate of Brown, the University of his native state and city, he carried further his scholarly training at Harvard, at Leipzig, at Berlin, at Heidelberg; then, after a brief apprenticeship as teacher and principal in secondary education and two or three years as a professor at the University of Wisconsin and at Brown, he entered, at thirty-four, on his long service as professor of Latin at Cornell. Since the summer of 1892, almost thirty-nine years, he has with rare distinction held that chair among us, honored and loved by all.

How high and rigorous were his standards as a teacher, how exacting his methods, how discriminating and sensitive his scholarship, need no pointing out. His books on Latin grammar and Latin composition, keep abreast of scholarship by revision and republication, his great work on the syntax of early Latin, his editions of classical authors, his exquisite translation of Horace, his many learned papers in philological journals, have made his name a household word throughout our land and widely known beyond the sea and have drawn to his class room a growing throng of students, many of them now in college chairs. He found time to collaborate with his colleague, Bristol, in an influential manual on the teaching of Greek and Latin in secondary schools and with his colleague, Hammond, in a charming version of the Characters of Theophrastus. Yet this large fruitfulness of his pen was never at sacrifice of attention to his students or his full share in the management of the University.

Less known, even to his colleagues, has been his good citizenship, his kindly civic helpfulness, his large and efficient part, as chairman of the Belgian Relief Committee of his county, in the activities of the great war, his genial comradeship in club and social circles. We shall miss his stately figure and his scholar's face; we shall miss his sincerity, his ripe judgment, his clear and chosen words; but most of all shall we miss his earnest, high and self-reliant manhood.

Source: Faculty Records, p. 1214 Joint Resolutions Adopted by The Trustees And Faculty of Cornell University June, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-One



Charles Edwin Bennett

Frederick T. Bent

November 13, 1921 — March 2, 1987

Throughout its history the faculty of Cornell University has been blessed with many members of quiet dignity for whom the word gentleman has been an apt descriptor. Frederick T. Bent was such a man. He was a man of principle who lived by, and fought for, what he believed in. But win or lose, he was loyal to his school and to his university.

Fred Bent was a private person but one who established deep and lasting friendships. He could put others at ease. He was a good listener. Open-minded. Receptive. Responsive. Warm. Humorous. Unpretentious. An effective advocate. Competent. Articulate. Diplomatic. Reasonable. Fair.

Fred was a person who inspired trust and one who trusted others. He tried to see the best in people, and that is what he was able to bring forth from them. His integrity showed through in all his dealings. Those factors, combined with his intelligence and good judgment, made him a candidate for assignments of responsibility, leadership, and trust throughout his career.

One of his most visible achievements was the founding of the new School of Management at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, where he served as the first director. A further monumental achievement was the organization of its Executive Development Program, a program that succeeded in drawing clientele from, and achieving harmony among, the many diverse factions in the Middle East.

These assignments followed many prior ones. Fred was a member of the initial survey team that established the relationship of what is now Cornell's Johnson Graduate School of Management with the Middle East Technical University of Ankara, Turkey (METU). He served as the school's liaison with METU for the first two years of the contract with that university. He then exchanged jobs with Seymour Smidt, taking over as the Cornell faculty member in residence at METU. Later Fred was a member of the school's survey team that established the exchange program with the University of Leuven in Belgium. He was the faculty coordinator for that program for years, as well as an exchange professor.

Fred worked for the Ford Foundation as a consultant to the government of Bahrain in the Persian Gulf, serving several tours in various assignments. He also worked with Robert Nathan Associates on assignments in Africa and the Middle East.

Fred was asked to be the director of the Johnson School's International Programs, a position in which he served until his death. He was a recognized authority on the Middle East and appeared often in the media in that role.

Most recently Fred worked energetically—despite his illness—to develop a comprehensive new yearlong course entitled “The Manager in the International Environment.” He was to have offered that course for the first time in the fall of 1987. The course was to have been the centerpiece in the Johnson School's increased emphasis on international business.

Fred Bent's family, their church, and their extended circle of friends formed a central focus in his life. He took great pride in the achievements of his wife, Nancy, and of all their children, each with his or her own unique flair. Holidays always signaled the time for a gathering of the clan for festivities and feasting. And there was plenty of both, as we would learn from Fred when work resumed.

Fred Bent was also proud of his midwestern background. No doubt it was those roots that nourished his labor and love for the Bent “spread” in Lansing. He was at his happiest when reclaiming grass from encroaching stubble or protecting gardens and shrubs from marauding deer. Fred Bent was one of the few among us for whom four hours of mowing was a true labor of love and source of renewal rather than a chore.

A member of the Johnson School's faculty since 1958, Fred received his B. A. degree from Ohio State University in 1943, his M. A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1947, and his Ph.D. degree—for which he majored in political science and minored in industrial relations—from the University of Chicago in 1954.

He was the social science representative on the Fulbright Selection Committee in 1959 and a member of the executive committee of the Social Science Research Council in 1959-60. He was the associate director of the Center for International Studies in 1963-64 and in 1968-69. In 1970-71 he was a senator in the first Cornell University Senate. In 1986 he was a member of the University Committee on Freedom of Teaching and Learning. At the Johnson School he was the acting editor and book review editor of *Administrative Science Quarterly* in 1959-60 and in 1963-64. Bent served in the army from 1943 to 1946. He was married to the former Nancy Pettingill. The couple has three children, Rodney, Laurie Angiolillo-Bent, and Timothy.

Frederick Bent was a whole man who lived life to the fullest. To paraphrase a current saying, “Nobody didn't like Fred Bent.” And many loved him.

John McClain, Seymour Smidt, Alan McAdams

John Bentinck-Smith

January 24, 1919 — May 12, 2005

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

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

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

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

last several years of his career, Dr. Bentinck-Smith was also the Chief of the Clinical Pathology Section of the Department of Clinical Sciences and the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital.

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

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

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

Outside of his academic career, John had several interests. He loved sailing, a sport he was involved in since childhood. He recounted a racing experience during his youth when that of another participant in the race, John F. Kennedy, rammed his boat. With a wry smile, John reported that Kennedy paid for the damages! During the summer of 1957, John was sailing on Cayuga Lake with a veterinary student as his first mate. A thunderstorm arose suddenly capsizing John's 24 four foot racing sloop! Fortunately, both survived and the boat was recovered.

He was also interested in woodworking. For many years he had the desire to construct a 'classic' sailboat from raw materials. After retirement from Mississippi State University, he took a course in small boat building on Cape Cod and built, from scratch, a gaff-rigged sailing sloop, the envy of Cayuga sailors that, unfortunately, he had the opportunity to sail only a few times. The joy of completing the task was sufficient for John.

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

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

Leland E. Carmichael, Francis A. Kallfelz

John Bentley, Jr.

Professor of Forest Engineering

June 8, 1880 — July 26, 1933

He was an able and stimulating teacher, beloved by his students and respected by his colleagues; a useful citizen. So may be summed up the life of John Bentley, Jr., Professor of Forest Engineering, whose death on July 26, 1933 terminated a span of more than twenty years of active, devoted, and loyal service to Cornell University and to education in forestry. It is impossible to measure Professor Bentley's influence, but it is certain that many foresters are today being guided by the force of his ideas and ideals. He had a clear, keen mind and a disciplined imagination. He played his part in the formative period of forestry in America. To Cornell University and to this community he contributed in many helpful ways. He will be missed by a wide circle of those who knew and loved him.

John Bentley, Jr. was born in Brooklyn, New York on June 8, 1880. In 1904 he was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, with the degree Bachelor of Science, and in 1907 from Yale University with that of Master of Forestry. At Wesleyan he was awarded Phi Beta Kappa. At Yale he was elected to Sigma Xi.

Like many another graduate of the Yale Forest School of that time, Bentley soon joined the Federal Forest Service. For the next four years he was stationed in Colorado, serving in turn on several National Forests as Deputy Forest Supervisor, for much responsibility then rested on the shoulders of the younger men. He was one who helped to set the foundations. This experience gave him a background which was of great value to him in later years.

In January 1912. he came to Cornell, shortly after the reestablishment of forestry at this institution. In 1918 he was advanced to the rank of full professor. In his work in the Department of Forestry he contributed to all its activities, served faithfully on various college committees, and also bore his part in the affairs of the technical association of his profession, the Society of American Foresters. He wrote a number of bulletins in the College of Agriculture series and collaborated with two of his colleagues in a book, Forest Management, which is widely used in schools of forestry and by forest owners. During two of the World War years Professor Bentley, while on leave from Cornell, served as lecturer on lumbering at the Yale School of Forestry.

In civic activities Professor Bentley was never one to shirk responsibility. He served acceptably in local offices in the Village of Cayuga Heights and was active in movements for community betterment in Ithaca. But it was the teaching of students of professional forestry that lay nearest his heart. He had the happy faculty of quickly gaining the interest of his classes, and then by informal, comradely leadership, of drawing out latent abilities and guiding

these men skillfully in their preparation for their life work. On occasion he could be strict, for he was always actuated by high standards of accomplishment, to which he held himself rigidly. Professor Bentley's interest in the students did not, however, end with the classroom, nor with those in forestry. He was ever alert to lend a hand to any who needed encouragement or friendly counsel. Particularly was he concerned with those from other countries. For many years he was a faithful member of the Board of Directors of the Cornell University Religious Work.

By his ability as a teacher and by the sterling qualities of his character, John Bentley made a distinct place for himself in the life of Cornell University. His were substantial contributions. He will be gratefully remembered by his students, his colleagues, and the still wider circle of his other friends.

Source: Faculty Records, p. 1815 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, November, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Three

Madison Bentley

June 18, 1870 — May 29, 1955

Madison Bentley, Professor of Psychology, Emeritus, entered Cornell in 1895 as one of the early graduate students in Psychology, having completed his undergraduate training in the University of Nebraska. After receiving the Ph.D. degree in 1898, he remained as a member of the Cornell Faculty until 1912, when he was called to the University of Illinois as Director of its Laboratory of Psychology. Upon Professor Titchener's death, Professor Bentley returned to Cornell in 1928 as Susan Linn Sage Professor of Psychology and Chairman of the Department, remaining in this position until 1938. After his retirement he served for two years as consultant on the staff of the Library of Congress and then moved to Palo Alto, California. He continued to be active in writing and editorial duties throughout his remaining years.

Professor Bentley's interests within psychology and in related disciplines were always very broad. His early research ranged from sensory and perceptual problems in man to the learning capacities of one-celled animals. He was long concerned with the psychological disorders in man, and edited a volume on this subject which brought together the views of neurologists, psychoanalysts, psychobiologists and experimental psychologists. The early history and development of man as a species was another of his continuing studies, and he was widely informed in the field of anthropology. He directed psychological fieldwork among the Indians of New Mexico during many of his summers. Another major interest lay in the physiological and biological bases of psychological activity, and he kept abreast of developments in the fields of neurology and endocrinology. For many years he was active in the affairs of the American Otological Society as well as in psychological organizations.

During the years at Illinois, Professor Bentley began to develop a point of view in psychology which diverged more and more sharply from that which prevailed at Cornell under Professor Titchener. The first glimpses from this point of view appeared in *The Field of Psychology* published in 1927. The new features of this view became more clearly distinguished in *The New Field of Psychology* (1934) which was a completely new book rather than a revision of the former *Field*. He continued to develop this approach to his subject in many articles appearing in the *American Journal of Psychology* during his years at Cornell and later when in retirement. The view of psychology which he developed was distinct, not only from the earlier Cornell approach, but also from most of the theoretical trends in American psychology at large.

In formulating his point of view, Professor Bentley insisted that psychology was an independent discipline, with problems and concepts of its own. As he viewed the current developments in psychology, it was losing its identity and its central aims through the pressures from medical treatment of the disordered, from educational problems of learning, from biological approaches to animal behavior, and from sociology. Instead of providing an independent base from which these related disciplines might borrow needed facts and principles, and to which they might contribute their own findings, psychology was borrowing its concepts and methods intact from these other disciplines. These other disciplines were developing their own partial or one-sided psychologies (for example, psychoanalysis) which were deficient in that they did not pay proper regard to the problems and research of psychology as a whole. "Modern psychology" was a sort of potpourri of these partial theories with no clear central theme or integrating principles.

Psychology, he thought, must therefore secure its independence from these related but distinct concerns, just as it had earlier broken away from philosophy. Psychology was not ready for theories and systems yet, for it did not even have its own body of descriptive data uncontaminated by these accessory subjects. Professor Bentley therefore set out to formulate the problems of psychology in an independent manner, and to gather a body of descriptive data from this same point of view. He aimed to describe as clearly as possible what the organism does, and what the results of this activity are. At the same time, what we know about bodily structures and mechanisms could be related to the descriptive data in order to begin a formulation of how the organism performs its functions and what controls its activities. Professor Titchener's psychology had also been largely descriptive, but it had been conceived along much narrower lines and with restrictions which had been dictated by earlier philosophical distinctions, distinctions which would not withstand an unbiased scrutiny.

It was for the graduate students who worked directly with him that this approach to psychology had its greatest effect. Although the point of view was so broad that these students were not obviously labeled as "Bentleyites" or "Cornell Functionalists," their subsequent research and writing shows the kind of critical and independent spirit which Professor Bentley instilled in them during their years at Cornell. These students found Professor Bentley ever ready to discuss their research and ideas with them, to give them searching but fair criticism. Those whose ideas had been clarified by these conferences could have confidence that their ideas were ready for the most careful inspection by the profession.

Professor Bentley also devoted a large portion of his time over many years to editorial activities. He was an editor of the *American Journal of Psychology* from 1926 through 1950, of the *Journal of Experimental Psychology* from 1926

through 1929, and of *Psychological Index* from 1916 through 1925. He regarded his editorial duty as much more than the routine preparation of manuscripts for the printer. Authors were given detailed critiques for guidance in rewriting, and Professor Bentley himself made detailed revisions of many of the manuscripts. For the writing of his students he set a high standard of critical evaluation and of style, insisting that careless usage and laboratory slang had no place in a published report of research, any more than did illogical or muddled thinking. The influence of Professor Bentley's editorial labors, even though it cannot be measured, must have been very great, and it must have played a substantial part in raising the standards of research and publication in American psychology.

Among the honors which he received in recognition of his contributions to psychology were the presidency of the American Psychological Association (1925), election as fellow of the National Institute of Psychology, the Chairmanship of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council (1930-31), and an honorary LL.D. from the University of Nebraska (1935).

H. S. Liddell, R. M. Ogden, T. A. Ryan

Clifford Osburn Berg

August 9, 1912 — April 6, 1987

Clifford Osburn Berg, professor of entomology emeritus, died on April 6, 1987, at his home in Ellis Hollow, near Ithaca, New York. He was born on August 9, 1912, in Stoughton, Wisconsin, where he attended the public schools. He entered Luther College in 1930 and in 1934 was granted a Bachelor of Arts degree cum laude. After his graduation he taught science in the high school of Mohall, North Dakota, until he began graduate study at the University of Michigan in 1937. He was awarded a Master of Science degree in 1939. His graduate studies were interrupted by World War II, during which he served in the South Pacific area as a malaria control officer with the U.S. Navy. After the war he returned to his studies at the University of Michigan and received his Ph.D. degree in 1949. He was appointed assistant professor of zoology at Ohio Wesleyan University and promoted to associate professor before he accepted his position at Cornell in 1953. He was promoted to professor in 1959, and he retired on July 1, 1978.

During the summers of 1950 to 1952 he was a consultant entomologist for the Arctic Health Research Center of the U.S. Public Health Service at Anchorage, Alaska. In 1957 he spent the summer as a reserve officer of the U.S. Public Health Service, studying household insects on Indian reservations in the north central states. Sabbatic leaves in 1960 and 1967 were spent in Europe and in South America collecting, rearing, and studying sciomyzid flies. From October 1970 to June 1971 he served as resident geologist with the Office of Environmental Sciences, Smithsonian Institution, continuing his studies of the sciomyzid flies and snail-borne diseases.

A Guggenheim Fellowship was awarded to Professor Berg in 1966 in support of his research on the sciomyzid flies in South America, and he was a Fulbright scholar doing similar research in Brazil in 1970. He accepted an honorary D.Sc. degree from his alma mater, Luther College, in 1970.

Professor Berg was a member of the Entomological Society of America, the Entomological Society of Canada, and the Entomological Society of Washington. As a member of the Ecological Society of America he was the associate editor of the journal *Ecology* from 1956 to 1958. He also held memberships in the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography and in the International Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology. He was vice president of the American Microscopical Society from 1953 to 1956, a member of its editorial board from 1957 to 1959, and a member of its executive committee from 1957 to 1959.

Clifford Berg was the first to discover that marsh-dwelling flies of the family *Sciomyzidae* prey on snails, and after that discovery his own research turned mainly to a careful elucidation and expansion of our knowledge of the varied life-history relationships between the sciomyzids of the world and their molluscan prey. The diversity of these prey soon grew to include slugs, freshwater clams, and many kinds of gastropods, including the snails serving as intermediate hosts for such important diseases of humans and mammals as schistosomiasis and sheep liver fluke. Thus was born the notion that certain *Sciomyzidae* might be useful in the biological control of these snail-borne diseases. Most of what we now know about the complex biology of sciomyzid flies we owe to Professor Berg and a number of his students. Also on the long list of degree holders whose thesis research Professor Berg directed are some who studied the biology of other families of insects, some who worked on snail systematics and ecology, and a few who were more general limnologists; they have developed reputations that reflect their careful training in the meticulous research and reporting methods of their mentor. Clifford Berg's publications have always been models exhibiting the highest professional standards.

Professor Berg also made himself indispensable as a teacher of more-formal courses and seminars in aquatic entomology and limnology, serving with equal enthusiasm and skill in the classroom, at streamside, and in the marsh. Students, both graduate and undergraduate, benefited from his instruction and showed their appreciation of it.

After his retirement he continued his research and continued to publish. He became interested in the work of the Nature Conservancy and was very active in that organization, serving in various administrative capacities.

His wife, Peg, predeceased him in 1978; two daughters, Karen and Kathy, survive.

W. L. Brown, Jr., E. M. Raffensperger, J. G. Franclemont

Emmett Norlin Bergman

May 6, 1929 — October 11, 1989

Emmett N. Bergman, professor of veterinary physiology, died October 11, 1989, in Tompkins Community Hospital, Ithaca, NY.

He grew up on a farm in southwestern Minnesota, the youngest of a family of eight brothers and one sister. After completing pre-veterinary studies at Worthington Junior College, Worthington, Minnesota, he earned a Doctorate in veterinary medicine and a Master of Science in veterinary physiology in a five-year combined degree program at the University of Minnesota. He spent two years in active duty at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, DC, then returned to the University of Minnesota as instructor in veterinary physiology. His early interest in metabolic diseases in ruminants begun as his doctoral thesis was maintained throughout his career. Appointment as assistant professor followed completion of the Ph.D. degree in 1959. He taught mammalian physiology to second-year veterinary medical students until 1961, when he joined the Department of Veterinary Physiology, New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University, as an associate professor. Full professorship followed in 1966.

His systematic, carefully controlled studies of metabolic disorders became recognized throughout the world. His laboratory attracted graduate students and postdoctoral fellows from the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, Israel, New Zealand and North America.

Over the years Emmett achieved an exceptionally harmonious balance between his two major professional activities, research and teaching. His clear, authoritative lectures to the veterinary medical students were revised each year to incorporate confirmed new knowledge of organ function that became parts of textbook chapters and review articles. His lecture preparation, together with illustrative material, required many hours. The laboratory exercises he devised and his personal commitment to their presentation were exemplary. Always softly spoken, he delivered his lectures at an even pace, well suited to his students. Concepts were presented in a clear, straightforward manner, easily understood by all. His lectures were occasionally interrupted by a humorous remark—so dry and smoothly integrated into his delivery that there was always a pause—a gentle laugh from Emmett, partly at his success in slipping in a little joke with the students hardly being aware—then general laughter as the students finally caught on. Few realized that he had earlier had a stutter, so successfully had he overcome the impediment.

His relationships with co-workers, whether in teaching or research, were marked by courtesy and concern. His preparation for any task was always timely and meticulously organized, reflecting his own conscientiousness. His colleagues admired him for his fairness and integrity, and found in him a staunch friend and dependable supporter.

Long-time service as referee for the *American Journal of Physiology*, the *Journal of Nutrition*, the *Journal of Dairy Science* and the *American Journal of Veterinary Research* reflected the high opinion of him held by his peers, as did his service on the Metabolism Study Section of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland. He was much sought after as a speaker to address international audiences. He had been surprised and delighted to find his work translated by students into Asian languages. He was returning from a conference in Japan, and a lecture tour in China when his final illness overtook him.

Born into a large family, he was a devoted family man himself. He is survived by Mary, his wife of 36 years; three daughters, Margaret, Patty, and Susan; and a son, Emmett Jr. He was particularly proud of his four young grandchildren, Brandon Scott, Ryan Wyatt, Travis Piper and Caitlin Bergman Wentzel.

The career of Emmett Bergman spanned an unparalleled period of advancement in veterinary medicine; he will be long remembered by a grateful profession for his contributions to that advancement. A man of honor as a scientist and in private life, he is sorely missed by his family, his friends and colleagues. His many students, graduate and professional, to whom he was such a sound example, will remember him as a dedicated, approachable and effective mentor.

Alan Dobson, T. Richard Houpt, Alvin F. Sellers

Karl Berkelman

June 7, 1933 — February 26, 2009

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

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

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

Over the years, Karl contributed significantly to the design and construction of a sequence of electron accelerators at Cornell and the associated experiments and he exploited the new physics opportunities that they provided. His first experiment at the Cornell 10 GeV electron synchrotron was a study of the production of very high energy x-rays by electrons in this new energy regime. This was a crucial and very sensitive test of the theory developed by Bethe and Heitler in the 1930s, and indeed the theory survived this stringent test. During the 1970s, Karl was a leader in a series of experiments on the production of other particles by beams of photons and electrons incident on hydrogen targets, again topics that were on the frontier of elementary particle physics. A world leader in this

field, he was frequently invited to review progress at the major international scientific conferences. He also served on the most important committees that advised the National Science Foundation, the Department of Energy, and the other principal international laboratories for elementary particle physics. He was elected to Fellowship in the American Physical Society.

In the late 1970s, the laboratory constructed CESR, an accelerator that stores electrons and their antiparticles, positrons, and collides them in a detector called CLEO. During this period, Karl was responsible for the design and construction of the complex system that extracted electron and positron beams from the 10 GeV synchrotron and injected them into CESR. Simultaneously, Karl developed a track-finding program the momenta of charged particles in the CLEO detector based on their paths. The results of Karl's effort were the basis for all physics results produced by the CLEO collaboration; nothing could be discovered or measured without these momenta. Karl had identified a task that was absolutely necessary, realized that nobody else was doing it, and focused his effort so that his computer program was ready and working as soon as data were available.

CESR was the best facility at which to explore the new field of elementary particle physics called heavy flavor physics, particularly the physics of an elementary particle called the B meson. The early 1980s were an exciting time, with the CLEO collaboration leading the discoveries and measurements in this field. However, the collaboration soon recognized that further progress required substantial upgrades of the CLEO I detector, and CESR luminosity, the rate at which CESR provided the events that CLEO collaboration was studying. Just before Karl became director of the laboratory in 1985, the NSF approved a proposal for the CLEO II detector and a substantial upgrade of CESR. The CLEO II detector broke new ground in detector technology and capability, and has served as the model for later detectors in the field. In his role as laboratory director, Karl oversaw the construction and operation of the CLEO II detector, the luminosity upgrades of CESR, and the exploitation of the two to produce a host of important discoveries in heavy flavor physics. Members of the CLEO collaboration fondly remember Karl's 15 years as director of the laboratory as a golden age. Younger colleagues particularly appreciated the attention that Karl paid to the development of their careers and to their sense of belonging to the laboratory. Furthermore, Karl accomplished all of this in the frugal style of operation that he inherited from the previous directors, Bob Wilson and Boyce McDaniell. Cornell and CLEO were recognized internationally as being especially efficient in utilizing relatively modest financial resources to obtain the most scientific productivity per dollar spent and per member of the collaboration. Without question, Karl's scientific leadership of the laboratory during that period was crucial for the success of the program.

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

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

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

Karl is survived by his wife of 49 years, Mary; his sister, Ann Berkelman of New York; sons, Tom Berkelman and his partner, Nathan Waldon, of Oakland, California; Jim Berkelman and his wife, Elisabeth, of Madison, Wisconsin; Peter Berkelman of Honolulu, Hawaii; and two grandsons, Felix and Frederick Berkelman.

Karl's scientific accomplishments and leadership left an indelible impression on scientific research at Cornell and on the broader elementary particle physics community. We greatly miss his calm wisdom and insightful leadership.

David G. Cassel, Chairperson; J. Ritchie Patterson, Maury Tigner

Matthew Bernatsky

February 19, 1906 — July 20, 1981

Matthew Bernatsky served on the faculty of the School of Hotel Administration from September 1960 to June 1972. Prior to 1960 he served on the summer school faculty of the Hotel School. Professor Bernatsky taught courses in the area of restaurant management, and it is believed that he taught the first course in a university in the area of beverage management-wines. Before coming to Cornell, Professor Bernatsky was director of the Hotel Department at the University of Denver.

Mat Bernatsky had a most interesting career. He was born in Budapest, Hungary, and apprenticed on the Orient Express during its days of glory. He later worked as executive chef in some of the finest hotels in Europe and North America, including the Radisson Hotel in Minneapolis, where he participated in a research study with Professor William F. Whyte. A frequent lecturer to industry and military groups, Mat Bernatsky was more than a teacher of techniques. He was, more importantly, a food historian and, to a real degree, a philosopher in his field.

Peter Rainsford, Laura Lee Smith, Donal A. Dermody

Israel Berstein

June 23, 1926 — September 22, 1991

The death of Israel Berstein on September 22, 1991 brought to a sad conclusion the heroic battle he had waged against Parkinson's Disease for over twenty-five years. He left behind a personal legacy of sparkling humor, mathematical breadth and brilliance, and a professional and personal generosity and optimism that will always be treasured by those who knew him.

Israel Berstein was born in 1926 in the town of Briceni, Bessarabia, which was then part of Rumania. The Soviet Union occupied Bessarabia in 1940, and in the same year the K.G.B. deported Berstein's father, Ephraim, to Siberia. He was never heard from again. A Rumanian and German occupation followed. The Berstein family, which consisted of Israel, his mother Hannah, and his sister Gita, took refuge with Rumanian friends and was thereby able to escape the roundup of Jews that routinely accompanied such occupations. With the reversal of German fortunes in the war came another Russian occupation in 1944. This liberation resulted in Berstein's induction into the Red Army. In the first week of action, however, he was severely wounded. Not only did those wounds cause major back injuries and the amputation of his right leg, but they also led to a severe case of bone tuberculosis, which kept him continuously hospitalized well into 1947. His family credits Berstein's survival at that time to the assistance of American relatives, who were able to supply desperately needed antibiotics. But Berstein did more than survive. He continued his school studies in the hospital and was so successful that shortly after his release he was admitted to the University of Bucharest, from which he received a degree in September, 1954.

Israel Berstein's professional career began in 1954 at the Institute of Mathematics of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences, where he was the star pupil of Simion Stoilov, the leading Rumanian mathematician of his generation. He specialized in analytic function theory and topology, and later exclusively in topology, receiving his doctorate on June 13, 1958. Already at that point he and his mentor, Tudor Ganea, were the two leading algebraic topologists in Rumania. Later that year at an international conference on geometry and topology in Iasi, Rumania, both Berstein and Ganea made the acquaintance of the British mathematician Peter Hilton. This encounter was the beginning of long mathematical collaborations for the three as well as lifelong friendships. Each of the three emigrated soon thereafter, Berstein to Israel in 1961, Ganea to Western Europe in the same year, and Hilton to the United States, to Cornell University, in 1962. In fact, in the year prior to coming to Cornell, Hilton had succeeded in arranging for Berstein to accompany him. Thus, in Fall 1962 Israel Berstein was appointed an Assistant Professor in the

Mathematics Department at Cornell. It was immediately clear to colleagues both at Cornell and outside that this position was insufficient for someone of his mathematical stature and talents. And so in 1963 Berstein was promoted to an Associate Professorship, and four years later he became a Full Professor.

Israel Berstein's mathematical work was primarily in the area of homotopy theory, a subbranch of algebraic topology that studies the properties of spaces remaining invariant under continuous deformation. His earliest contributions, which were collaborative efforts with Ganea, involved the study of so-called Lyusternik-Schirelman (L-S) category, a numerical measure of the homotopy-theoretic simplicity of a topological space. This notion has applications to many areas of topology, as well as to other subjects, notably to the study of singularities of real-valued functions. In his work on L-S category, first with Ganea, and later on his own and in collaboration with Hilton, Berstein contributed many important insights, extensions, examples and applications, becoming the foremost authority in the world on this subject.

It would be inaccurate, however, to leave the impression that Berstein's career was characterized by a single-minded devotion to one topic. On the contrary, his interests in topology were very diverse and his knowledge of the literature and the state of the art in many areas was extraordinarily deep and accurate. In addition to his work on L-S category and related topics in homotopy theory, Berstein made significant contributions to differential topology, the theory of group actions on manifolds, and to the theory of branched coverings.

A quick glance at the list of Berstein's published papers will reveal that close to two-thirds of his postdoctoral papers were collaborative efforts. This was because Berstein loved mathematics in both its human and personal aspects and its theoretical aspects. He loved to talk about mathematics and to discuss and share mathematical ideas. From this point of view, he was extraordinarily generous with his time, energy, and talent. Certainly a significant number of his collaborative publications arose from the many such discussions held in his office. But the published record does not show the countless suggestions, queries, tips, ideas, and attempted proofs that arose in that forum to the benefit of all who were there, both students and colleagues.

With a similar spirit and expertise, Berstein ran the Department's Senior Honors Seminar and a topology literature seminar for graduate students. This last, known informally as "The Berstein Seminar," was of great importance in the education of several generations of topologists, including one (now senior) member of the faculty. The Department has continued this seminar, now formally naming it "The Berstein Seminar" in his honor.

Israel Berstein's mathematical breadth, insight, and sharpness were widely known and appreciated. A story is often told about a former colleague who was advising a prospective visitor to Cornell as to how one organizes a general mathematics colloquium talk at Cornell. "For the first half hour," the ex-colleague advised, "make sure that everyone can follow you. The next fifteen minutes are for the experts. Then, the following ten minutes are for you and Berstein. And the final five minutes are for Berstein alone." This story not only captures some of the brilliance of Israel Berstein, as well as the humor that was always part of his life, but also, it accurately suggests the high esteem in which he was held by his colleagues and the affection they felt for him.

Throughout a life constantly plagued with serious misfortunes, Israel Berstein was always an optimist. He considered himself a very lucky man. Lucky in the family, friends, and colleagues that he had, in the opportunities that he had, and in the life he was able to lead here at Cornell. And in turn, he was generous to all who knew him. From childhood on he was a major source of help and support for his mother and sister. He also assisted a number of Rumanian mathematicians, former school friends, in emigrating to the West. He was devoted to students throughout his career, and, they returned his sentiments. One of his happiest teaching moments, for example, occurred when a group of students awarded him a plaque of appreciation which read:

"BERSTEIN EVER GEOMETRIZES"
For your humor, kindness, and patience, to you
Professor our lasting admiration and gratitude.
With fondness, Math 452, 1966.

The 1992 Cornell Topology Festival was dedicated to the memory of Israel Berstein. The keynote lecture was given by Peter Hilton who finished his talk with the statement, "I do not expect in my lifetime to meet someone comparable."

Israel Berstein is gone, and we shall have to work our way through "the last five minutes" without him.

Marshall M. Cohen, Peter J. Hilton, Thomas W. Rishel, James E. West, Peter J. Kahn

Hans A. Bethe

July 2, 1906 — March 6, 2005

Hans Bethe joined the Cornell faculty in 1935. Although only 28 years old, he had already achieved international renown as one of the most brilliant and productive theoretical physicists of the generation that entered the field immediately after the discovery of quantum mechanics in 1925-26. At that time, Cornell's Physics Department was ambitious and far-sighted, but it was not among the leading centers in the United States, let alone internationally. That was to change very quickly, and Hans was to be the crucial factor in that transformation.

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

When the Nazis came to power in 1933, Hans lost his post because his mother had been born Jewish. Before coming to Cornell, he spent two highly productive years in England, partially in collaboration with Rudolf Peierls, another émigré, brilliant Sommerfeld product, and life-long friend. Together they wrote some of the very first papers applying quantum mechanics to nuclear phenomena.

Hans felt at home very quickly at Cornell. In the fall of 1935, he wrote to Sommerfeld that when he first arrived he had felt "like a missionary going to the darkest parts of Africa [but by now] I would hardly return to Europe even if I would be offered the same amount of dollars as at Cornell."

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

guided a succession of doctoral students and post-docs, and with his new colleagues established Cornell as an institution that attracted outstanding young physicists ever since.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At first he publicly opposed development of the H-bomb, but after the first Soviet test of a fission weapon prompted President Truman to order a crash H-bomb project, Hans joined in the hope that he could demonstrate it was infeasible. When Teller and Ulam discovered how it could be done, he decided that the Soviets would also invent it and that the U.S. could not afford to be without. But he was always to be distressed that this development was not averted by a political bargain with the Soviets, and for decades continued to devote considerable effort to arms control.

This effort was both inside and outside the councils of government. The former was pursued as a member of the President’s Scientific Advisory Committee in the Johnson and Kennedy administrations, in which setting he played a critical role in the creation of the Atmospheric Test Ban Treaty, signed in 1963. But Hans did not confine his advocacy of arms control to the “inside.” Of the senior veterans of the Manhattan Project, he was the most

persistent and vocal participant in the public debates about policies regarding nuclear weapons and the related issue of ballistic missile defense.

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

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

Hans’s career was unique in many ways, and we mention but two. No other physicist has ever produced front line research for over 70 years. And no other faculty member has served Cornell for fully half the entire existence of the University—an institution to which he was deeply committed, and whose surroundings, culture and ambience he loved.

Edwin E. Salpeter, Saul Teukolsky, Kurt Gottfried

Cornelius Betten

November 13, 1877 — August 23, 1962

The death of Professor Emeritus Cornelius Betten gives us cause to reflect on a Cornell personality of wide and constructive influence, who left Ithaca and the campus some seventeen years ago, shortly after his retirement in 1945.

Dr. Betten, as he was generally known regardless of his other titles, began his administrative duties at Cornell University in 1915 as secretary and registrar in the College of Agriculture. When Dean Mann reorganized the administration in the College of Agriculture by placing each of the three areas of college responsibility under the jurisdiction of a vice dean, Dr. Betten was made Vice Dean of Resident Instruction, a title which was changed in 1923 to Director.

A well-trained and careful worker in biological science, Dr. Betten exhibited similar interest and ability in the problems and techniques of undergraduate instruction. His arrival in 1915 came soon after the rapid growth in the student population following the establishment of the New York State College of Agriculture, the construction of new buildings for the college, and the great increase in subject matter resulting from expanding research in agriculture. Dr. Betten sought to find thoroughly logical and scientifically based solutions to questions of organization and administration in resident instruction. It was probably disappointing to him that problems involving people and their reactions did not lend themselves to the same sort of treatments he had used in his biological studies.

His administration was characterized by hard work and much progressive improvement. Following a proposal by senior students, he organized an orientation course for freshmen in 1922 that is still being offered with various changes dictated by experience and circumstances. He fostered closer relationships between Faculty and students through a much-improved advisory system. Under his leadership the two-year program of courses in agriculture was organized and first offered in 1929. He gave strong support to the use of exceptionally good teachers for instruction, particularly in freshman courses. He had a keen interest in the development of techniques for selecting students who were qualified for instruction in agriculture and the sciences related to it.

Because of his sound judgment and dependability, Dr. Betten was a logical choice for Acting Dean of the College during the absence of Dean Mann from 1924 to 1926 and again in 1931 to 1932. He became an active leader in the

resident instruction section of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, where he was called upon frequently for suggestions and advice.

On July 1, 1932, Dr. Betten was appointed Dean of the University Faculty. This responsibility was carried on in addition to the directorship in resident instruction until July 1, 1940, when he resigned as director to become full-time Dean of the Faculty. In this position he was extremely sensitive of the prerogatives of the Faculty. He felt keenly that he represented and was responsible for the interests of the Faculty and that he must never compromise with conflicting points of view. With him in that office the interests of the Faculty were assured full consideration. He retired from the University on June 30, 1945.

As a graduate student, Dean Betten had given major attention to the caddis flies, and this study was continued, as time permitted, for many years. He was the author of New York State Museum Bulletin 292, *The Caddis Flies or Tricoptera of New York State*, published in 1934. Some years ago he gave to the Department of Entomology at Cornell his entomological library and collection of Tricoptera from worldwide sources. The latter consisted of 4931 pinned specimens, 3123 vials of specimens preserved in alcohol, and 2833 slides.

Dean Betten was a graduate of Lake Forest College, having received the B.A. degree there in 1900 and the M.A. in 1901. He continued graduate study at Cornell University and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1906. This was followed by an honorary D.Sc. from Lake Forest College in 1923.

From 1915 to 1945, Dean Betten and Mrs. Betten were prominent and popular members of the University community, occupying with distinction leading roles in the academic and social life of the campus.

Henry Dietrich, William I. Myers, A. Wright Gibson

Glenn H. Beyer

August 11, 1913 — November 4, 1969

Professor Glenn H. Beyer joined Cornell University in 1947 as one of the first professors in the field of housing in the United States. Although Professor Beyer had been ill for a number of years, often working under conditions of severe personal discomfort, he provided great strength to the department program, contributed in important ways to the college and the University, and achieved a position of national leadership and international stature in the field of housing.

Professor Beyer was born in Chester, South Dakota. He received his A.B. degree from Augustana College, South Dakota, in 1935. He completed work for his Master's degree at George Washington University in 1937, with a major in economics and with minors in political science and geography. Between the years of 1937 and 1947, he served the United States government in a variety of important posts, including that of housing market analyst for the Division of Housing Coordination, becoming director of the Market Research Section of the National Housing Agency. He then went on to serve as economic and housing analyst for the Federal Housing Administration. In addition, he served as an economist in the United States Office of Housing Expediter. During this period he also lectured at the American University in Washington, D.C.

He joined the staff of the Department of Housing and Design in 1947, where he was instrumental in establishing a strong research and graduate teaching focus in the area of the socioeconomic aspect of housing.

Professor Beyer's background, scholarship, and inquiring mind provided the impetus for important research studies within the Department which have expanded the horizons of the field as well as providing basic information about the relationship of individuals, families, their housing needs, and the social and economic factors which are instrumental in satisfying these needs. He also played a key role in the creation of the Housing Research Center and was its first director. This later became Cornell's Center for Housing and Environmental Studies. He was director of the Center from its establishment in 1950 until his death. He was elected to the College of Architecture faculty at the time the Center was established. His research involvement included social science applications to housing design, marketing and distribution, consumer preferences, needs of special groups such as the aged, farm housing and problems of the rapidly growing urban-rural fringe area as well as other social and economic factors in housing.

Professor Glenn Beyer was also a prolific and excellent writer, with six major publications to his credit, including *The Urban Explosion in Latin America*, which summarized a major international meeting which brought to the Cornell campus top figures in Latin American housing and urban affairs as well as prominent scholars in these fields in the United States. His book, *Housing the Aged in Western Countries*, coauthored with F. H. J. Nierstrasz and published in Holland, called attention to the special problems revolving around an important and growing segment of many populations. His book, *Housing and Society*, has become the basic textbook for many housing courses offered in colleges and universities throughout the United States. This 600-page book covers all aspects of the role of housing in society. *Housing: A Factual Analysis* provided pertinent, basic, and valuable data useful to all those in any way connected with the problems of policy needs.

Other books dealt with the specific problem of rural housing. *Farm Housing* was prepared for the Social Science Council in cooperation with the United States Bureau of the Census. This followed a publication entitled *Farm Housing in the Northeast*. In addition to these major publications, Professor Beyer was also the author of numerous monographs, bulletins and articles dealing with housing economics, home financing, and the problems of interdisciplinary research. He was active professionally as a member of the National Committee of the National Academy of Science, from which he received a special citation for service.

Professor Beyer's major professional activities engaged him not only in national concerns relative to housing but involved him in many international aspects of housing. In 1968 he was nominated by the United States government to represent the United States as a leading authority in the United Nations Stockholm Conference of Senior Officials of National Bodies concerned with Urban and regional research.

Glenn Beyer contributed in important ways to problems of international aspects of housing, the first two assignments involving Venezuela and Mexico. He carried on under the auspices of the U. S. State Department at a time when our relations with these countries were somewhat strained, and his efforts contributed greatly to reducing these tensions. Similarly, he contributed in important ways to equally difficult problems involving Puerto Rico and Yugoslavia.

From November 1964 to January 1965 he served as a member of the Ford Foundation mission to India to advise on national housing policy. He was equally active on the national scene, where most recently he was selected as a member of the special three-week summer study group convened at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, by the Department of Housing, the Office of Science and Technology, and the executive offices of the president of the United States. He participated in national conferences and important educational institutions throughout the

country. He served as consultant to industries and government agencies, and was called as expert witness for various congressional committees on housing and related federal legislation.

Among his many honors and awards was his receipt of a one-year award from the Ford Foundation to study housing for the elderly in twelve Western European countries. He also received the Centennial Award for Distinguished Services to Profession and Education from Augustana College and a special citation awarded by the National Academy of Sciences Building Research Advisory Board for his services to the field of housing. He was listed in *Who's Who in America*, *Who's Who in the East*, *American Men of Science*, *Who Knows and What*, *Contemporary Authors*, and *The American Honorarium*. Although the facts and figures concerning Professor Beyer's professional life are relatively easily acquired and listed, the more subtle and perhaps more important contributions which Professor Beyer made in respect to improving man's environment are easily missed. His personal commitment to the field, his relentless concern for quality, his persistent pursuit of new knowledge brought to his department a position of leadership in this field and drew to the college brilliant, able, and equally dedicated young people who were guided, taught and inspired by Professor Beyer's professional concern and scholarly standards. Perhaps more than anything else these young people and their contributions to the study of human habitation will remain as the greatest tribute to this man's life pursuit.

Earl Morris, Ruby Loper, Joseph Carreiro

Knight Biggerstaff

February 28, 1906 — May 13, 2001

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

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

In 1928, with no financial aid from Harvard, he borrowed \$1,000 from his father and sailed across the Pacific on the S.S. Jefferson. Upon reaching China, he took a train to Peking and from the train's window he saw, as he later recalled, "busy farmers and carefully cultivated fields, crowded villages, grave mounds, everywhere a totally new world to me." From then on, his life was centered on learning about China.

After spending a year in Peking at the North China Union Language School, he applied for a new two-year fellowship which was offered jointly by Harvard University and Yenching University, and he was selected as one of the first two Harvard-Yenching Fellows. He used this fellowship to support his language study and research at Yenching University in Peking, 1929-31. During these years, he met and courted Camilla Mills, head of the Department of Home Economics, who had been at Yenching University since 1922, and they were married in 1931. A few days after their wedding in Peking, they returned to the United States and set up a household in Cambridge where Knight completed his Ph.D. degree in 1934. At the time, Harvard's History Department had no faculty members specializing in China, so Knight was admitted to the Government Department, which approved his doctoral dissertation, "The Change in the Attitude of the Chinese Government Toward the Sending of Diplomatic Representatives Abroad, 1860-1880," and granted his degree.

On completing his Ph.D. degree, Knight received a two-year postdoctoral fellowship from the Social Science Research Council, and he used it to do research in Peking, 1934-36. For him as a research scholar, these were perhaps the most productive years of his life. He gained an impressive command of Chinese materials—historical reference works, private collections of documents, and archival materials—and he produced significant scholarly publications based on his knowledge of these sources. He and a Chinese colleague, Teng Ssu-yu, prepared the path-breaking compilation, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works*, which was published in 1936. Subsequently they published revised editions in 1950 and 1971 with Harvard University Press. In their lucid annotations for this volume, they set a standard for bibliographical work on China that has still not been surpassed. In addition, Knight used his research as a basis for biographical sketches which he contributed to a classic compendium, *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period (1644-1912)*, edited by Arthur W. Hummel.

During these same years, 1934-36, Knight and his circle of Chinese and Western scholars in Peking generated stimulating ideas that have had enduring significance. Completely absorbed, they made no distinction between serious academic research and the pleasures of everyday life. As Knight fondly recollected,

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

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

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

In 1949, the year of the Communists' victory over Chiang's forces, Knight was back in China once again—this time on sabbatical from Cornell at Nanking University, where he combined his powers of observation with his sense of history to record in letters home the People's Liberation Army's takeover of the city of Nanking. Published three decades later under the title *Nanking Letters, 1949* (Cornell University East Asia Papers, 1979; reprinted 2000), the

letters are fresh, lively, and remarkably prophetic. Like several other astute American observers in China, Knight became a target of Senator Joseph McCarthy's crusade against diplomats accused of the "loss" of China. With support from Cornell's administration and help from an able civil rights lawyer, however, he was fully vindicated. In the 1950s, after weathering the political storms in his own country as well as in China, Knight resumed his scholarly work on a subject that preoccupied him throughout his career: Chinese education. His book, *The Earliest Modern Government Schools in China* (Cornell University Press, 1961), established his reputation as the acknowledged authority in this field. The durability of Knight's scholarship was evident in the decision to republish his collected essays in 1975 under the title, *Some Early Chinese Steps Toward Modernization*.

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

Knight's colleagues and many others will remember him for his keen sense of duty, the encouragement he invariably gave, and his generous hospitality. He was a devoted teacher of both undergraduate and graduate students, and he was among the first graduate advisors in the country to have a large number of women complete their Ph.D. degrees in Chinese history under his supervision. When Knight finally ceased to teach at Cornell, teaching was so much a part of his life that he volunteered to give a course on China at Ithaca High School, and he did so for thirteen years, 1974-87.

In his long life, Knight received many tributes to his teaching, and he was deeply touched by one that arrived unexpectedly only a few months ago. The letter came from a former student, a member of the Cornell Class of 1958, who had seen a photograph of Knight in *Cornell Magazine* in the spring of 2000. The student was prompted to express his gratitude to Knight for courses that had continued to serve as his inspiration for more than forty years.

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

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

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

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

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

Paulus Pieter Bijlaard

December 2, 1898 — March 9, 1967

Professor Bijlaard was a civil engineer with an international reputation in such diverse fields as civil, mechanical, and aeronautical engineering; theoretical and applied mechanics; and geophysics. His original writings are in Dutch, German, French, and English. They deal with practical problems in structural engineering, analytical and experimental research in plasticity and elastic stability, and research in the formation of folds in the earth's crust. He left more than a hundred papers covering his work in the Netherlands, East India, and the United States. He was a pioneer in the basic theory of plasticity.

Paul Bijlaard was born in Rockanje Province, Holland, December 2, 1898, and was graduated as a civil engineer from the Technical University, Delft, in 1920. During the next eight years he was a bridge engineer for the Netherlands East Indies State Railways, working on the design of bridges and other important structures. In 1928 he was appointed Professor of Bridge and Structural Engineering at the Technical University at Bandoeng, Java, a position he held until 1947. During that period he served as consultant on many steel and concrete bridges for railway and highway use, and on large dry docks and other structures for a naval base. He also investigated the plastic behavior of steel and pioneered in the theory of plasticity and its use in geophysics and in structural design. In 1936 and again in 1946 he served the University as Rector Magnificus.

Because of great savings which he was able to effect through ingenious and novel designs in the consulting services rendered the government, Queen Wilhelmina in 1941 conferred upon Professor Bijlaard knighthood in the Order of the Netherlands Lions, the highest civil award of Holland.

During much of the Japanese occupation of Java in World War II, Professor Bijlaard was a prisoner of war and was confined three years in a concentration camp. It was characteristic of him that although his diet was scarcely sufficient to sustain life, after a day of sawing logs by hand, he would devote the evening to studies in his professional field. Before his escape he found it necessary to burn his notes in order to avoid giving information to the enemy.

He was appointed in 1947 Professor of Advanced Problems on Structural Engineering, a special chair created for him, at the Technical University at Delft, Holland.

Professor Bijlaard came to Cornell as Associate Professor of Civil Engineering in February, 1949, and was made Professor in 1951. In 1957 he transferred to the Department of Mechanics, becoming Professor of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics. In 1966 he became Professor Emeritus.

Since coming to the United States Professor Bijlaard made significant contributions to several branches of engineering in connection with his consulting work. His researches into thick and thin shells have led to a more accurate analysis of pressure vessels, which is now in general use. It has immediate application to high-pressure steam generators, large chemical reaction vessels, and nuclear reactor vessels. He was able to analyze the stresses in the “sandwich plate”—two metallic sheets held apart by a light, relatively weak filler—now in use to produce locally a rigid, smooth skin for supersonic aircraft. He extended his theory of plasticity into the determination of buckling strength of plates and columns in the range beyond the elastic limit.

Professor Bijlaard’s writings are characterized by a keen insight into the actions involved, together with strict and rigorous reasoning of his analysis. His treatments were developed with the need of the engineer designer in mind. He always considered himself an engineer.

Professor Bijlaard became a naturalized citizen in 1954. On September 16, 1931, he married Claire Raden Ajoe Poean Radjainten of Bandoeng. Besides his widow, he leaves three children and two grandchildren.

His colleagues will remember Paul Bijlaard for his warm friendliness, his enthusiasm for his field of work, his eagerness to be helpful to colleagues and students, his insistence on high standards both for himself and his students. His memory will be cherished with warm affection and deep respect.

Nephi A. Christensen, Solomon C. Hollister, Edmund T. Cranch

Arthur Bing

April 18, 1916 — February 15, 2006

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

Born in Springfield, Massachusetts, Art attended the University of Connecticut, receiving a B.S. degree with distinction in Botany. From 1934-41, he operated his own business, Bing's Gladiolus Gardens, in Hartford, Connecticut. He attended Trinity College from 1939-40 and began studies at Cornell University in 1940—but six months later was drafted and served from August 1941 to February 1946 with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He was commissioned as First Lieutenant in 1942. Art taught camouflage and demolition at Ft. Belvoir and served in the South Pacific during World War II. Returning to Cornell after the war, Art was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Plant Physiology in 1949 with minors in Plant Breeding and Floriculture.

Art was hired by Cornell in 1949 as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, and promoted to Professor of Floriculture in 1967. He initially taught courses and conducted research on culture and post-harvest handling of flower crops at the Ithaca campus. In July 1951, he relocated to Long Island to direct the Cornell University-USDA Ornamentals Laboratory on the campus of the SUNY Agricultural and Technical College at Farmingdale. Art was very effective at securing financial support (from NYS Flower Growers, Inc. and the NY Florists Club, in particular) for construction of a new laboratory there. In addition to his administrative duties, he conducted research on weed control in gladiolus and other flower crops.

The last part of Art's career focused mainly on extension and research on weed control of ornamental plants in nurseries, greenhouses, turf and landscapes. When the Cornell ornamentals program was moved east to the Long Island Horticultural Research Laboratory in 1977, he continued an active research and extension program in

Riverhead. He was named Professor Emeritus at his retirement on May 31, 1983 and was honored at a testimonial dinner at Planting Fields Arboretum. Art taught at SUNY Farmingdale and the New York Botanical Garden both before and after his retirement, continuing to teach at Farmingdale until 2000.

An irrepressibly sociable person, Art was a supportive member of many professional societies, serving as president of the New York Florists Club, the Long Island Flower Growers and the Northeastern Weed Science Society. Art was chairman of the research committee of the North American Gladiolus Council and research editor of their bulletin for many years. Art was also active in his community and contributed in many ways to the beautification of his town: he belonged to the Friends of Planting Fields and the Cornell Club of Long Island, was a member of the Huntington Beautification Council and served as president of the Huntington Festival Concert Society. He was also a member of the South Huntington Public Library Board of Trustees.

Many awards followed from Art's exceptional commitment and service to numerous organizations. To mention just a few: in 1961, he received the Gold Medal Award from the North American Gladiolus Council for his efforts in the culture, weed control and post-harvest handling of cut flowers; in 1983, he received the Award of Merit from the Northeastern Weed Science Society; and in 1986, he became the fifth recipient of the NYS Gold Medal of Horticulture award, given jointly by the NYS Dept. of Agriculture and Markets and the NYS Nurserymen's Association—his name is inscribed in the Horticulture Court of Honor at the State Fairgrounds in Syracuse. Rhododendron breeder, Nat Hess, also named a beautiful white rhododendron "Art Bing" after his fellow horticulturist and friend.

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

Art authored over 120 research publications. His articles were published in many places including *American Nurseryman*, *Greenhouse Manager*, the *Bulletin* of the North American Gladiolus Council and *The New York Times*. Art was a very popular and effective speaker at Cornell Cooperative Extension and horticultural trade meetings. The knowledge of weed control practices that he generated and disseminated continues to serve

horticultural professionals throughout the Northeast. Art will be long remembered for his extensive and freely shared horticultural expertise and for his irrepressible, high-kicking spirit.

George Good, Andy Senesac, Margery Daughtrey

Raymond R. Birch

March 30, 1881 — July 26, 1959

In the death of Professor Emeritus Raymond R. Birch on July 26, 1959, Cornell lost a distinguished educator of nearly forty years' service, and the veterinary profession a wise counselor and leader. Dr. Birch retired in 1949 as Professor of Veterinary Research and head of the Veterinary Experiment Station. A life-long lover of the soil and animals, he spent the ten years of his retirement managing his farm in a near-by community. No land received better care or responded more bountifully; it was a case of mutual love and understanding.

Basically conservative, Professor Birch never reported a research project or propounded a basic principle of disease or disease control unless it was based on sound scientific evidence. He brooked no deviation from truth. Expediency was never permitted to compromise fact. Because he was a lover of lucid, understandable English, readers of his numerous publications were never at loss to understand his meaning. His research reports were clear, concise, and capable of exact duplication. His wise and friendly counsel was often sought and at all times freely given.

Dr. Birch was born on a farm, March 30, 1881, at Zeandale, Kansas. He was continuously associated with farming and animal production. In 1906 Kansas State College granted him the degree of B.S. Agr.; he had majored in animal husbandry. Immediately after graduation he went to the Philippines where, for two years, he did outstanding work in the control of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. Realizing his lack of education and training in animal diseases he resigned the position and entered the New York State Veterinary College. Dean Moore in 1910 appointed him, while he was still a student, instructor of pathology and head of the Experiment Station, then little more than an abandoned farm. In 1911 he married Olive McKeeman and lived at the Station until his retirement. Cornell University granted him the degree of D.V.M. in 1912 and Ph.D. in 1916.

Hog cholera studies engaged most of his time from 1909 to 1921. Together with Dr. Milks he initiated hog cholera serum and virus production in New York. He conclusively proved that hog cholera is transmitted by uncooked pork trimmings, and that standard meat inspection methods failed to prevent spread of the disease by this means. The tenets laid down in his book on hog cholera are as sound today as the day they were written.

After the retirement of Dr. W. L. Williams in 1921, Dr. Birch changed his major research from diseases of hogs to brucellosis of cattle. Brucellosis had been for many years a widespread disease resulting in great economic loss to cattle owners. Against great opposition, he proved that brucellosis was a true infectious disease and that it could be controlled by the application of the basic principles his research revealed. Not content with an experimental herd,

he carried his methods to the farm and put them into practical application. At one time he supervised fifty-two herds containing over five thousand cattle scattered throughout the state. Use of these so-called “demonstration” herds illustrated his principle of leadership by example and education. Dr. Birch was often criticized for his conservatism in the acceptance of vaccination against the disease. Early attempts by others had resulted in failure. He demanded that the method be economically and biologically sound before its widespread use in the field. When his research and that of others proved the method to be sound he was one of the first to advocate its use. He formulated the early official regulations for state control of the disease. As a result, New York and many other states are now virtually free of the disease.

For almost thirty years he saw almost continuous duty on disease control committees. His teaching of the subject of animal health to agriculture students was widely praised and appreciated by animal owners and veterinarians alike. He was the author of numerous publications on hog cholera and reproductive diseases of cattle. Many graduate students serving under him later assumed positions of responsibility in teaching, research, and official disease control agencies.

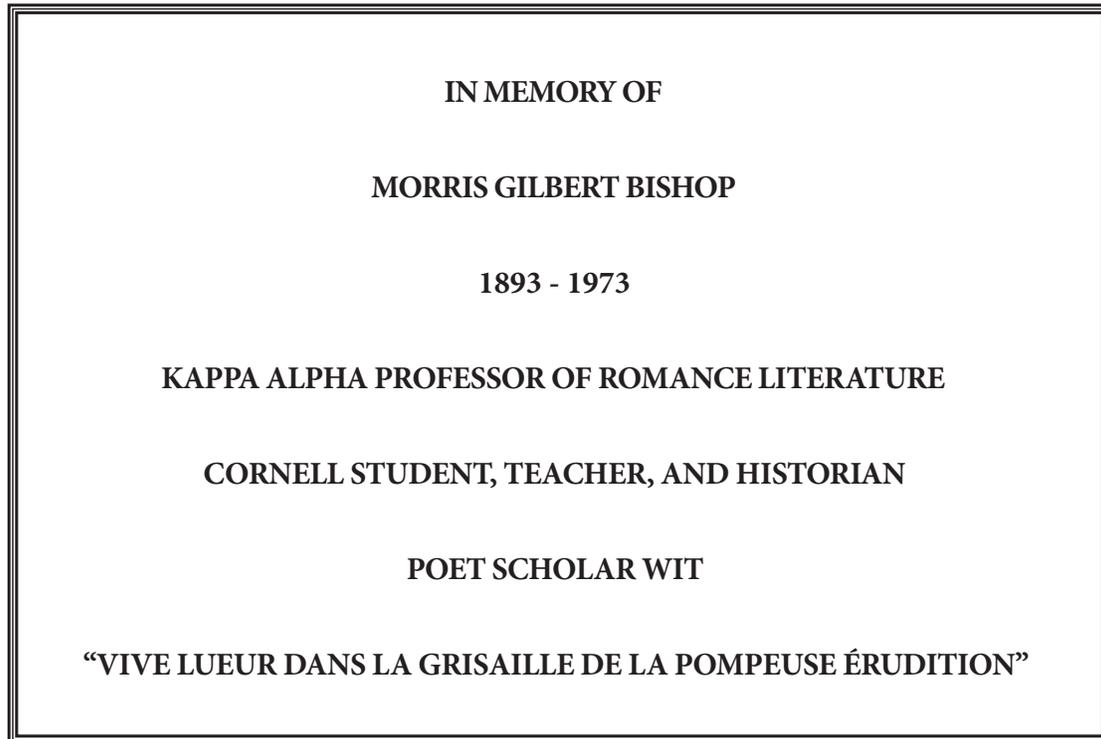
Dr. Birch was the first member of the Faculty of the New York State Veterinary College to receive the Borden Award for distinguished work in the control of disease in dairy cattle. In 1926 he was awarded a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship for study in Europe. He was a member of the Procurement and Assignment Service, Second Call Area, U. S. Army, from 1942 to the end of World War II, accomplishing his task with distinction. Soon after the war, he served as a member of a commission to survey veterinary colleges and services in Europe.

Dr. Birch was past master of Hobasco Lodge 716, Free and Accepted Masons, and past president of the Ithaca Rotary Club.

H. L. Gilman, D. W. Baker, M. G. Fincher

Morris Gilbert Bishop

April 15, 1893 — November 20, 1973



So reads the bronze plaque placed on the wall of Sage Chapel as a tribute to Morris Bishop's association with Cornell, his long and devoted service to the University, and to the rare quality of the man. The plaque reminds us that he did, indeed, as writer and teacher enliven his most serious scholarship with shafts of wit and gentle irony.

Born in Willard, New York, the son of Dr. Edwin R. Bishop, he entered Cornell with a scholarship in 1910, earned the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1913, and the M.A. a year later. His first employment was in Boston with the educational publishers, Ginn and Company (1914-17). The concern kept his position for him throughout his military service. First, he joined a Boston cavalry troop and served under the command of General Pershing during the Texas border war against Pancho Villa (1916). Then he was a lieutenant in the infantry in World War I, after which he worked with the American Relief Administration in Finland. His third wartime experience was during World War II when he served for three years in the Office of War Information in New York, London, France and Luxembourg.

After World War I Morris Bishop worked in advertising in New York. He returned to Cornell in 1921 and received the Ph.D. in 1926. Appointed instructor in the Department of Romance Languages, promoted to professor in

1936, he was named two years later to the newly created Kappa Alpha Chair in Romance Literature. Retirement as emeritus professor in 1960 ended neither his association with Cornell nor his remarkable productivity as a writer. In anticipation of the centennial celebration, President Deane W. Malott commissioned Morris Bishop to write a full-scale history of Cornell. The result was an eminently readable combination of research, anecdotes, memories and wit.

Morris Bishop's professional career was varied and rich with honors. In 1951 he was chosen Fulbright Visiting Professor in American Literature and Civilization in Athens, Greece. Deeply involved for many years in the work of the Modern Language Association, he was elected president of that large and heterogeneous body in 1964. He was named to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. After his retirement he held visiting professorships at Wells College, Rice

University and the University of Indiana. For his work with the American Relief Administration he was named a Knight of the White Rose (Finland); France honored him as Officier d'Academie (1938) and as Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur (1947). He was awarded honorary degrees by the University of Rennes in France, Laval University in Quebec, and several American institutions.

Cornellians tend to think of Morris Bishop as particularly their own, as in a sense he was. As an undergraduate he was an outstanding student, graduating in three years, was honored by membership in Phi Beta Kappa, and won the Morrison Poetry Prize, an award which so encouraged him that he recently contributed funds to ensure annual awards in the future. Both as undergraduate and as a young faculty member he wrote for the *Cornell Daily Sun* and was a star contributor to the *Sun's* once famous Berry Patch column. For over sixty years he took part in University activities that ranged from the frivolous to the ceremonial, from a hilarious "Masque" in the White Art Museum, or a reading of "Peter and the Wolf" in Bailey Hall, to reading Scripture at Christmastime in a crowded Sage Chapel. His colleagues nominated him a faculty trustee, in which capacity he served from 1957 to 1961. For a number of years Morris Bishop acted as marshal at the Commencement exercises, pronouncing the names of doctoral candidates, regardless of their nationality, in stentorian tones of great style and authority. Asked by a colleague how he managed such a feat, he responded, "Why, I just pronounce the names as though they were correct," adding that it was perhaps the first time the candidate realized how his name should sound. Later, and on one occasion with notable drama, Morris Bishop was Commencement macebearer. Still later, he opened the ceremonies with welcoming comments, usually on some Cornell theme. In 1972, for example, he spoke of the

Cornell character, the belief “in the fundamental goodness of men and women, in the world’s betterment through the individual’s struggle for good, in the reality of duty and decency and self-sacrifice, in the rejection of meanness and cruelty and double-dealing, in personal honor as a sufficient guide and goal of behavior.”

Morris Bishop was a conscientious citizen of Ithaca. He was a member of the Unitarian Church, and he supported with his presence and his purse the causes he believed in. Among these were the Tompkins County Historical Society and Historic Ithaca.

Very early Morris Bishop began writing light verse and prose for the old *Life*, *Judge* and *The Saturday Evening Post*. Later, like his friends Frank Sullivan and E. B. White, he was for many years associated with the *New Yorker* magazine to which he contributed chiselled and charming light verse as well as frequent prose pieces. Three books of his verse resulted, and many of the *New Yorker* writings have reappeared widely in anthologies.

But it was as a scholar and man of letters that Morris Bishop was especially esteemed in this country and abroad. A man of wide culture, at home in many languages, he cared deeply about good literary style and practiced it with elegance and deceptive simplicity all his many years. His special forte was history cast in the biographical mold, so written as to bring the past and its actors to a broad literate public. Frank Sullivan was so impressed by his energy, enthusiasm and breadth of interest as a writer and scholar that he believed Morris Bishop had “been privately blessed with a 48-hour day.” His output was indeed prodigious, numbering more than four hundred published works, including sixteen books. Among these one may single out his biographies of Blaise Pascal, of Samuel de Champlain, of the Spanish explorer Cabeza de Vaca, of Ronsard, the poet of the French Renaissance, and of the French ironist and writer of maxims, La Rochefoucauld.

During the last dozen years of Morris Bishop’s life he wrote historical and biographical articles for *Horizon* and *American Heritage*, and was the author of the *Horizon Book of the Middle Ages*. At the time of his death he had just completed a study of St. Francis of Assisi, soon to appear, and was working on a biography of Cola di Rienzi.

Among Morris Bishop’s most memorable contributions was his work on Petrarch. A series of lectures at the University of Indiana in 1962 grew into a book, *Petrarch and His World*, a remarkably perceptive study of that complex and humane genius with whom, both as scholar and poet, he had a profound affinity. This affinity made him not only a splendid portrayer of Petrarch the man, but translator of his *Letters* and many of the *Rime*. Late in his retirement Morris Bishop was an obvious choice to be curator of Cornell’s great Fiske Petrarch collection, of

which he finished a new annotated catalogue. For his contributions to Petrarch scholarship, at a World Petrarch Congress held in Washington in April 1974, on the 600th anniversary of the death of the Italian poet and humanist, Morris Bishop was awarded posthumously a commemorative gold medal as one of six great American “Italianisti.”

A humanist in the real sense of the word, Morris Bishop looked upon the world with perception and an ironic eye, with kindness and a saving sense of the absurd — including some of the absurdities of academic life. He was a warm friend, a stimulating companion, ever generous in his encouragement to aspiring writers. Not the least of his legacies must be a heightened and lasting appreciation of good writing among those who admired him.

In all of his interests he was ably assisted and encouraged by his wife, Alison Mason Kingsbury, an artist who illustrated many of his books. His wife, their daughter, Alison (Mrs. A. R. Jolly of the class of 1958), and four grandchildren survive this much loved teacher.

John C. Adams, Henry Guerlac, Deane W. Malott, Paul M. O’Leary, Blanchard L. Rideout

Harry Bitner

July 22, 1916 — May 5, 2001

Harry Bitner had a profound influence on law librarianship as a profession and legal research as a faculty specialization. He is responsible for some of the key elements and essential features of law librarianship that the profession now takes for granted. Many of Harry's innovations occurred while he was at Cornell.

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

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

In 1960, Harry had his first major contact with Cornell and its Law School. With the strong support of both the Cornell administration and the University Librarian, the Law School invited a team of two outstanding law school librarians, Price of Columbia and Bitner of Yale, to come to Ithaca, review the Law Library and its problems, and advise us what would be necessary in order to make the library and staff fully competitive with the best law libraries at the top ranked smaller university law schools (i.e. University of California at Berkeley, University of Chicago, Stanford and Yale). They spent several days and prepared a very comprehensive and helpful report of their recommendations, including the estimated costs of additional books to be added to our collection and

the substantial increase in the number of properly trained staff members. With President Malott's enthusiastic support, the law library budget became a part of the University library budget and would no longer be dependent on funds from law student tuition.

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

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

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

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

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

Crystal Hackett remembers him as a

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

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

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

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

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

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

All in all, Harry Bitner is an inspiration to us all, and a model to follow. His memory lives with us every day.

Faust Rossi, Gray Thoron, Claire Germain

James Adrian Bizzell

April 13, 1876 — November 1, 1944

After 43 years of association with Cornell University, James Adrian Bizzell, successively graduate student and fellow, experiment station chemist, assistant professor, professor, and professor emeritus, died on November 1, 1944 at the age of 68 years. During a long period he has served New York State and Cornell University faithfully and well. Primarily engaged in research work Professor Bizzell's investigations contributed notably to the chemistry of soils and crops. His publications are universally recognized as authoritative and conclusive. Many graduate students are proud to have worked under his direction and are sorrowed by his death but will cherish their association with him in classroom and laboratory.

James Adrian Bizzell was born on a farm near Fayetteville, North Carolina, on April 13, 1876. Here he spent his early years and here he acquired an agricultural background that served him well in later life. His first formal education was obtained in the country school of his district. Later he attended the Fayetteville grade schools and at the age of 15 years entered the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, North Carolina. His Alma Mater, recognizing his abilities, retained him for a time as an instructor of chemistry and as an assistant chemist in the State Agricultural Experiment Station. During this four-year period he completed the requirements for a Master of Science degree, which was conferred in 1900.

Due to the influence of his professor of chemistry, Dr. W. A. Withers, who had been an enthusiastic and admiring student of Professor George C. Caldwell at Cornell University, James A. Bizzell decided to continue his chemical studies at Cornell. Consequently he enrolled in the Department of Chemistry in the fall of 1901. Early in the semester he was granted a fellowship on the recommendation of Professor Caldwell, then chairman of the department. His chemical studies during the next two years were under the direction of Professor George W. Cavanaugh, who later succeeded Dr. Caldwell as Professor of Agricultural Chemistry. In 1903 James A. Bizzell received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell University.

From 1903 to 1907 Dr. Bizzell, still under the direction of Professor Cavanaugh, served as assistant chemist in the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station. During this time his interest and experience in agricultural chemistry developed in such a way as to make him the logical selection for a position in the New York State College of Agriculture—that of Assistant Professor of Soil Technology in the Department of Soil Investigations established in 1906. In this more highly specialized field he was associated from the very first with the late Dr. T. Lyttleton

Lyon, a Cornell Graduate who at that time returned to the University as head of this newly created department. The joint research of these two men during the succeeding thirty years was destined to make history in the field of soil science. Their names are irrevocably linked by the joint authorship of their publications. Advanced to a full professorship in 1912, Professor Bizzell continued active in his chosen research until July 1, 1944, when he retired as Emeritus Professor of Soil Technology.

The published research of James Adrian Bizzell in association with T. Lyttleton Lyon is well known to every soil scientist both at home and abroad. Written with scrupulous care, each publication, whether a memoir, bulletin, or journal article, attests the accuracy and completeness of the project and the soundness of the conclusions drawn. Of highest merit perhaps are the studies of the losses of plant nutrients in soil drainage as measured by lysimeters, the influence of plants on nitrate accumulation in soils and upon succeeding crops, the intricacies of nitrogen mobilization in soils, and the economic fertilization of crop rotations. These investigations have contributed greatly to the solution of various important agronomic problems both practical and theoretical. With the death of James Adrian Bizzell the associated research of Drs. Lyon and Bizzell comes to a close, their accomplishments leaving the science and practice of agriculture immeasurably richer.

In disposition James Adrian Bizzell was modest and retiring, in his opinions, cautious, yet tenacious once his decisions were made. He never pushed himself forward or commented on his own accomplishments, yet he was the type of man who could do unusually well whatever he chose to attempt. Cheerful, kindly, and of even temper, he made friends readily and was always a welcome addition to any group. There is a deep feeling of loss in the passing of Professor Bizzell.

Max Black

February 24, 1909 — August 27, 1988

A world-renowned philosopher, Max Black, the Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy and Humane Letters, Emeritus, and Senior Member of the Program on Science, Technology and Society, died on August 27, 1988. He had taught at Cornell for thirty-one years, and had a marked influence on countless students, and as the founding director of the Society for the Humanities, and the Program for Andrew D. White Professors-at-Large.

He was born on February 24, 1909 at Baku, now capital of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. When he was three years old, his parents emigrated and settled in England, which they cherished as a land of freedom and religious toleration. He attended a free school in north London, but at the age of nine he was, on the recommendation of the school's headmaster, admitted to Owen's School, an ancient and well-regarded public (in the English sense) school, where he remained until the age of eighteen. He then went to Queen's College, Cambridge, on scholarships, and received the B.A. degree with honors in mathematics in 1930. In college he concentrated heavily on mathematics. He spent the following academic year at the University of Göttingen, where he studied under Paul Bernays, Hermann Weyl, and David Hilbert, and other famous mathematicians and logicians. He spent the following five years as a mathematics master at the Royal Grammar School at Newcastle upon Tyne, and then for four years was a tutor in mathematics at the teacher-training Institute of Education, at the University of London.

In his second year as a undergraduate student at Queen's, some students at Girton College stimulated Black's interest in philosophy, and he became a member of the Moral Science Club, where he met Bertrand Russell, G.E. Moore, Frank Ramsey and the other leading philosophers. He also met I. A. Richards, C.K. Ogden, and William Empson. He became a close friend of Susan Stebbing, who was a major influence in his life. He also attended many meetings of the Aristotelian Society. Thus his interests broadened out of mathematics and the philosophy of mathematics to logic, semantics, philosophy of science, logical positivism, and literary theory and criticism. During the years when he was teaching at the Institute of Education, he took graduate work at the University of London, and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1939 for his dissertation on theories of logical positivism. As a graduate student his concentration was on mathematical logic. Perhaps it was through Ramsey, who was one of the first to expound the early teachings of Wittgenstein, that Black met Wittgenstein and read his *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*.

An especially notable event in Black's life occurred in his last year at Queen's. Ogden, who was General Editor of the International Library of Psychology, Philosophy and Scientific Method, published by Kegan Paul, asked Black if he would write a book for the series. He was then twenty-one years of age. Black accepted the offer, and three years later, in 1933, *The Nature of Mathematics* was published in the series. The book is still in print.

While still a student at Owen's School, Black taught himself chess from an article in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (11th ed.), and before long he was good enough to compete in British and international tournaments. At Queen's he was captain of the Cambridge chess club, and was on his way to becoming a chess master, but he could not afford to become a professional player; besides, his other intellectual pursuits would not allow exclusive concentration on chess; however, chess-playing remained a life-long interest and enjoyment. He collected and knew the contents of about a hundred books on chess.

A sharp turning point in Black's career came about in 1940, when he received an offer of a full professorship in philosophy from the University of Illinois at Urbana. Until then he had taught mathematics, and held no professorship. Teaching positions in Great Britain at that time were scarce, as they were also in the United States. The position at Illinois became available because Arthur E. Murphy, head of the department, was in England on a sabbatical and had instructions to rebuild the department by appointing outstanding young scholars. He recognized in Black all of the qualifications for which he was searching. Black readily accepted, and he and his family (Michal, whom he had married in 1933, and their two children) moved to Urbana, with the expectation, however, that they would return to England after a few years. But in September 1939 Britain declared war on Germany, and in December 1941 the United States entered the war, so naturally Black's expectations of an attractive offer from England weakened considerably. In 1946 Murphy became head of the Philosophy Department at Cornell, and he invited Black to join him. Accordingly, Black accepted an appointment as full professor of philosophy at Cornell, and began to teach in September 1946. Two years later he became a naturalized United States citizen. In 1954 Black was named the Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy and Humane Letters, and in 1971 he became also Senior Member of the Program on Science, Technology and Society. After thirty-one years of teaching, he retired in 1977 and was named professor emeritus; however, he retained his position at STS until his death.

During his teaching years at Cornell, Black offered a total of fifty-five courses in logic, semantics, philosophy of mathematics, philosophy of science, philosophy of social science, philosophy of logic, philosophy and literary criticism, and philosophy of choice and decision.

Before coming to the United States, Black had published *The Nature of Mathematics* and articles and reviews in the *Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society*, *Mind* and other leading philosophical journals. He also translated works of Gottlob Frege and Rudolph Carnap. While at Illinois he wrote numerous articles and reviews for *Mind*, the *Journal of Philosophy*, the *Journal of Symbolic Logic* (of which he was an editor), the *Philosophical Review*, and other scholarly philosophical journals. In 1946 he published *Critical Thinking*, a widely-used textbook that appeared in numerous editions.

Black's major creative years as a scholar were those that he spent at Cornell. During those years he published an additional eight books, including *Language and Philosophy* (1949), *Models and Metaphors: Studies in Language and Philosophy* (1962), and *A Companion to Wittgenstein's Tractatus* (1965). The bibliography of Black's publications lists 242 items through only 1979. He continued to write, edit, and publish during the remaining nine years, including *The Prevalence of Humbug* (1983). At his death, he left another book—his eleventh—*Perplexities*, composed of previously published articles, which was being prepared for publication in 1989. Black also edited five books, including *The Social Theories of Talcott Parsons* (1961) and *The Morality of Scholarship* (1967). He was General Editor of the Contemporary Philosophy Series of fifteen books published by Cornell University Press. He wrote numerous articles for leading encyclopedias, and was philosophy consultant for *Random House Dictionary of the English Language*. Over a period of two decades Black served frequently as an editor of *The Philosophical Review* and played an important role in making it one of the leading philosophical journals in the world. Black's writings have been discussed and cited innumerable times, and several of his books have been translated into Spanish, Italian, Hebrew, Japanese, Greek, French and German.

His writings brought Black invitations to teach or lecture at many American and foreign universities. He was in Israel eight times and taught and lectured at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where he established firm friendships. He also lectured in Australia, the Scandinavian countries, Japan, and India. In 1978 he delivered the Tarner Lectures at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was a visiting fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, at St. John's College and Wolfson College, Oxford. In recent years he was a visiting professor at Hamilton College, the University of California at Irvine, and the University of New Mexico. He was a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, and a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study of the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, and the National Humanities Center in North Carolina. He was also a Guggenheim Fellow in 1950-51.

Black was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was president of the American Philosophical Association (Eastern Division), and was the first American member to be president (1981-84) of the

Institut International de Philosophie (an international academy with a membership limited to about a hundred philosophers, based in Paris and supported by the French government).

At Cornell, Black served on numerous faculty and presidential committees. In 1965, as a member of a presidential commission to help plan the centenary of the founding of the University, Black proposed the establishment of the Society for the Humanities, broadly conceived as “embracing not only literary studies and the fine arts, but all subjects ... to the extent that they concern themselves with human values and problems of moral decision.” Black served as director of the Society from its founding in 1965 to 1971. At the same time Black also proposed the establishment of the Program for A.D. White Professors-at-Large, for persons “who have achieved outstanding international distinction in the humanities, the natural or social sciences, or the learned professions, or have achieved such distinction ... in such fields as public affairs, literature, or the creative arts.” Black served as director of the Program from the time of its founding in 1965 to 1978.

In a retrospective statement of his conception of his work and position as a philosopher, Black wrote in 1987:

On the whole I see my work as having been marked by concern for reasonableness, restrained by a conviction that rationality is not enough; commitment to common sense of a kind that does not shy away from science and philosophy; appreciation and distrust of abstract models; as much interest in unformulated stratagems and implicit understandings of speech as in the normative codes of grammar and logic.

Though no enemy of theory, I have always been interested, like a poet, in minute particulars. Striving to live in “uncertainty, mysteries, doubt, without any irritable reaching after fact and reason” (Keats) is occasionally rewarded by calm and exhilarated contemplation: it is a well-kept secret that philosophical investigation, like music, can be enjoyable. For glimpses of my own “way of life”, a curious reader is referred especially to the essays on humaneness and humbug in *The Prevalence of Humbug* (1983)], with their emphasis on “fellow feeling” and respect for the integrity of other human beings: my moral position can be crystallized in the ... maxim, “Do no harm.”

Max Black belonged to no philosophical school and created none. Although often referred to as an ordinary language philosopher, he preferred to think of himself as a logician, as someone devoted to conceptual clarification and to combatting “muddle and confusion.”

When Morris R. Cohen was reproached by a student for being so overly critical or negative, he replied: “You have heard the story of how Hercules cleaned the Augean stables. He took all the dirt and manure out and left them

clean. You ask me: 'What did he leave in their stead?' I answer: 'Isn't it enough to have cleaned the stables?'" Max Black could very well have offered the same answer. He devoted the major part of his life to combatting muddle and confusion. That was certainly time well-spent. Two months before his death, the Provost's Commission on Undergraduate Education sponsored a public lecture by Black on the question: "Is There a Crisis in Higher Education?" The audience that came to hear him filled the Kaufmann Auditorium in Goldwin Smith Hall. Black's reputation for incisive thought, critical acumen, studied analysis, common sense and creative insight will persist as his writings continue to attract and be studied by a world-wide family of thinkers.

M.H. Abrams, Sydney S. Shoemaker, Benjamin M. Siegel, Milton E. Konvitz

Richard Black

November 2, 1926 — September 27, 1998

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

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

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

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

In 1982, a combination of increasing interest in the area of extension, and the lure of returning to the mid-west, caused Dick to accept a position of Professor of Extension at the University of Kansas, where he remained until

retirement. He was a Professor Emeritus at both Cornell University and the University of Kansas. Following retirement, Dick and his wife, Marilyn, indulged in a favorite pastime, traveling with their recreational vehicle. It was on a visit to their daughter, Carolyn, in Alaska that he took ill and died soon after on September 27, 1998. His wife, Marilyn; son, Jim; two daughters, Carolyn and Barbara; and eight grandchildren survive Dick.

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

Tammo Steenhuis, Gilbert Levine

Eric A. Blackall

October 19, 1914 — November 16, 1989

Eric Albert Blackall, the Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of German Literature Emeritus, was born in London, England, on October 19, 1914; he died in Ithaca on November 16, 1989. Eric earned the B.A. degree in 1936 and the M.A. degree in 1940 from Cambridge University. The University of Vienna (Austria) awarded him the Ph.D. in 1938, and Cambridge University granted him the Litt. D. in 1960. He taught briefly at the University of Basel, Switzerland (1938-39). From 1939 till 1958 he served as assistant lecturer, then university lecturer, in German at the University of Cambridge. He was a fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, from 1945-58.

In the fall of 1957 he came to Cornell as a visiting professor of German literature; he accepted an offer to stay and became professor of German and chairman of the department in 1958. In 1963 he was appointed to another five-year term. But by 1965, eight years into his chairmanship, he had had enough. He handed the administration of the department to Tijs Jolles, whom he had hired away from the University of Chicago, took a whole year off and enjoyed a Guggenheim Fellowship. But he did not enjoy the respite as much as he had thought he would. After his many years of ceaseless pedagogical, scholarly and administrative activity, both here and in England, the sudden slowdown came as a jolt and at one point he confided that he didn't know what to do with himself. The cause of his discomfort was an acute sense of obligation and service that was for the moment uncommitted. With this realization he was able to respond, time and again, readily and without fuss, until his retirement and beyond, to multiple claims made upon his time and talents, including the directorship of Cornell's Society for the Humanities from 1980-83.

Much-deserved honors had come in swift succession: the Avalon Foundation Chair in the Humanities in 1965, the Jacob Gould Schurman Chair in 1967, membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1970, and membership in the American Philosophical Society in 1971. In 1973 the Republic of Austria awarded him the Cross of Honor, mainly for a deed of daring committed in 1938 when, as a graduate student in Vienna, he saved the papers of the Jewish writer Arthur Schnitzler from certain destruction by the Nazis. Eric retired in 1985. During a symposium in his honor at the Society for the Humanities he was awarded the Order of Merit of the German Federal Republic. In the spring of 1989 Eric was to have traveled to Vienna at the invitation of that university to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his Ph.D.; illness, however, kept him away. (The renewed diploma arrived in the mail shortly before his death.)

Those are some of the mileposts of a long and productive life. There were, of course, many more along the path of this very special pilgrim. He was what the Germans call *musisch* in the best sense of the word, i.e., endowed with a keen appreciation, both intellectual and sensual, of the fine arts, literature, and music in particular. He was a skilled and enthusiastic pianist. And he loved to teach the things he loved. He liked the tangible in literature and found it fitting that, after his final *Faust* seminar, the students should present him with a stuffed black poodle.

But what was really the measure of the man, even more than his teaching and his impressive scholarship, was his bearing. As a child, Eric had had polio, which left him partly crippled. On his best days one noticed hardly a trace of it; he carried himself magnificently. But his achievements are the result of a persistent and heroic struggle—heroic here not a manifestation of excessive and naturally abundant vitality and strength, but a daily display of courage and perseverance in overcoming weakness, a triumph of the spirit in spite of a fragile physical base. To this came his wit, which ranged from the funny to the devastating and which made him, like Mephisto, the black poodle, a master of the put-down. Once accused of being a prima donna, he replied that he hadn't come to Cornell to join the chorus.

Early conditioning in self-discipline helped him overcome occasional career setbacks as well. A German publishing house once rejected a manuscript it had solicited, perhaps because while Eric was completing it there was a change in personnel and editorial policy. Eric was dejected at first; then angry; then he breathed contempt which, with him, took the form of a swift and audible dismissal of air through the nose. He rewrote the book, this time in English and for a more general audience and for the Cornell University Press: *Goethe and the Novel*, followed by another volume, on the romantic novel, dedicated to his son Roger; followed by a volume of Goethe in translation: *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship*. That was Eric: resilient, stubborn, triumphant.

Cambridge University Press published his *Adalbert Stifter: A Critical Study* in 1948, as well as *The Emergence of German as a Literary Language*, which has become a point of departure for work in the 18th century. First published in 1959, it appeared in German translation in 1966, and in a revised English version by Cornell University Press in 1978. He lectured from Texas to Toronto, from London to Berkeley, and gave the invitational lecture to the Canadian Association of University Teachers of German at Quebec in 1976. He published in most of the leading journals in the field, both here and abroad. He translated, with Vida Harford, the libretto to Alban Berg's *Wozzeck*, that is used at Covent Garden, the Metropolitan Opera and elsewhere.

Amidst all this activity he found time and inclination to be generous to colleagues. So, in the end, he was the man for whom the proper epitaph was written long ago:

He was the noblest of them all.
His life was gentle and the elements,
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world: this is a man.
According to his virtue—let us remember him.

Ave, cara anima.

Jonathan Culler, Leonard Olschner, Herbert Deinert

Beulah Blackmore

April 6, 1886 — July 29, 1967

Miss Beulah Blackmore joined the faculty of Cornell University in 1915 as the first full time clothing instructor in what was then the Department of Home Economics. She became Assistant Professor in 1916 and Professor in 1923. In 1925 when Home Economics became a separate college with its own departments, she was appointed Head of the Textiles and Clothing Department. She retired in 1951 as Professor Emeritus after thirty-six years of teaching and administration.

Professor Blackmore was born in Vassar, Michigan. She received the B.S. degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, following two years of study at Michigan State Normal School, Ipsilanti, Michigan, where she obtained a teaching certificate. Before coming to Cornell Miss Blackmore taught in the public schools of Howard City, Michigan, and Tacoma, Washington. After her appointment at Cornell University she continued with additional professional study at Oxford College for Women, Oxford, Ohio; University of Washington at Seattle; University of California at Berkeley; New York School of Fine and Applied Arts in New York City and in Paris, France; Grace Cornell Art School in Maine; Academie de Coupe de Paris; and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At the time the School of Home Economics became a college, the Department of Textiles and Clothing was well established. Prior to 1925 and in the following years, Miss Blackmore made an intensive study of areas relative to the field of textiles and clothing for the purpose of planning the breadth and scope of the future program of the Department. For several months she worked with a nationally famous hotel, studying the use of textiles by hotels, their selection, care and durability; she visited textile industries in search of implications for textile research appropriate for the College; she worked for a year in New York City department stores; she spent a half year as an extension specialist to observe textile and clothing needs of families. As a result of her wide formal and informal study of the arts, science and industry, together with the needs of consumers, her Department expanded from an offering of three courses in clothing construction to more than twenty-five offerings and to a faculty of nineteen persons in the total program of research, resident and extension teaching. She saw the teaching of clothing change from that of clothing construction primarily to teaching in which design and consumer selection were the major components. A like change occurred in textiles which moved from the study of a few natural fibers to that of a vast array of man-made fabrics and finishes.

Four widely separate innovations occurred during her years as administrative Head of her Department at Cornell University: the establishment of a costume shop; the introduction of courses for undergraduate men students; the collection of historic and native costumes and textiles; and research in textile science and the psychological aspects of clothing.

The purpose of the Costume Shop, which flourished for many years, was to give students experience in designing and producing apparel for a varied clientele. This clientele was composed of faculty wives, staff members, and women from all over the United States and other countries. Among the most popular and steady customers was the colorful wife of Cornell's President, Livingston Farrand. In preparation for offering such a course Miss Blackmore worked in a number of retail clothing establishments including Lord and Taylor and Bonwit Teller in New York and William Filene Sons Company in Boston. Increased enrollment, lack of space and staff, changing trends in curriculum brought to a close an experience that many students of that era will long remember as one which called upon their skills and abilities to work with and understand people whose ages, desires, and community environments differed from their own.

Since the forerunner of the present School of Hotel Administration was housed in and administered by the College of Home Economics, students in that school were familiar with the value of courses in the College. For many years Miss Blackmore taught a course in the selection and purchase of hotel textiles. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of these male students, particularly those returning to college life after a period in uniform during World War II, initiated the demand for a "consumer" course in men's clothing selection. The registration in this course was by no means limited to men from the School of Hotel Administration.

To Miss Blackmore clothing and textile fabrics were vital forms of art. She saw them as expressing bold and subtle differences of culture and times. Moreover, they were forms of art that could be created and enjoyed at all economic levels. She started a collection of American and foreign costumes, fabrics, and accessories. In 1935 she brought to the Department from a trip around the world carefully selected native costumes and fabrics as well as colorful stories of interest to students who at that time did not have the opportunity of wide travel as they do today. The costume collections have continued to expand and provide students in apparel design with inspirations for designs, and through use in the history of costume courses have given understanding of clothing as an indicator of the economic, cultural, technical, and social life of other times and other places.

To an already valuable collection Miss Blackmore's final gift to the Department was her personal historic collection of some 200 items including rare textiles and books now out of print and unobtainable.

A realization of the significant but inadequately understood part that clothing plays in the lives of individuals prompted her in the late forties to appoint a psychologist to the faculty to study and develop research on clothing as it affects attitudes and behavior of individuals. Concurrently with this appointment, textile chemists also were appointed to develop this area of textiles and to provide the bewildered consumer with information in this highly technical realm through a research program. New York State, then perhaps more than even today, was the major center for clothing and fabrics in the United States.

Miss Blackmore will long be remembered with deep appreciation as an administrator who constantly encouraged and supported exploration of new ideas for program development and who recognized and nurtured the special abilities and assets of individual faculty members. They also remember her knowledge of the world of arts as well as her abiding respect for the unique quality of each human being and her expectation that others would also recognize and respect this uniqueness. In her years of teaching and travel she made a host of friends around the world who remember fondly her charm, gaiety, poise, quick wit, and humor.

Mabel Rollins, Elsie McMurry, Margaret Humphrey

Sara E. “Sally” Blackwell

August 9, 1916 — January 4, 2009

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Francille M. Firebaugh, Chairperson; S. Kay Obendorf, Henry N. Ricciuti

George David Blanpied

June 29, 1930 — November 4, 2007

George David Blanpied, Cornell Professor Emeritus of Horticulture, passed away in Chestertown, Maryland on November 4, 2007. Dave is survived by his wife, Eloise, their children, George David Jr., Peter Raymond, Elizabeth Mott, and three grandchildren.

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

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

Dave began his career working with Professor Robert Smock who was instrumental in establishing commercial controlled atmosphere (CA) storage technology in the United States. At the time, this technology was new to the industry and previously undiagnosed postharvest physiological disorders were observed in the stored produce. Professor Blanpied visited the growers, observed their practices and identified their problems, and conducted research in Ithaca and at the growers' farms to understand the fundamental issues. In addition to addressing the physiological problems, Dave often needed to solve technical problems with the harvesting and handling

procedures and the cold storage operations associated with CA storage. He used his academic expertise to address the physiological problems, he drew upon his natural problem solving creativity to “engineer” harvesting, handling and storage solutions, and his sincere, trusting demeanor enabled him to persuade growers to adopt the results in a timely manner. He could not only identify and explain physiological disorders in stored apples, but he could also provide succinct and relevant comments on historical discoveries relating to the disorder in question. As a result, when Dave Blaupied talked, people listened and everyone was enriched. Extension specialists implicitly trusted Dave’s recommendations because they trusted him and they were often involved in the research. Growers willingly hosted meetings where Dave would demonstrate the improvements that had been developed and explain the cautions that were needed to make the improvements work.

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

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

Perhaps his most lasting contribution involved predicting the optimal harvest date and maturity for New York apples intended for long term CA storage. Working many years with growers and extension specialists across New York, Dave and his collaborators developed an apple maturity model that used varietal, geographical and environmental factors during the growing season to predict the optimal harvest date for best long-term keeping

quality of the fruit. Commercial trials in the different growing regions validated the model locally, and the “Blanpied-Silsby model” continues to be a valuable harvest management tool used by the New York fruit industry. In addition to maturity prediction, the work led to the development of the “Generic Starch-Iodine Index Chart for Apple Maturity” that has become the standard reference used throughout the Eastern United States and Canada.

Dave’s commitment to helping others is also exemplified in his service to the university and greater Ithaca community. He served as Department Extension Leader; and he patiently and willingly mentored younger faculty and graduate students who worked in related disciplines. Although his academic appointment was in research and extension, he made time to advise undergraduates and serve on the CALS Academic Achievements and Petitions Committee. Early in his career, he was a volunteer fireman in the Cayuga Heights Fire Department and later he served on the board of the Finger Lakes Land Trust. Dave was an avid cross country skier and active in the Cayuga Nordic Ski Club that named a Hammond Hill ski trail for him.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ken Silsby writes,

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

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

Jim Bartsch, Chairperson; Le Creasy, Dave Rosenberger

William Ernest Blauvelt

July 2, 1903 — February 2, 1953

William Ernest Blauvelt, Professor of Entomology, and member of the Cornell Staff for twenty five years, passed away at his home on the west shore of Cayuga Lake on February 2, 1953. Though troubled by periods of ill health during recent years, his sudden passing was unexpected. He was born at Mt. Vernon, New York on July 2, 1903.

After graduation from the high school at Haverstraw, New York, he entered The College of Agriculture at Cornell and by 1926 had completed work for the Bachelor of Science degree. There followed two years as an assistant county agricultural agent in Orange and Niagara Counties. Returning to Cornell in 1928 as a graduate student, he spent four years working toward the Ph.D. degree and during a part of this time served as extension instructor in entomology. His doctorate was conferred in 1935; he remained on the staff of the Department of Entomology, and successively became assistant professor in 1935, associate professor in 1945, and professor in 1947. Professor Blauvelt was a pioneer and became a recognized leader in the long neglected field of insect control on ornamental crops. For many years he was assigned to extension work in this field and his services soon became invaluable to the important nursery and florist industries not only in New York but in all the United States and Canada. During these years as an extension specialist he devoted much of his personal time to research on methods of control, and investigations on the effectiveness of the many new materials that entered the field following the advent of DDT. In 1945 his assignment in the College of Agriculture was modified so that he might use a greater part of his time in research.

Professor Blauvelt's career as an investigator may justly be appraised as brilliant. His work invariably was planned and carried out according to the highest traditions of scientific research. With him there was never the quick rush to the press after a few preliminary tests. New methods or materials that appeared promising after laboratory trials always were given large scale tests in commercial greenhouses before recommendations were issued. He developed the use of selenium as a systemic material for the control of spider mites on roses, azobenzene for the same purpose, and metaldehyde for slug control. He was a leading investigator in the use of the newer phosphate systemics on florists' crops. He trained several students who followed him into the field of insect control on florists' crops. He was in constant touch with industrial research in the field of insecticide development and therefore had access to new materials as soon as they were available. Frequently industry came to him for advice on the development of new insecticides. But his work was by no means directed entirely toward the interests of the florists' and insecticide

industries. The home gardener, or the housewife with insect problems on a few potted plants were as welcome in his office, and received the same careful consideration as the large industries.

Although a specialist in florist crop insects he was deeply interested in the whole broad field of entomology. His information was so complete, and his memory so extraordinary that one often suspected he had read and remembered the entire literature of his science. His friendly and cooperative nature made this great store of information readily available not only to his immediate coworkers but to the many who kept in touch with him through correspondence.

During the war years, Professor Blauvelt gave less attention to the problems of flower growers and devoted the major portion of his time to extension work on the protection of Victory Gardens from noxious insects. This, he felt, was a more realistic use of his talents during the period of national emergency when the production of every possible ounce of food was a necessity.

Professor Blauvelt's noteworthy accomplishments brought recognition and honors from several sources. The Society of American Florists Award was his in 1949 as a result of his studies on the use of Parathion aerosols against greenhouse pests. For several years he was entomological consultant for the American Rose Society. He held honorary memberships in the National Chrysanthemum Society, the American Carnation Society, The New York State Flower Growers, and other amateur and professional florists' organizations. He was a member of Alpha Zeta, Sigma Xi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, the Entomological Society of America, and the American Association of Economic Entomologists.

Professor Blauvelt was held in highest esteem by his students, his coworkers in entomology, and his many friends in the industries he served so well. To all of them his passing was deeply regrettable.

R. W. Leiby, Kenneth Post, H. H. Schwardt

Henry David Block

February 22, 1920 — October 6, 1978

Henry David Block, professor of applied mathematics, suffered a heart attack in early October, 1978, and died in Tompkins County Hospital less than a week later. He was in the midst of preparations for a four-month visit to Japan, at the invitation of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science; he had been invited also to spend the 1979 Easter term as a visiting scholar at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Several hundred people attended a memorial service for David held in Anabel Taylor Hall a few days after his death. His warm, expansive, humorous presence, his wisdom and discernment are keenly missed by his family, his students and colleagues, and his many friends.

David Block was born in New York City, the son of Isaac Block, a businessman, office worker for the I.R.S., and, in the depths of the Depression, gasoline-station manager; and of Cecilia Gottschall Block, who worked as a nurse with the Godmothers' League, an association caring for abandoned children. At the encouragement of his teachers, he took a city-wide competitive entrance examination and was admitted to Townsend Harris Hall, a special high school for gifted students. The first member of his family to attend university, he went on to City College, where in 1940 he was granted the B.S. in literature and psychology. As that degree elicited no offers of jobs, he first worked as a nighttime accountant for a bonding company, then returned to City College to take a second degree in civil engineering (B.C.E., 1943). During the war he worked as a flight test engineer for Goodyear Aircraft in Akron, Ohio, and developed a lasting mistrust of airplanes. In Akron he met Phoebe T. Goggin, a British physician trained in Edinburgh; they were married in May 1946. When Dr. Goggin was offered a position at Iowa State University, David accompanied her to Ames, and more or less by accident (to judge by his own lighthearted account) undertook graduate studies in mathematics. But that accident was bound to happen: David's deep-seated feeling that learning is more fun than anything had led him to the bulletin boards of the mathematics department where, surveying the semester's course offerings, he was spotted, interviewed, and, as it were, conscripted by the chairman. He took his M.S. in 1947, his Ph.D. in 1949, and stayed at Iowa State for four years as an assistant professor. He taught for two years at the University of Minnesota and in 1955 came to Cornell where, after two years in the Department of Mathematics, he joined the Department of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, in which he served until his death.

David Block was the author of a much-admired book on tensor analysis, a mathematical subject of basic importance in mechanics; he published some forty papers in mathematics and several adjacent fields. He was the holder of coveted fellowships (including a Guggenheim) and of visiting professorships which honored both him and Cornell; a member of numerous honor societies and learned associations. Those facts do little to suggest the range and variety of his knowledge, the freshness, originality, playful seriousness, and lucidity of his thought, or his deep irreverence for learned pretension and the compartmentalizing of disciplines. His earliest investigations bore mainly on classes of nonlinear integral equations and the properties of mappings on Banach spaces. In 1956-57 he was coauthor of two papers on chemical reactors which, as a colleague has recently written, "give the earliest sign of what was to emerge: Block, the mathematician by training, taking a significant contribution to a field of application at its earliest stages, using no more mathematics than would be understandable to the practitioners: i.e., a true applied mathematician." Thus in 1959 he Published, with L. Hurwicz and K. Arrow (a Nobel Prize-winning Economist), a paper on the stability of markets out of equilibrium, which specialists in the field consider to be a fundamental contribution, indeed a landmark in economic theory; a widely known article on differential equations with hysteresis, published in 1960 in a journal of electrical engineering, provides an application of the very theoretical subject of functional analysis.

In more recent years, David's work was focused on problems of learning, Pattern recognition, artificial intelligence, self-reproducing machines and, later, the design of robots capable of acquiring natural language. He collaborated with Frank Rosenblatt, the builder of the "Perceptron," a self-organizing learning machine which provides a deliberately simplified model of the human brain; David derived mathematical statements analyzing the machine's behavior, and proved theorems about the convergence of learning algorithms. He published numerous papers on related subjects. Some are highly technical and mathematically demanding (for example, his masterful review of Minsky and Papert's *Perceptrons*); others, equally rigorous and elegant, are accessible to readers having virtually no mathematical culture. His work was often based on reasoning about machines, but he was very much a theoretician, more at home with the logic of what's possible than with tools or elaborate engines; one typical Block machine, which exhibits a starting ability to learn, consists of twelve paper cups and some numbered chips of cardboard. He devised and taught a comprehensive course on bionics and robots, which over the years was taken by large numbers of students from all quarters of Cornell. Demanding, generous, endlessly patient, he proved to be a superbly effective teacher of mathematics for students in fields such as biology and engineering. He was coauthor of a mathematics textbook for engineering students which has been used in mimeographed form at Cornell for some fifteen years, but unfortunately never published; those in the field feel that the book might have

set the accepted style for all such teaching. In his last years, he directed a research group of students and colleagues studying neural networks and perceptual problems related to vision. His influence on the intellectual growth of his many graduate students was deep, rich, and emancipating. In his Cornell years he went on avidly studying; he attended courses and seminars in economics, biological sciences, environmental management, linguistics, and (his first love) literature, reading widely and well, sharpening discussion by the pertinence of his remarks, encouraging other participants by his attentive acknowledgement of their points of view.

For all his exceptional intelligence and accomplishments, David Block was a deeply modest, indeed, humble person, tolerant of everything save smugness. He had a genius for talk, and in his wonderfully funny stories would portray himself as a naive, somewhat anxious figure of no particular consequence, fussed and helpless in the face of circumstance; listening and laughing, one felt better about oneself, somehow. In conversation he always behaved as though his interlocutor, and not he himself, was the interesting, remarkable person. He took a special interest in young minds, and his learned papers contain mock-pedantic footnotes citing his friends' children as subjects or authorities; the conceptual apparatus includes monsters, fairy godmothers, dismal swamps, and baby robots. He was a prudent, frugal man, meticulous and hardworking, but always quick to say that work, as a lesser form of play, is not to be taken too seriously. He was beset by misgivings about those who put colleges, departments, or government contracts ahead of human values. Authority, as David saw it, is seldom beneficent, and tends to corrupt. With fine comic detachment, he would represent (a part of) himself as outraged by commands like "Use Other Door": by what right was somebody ordering him around? His own charming way with people was all gentle concern, respect, and compassion. Concern for others, and scrupulous insistence on doing things right, could distract David from concern with his own well-being; it is characteristic that at the onset of his illness he was engaged in the writing of an elaborate grant proposal intended to procure financial support for friends and associates. David Block is survived by his wife, Phoebe, of Ithaca; his son, David Lee, of Charlestown, Oregon; his sister, Florence (Mrs. Edwin L. Pool), a nephew, and two nieces, all of Middlebury, Vermont.

Geoffrey S. S. Ludford, Lawrence E. Payne, Richard H. Rand, Edward P. Morris

Forest Milo Blodgett

July 15, 1885 — June 11, 1951

The sudden death of Forest Milo Blodgett following a cerebral hemorrhage brought to an untimely close a long career of service to Cornell University and to agriculture. Surviving are his wife, Elsa James Blodgett, three children, and three grandchildren.

Professor Blodgett was born and reared on a farm near Brocton, New York, the son of Silas and Clara Jane Blodgett. After receiving his preparatory education at Stockton High School and Fredonia Normal, he came to Cornell and graduated in 1910 with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. As an undergraduate, he studied under the late Professor H. H. Whetzel who induced him to undertake graduate work in the field of plant pathology. He spent the next four years in graduate study as a Hermann Frasch research fellow and received his doctorate in 1914.

During the year 1914-15, Professor Blodgett was Associate Botanist at the New York (Geneva) Agricultural Experiment Station but he returned to Cornell in 1915 to become an Assistant Professor in the Department of Plant Pathology. Subsequently, he was raised to the rank of Professor. He spent his sabbatic leave for the second term of the year 1923-24 at the University of Wisconsin.

Professor Blodgett was a member of Sigma Xi, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Phytopathological Society, and the Potato Association of America, serving the latter association as vice president in 1940 and president in 1941.

In the early years of his professional life, Professor Blodgett devoted his time to research on the control of hop mildew and apple diseases. He is better known for his extensive work and writings concerning virus diseases of the potato, the use of sprays and dusts for potato pest control, and the development of potato varieties resistant to scab and virus infection. He originated the tuber-index method of testing tubers for the presence of virus diseases. He was a student and ardent advocate of modern biometrics as a means of increasing the worth of field and laboratory experimentation. His strict obedience to biometrical practice, always a pattern for his research, earned for him a reputation for sound conservative judgment. Colleagues and graduate students frequently sought his advice on planning their experiments and in the statistical analysis of their data.

Quiet and unassuming, Professor Blodgett had no propensity for classroom or extension teaching. He preferred the field and the out-of-doors not only as a stage for his research but for the pursuit as well of his favorite hobbies,

skiing, hunting, and especially fishing. He leaves behind a rich heritage in his many students, well trained under his guidance in the field of plant pathology.

M. F. Barrus, W. H. Burkholder, W. A. Rawlins

Mary Kiefer Bloetjes

December 28, 1904 — November 21, 1987

Mary Kiefer Bloetjes, professor emeritus of institution management, died at her home in Ithaca, November 21, 1987. She was born in Ramsey, New Jersey. As a young girl she frequently accompanied her father as he visited patients, and this, combined with the enthusiasm for the emerging field of nutrition expressed by a hospital dietitian with whom she had contact, influenced her choice of dietetics as a career. Throughout her life she maintained an interest in dietetics, nutrition and institution management, and promoted the dietitian as a member of a team of specialists in health care.

After receiving her diploma in dietetics from the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York in 1925, she became affiliated with Dr. Frederick Allen, a specialist in diabetes. Subsequently she established her own diet consulting service in her father's office. Following this she joined the nutrition staff at the Hospital for Joint Diseases in New York, and became director in 1934, a position she held until 1949. During this time she obtained both a bachelor's and a master's degree in institution management at Columbia University and taught dietetic administration courses at Hunter College.

Following the death of her husband in 1949, she enrolled in Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations and received her doctoral degree in 1953, the second woman to receive this degree in ILR.

She became professor and head of the Department of Institution Management at Florida State University at Tallahassee in 1953 and in 1955 came to Cornell as professor and head of the Department of Institution Management succeeding Katharine Harris who had been a minor member on her doctoral program. Professor Bloetjes retired in 1970.

During Professor Bloetjes' tenure as head of the department she initiated an allied health professions program at the graduate level in administrative dietetics under a traineeship grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. She also developed a course on the theory of quality menu item production which applied the concept of data processing and industrial engineering principles. She recognized at a very early date the need for data processing as a tool for use in quantity food management, in production, cost accounting, and employee scheduling. This goal has now been achieved in the many computer analyses programs available.

Professor Bloetjes stayed professionally active after retiring from the university. She taught a graduate level summer session course at New York University, audited industrial engineering and operations research courses at Cornell, and served as a professional mentor to industrial engineering graduate students as well as acting as a consultant to hospital dietetics departments.

Although retired, Professor Bloetjes felt that emeritus and retired professors had much to offer to the university. She considered that the contributions this group could make were being overlooked. She was a driving force in the establishment of the Association of Cornell University Emeritus Professors. The aims of the organization are two-fold, first to establish social and professional communication among retired individuals who share the experience of being Cornellians; and secondly, to facilitate the utilization of their skills and knowledge in the service of the university. The Office of the Dean of the Faculty is the focal point and resource for the association.

Throughout her life Professor Bloetjes was an active participant in dietetics associations at the state, national and international levels. She held several offices in the New York State Dietetic Association. She was a pioneer promoting licensure for dietitians, and had the satisfaction of knowing that this has been adopted in some states. She was a member of the Program Planning Committee for the 2nd International Congress of Dietetics and a participant in the two later International Congresses. She was an honorary member of the Danish Dietetic Association, an elected affiliate member of the Royal Society of Medicine, and a member of the Royal Society of Health in the United Kingdom.

She was also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, International Council of Women, American Association for United Nations, American Association of University Professors, American Home Economics Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

She was the author of about twenty-two professional publications that have appeared in *The Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, *Hospital Management*, *Bulletin of the Danish Dietetics Association*, and others. Her major research interests were in food cost accounting and scheduling of menu items in the food service units in hospitals.

Mary never lost the excitement of learning new things and the challenge of new ideas. She was always looking to the future. She was an extrovert who added sparkle to any group. She liked people and people liked her.

Undergraduates and graduate students remember Professor Bloetjes as an innovative and exciting teacher; colleagues and staff members had a mentor who was interested in their professional development and in their personal lives.

Professor Bloetjes came to Ithaca from New York City where she had an interest in the arts and opera. The present Tompkins County Arts Council includes her name among the founders. She was a member of the Ithaca Opera Association Board of Directors and a life-long supporter.

Professor Bloetjes' contributions to the university, College of Human Ecology and other teaching institutions are far-reaching. The Ithaca community has been enriched by her contribution.

Bernice Hopkins, Karla Longree, Mary Morrison

Alfred Theodore Blomquist

November 16, 1906 — January 15, 1977

Alfred T. Blomquist, one of the outstanding organic chemists of his generation, had a relatively unconventional career compared to that of most academic scientists. A native of Chicago, he received his B.A., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees all from the University of Illinois. It was also at the University of Illinois that he met and married Sara Moffat. He had always been a brilliant student, and on completing his doctorate under the supervision of Professor Carl ("Speed") Marvel, he was awarded a prestigious National Research Council Postdoctoral Fellowship. He used this fellowship to pursue organic chemical research at Cornell and had intended to follow a career as a research scientist. The death of a key person in his father's clothing business, however, caused him to revise his plans; he declined an attractive offer from the DuPont Company when his fellowship appointment came to an end in order to return to Chicago as a partner in his father's firm. He spent the next eight years in the family firm and undoubtedly gave up any hope of being able to use his organic chemical training again.

World War II, however, brought Al Blomquist back to the academic world by temporarily depleting Cornell of its entire organic chemistry faculty. Professor J. R. Johnson had always wanted to bring Al back to chemistry, and he was finally successful in an appeal to Al to forsake his life in Chicago and to return to Ithaca to help out in this emergency. When Al claimed that he had forgotten most of his chemistry and had certainly failed to keep up with any new developments, Professor Johnson simply sent him a set of Chemical Society annual reports for the appropriate years, along with some recent texts and monographs, and told him to do some homework. While the practice of organic chemistry had not changed significantly during the 1930s, there had been very important advances in electronic theory and in the understanding of reaction mechanisms. The task of digesting these new developments in a few months must have been enormous. Nevertheless, Al Blomquist prepared himself the best he could, joined the Cornell University faculty as an assistant professor of chemistry in 1941, and soon found himself teaching all the organic chemistry courses and directing the research of all of the organic chemistry graduate students. It was under these strenuous circumstances that Professor Blomquist launched his academic career.

During the war years, Professor Blomquist was deeply involved in a number of research projects closely connected with problems of national defense. His true love, however, was organic chemistry per se, and he soon developed an international reputation on the basis of his many investigations in this field. His principal contributions to science were largely concerned with organic synthesis, and he published classical series of papers dealing with

the preparation and reactions of strained, small-ring molecules, the chemistry of many-membered rings, and the synthesis of novel monomers and polymers. Later in his career, he became interested in the chemistry of amino acids and of low-molecular-weight peptide hormones. He edited an excellent series of monographs on selected topics in organic chemistry. In 1960, he became the third member of the Cornell department of chemistry to be elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Professor Blomquist served as a chemical consultant to the B. F. Goodrich Company for twenty-five years, and he received a grant from Goodrich in support of his own research program at Cornell during most of that time. Especially in its early years, when federal funds in support of chemical research were not yet readily available, this grant provided invaluable support to a succession of very able graduate students.

Al Blomquist's prime personal qualities were his warmth, his generosity, and his empathy with students and younger colleagues. He consistently attracted a bright, diverse, and dedicated research group, and the Blomquist research group was always one of the largest and happiest in the chemistry department. He paid particular attention to helping his students get the best and most appropriate positions upon leaving Cornell, and he kept track of and helped each one during the subsequent years whenever necessary. He could count among his coworkers Bob Holley, who went on to become a Nobel laureate in chemistry, and Liang Huang, the woman who now leads a major research effort on the synthesis of antifertility steroids in the People's Republic of China.

As a colleague, Al was especially helpful to the younger members of the chemistry department. He understood the special insecurity that most assistant professors feel, and he was always available for an unhurried discussion of any problem, from the most personal to the strictly professional. In this quiet and totally unobtrusive way, he contributed greatly to faculty morale and to the well-being of the entire department.

Al Blomquist's life appeared to be dominated by his professional activities. In his earlier years, however, he was an avid stamp collector, and he and Sara were enthusiastic ballroom dancers. He always took great pride in his family. While he had few hobbies, he was a devoted gardener, and he derived particular pleasure from the cultivation of his roses. Throughout his life he maintained a certain elegance in his style of writing, in his speech (which he would occasionally grace with an apposite Latin phrase) and in his dress that marked him as a scholar and a gentleman. Those who knew him will long remember him with deep affection.

Harold A. Scheraga, Charles F. Wilcox, Jerrold Meinwald

Nicholas Cleaveland Bodman

July 27, 1913 — June 29, 1997

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

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

Nepal on Tibeto-Burman languages. In 1972, he spent a semester at the University of Hawaii teaching and carrying out research on Chinese dialects.

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

In 1986, he was presented with a festschrift, *Contributions to Sino-Tibetan Studies*, edited by two of his former students who had become active scholars in Chinese Studies.

In 1993, Nick and Sorrel celebrated both his eightieth birthday and their fiftieth wedding anniversary. In the following year, as his health was declining, they left Ithaca, and moved to Northfield, Minnesota, to be nearer their family.

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

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

Nick was in love with and fascinated by language, its complexities, and the interplay of sound and symbol. This manifested itself in many ways in addition to his multiple language competence: in his attachment to ciphers,

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

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

Richard L. Leed, Frans Van Coetsem, James W. Gair

Carolyn Olson Boegly

July 29, 1927 — June 6, 2008

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bettie Lee Yerka, Chairperson; Barbara Eshelman, Lucinda Noble

Albert Wilhelm Boesche

November 3, 1874 — November 30, 1973

A man of rare integrity, Professor Albert Wilhelm Boesche stands out in the memory of those who knew him for the generosity and kindness of his nature, the vigor and humor with which he expressed himself on an infinite variety of subjects, and the thoroughness with which he treated the matter in hand. Colleagues in the German Department, students, neighbors, friends in town and gown — all were touched and enriched by his unique qualities.

A. W. Boesche, as he signed himself even when writing to close friends, was born in the little seaport of Leer in northwestern Germany. His father and both grandfathers were lawyers and he would have followed their profession had not his father's prolonged invalidism made this financially impossible. After completing his secondary schooling in the local "Gymnasium," he emigrated in 1892 to America in the hope of finding an opening in the still flourishing German newspaper field here. He was disappointed in his expectations, however, and after some brief journalistic experience, he drifted about until he found employment with the mayor of Watertown, New York, Hiram Foote Inglehart, whose son was enrolled at Hamilton College. While earning his keep in the Inglehart home, he was encouraged to attend high school to improve his English. The principal, Eugene W. Lyttle, a Hamilton graduate and later Regents inspector, took a special interest in the young immigrant, urged him to prepare himself for a teaching career, and together with the Ingleharts loaned him the necessary funds.

Admitted to Hamilton College as a sophomore, the young Boesche graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1897, but remained another year to earn his A.M. while serving as tutor in Latin. From 1898 to 1900 he taught Latin, Greek, and German at Plattsburg Normal School, then studied in Germany for a year at the University of Munich before proceeding to Rutgers College as instructor in German. In 1903 he went to Harvard University as part-time instructor and graduate student for a year, and in 1904 he went again to Munich, where he obtained his Ph.D. in 1905. There followed his first year at Cornell, as instructor in German, before he resumed his duties at Harvard in 1906. In 1910 he was called to Cornell as assistant professor, and he advanced to full professor in 1915. Named professor emeritus in July 1942, he gave a final year to Cornell as lecturer in his department. He was a member of Delta Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, the Modern Language Association of America, and the American Association of Teachers of German.

While his main field of interest was German syntax and style, Professor Boesche periodically gave courses in German literature and, before World War I, in German history and politics. In one of its 1932 issues, the *Cornell Daily Sun* praised his painstaking methods, through which, “the alert student acquires considerable faculty in writing and speech.” He was a dedicated teacher who took a keen interest in his students, and who preferred to pass on to others in verbal rather than printed form the conclusions reached by his own voluminous reading. His publications consist mainly of newspaper articles and reviews, and include a translation into English of a play by Frank Wedekind. While still at Harvard, he coauthored a booklet of exercises in German composition and contributed a literary appreciation of Carl Spitteler to the “German Classics” series, for which he served as one of the revisers.

Early in his career, Professor Boesche had at the request of the Berlin publishers made a stylistic revision of a translation into German of Archibald Cary Coolidge’s *The United States as a World Power*, though he asked that his name not appear on the title page. When approached in 1908 by Albert B. Faust, however, for a translation of the latter’s prize-winning work, *The German Element in the United States*, he declined the honor on the grounds that the 1,050 hours he figured it would take him to do a thorough job would prevent him from conscientiously performing his duties at Harvard and leave him no time for self-improvement. Nonetheless, he offered whatever help he was able to give, a generosity he extended continuously throughout his long life. Thus, while the name A. W. Boesche may rarely appear on a title page, it will be found in numerous prefaces as testimony to the countless hours he spent in proofreading, correcting, and refining the manuscripts of other authors.

Describing himself as a follower of Schopenhauer, Professor Boesche nonetheless made constant efforts to combat his innate pessimism and to capture the moments of joy granted to mortal man. When world events justified his worst fears, he avoided any discussion that might cause hurt, although criticism on his part was always couched in kindly terms. Saddened and frustrated by what happened to the land of Goethe and Schiller to which he remained attached, and of which he felt himself a representative, he yet refused to become bitter. Behind his North German reserve, there pulsed a deep sensitivity and a compassion with all creation. His faithful companion, a fox terrier named Toby, seemed for some time to be part of the staff at Goldwin Smith Hall.

“The sweetest guy in the world - not a mean streak in him,” is the way he was characterized by a neighbor in Forest Home, where he lived for thirty-six years with his wife, Hermine, nee Rossolt, formerly of Hanover, Germany, whom he had married in 1905. The Boesche home, in which their three sons grew up, remained a center of hospitality and

community activity even in difficult times, while garden and fruit trees benefited friends and neighbors almost as much as the family. Customers around the cracker barrel and pot-bellied stove in Forest Home's former country store could sit for hours spellbound by Professor Boesche's lively accounts of his experiences and the jokes he liked to tell on himself. Adults and children alike were fascinated by his dramatic manner of discoursing on any topic from Goethe's encounter with Napoleon to the latest acquired gadget.

So intent was Professor Boesche always on the subject of his current special interest that accepting his generous invitations to a ride in his Ford or Star could involve a certain risk: one hand was constantly leaving the wheel as he gestured his points. On one occasion, while approaching a railroad crossing with a load of children, he interpreted a signalman's frantic waving as merely a friendly greeting and, stopping neither discourse nor the car's progress, he barely made it across the tracks in front of the oncoming locomotive.

It was felt as a big loss when in 1948 Professor and Mrs. Boesche moved to Boonton, New Jersey, where all three sons, Frederick (called Fritz), Otto, and Enno were settled. Here Mrs. Boesche succumbed the following year to a protracted illness, a blow which affected Professor Boesche very deeply. Yet he was fortunate in that he could stay in his new home next to Enno's and enjoy the devoted care of his sons and their families, today his survivors.

He continued to be an avid reader of chiefly philosophical and scientific works and to follow world events with interest. He kept in touch with his old friends through frequent letters, never forgetting a birthday once it was noted down. Although he became housebound a year or two before his death, his thoughts and penmanship remained clear and beautiful until the end. He will always be remembered with affection and gratitude.

Elfrieda Pope Bestelmeyer

Marvin Bogema

May 29, 1911 — July 25, 1962

Marvin Bogema, Professor of Civil Engineering and Professor-in-Charge of the Applied Hydraulic Laboratory at Cornell University, died suddenly of a heart attack on July 25, 1962, in Ithaca, New York. He was fifty-one years old at the time of his death and had served Cornell and its students continuously for twenty-one years.

Professor Bogema was born in Muskegon, Michigan, and received his early education in that city. After he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering from Michigan State College in 1933, he gained a wide variety of practical engineering experience by working, in turn, with a construction company, the City of Muskegon, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the National Park Service, and then, for five years, with the Chicago consulting engineering firm of Greely and Hansen. There he was engaged in planning and designing numerous hydraulic and sanitary engineering projects and structures. It is probable that this experience confirmed his choice of hydraulics and hydraulic engineering as his major field of interest. While still employed with Greely and Hansen he pursued graduate studies in sewage treatment and stream pollution at the Armour Institute of Technology in 1939-1940. The desire to prepare himself still further for work in his chosen field prompted him to come to Cornell in 1940 where he received the degree of Master of Civil Engineering in 1942. During this period he also served as an instructor in engineering mechanics in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. After receiving his Master's degree he became an Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering in 1942 and advanced to the rank of Associate Professor in 1947 and to Professor in 1951.

During his years at Cornell he maintained an effective balance between theory and practice and took a great interest in laboratory work. He organized and taught numerous courses in the areas of fluid mechanics, hydraulic engineering, and hydrology at both the undergraduate and graduate levels and served at various times as head of the Hydraulics Department. In this connection he devised many novel methods and pieces of apparatus, which served to demonstrate the principles covered in his lectures and to motivate his students. In addition, he devoted a large part of his time and energies to planning major alterations to the laboratory at Beebe Lake and to designing and building an entirely new laboratory in Hollister Hall. It was not unusual to find him in his working clothes in one or the other of these facilities at all hours, expediting the work with his own hands. Those two modern laboratories are truly his creations. With them he developed the Applied Hydraulics Laboratory into a going

activity and obtained and directed many projects, which involved tests, calibrations, and research studies. Along with all this he managed to keep in touch with industry and with the realities of professional practice.

Early in his teaching career he published a "Report on Current Practice in Teaching Hydraulics and Fluid Mechanics in the United States." This was followed by other publications on such subjects as "Friction Loss in Aluminum Pipe," "Head Loss in Irrigation-Line Quick Couplers," and "The Quadrant Edge Orifice-A Fluid Meter for Low Reynolds Numbers." He also prepared numerous reports of tests and model studies. One of the latest of these was a report on a study of deflection jetties for a major power plant on the Kanawa River in West Virginia. In his private consulting work as an individual and as a member of the firm of Bogema, Giffit, and Jenkins, which he organized, he made surveys and prepared plans and specifications for water and sewer systems in the Ithaca area and in Penn Yan and Interlaken, New York, and served as a consultant to several pump manufacturers as well as an adviser and expert witness for the Department of Public Works of the State of New York in various damage claims cases.

Professor Bogema was always mindful of his responsibilities to his profession and to his community, and he gave freely of his time to these aspects of his life. His service on numerous University and College committees included the chairmanship of the Policy Committee of the College of Engineering and a charter membership of the Joint Committee to Administer the Agricultural Engineering Curriculum. He was a Registered Civil Engineer in Michigan (1937) and was the first Licensed Professional Engineer in New York (1943) who received his license by endorsement. He was also a Fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a past president of its Ithaca section; a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Tau Beta Pi, the American Society of University Professors, the American Society for Engineering Education, the American Society for Mechanical Engineers, the Institute of Hydraulic Research, and the American Academy of Sanitary Engineers. He took a great interest in the affairs of his community and, among other things, served as chairman of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church of Ithaca and as a member of the board of directors of the Varna Fire Company. Always a builder, he was the guiding force in the planning and construction of the Varna Community Center.

His friends and associates remember him for yet many other things: for his strong convictions and high ethical principles, and for his forthright support of them; for the high standards of performance which he demanded of himself and his students and for his wholesome influence on his students; for the zeal, initiative, and hard work that he applied to everything he undertook, and for his ability to get results at low cost; for his love of flowers and his skill in growing them, and, most of all, for his fine devotion to his work, his school, his profession, his community, and his home and family.

He was survived by his wife Vivian Clark Bogema; a son, William Derk Bogema; a daughter, Valerie Clark Bogema; his mother, Reka Bogema; a sister, Mrs. James Tregoning; and two brothers, Manna and Carleton Bogema. He was buried in Muskegon, Michigan.

George B. Lyon, James A. Liggett, John C. Gebhard

Ralph Bolgiano, Jr.

April 1, 1922 — May 11, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gary Robert Bolton

September 21, 1942 — February 10, 1982

Dr. Gary R. Bolton was born and raised in Racine, Wisconsin. His early interest for the outdoors, sports, and music became his lifetime characteristic. Gary attended the University of Wisconsin and Iowa State University and received his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from Iowa State University in 1967. He received an appointment as intern at the Animal Medical Center in New York City in 1967, followed by two years of residency in internal medicine and cardiology.

Dr. Bolton was appointed to the faculty of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine as an assistant professor of small animal medicine in 1970 and was promoted to associate professor in 1974. His primary interest was cardiology, which he developed into a productive referral service and teaching program for students and practitioners. He became board-certified in the specialty of cardiology in the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine in 1979.

A gifted teacher with a unique ability to pinpoint essential clinical aspects while radiating interest and enthusiasm for his students and a deep sense of confidence and trust to the pet owner, he became known and respected as a compassionate veterinarian who exhibited empathy to both his patients and their owners. Because of these qualities he was a popular lecturer at local, state, and national meetings. His dry sense of humor, his mimicking sounds and signs of various ailments, as well as his practical approach to clinical problems always kept his audience's attention. In 1978 his continuing education lectures were enthusiastically received by the veterinary practitioners in Japan. In 1977 he was awarded the Norden Distinguished Teacher Award by his students.

Dr. Bolton contributed over thirty publications to textbooks and periodicals. In 1975 he authored the *Handbook of Canine Electrocardiography*, which quickly brought him international recognition. This text became a leading reference in veterinary cardiology and subsequently was translated and published in Japanese. Gary was a pioneer in veterinary ECHO cardiography and in the development of the feline cardiovascular research section of the Cornell Feline Health Center.

Dr. Bolton's administrative positions included membership on the Curriculum Committee, the Annual Conference Committee, the Student-Faculty Liaison Committee, and the Expanded Admissions and Admissions Committee. He served also as student chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association faculty adviser and American Animal Hospital Association faculty adviser, as well as faculty adviser and president of Phi Zeta. He was a member

of the Academy of Veterinary Cardiology, the American Animal Hospital Association, the American Veterinary Medical Association, the New York State Veterinary Medical Association, and the New York State Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association.

Dr. Bolton generated such a lasting impression that an endowed award, the Gary Bolton Memorial Cardiology Award, arose from funds and donations in memory of his outstanding contributions to the field of small animal cardiology. The first presentation was made at the 1982 Honor Day banquet.

He is survived by his wife, Jean Bolton, and their two children: a son, Kerry (ten), and a daughter, Mickey (eight).

Alexander deLahunta, Frederic W. Scott, Eric J. Trotter, Ronald C. Riis

Maurice Bond

July 5, 1897 — February 22, 1992

Dr. Maurice Bond, Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Economics, died February 22, 1992 at the age of 94. He played a leading role in the development of cooperative extension programs, particularly in the marketing of agricultural products and marketing information for consumers. His leadership made a difference in extension at both the state and national levels. He believed strongly in extending the knowledge base generated at the College of Agriculture to the agricultural community of the state and nation and to the consuming public. He served as project leader for extension programs within the department and was Director of the New York State Cooperative Extension Service from 1954 until his retirement in 1962.

Extension work with the farming community had been firmly established in the department under the leadership of Dr. George Warren when Dr. Bond joined the faculty in 1928. Bond, together with his colleagues, L. C. Cunningham and V. B. Hart, broadened the scope of agricultural economics programs in extension using field surveys and farm accounts as an integral part of their work. His personal characteristics contributed strongly to his effective leadership and administrative skills. He was outgoing but firm in his convictions. He enjoyed people and his interactions with them. He had boundless energy and displayed high moral principles and integrity in all that he did. He paid close attention to details but did not lose sight of his objectives. He dealt with difficult problems without becoming emotionally involved and was an effective mediator. He was frugal in handling personal as well as public resources.

Maurice Bond was born on a farm in Orange County, Vermont, on July 5, 1897, beginning a lifelong association with agriculture. He grew up in Thetford and graduated from Thetford Academy. His professional association with agriculture began with his graduation from the University of Vermont in 1920 with a B.S. in agriculture. After graduation he spent six months as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army Infantry. He taught high school for a year and a half and spent two years at the New York State School of Agriculture, Morrisville, where he taught courses in dairy husbandry and dairy science; he also coached football. He spent a year with the New York Holstein-Friesian Association before returning to the University of Vermont for his M.S. in 1924-25. He came to Cornell for a Ph.D. in 1926 working with H.A. Ross and W.I. Myers. His dissertation, *Marketing Milk Through Ice Cream*, was completed in 1928.

Dr. Bond chose to stay at Cornell and was appointed Assistant Professor and Extension Economist in 1928. He spent his entire career at Cornell in extension. Some time was spent working outside the department on a variety of special assignments. Many organizations appreciated his willingness to help them for a few weeks or months with a particular problem or project.

Dr. Bond authored more than 150 numbered departmental publications as sole or joint author. An important part of his early work was with vegetable growers. Specialized account books were developed to encourage growers to keep production and financial records. The account books were collected at the end of the year and summarized. This information provided an essential part of extension programs with growers. He published situation and outlook materials for New York agriculture and the dairy industry.

During the 1940s Maurice concentrated his efforts in making agricultural census data more useful and broadly available to agricultural and rural communities. He published data from the 1935 and 1940 agricultural censuses for individual townships within each county of the state including acreage, production and yields for individual crops, and livestock numbers and output. He continued these efforts for the agricultural censuses of 1945 and 1950. Several publications were authored showing trends in agricultural production over periods up to 100 years. Other studies examined vegetable production in New York and in competing areas of other major states.

Dr. Bond co-authored a widely used book with his colleagues, Hart and Cunningham, entitled, *Farm Management and Marketing*. This book, published in 1942, was written as an introductory text and was generally adopted throughout the Northeast in agricultural schools. More than 36,000 copies were sold with modest profit to the authors. Public service was the major objective in writing the book.

Dr. Bond was project leader for extension programs in agricultural economics during the 1940s and early 1950s. He directed a major expansion in the extension marketing staff and programs during his tenure as project leader. The new work in marketing perishable farm products, including fruit, vegetables, poultry and dairy, and the development of a consumer food marketing information program, were especially important. This latter program, initially developed in Ithaca, was extended to New York City with a special office and program in 1948.

Maurice was appointed Director of Cooperative Extension in 1954. He continued to demonstrate the same creative leadership in this new appointment. He administered the separation of Cooperative Extension from the Farm Bureau shortly after becoming Director. He was able to avoid the difficulties encountered commonly in other states by his openness and skills in communicating with farmers, agricultural leaders and rural communities.

This separation necessitated the formation of new extension structures at both the state and county level. A state advisory council was established representing extension's different clientele groups to review program objectives and plans for the year ahead. Local extension associations were formed in each county. Agricultural, 4-H and home economics programs were brought together under a single county administrator. This organization improved working relationships among the three divisions and simplified the administration of county programs and interactions with county governments. County associations were developed as membership organizations with an elected board to advise county staff and to represent the association in dealing with state and county officials. This structure has proven to be effective over time.

While Director, Dr. Bond opened up the process of selecting candidates to be considered for positions on his staff and at the county level. This made the process more competitive and increased the likelihood that the most qualified individual would be selected for each position. Many of the individuals chosen in this process provided effective leadership for Cooperative Extension in the 1960s and 1970s after he had retired. He also provided leadership at the national level in developing extension programs in marketing. He was a member of the national Extension Committee on Organization and Policy (ECOP). He chaired the ECOP subcommittee on marketing and helped establish new national initiatives in marketing across the country. During his tenure as Director he spent 1956-57 reviewing the Cornell Project in the Philippines and assisting the organization of extension activities in that location.

Dr. Bond was a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and Alpha Zeta. He received the Superior Service Award from the United States Department of Agriculture. He retired in 1964 after more than 36 years of service to the University and Cooperative Extension. His professional activities did not end with his retirement. He spent 1963-64 as a Visiting Professor at the University of the Philippines, Los Banos, and as an Extension Consultant. He continued to travel and consult for more than a decade after his retirement including trips to Peru, Spain, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Greece, and Mexico.

He was predeceased by his wife, Flora, a classmate at Thetford Academy, and survived by three sons: Philip, Bradford, and Robert. He had fourteen grandchildren and fifteen great grandchildren at the time of his death. During his residence in Ithaca, he was active in many local organizations, including the First Congregational Church of Ithaca, the Ithaca Rotary, and the Baden-Powell Council of Boy Scouts. He held a variety of positions in these organizations and received scouting's highest award, the Silver Beaver, in 1969. Other public service activities included the United Fund, Senior Citizens Council, and Friends of the Library. His long-time colleagues

in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Cooperative Extension remember him with great fondness and respect. He was a true public servant, who left an enduring mark on the fields he did so much to fashion and sought to serve with dedication and principle.

R.S. Smith, B.F. Stanton, C.E. Wright, R.P. Story

Carl W. Boothroyd

January 15, 1915 — May 7, 2000

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

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

He joined the Department of Plant Pathology in 1949 as Assistant Professor and Extension Plant Pathologist with responsibilities for potatoes and forage crops, a position he held for 4 years. His long association with teaching graduate and undergraduate Introductory Plant Pathology began in 1952 and continued till 1980. Carl teamed up with Dr. Dan Roberts of the University of Florida to author the book, *Fundamentals of Plant Pathology*, which was used in his undergraduate class. During this same period, his research responsibilities were with diseases of corn. He took great pride in the training of many students, including many international students that have subsequently gone on to high positions in their home countries (e.g. Dan Mukunya, Kenya; Mario Contreras, Honduras; Rafael Jimenez Diaz, Spain, to name a few). Dr. Boothroyd retired on June 30, 1980 and held the title of Emeritus Professor of Plant Pathology thereafter.

Carl was best known recently as the Emeritus Professor “guardian” of the Plant Pathology Newsletter. He was a regular provider of news items, and was the recognized contact by department alumni. Like anything Carl did in his life, he paid serious attention to this responsibility, and the department will sorely miss his efforts.

Carl was aptly described as the “Gentleman’s – Gentleman,” but one would be mistaken to assume that with this complement, Carl was easily taken advantage of. He could be extremely rigorous when it came to teaching Introductory Plant Pathology and to testing students on their mastery of the subject via oral exams – both of which he did for many years. He was also a serious participant at the monthly “Bankers Meeting”, in which he skillfully used his poker playing talents to separate his competitors from their money. And then there was his

prowess for fishing! For many years, Carl was always willing to help organize and compete in the Annual Student-Faculty Fishing Derby, but he was never willing to divulge the trade secrets that often netted him first prize.

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

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

George W. Hudler, H. David Thurston, Thomas A Zitter

Samuel Latimer Boothroyd

August 10, 1874 — April 4, 1965

Samuel Latimer Boothroyd, Professor Emeritus of Astronomy, died suddenly at the age of ninety on April 4, 1965, at his home in Cayuga Heights Manor. Active throughout his long life and rarely acknowledging infirmity, he had attended a meeting of the Senior Citizens group the day before his passing.

Professor Boothroyd was born on a ranch near Loveland, Colorado, on August 10, 1874, the son of Philip H. and Edith M. Boothroyd, immigrants from England. His mother was a woman of outstanding mental ability, and except for three years, his early education and training were received from her at their pioneer home. He attended Colorado Agricultural College and received the Bachelor of Science degree in Irrigation Engineering in 1893. Two years (1894-95) of graduate work at the University of Chicago were followed by two years (1895-97) of teaching as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Mount Morris College, Mount Morris, Illinois. The next two years were spent as an assistant at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona. It was here that he developed an interest in the observation of binary stars and the analysis of their orbital motion. His contact at Lowell was to serve him well when, many years later, he led two scientific expeditions from Cornell to this famous observatory.

After a year (1901) as Professor of Mathematics at Bellvue College, Bellvue, Nebraska, he returned as Associate Professor of Physics and Engineering at Colorado Agricultural College. There he received the degree of Master of Science in Astronomy in 1904. In this same year he began his association with Cornell as an Instructor in Civil Engineering. From 1908 to 1912 he was Assistant Professor of Geodesy and Topographical Engineering. It was during this period that he was the official surveyor for the University. Among his numerous activities in this capacity were the surveying of the Alumni Field and of an area on Fall Creek above Varna where it was proposed to build a reservoir.

In 1912 he became Associate Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at the University of Washington, Seattle, remaining there until 1921 when he was recalled to Cornell as Professor of Astronomy and Geodesy in the School of Civil Engineering. In 1932 astronomy was established as a department in the College of Arts and Sciences, and Boothroyd became Professor of Astronomy, a title he held until retirement as an Emeritus Professor in 1942 at the age of sixty-eight.

Professor Boothroyd loved the out-of-doors, and his early home training and education as an engineer combined to make him an excellent leader of expeditionary investigations. His earliest endeavor of this nature occurred during the years in Seattle when he was for several summers (1905-09) a surveyor on the Alaskan-Canadian Boundary Survey. Accounts of his experiences were retold in later years on many occasions, always to the delight of his listeners.

On January 24, 1925, the Ithaca area was the scene of a total solar eclipse. Elaborate arrangements, in which Dr. E. C. Slipher of Lowell Observatory and Professor Boothroyd participated, were made to observe at Fuertes Observatory. Weather partially favored the occasion, and excellent photographs of the corona were obtained.

In 1931-32 he was field director of the Harvard-Cornell Meteor Expedition to the Lowell Observatory. His personal research was devoted to the measurement of meteor velocities by the oscillating mirror method, and his results indicated the presence of considerable numbers of meteors with hyperbolic velocities, that is, those entering the solar system from outer space.

In 1933 he again led a group of Cornell scientists to the Lowell Observatory to secure ultraviolet stellar spectra with the then new aluminized mirrors. Work was carried on at the Observatory and at 10,500-foot altitude on the nearby San Francisco volcanic peak. One hundred and seventy-four spectra of ninety-seven stars were obtained. Boothroyd's ability to adjust to primitive conditions and to improvise when funds and materials were lacking made him an outstanding expeditionary leader. Needless to say, his stock of stories from unusual experiences served to enliven many an occasion when circumstances were disheartening.

Although Professor Boothroyd published during his career numerous technical papers on binary stars, meteors, and stellar spectra, it is not unfair to say that the bulk of his writing was educational in nature. He collaborated with O. M. Leland on a booklet, *Determination of the Area of Land*, in 1916. His contribution on astronomy in the Comstock *Handbook of Nature Study* is noteworthy. He contributed regularly to *Annual Supplement of the Book of Popular Science* (Grolier Society) edited by Dexter S. Kimball, Dean of the College of Engineering. His *Workbook on Field Astronomy* was used for many years by students in civil engineering, as was *Astronomy Questions—The Solar System*, by students in arts and sciences. In spite of his extensive writings Professor Boothroyd once remarked that he favored the spoken word in comparison to the Written, a characteristic amply borne out by his many public lectures and his talks during the public nights at Fuertes Observatory when he patiently told of the wonders of the heavens to young and old. His listeners enjoyed his evident personal enthusiasm and sincerity of manner.

Students and colleagues alike respected Professor Boothroyd as a teacher. He was both a gentleman and a gentle man. There were a kindness and a friendliness about him that brought encouragement to many an inexperienced and struggling student. He would recognize and point out a weakness, yet find something to commend.

He took great interest in and often became personally involved with causes he felt worthy of support, frequently at more than prudent sacrifice. For years he was active as a member of the board of managers of the Cooperative Consumers Society and of the Reconstruction Home, serving each organization as president.

Beyond his professional achievements and community activities, Professor Boothroyd is remembered for his personal characteristics. His tall, lean, almost frail figure was frequently seen at evening lectures and campus affairs. He was one of Cornell's inveterate walkers and even in the last years of his life he frequently walked from his home to downtown Ithaca. In the matter of food he held what many persons would regard as odd ideas. He ate no meat although it was served to his guests. He was also very definitely the "pure" water man. Since he strongly opposed the use of alcoholic beverages he was greatly upset when the Consumers Co-op, on which he had labored for years, began selling beer. He ground his own flour while bemoaning man's injustice to the wheat grain in conventional milling. He grew vegetables in quantity and was much opposed to the use of "poisons" in the garden—organic fertilizers, cleanliness and diligent effort would do the job, he felt.

His interest in astronomy continued to the last. While he did not enthusiastically support the large expenditures in space research, he nonetheless took great interest in and became quite excited over the feats achieved. He felt, however, that far better things could be done with similar expenditures of money and effort on other than scientific fronts. Something of his search for basic truth can be sensed in these attitudes, and a little of the pioneer spirit and idealism characteristic of the man is evident. There is a feeling that he typified a changing old order which yields place to the new. To many of us has come a personal loss in the knowledge of his absence.

Professor Boothroyd was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Astronomical Society, the International Astronomical Union, the American Association of Variable Star Observers, the Society of the Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and the Statler Club.

He was survived by his wife, Alice Bell, whom he married January 12, 1892, while she was a school teacher at Loveland, Colorado. (Mrs. Boothroyd died June 9, 1965, at the age of 91). He was also survived by two sons, Philip D. and Robert S., and by two alumnae daughters, Lucy (Mrs. Evert C. Abbe) '28 and Mary Alice (Mrs. Raymond V. Hemstreet) '35.

Carl Crandall, Paul L. Hartman, R. William Shaw

Francke Huntington Bosworth

November 29, 1875 — April 27, 1949

Francke Huntington Bosworth, Emeritus Professor of Architecture and former Dean of the College of Architecture died, after a prolonged illness, in New York City on April 27, 1949.

Dean Bosworth was born in New York on November 29, 1875, the son of Dr. Francke H. Bosworth and Mary Hildreth Bosworth. After attending the Cutler School and graduating from Yale University in 1897 as Bachelor of Arts, he went on to Paris where he received his formal training in architecture during four years at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Returning to the United States, he entered professional practice with Frank H. Holden, this association continuing successfully until 1918 when Dean Bosworth left for service in France with the American Red Cross. In the fall of 1919 he came to Cornell as Professor of Design and Dean of the College of Architecture, and served with distinction in both capacities. He relinquished the deanship in 1927 as a result of severe illness. Returning several months later, he resumed his teaching and associated activities until his retirement in 1940.

Dean Bosworth was a man of high ideals, of wide interests and intense and contagious enthusiasm, mentally alert and physically active. He had read widely and traveled extensively; intellectually and socially he was cosmopolitan and mature. He was impatient of sham or pretense and of stodginess or mental inertia, but usually this quality was tempered by a ready sense of humor. Though thoroughly schooled professionally in the classic tradition, and never hesitating to champion its educational disciplines, he was essentially liberal in thought and action. In his teaching as a critic in architectural design, his professional abilities and stimulating personality made him outstandingly effective and also highly respected and popular with his students.

In the years just following the first World War, when he was the administrative head of the College of Architecture, several significant changes were made in the organization and functioning of the College. The curriculum was extended to five years, Cornell being the first of the schools of architecture to take this step. A substantial thesis was made a requirement for graduation. The curriculum leading to the degree in Fine Arts was introduced. The department of Landscape Architecture was transferred from the College of Agriculture to that of Architecture. Physical accommodations were expanded and improved. Though the wisdom of some of these actions was questioned at the time, all have long since proved their soundness, and to Dean Bosworth's foresight and energy can be attributed a major share of the credit for their adoption.

His publications were few, but one should be noted. About 1930, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, with the support of the Carnegie Corporation, undertook a survey of the status of professional training in architecture in the United States and Canada, and to Professor Bosworth, collaborating with Professor Roy Childs Jones of the University of Minnesota, was entrusted the laborious and delicate task of obtaining the necessary information and drafting the report. During the fall and winter of 1930-31 they visited forty-nine of the fifty-eight schools at that time accredited by the state and provincial licensing authorities. The report was a model, comprehensive and penetrating, yet tactful and readable.

Dean Bosworth was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a past Director of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, past President of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, a member of the New York State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects, and of the Architectural Advisory Council of Cornell University. He was also a member of Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, Psi Upsilon, and the Century and University Clubs of New York City.

H. E. Baxter, J. A. Hartel, W. F. Willcox

Harold Eugene Botsford

July 18, 1887 — October 4, 1958

Harold Eugene Botsford, Professor Emeritus of Poultry Husbandry, and for many years extension project leader in the Department of Poultry Husbandry, died after a short illness, on October 4, 1958, while visiting his daughter in Denver, Colorado.

Professor Botsford was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1887. He spent his boyhood on his father's home farm near Newton, Connecticut. Although dairying was the major farm activity, the care of the farm poultry flock apparently was largely responsible for the development by Professor Botsford of an early interest in poultry husbandry. After graduation at the Newton High School in 1907, he used the profits derived from the poultry flock to support college work at the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, from which he received a diploma in 1909. At that institution he was president of the senior class, president of the college Shakespearean club, and first in the Hicks Prize Speaking Contest.

After graduation, there was an interval in which Professor Botsford managed a poultry establishment near New York City, ran a poultry and general farm in Connecticut, and taught high school agriculture in Massachusetts. Then he entered Cornell University in 1915, where he specialized in poultry husbandry under the direction of Cornell's internationally known Professor James E. Rice. He completed his training for the B.S. degree in 1918.

Professor Rice quickly recognized the superior qualifications and ability of this mature student and made him an assistant on the staff at Cornell in 1916. On graduation, Botsford was made extension instructor in poultry husbandry in 1918, Assistant Extension Professor in 1920, and Extension Professor in 1925. He retired July 1, 1952, after 36 years of highly successful extension teaching. As a teacher Professor Botsford exerted a major influence in the development of the poultry industry of New York State.

The chief interests of Professor Botsford in poultry husbandry were, at first, largely in poultry farm management, and later in poultry marketing. In 1929-1930 and again in 1944-1945, he did special work for the United States Department of Agriculture, studying consumer preference for eggs, and as a marketing specialist for the War Food Administration. He initiated the Cornell Egg Grading School, which was the forerunner of many similar schools throughout the United States. He also served in 1933-1937 as chairman of the egg marketing committee of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council.

After retirement, Professor Botsford supervised the Egyptian postwar poultry project financed by the Christian Rural Overseas Program of which he was subsequently New York State Director, and the Heifer Project, Inc. Later he took part in a similar project in Greece and there toured the poultry centers of the country at the request of the Greek government.

Professor Botsford was the author of numerous bulletins and articles dealing with poultry farm management and poultry marketing problems. He was coauthor with Professor James E. Rice of the textbook *Practical Poultry Management*, which has been one of the most popular poultry texts, widely used in teaching vocational agriculture to high school students. He was also the author of a textbook entitled *The Economics of Poultry Management*.

The organizations of which Professor Botsford was a member included the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Poultry Science Association, the World's Poultry Science Association, Epsilon Sigma Phi, the honorary agricultural society of Ho-Nun-De-Kah at Cornell, and the Ithaca Rotary Club. He served the Baptist Church of Ithaca in many capacities and taught the men's class there for twenty-five years.

Professor Botsford was a pleasant and friendly person and a devoted family man. His wife and five of his six children survive him. His many friends and colleagues at Cornell and elsewhere greatly regret his passing.

J. H. Bruckner, F. B. Hutt, L. C. Norris

Raymond Bowers

July 11, 1927 — April 29, 1979

Raymond Bowers, professor of physics for nearly twenty years at Cornell, was born and educated in England. He gained his first degree at the University of London in 1948 and his doctorate in physics at the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford, in 1951. After two years postdoctoral study at the University of Chicago, he joined the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in 1953 and was a research physicist there for seven years. In 1960 he came to Cornell as a member of the Department of Physics and of the Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics.

Raymond Bowers gained national and international prominence as an outstanding research physicist and as a commentator and analyst on science and public policy. His research interests were in the areas of solid-state and low-temperature physics, and his discoveries at Cornell included the first detection of the helicon, a magnetoplasma mode in metals akin to the ‘whistler’ signal observed in the ionosphere. He was aided in this work and in his work over the years on liquid helium, luminescence, semiconductors, and thermoelectric phenomena by many gifted research students and postdoctoral associates. The experimental metals physics group he built up at Cornell was highly regarded in the United States and abroad.

In the middle and late 1960s Bowers developed what became an abiding interest in the impact of science and technology on national and international affairs. He was an astute and perceptive observer in this area and was a frequent participant on national task forces and committees. He served, for example, on the staff of the Office of Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President in 1966-67, in 1968 on the National Academy of Sciences Panel to Study Science and Regional Development, from 1972 to 1975 on the Committee on Science and Public Policy of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1977 on a task force to study national communications policymaking. In addition he served as a consultant to industry and to government, most recently to the Department of State and to the National Science Foundation. His knowledge, skill, and experience in questions relating to science and public policy were made available to the Cornell community at large through the establishment in spring of 1969 of a new program in science, technology, and society in which he served as the founding deputy director. He involved himself in the activities of this new venture with great intensity and effectiveness and he played a very important role in formulating the policies and guiding the development of the Program in Science, Technology, and Society at Cornell, especially during his period as director, from 1973 to 1978. His special interest was technology assessment, a field in which he became one of the world’s experts.

The value of Raymond Bowers* work in many different areas of human endeavor has been widely recognized. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a fellow of the American Physical Society, a fellow of the Physical Society of London, and member of many other professional societies.

His activities and interests at Cornell encompassed both the sciences and the arts. During his years on the Cornell faculty, Bowers served on the editorial board of the Cornell University Press, on the executive committee of the Society for the Humanities, and on the Faculty Committee on Music. He was an excellent teacher and throughout his career at Cornell was deeply involved in teaching programs at both undergraduate and graduate levels, first in the Department of Physics and then in the Program on Science, Technology, and Society. In 1965 he was coauthor, with Alfred Kahn, of a major report on undergraduate education at Cornell.

In recording the great qualities of Raymond Bowers as a scholar, a teacher, an innovator, and a wise man, we are likely to miss his marvelous personal attributes. He was a remarkably decent and kindly person, one who worried deeply about interpersonal relationships and one who had a particular concern for young people, whether students, postdoctoral associates, or junior faculty. He had about him humor and wit which he used with great effectiveness in illuminating even the most serious of issues.

Just before his untimely death he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship, which he had planned to take up in England; he had been due for a well-deserved sabbatic leave in the fall of 1979.

Frank A. Long, Neil W. Ashcroft

Clyde I. Boyer

July 21, 1913 — April 12, 2003

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

Clyde was born in 1913 and grew up in Philadelphia. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1940 with the V.M.D. degree from the Veterinary School. He performed active duty in the military from 1941-46 and subsequently served for many years in the Medical Corps. Reserves, rising to the rank of Full Colonel. In 1946, he was appointed Assistant Professor in Clinical Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania, a post he held until 1950 when he moved to Georgia as an Associate Professor at the Experiment Station in Tifton. However, it was at Cornell that Clyde made his major career contributions. He joined the faculty in the College of Veterinary Medicine as an Associate Professor in 1952 to specialize in studies of turkey diseases. While in that position, he developed a program of immunization against erysipelas, a serious bacterial infection of turkeys, and also introduced the method of drinking-water-administration of procaine penicillin for the prevention of epizootics of the disease. Additionally, he studied salmonellosis and encephalomalacia in turkeys and worked on nonspecific enteritis of chickens and turkeys. His contributions were of great value to the turkey producers in New York State and elsewhere. He was promoted to Professor in 1960. In 1958, Clyde undertook a one-year sabbatic leave at Texas A&M University where he conducted research on psittacosis/ornithosis and where he was subsequently awarded an M.S. degree.

Dr. Boyer was a member of the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine and became the College’s first Professor of Laboratory Animal Medicine in 1966. To assist him in his new endeavors, he took a second sabbatic leave to study at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine with particular emphasis on laboratory animal medicine. In September 1972, Dean George Poppensiek appointed him to the new position of Director of Laboratory Animal Medicine. In this position, he assumed responsibility for the teaching programs, research, and for the administration of laboratory animal care in the College. He also supervised the development of a University-wide program of laboratory animal care that had just been mandated by the United States Public Health Service. The program he initiated has developed into one of the nation’s most exemplary programs of laboratory animal care.

Clyde Boyer was meticulous and curious, qualities that were admired by his colleagues and were of considerable value in his approach to his job. He is remembered for his humility, kindness, gentle disposition, and for his understanding and concern for others. And, he had high personal standards. For example, as Director of the Diagnostic Laboratory, he was required to obtain a license to practice veterinary medicine in New York State. True to form, he refused the opportunity to obtain a license through the reciprocity agreement between Pennsylvania (where he was licensed) and New York State, and so he undertook the difficult task of sitting the exams in New York many years after graduation. Few of his colleagues would have suffered that trial!

Although his professional life was full, Clyde found time to indulge other interests, among them hiking, fishing and spelunking. He also thought skiing would be fun and once decided to show his children the “ins and outs” of the sport on a hill near their home. On a downhill “demonstration” he broke his leg (full length cast for six months), which prompted his wife to burn his skis in the fireplace! His sense of humor, which he maintained in spite of it all, along with his scientific and personal contributions are missed by his many friends, colleagues and family members.

Katherine Houpt, Bud Tennant, Bruce Calnek

James Ernest Boyle

November 22, 1873 — September 18, 1938

James Ernest Boyle was born November 22, 1873, on a farm near Boyle, Jefferson County, northeastern Kansas, the son of John and Mary Ann (Searl) Boyle. His family were pioneers in that region and the nearest town was named after them. His early years until he entered the University of Nebraska were spent on the farm, and he received the degree of A.B. in 1900. The A.M. he received from the University of Kansas in 1902 and the Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1904. From 1904 to 1916 he was professor of Economics and Political Science and head of the department in the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks. Here he was one of the founders and first president of the university co-operative store, the organizer and first president of the North Dakota Tax Association and State director for North Dakota at the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credit. He was led more and more into the study of marketing and particularly of farm marketing problems. He was field agent in marketing for the North Dakota Experiment Station at Fargo during 1916-17, and the next year, 1917-18, he was a member of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1918 he returned to teaching and came to Cornell as extension professor of Rural Economy and thus became the University's first teacher of marketing. Since 1923 he had been professor of Rural Economy, devoting all his time to teaching and study.

His early and continued contact with the marketing problems of agriculture made him a world authority, particularly on the produce exchanges, and resulted in such special publications as *Speculation and the Chicago Board of Trade*, 1920, and *Cotton and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange*, 1934. He had lately been commissioned by the Cuban government to study the Cuban sugar industry. He was chairman of a committee of the National Association of Manufacturers investigating the relation of chain stores to farmers. Another side of his teaching activities resulted in his *Agricultural Economics*, 1921. In late years the results of his studies have been presented to more popular audiences in the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Saturday Evening Post*, and other journals. In these and other articles he appears as a keen critic of the governmental agrarian policy in this country. His criticism brought on attacks and threats in both state and nation.

Among his activities at home was his presidency of the Research Club. In the town, during the existence of the National Recovery Administration, he was the permanent chairman of the Ithaca Compliance Board. For some years he was the presiding officer of the open forums conducted by the First Presbyterian Church.

His relation with students was of the closest and most intimate nature and particularly to foreign students, Chinese and other Orientals, he was a guide and mentor. Toward his colleagues he was generous, kindly, and unassuming. Though he had strong convictions he always sought the honest opinions of others. Where he saw intellectual dishonesty or chicanery he was a fearless and vigorous critic.

Professor Boyle died September 18, 1938, at his home, 115 Cayuga Heights Road, after a long illness. He had married Mary Effie Lytle of Topeka, Kansas, September 13, 1902. Surviving with the widow are two daughters, Elizabeth (Vassar, 1929), the wife of Arthur B. Rogers (Cornell, D.V.M., 1934) and Louise (Vassar, 1931).

Damon Boynton

September 27, 1908 — August 24, 1986

Damon Boynton was the son of a well-known professor of American literature at the University of Chicago. When he was ten or eleven, his mother, acting on a doctor's advice that she introduce her boys to country life, bought and began to run a small general farm in Old Mystic, Connecticut. There were cows and horses, chickens and ducks, a fine old barn, a beautiful New England pasture with boulders and poison ivy, a pond, and fertile fields, as well as the Mystic River and access to boats and saltwater. Here began a love affair with farm life from which Damon never recovered.

A couple of years at Loomis (now the Loomis-Chafee School) prepared him for Amherst College, where he stayed for one year, and the University of Chicago, where he stayed for another. He finally found himself at Cornell in the College of Agriculture and in the Cornell Dramatic Club, where he also found Mary Fuertes (the daughter of Louis Agassiz Fuertes '97), whom he married when they graduated in the class of 1931. As an undergraduate he majored in agricultural economics (in the days of Warren and Pearson), but as a graduate student he studied pomology under A. J. Heinicke and L. H. MacDaniels. After he got his Ph.D., in 1937, he was appointed assistant professor of pomology in the College of Agriculture and in due course was promoted to full professor, and for the next twenty years or so he was actively involved with extension, research, and teaching in the Department of Pomology.

Boynton made two major contributions to pomology. The first was a detailed study of the soil environment that provides the nourishment and support for woody perennial fruit plants. In it he identified the effects of various physical features of the soil matrix at different depths and different times of the year on water drainage, pore space, and soil aeration. His research showed that those soil-drainage characteristics influence oxygen levels in the pore space and hence have a profound effect on root growth and the absorption of mineral nutrients and water. This pioneering work enhanced the department's ability to advise growers in New York about site selection and dictated the selection of new sites after the heavy tree losses on the poorer sites following the freeze of 1933-34.

His studies of the relationship between the availability of mineral nutrients in the soil and the composition of leaves led to the establishment of the leaf-analysis service, offered by Cornell to New York fruit growers as a means of identifying nutrient deficiencies and excesses before they could adversely affect fruit production and fruit quality. He developed a leaf-color chart that growers could use to measure the nitrogen status of the tree and determine appropriate fertilizers, and he later refined his studies of the effect of various kinds of orchard cultivation on nitrogen levels in fruit trees and developed guidelines for the use of foliar sprays for supplementary nutrition.

In his research and teaching Boynton's interest soon turned to the pomology of regions other than New York State. In 1939 he won a College of Agriculture traveling fellowship to study orchard management and plant nutrition in Great Britain. In 1945, on a Guggenheim Fellowship to study citrus fruits, he spent some time in Puerto Rico, and for the next forty years his chief professional interest was in subtropical and tropical fruits, in their culture, and in the lives and cultures of the people who lived by their cultivation. In 1951-52 he offered a course called "Fruits of the World." Then, in 1953, he was able to combine his interests in pomology, tropical fruits, agricultural education, and Latin American culture during a year's work as acting head of the Crops Department of the Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas at Turrialba, Costa Rica. It was a great year for Boynton and for the scientific study of agriculture in Latin America. At the institute he introduced the first spectrophotometer to improve the analysis of element deficiencies in plant tissue, and he expanded the coffee collection, now the largest in the world. More significant, he focused attention on ways to improve the teaching and research programs in this, the first graduate program in the Southern Hemisphere, and to link them with the development issues of the countries of Latin America. The challenges of rural development, the role of agriculture in improving the lives of millions of poor rural people, and the difference that a few good people could make in this process—these were the themes that Boynton inspired his colleagues with and that he is still remembered for. But the precepts were nourished by the example of a man who had time to supervise the introduction of new varieties and new rootstocks of apple, peach, plum, and pear in the highlands of Guatemala.

When he returned to Cornell and resumed his heavy load of teaching, he also became a member of a committee appointed to reassess the Graduate School, and in 1959 he became dean of the Graduate School. During his five-year term Dean Boynton conceived and directed the creation of the Sage Graduate Center and thereby gave a local habitation to what had been only the name for an administrative, record-keeping academic unit of Cornell with offices tucked into Day Hall. Previously graduate students had discovered one another only in seminars, libraries, and laboratories, and sought in Willard Straight Hall (and in Pop's and in Johnny's) congenial space in which to waste a sullen day together or to brighten one another's perceptions. When the remodeling of old Sage College was completed, the new Graduate Center contained 147 dormitory rooms, several reading rooms and lounges, a music room, a new dining room, and a suite of offices for the dean and administrative staff. The center went far towards identifying and humanizing the Graduate School as an entity of the university, especially for first-year students. (Thanks to Boynton's insistence, the center housed both men and women—in separate wings—and became the first of Cornell's sexually desegregated dormitories.)

But Boynton's chief concern was with the academic quality of the students, of their work, and of the instruction and guidance they received from the faculty. In performing his decanal duties, he won the respect of the faculty and students by his fair-mindedness, by his "total grasp of the job," and by what another of his colleagues later called "his marvelous calm and his dry sense of humor." One of the policy issues he took a strong stand on was the Graduate School's requirement that candidates for a Ph.D. degree present evidence of the ability to read two foreign languages; he opposed those who would reduce or abolish the requirement. More generally, he favored high standards of scholarly discipline in an educational program that enlarged rather than narrowed the lives and the vision of its students.

Among the many extramural committees he served on, two were especially successful because of his leadership: the Committee on Testing of the Association of Graduate Schools and the National Council on the Testing of English as a Foreign Language, both of which he chaired. The second of these eventually solved a difficult problem for graduate schools that drew students from all over the world—some of whom arrived on campus not knowing enough English to do good work in an American university. Boynton had brought to his job as dean an old and abiding interest in educating young scientists from developing countries.

In 1964, at the end of his term as dean of the Graduate School, Boynton resigned from Cornell to become manager of a United Nations project under the Food and Agriculture Organization designed to strengthen advanced programs in scientific agriculture in Latin America. From the project's headquarters in the Tropical Research Center of the Organization of American States at Turrialba, Costa Rica, he traveled to universities and experiment stations all over Latin America, sharing his professional experience with agricultural scientists and teachers. In 1966 he became chief of party of a similar project based in Lima, Peru, and six years later he moved to Santa Tecla, El Salvador, as adviser to a U.S. Department of Agriculture Project in agricultural research. During ten years in the role of an academic and scientific Johnny Appleseed, Boynton made a lasting impression on agricultural education and research in Latin America—and enhanced the fame of Cornell.

Boynton always enjoyed getting out and talking with farmers and seeing how they worked and lived. In the course of such field work in Latin America he became interested in, and impressed by, some of the small farmers who seemed to him to be doing extraordinarily well under very difficult conditions. By this time he had come to recognize that although the Green Revolution had done wonders for increasing world food production, the benefits of these scientific advances had been largely gained by large landholders. Having become especially interested in discovering how research in the agricultural and social sciences could help small farmers build on their own

indigenous knowledge and experience, he welcomed an opportunity to spend his last year in Latin America back in Costa Rica, where, with a team of specialists from Chile, Guatemala, El Salvador, Venezuela, and Costa Rica, he worked on the development and implementation of programs for small farmers.

After returning to Cornell, Boynton helped organize a series of faculty seminars with the Rural Development Committee to exchange ideas and information regarding problems and potentialities of small farmers in the third world in the hope that ideas of practical value would emerge. The series was so successful that someone proposed that the contributions be collected and published in a book to be edited by professors emeriti William F. Whyte and Damon Boynton. While assuming particular responsibility for the contributions of his colleagues in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Boynton took a strong interest in all of the chapters and was especially helpful in suggesting how social scientists could make their contributions most useful to readers who were not social scientists. The book, *Higher-yielding Human Systems for Agriculture*, was published by Cornell University Press in 1984. At the time of his death he was making good progress on a history of horticulture at Cornell.

Damon Boynton was a quiet, modest, wise, capable, and passionate man, in love with life in all its natural forms and fascinated by its symbiotic associations with humanity.

Scott B. Elledge, Walter H. Stainton, William F. Whyte, Louis J. Edgerton

Jessie Austin Boys

March 1, 1881 — June 18, 1965

Born in Webster City, Iowa, Jessie Melissa Austin grew up in the Midwest. She taught in rural schools for several terms and studied at Iowa State College where she earned her Bachelors degree in 1908.

On February 10, 1909, Miss Austin married Samuel B. Boys, and the couple immediately homesteaded a claim in Oklahoma. But in 1911, even before the claim was proved, the husband died, leaving the young widow to carry on alone for the remainder of the required term.

To keep things going Mrs. Boys joined the Iowa Extension Service as a lecturer. As soon as she could she came east to further her education at Columbia University. In the meantime she continued her teaching. She was an instructor at Miss Farmer's School and at Morningside College.

In 1917 Mrs. Boys was appointed an instructor in the School of Home Economics in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. Upon the receipt of her Master's degree from Columbia in 1920 she was promoted to Assistant Professor. She became an Associate Professor in 1945 and held that rank until her retirement in 1949.

On the inception in 1922 of the new Department of Hotel Administration Mrs. Boys was assigned to work with the first class of twenty-one students. She worked closely with them and quickly won their respect and affection. Always a skilled technician she was highly appreciated as a teacher.

In 1925 the School of Home Economics was separated from the College of Agriculture to become the New York State College of Home Economics. The Department of Hotel Administration moved along with it but in due course became a "school" in its own right, though still under the aegis of the College of Home Economics. Mrs. Boys continued working with the Hotel students throughout these changes. She gradually gave them more and more of her time until she was fully assigned to the Hotel School, much to the benefit of its students.

Mrs. Boys wrote extensively in her field. She was the author of, and with Professors Brewer and Fenton, co-author of a number of bulletins published in the *Cornell Bulletin for Homemakers*. Associated with others of the Home Economics faculty she co-authored the 1924 revision of the Butterick Cook Book. During the years 1924-26 she contributed a series of monthly articles on menus and food preparation to the *Delineator*. And she had a variety of other articles in women's magazines. In 1928 she was accorded "Le Cordon Bleu" diploma in Paris.

The October, 1965, issue of the *Bulletin of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen*, recalling Mrs. Boys's contribution in the early days of the Hotel School, points out: "The tremendously loyal group spirit for which the Hotel School has become so famous found its beginnings in the informal gatherings, in her experimental kitchen, of the 'Coffee Hounds.' Upon her retirement the School lost a dedicated and inspiring teacher. Now, upon her death, those of us who worked with her and studied under her have lost a valued friend."

Lillian Shaben, Charles Inglehart Sayles, Howard Bagnall Meek

Richard Bradfield

April 29, 1896 — May 1, 1981

It is fitting that Cornell's most impressive laboratory building is named for the late Professor Richard Bradfield, whose accomplishments were as impressive as they were unique. Committed to the idea that civilization was born when agricultural returns rose above the level of bare subsistence, he regarded the symbiotic relationships between science and farming as the foundation of prosperity and progress of world society. To this proposition he devoted his enormous energy, his remarkable talent for innovation as a chemist-agronomist, and his forceful personality.

Reared on a farm in Ohio, he graduated from Otterbein College in 1917 to find himself farming to support his sisters and widowed mother while teaching high school science and pursuing graduate studies at Ohio State University. With the postwar collapse of farm prices, he accepted an appointment as an instructor in the Soils Department of the University of Missouri in 1920. Two years later his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Ohio State was awarded, and his reputation as a physical and colloidal chemist was already rising rapidly. In 1927, as a Guggenheim Fellow in the laboratories of H. Freundlich at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Physikalische und Elektrochemie in Berlin, and of G. Wiegner at the Technische Hochschule in Zurich, he developed concepts of the nature of soil colloids and techniques for evaluating their role in the acidic characteristics of soil.

Called back to Ohio State University as a full professor in 1930, he and his students expanded the application of physical and colloidal chemistry to oxidation-reduction potentials in soils and to the reactions of lime in soils.

In 1937 he moved to Cornell as professor of soil technology and head of the Department of Agronomy. He served as faculty representative to the Cornell University Board of Trustees, 1943-48. While building an expanded department, he taught dynamic courses in the physics and chemistry of soils as well as in soil fertility. The latter was, in fact, more nearly a course in philosophy for world agriculture. His lectures drew students from many disciplines and many countries, and their impact will not be forgotten by those who attended.

A trusted adviser to two deans of his college, he served on committees that recommended policies that are now Cornell traditions. A prime mover in development of the International Agricultural Development Program, he was a leading advocate for the Cornell project for rehabilitation of the College of Agriculture of the Philippines after its devastation in World War II.

Meanwhile, his influence had grown in his own country and abroad. The American Society of Agronomy sent him as its delegate to International Congresses of Soil Science in the USSR in 1930 and in England in 1935, and elected

him president in 1941-42. He was elected the first president of the Soil Science Society of America (1935-36) and was later to be president of the International Society of Soil Science (1956-60). He chaired the Colloids Division of the American Chemical Society (1936-37) and served as vice president (agriculture) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He served as acting assistant chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, in 1939 and soil scientist (consultant) to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1943-55). He chaired a Joint Land Grant College-USDA Committee on the National Soil Survey (1942-48) and was a member of the Agronomy Advisory Committee on Fertilizers, War Food Administration (1943-45). He was a member of the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Education, U.S. Department of State (1944), and chaired National Research Council Committees on Agronomy (1933-37) and on Training of Agricultural Research Workers (1944-46). He was a member of several other NRC committees and served NRC as a consultant on their Africa Foreign Aid Project. He was a member of the NRC National Agricultural Policy Board.

He was a member of the Visiting Committee on Biology, Brookhaven National Laboratory, and of the Committee on International Relations of the American Institute of Biological Sciences.

He was a member of the Standing Advisory Committee on Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and of FAO's Technical Research Committee, Freedom from Hunger Campaign. He served as an adviser to government bodies in Central and South America.

The above listing is incomplete but gives an impression of Richard Bradfield's involvement, as a Cornell professor, in affairs of his country and of the world. His major activities on the international scene, however, go far beyond the foregoing.

In 1941 Richard Bradfield was one of a party of three consultants dispatched to Mexico by the Rockefeller Foundation. They were to investigate the feasibility of an experimental program in the development of agriculture in an underdeveloped country. Their report was accepted and their recommendations put into effect. It was the opening gun of the green revolution. As consultant to the Rockefeller Foundation from 1941 to 1955, he was a principal adviser on the Mexican project, whose successes included breeding crop varieties adapted to the needs of Mexico and similar areas around the world, an achievement that was to win the Nobel Peace Prize for a member of the Mexico project team. By then, however, Richard Bradfield had been made the Rockefeller Foundation's regional director for the Far East (1956), and shortly thereafter he was elevated to the foundation's Board of Trustees.

Although still a Cornell professor, he was instrumental in the founding of the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines in 1960 and in the foundation's assistance projects in Viet Nam, Thailand, Indonesia, Taiwan, Burma, Japan, and the Philippines. He was a leader in the development of an international program for training agricultural scientists and extension workers in Southeast Asia at the University of the Philippines and in the initiation of the Rockefeller Foundation's Indian Agricultural Program. During this period plans were developed for programs that are now operative in Central and South America and Africa.

On December 31, 1961, his term as trustee of the foundation completed, he retired from his professorship at Cornell and took up residence in the Philippines to work on a project of his own. He had long insisted that small farmers in underdeveloped tropical climates could, by clever systems of overlapping planting, produce more abundant and better balanced food supplies for themselves and their nations. What was needed was an appreciation of agronomic principles as they would apply to multiple cropping, with concrete examples as models. He went to the field to show with his own experience, his own hands, and his own imagination how it could be done, thereby initiating the next wave of the green revolution.

In 1971, at the age of seventy-five, he left his successful development-demonstration project to reside, for a time, as a senior fellow at the East-West Food Center of the University of Hawaii. From there he went as a visiting professor to the University of Florida's Center for International Agriculture in Gainesville. Finally, in 1978, he retired to private life near the home of his eldest son, and on May 1, 1981, a few days after his eighty-fifth birthday, his heart abruptly failed.

His wife, the former Hannah Stillman, his six children, eleven grandchildren, one great-grandchild, and four of his sisters survived him. His remains were interred in West Jefferson, Ohio, whence he came.

Marlin G. Cline, Douglas J. Lathwell, Robert D. Miller

Eugene F. Bradford

March 5, 1889 — February 21, 1972

Eugene F. Bradford, registrar emeritus, died in Ithaca on February 21, 1972, forty-four years after he joined the University Faculty. He is survived by Marjorie Campbell Bradford, his wife, and their son, Edwin Campbell Bradford.

A lineal descendant of William Bradford, the founder of Plymouth Plantation and longtime governor of the colony, Gene Bradford was born on March 5, 1889, in Bangor, Maine. He carried throughout his life the imprint of New England north of Boston — its traditional conscience and its code, felicitously blended with a dry and discriminating humor.

His scholarly mind and promise were abundantly evident during his under-graduate years at Bowdoin College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Upon his graduation in 1912, Bowdoin awarded him the Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Fellowship in support of his advanced studies at Harvard. There he became pupil and disciple of George Lyman Kittredge. The bond remained a strong one until Kittredge's death in 1941, and the imprint of Kittredge and his ideals of scholarship — like the imprint of northern New England — was eloquently reflected in the exemplary standards and style that marked the career of Gene Bradford.

He earned the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philology from Harvard and was a member of the Department of English at Syracuse University. His professional career was interrupted when America entered the First World War. Gene Bradford served as first lieutenant with the 308th Infantry in the Oise-Aisne and the Meuse-Argonne campaigns, was wounded in action, and in later years wore his veteran's emblem as conscientiously as he wore his Phi Beta Kappa key. After study at Oxford for a year, he returned to Syracuse and in 1926 took charge of the admissions program there.

President Livingston Farrand invited Bradford to Cornell two years later as the University's first director of admissions, and in 1931 he became registrar as well as director of admissions, serving in both capacities until after the Second World War.

His years at Cornell revealed him as a meticulous administrator, whose orderly mind and dispassionate approach to the complexities of his assignment qualified him well for the duties which he had assumed. But there were other aspects of his nature which came to light soon after he reached the campus. He was essentially an academic man

by temperament and by inclination, and his heart never really left the classroom and the library after he went into administrative work. Moreover, he was an academic man of unusually independent spirit and point of view, well adapted to the rigorous professional climate of a Faculty celebrated for having a redoubtable and even fierce independence of its own.

It was in character for a man such as Gene Bradford to insist upon teaching, no matter what else he might be doing, and he taught until the burgeoning pressures of the late 1930s and the early '40s made him give up his thrice-weekly pilgrimages to Goldwin Smith. It was also in character for his active interest in research to persist. One of his abiding satisfactions was the monthly meeting of The Circle, an informal group which gathered to hear an original paper read by Howard Adelman, Carl Stephenson, Leonard A. Maynard, Gene Bradford himself, or one of the other members — and submitting the author to an uninhibited grilling afterward.

At his desk in Morrill Hall, near a window which looked out across the valley towards West Hill, Gene Bradford seemed to personify the integrity and the underlying warmth of the institution. Even his manner and his appearance were congenial to his role. Well remembered are the unobtrusive and relaxed dignity of speech and bearing, the gray suit (usually with vest, except in hot weather) that was part of his careful grooming, the level gaze which — under provocation — could turn frosty behind the rimless glasses, the generous growth of eyebrow, the strong line of chin and jawbone. And with it all, a small forelock that refused to stay in place during the course of a hard day's work and helped relieve any impression of austerity.

He was primarily a quiet force in University affairs, and (there is really no other way to express the almost esoteric quality) he commanded respect. His style in speaking and writing was sparse and to the point. He might encounter debate over a substantive issue on the infrequent occasions when he addressed a meeting of the University Faculty, but he invariably received a measure of attention over and beyond the demands of parliamentary courtesy. Along with George Holland Sabine, Cornelius Betten, A. W. Gibson, and others, he was a member of the Faculty who never had to explain what he meant after he finished talking.

The recognition which Gene Bradford was accorded by his campus associates was also manifest in the professional circles in which he moved. He was elected vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the College Entrance Examination Board, and for many years he played an important part in the affairs of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, its Commission on Higher Education, and the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers. He was a member of the Modern Language Association, the American Association of University Professors, and his social fraternity was Delta Kappa Epsilon.

A strong-minded as well as a high-minded man, Gene Bradford on occasion found himself engaged in differences of opinion with another strong-minded and high-minded man, President Edmund Ezra Day, who succeeded Livingston Farrand in 1937. The differences were a bit sharp at times, but over the years they were of small consequence on a campus where high-minded men often found themselves ranged against colleagues who thought otherwise, without lasting impairment of professional regard or personal esteem on either hand.

The end of the Second World War and the onrush of applications for admission brought to the fore irrepressible questions of policy and procedure in handling the awesome work load. The booming expansion of the administrative complex, an inevitable result of the booming expansion of everything else, symbolized the rapid and enforced changes that the postwar years brought upon the University. In 1946 the outward and visible signs of the new era included the recently completed administration building (later to be named for Edmund Ezra Day), the sprawling and allegedly temporary quarters for veterans beyond Judd Falls Road, and the mushrooming Faculty housing development on the slope of East Hill. In that year the Office of Admissions was established as a separate organization under Director Herbert H. Williams. Gene Bradford continued to serve as registrar until his retirement in 1957 and in the process experienced one of the most productive phases of his service to Cornell.

In his time as director of admissions and as registrar, he had a critical and continuing part in the University's effort to maintain the quality of its student body and its standards in the wake of the stock market crash of 1929, the hard years of the Great Depression, recovery, and a devastating war and its aftermath. He was witness to the establishment of the School of Nutrition in 1939, the School of Industrial and Labor Relations in 1945, and the School of Business and Public Administration in 1946. In connection with each of these benchmarks along the way of Cornell's academic growth and development, Gene Bradford played a greater or lesser role as circumstance and his responsibilities directed. All in all, his contribution to the increasing strength of the University was invaluable and, in many respects, unique.

He was a conservative in the finest sense of the term, yet without trace of the stark rigidity too often mistaken for good New England conscience. His convictions with respect to the mission of the University were rooted in a sophisticated understanding of the genius or spirit of the place, and his concept of the University interest, which he had served with such singleness of purpose, was as timeless as that view across the valley towards West Hill.

Blanchard L. Rideout, Harry Caplan, Howard B. Adelman, Edward K. Graham, Walter A. Snickenberger

James Chester Bradley

February 11, 1884 — February 25, 1975

The death of James Chester Bradley shortly after his ninety-first birthday brought to a close nearly seventy years of devoted service to Cornell University.

Professor Bradley was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, where he attended Friends Graded School, and in 1903 he graduated from Philadelphia Central High School. He early showed an interest in the natural sciences and is said to have collected spiders at the age of three. He was fifteen and still in high school when he published his first scientific paper. When he was sixteen, he became editor of *The Entomological Student*.

He entered Cornell in 1903 and received his A.B. degree in 1906. He received his M.S. from the University of California in 1907, returned to Cornell, and received his Ph.D. in 1910. From 1905 to 1909 he held various assistantships and fellowships at Cornell and the University of California. He served as special assistant to the state entomologist of Georgia in 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1913. He was in Georgia when Professor John Henry Comstock wired him an offer to return to Cornell as an assistant professor. Bradley said, "I didn't walk, I ran to the nearest telegraph office to wire acceptance." He served as assistant professor from 1911 until 1920, when he was appointed professor of entomology and curator of invertebrate zoology. He became professor emeritus in 1952.

Professor Bradley was a true field biologist, and his extensive trips to collect insects began in 1905 when he went to the Selkirk Mountains of British Columbia. He was on the Cornell expedition to Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia in 1912 and on the famed joint Cornell-Harvard transcontinental trip in 1917. He, with the late Professor W. T. M. Forbes, led the Cornell Entomological Expedition of 1919-21 to South America. Species new to science are still being found among the vast collections made on this last trip. Specimens collected by Bradley throughout North and South America as well as in Europe and Africa did much to enhance the stature of the already extensive Cornell University Insect Collection. After World War I he purchased with his own funds a number of collections of European insects, which he turned over to Cornell.

His grasp of the subjects he taught was phenomenal, and his expectations of the knowledge students were to acquire made his courses a challenge. Graduate students found Bradley a hard taskmaster. His concern with detail and insistence on a complete grasp of the subject and related subjects caused many to fall by the wayside. Those who survived are leaders in their fields.

His scientific publications began in 1899, continued in an almost unbroken stream until his death, and consisted of about 260 titles; at least one paper was in press at the time of his death. Since he was primarily a hymenopterist, the majority of his papers deal with wasps, but he was by no means restricted to this field. His book, *A Manual of the Genera of Beetles of America, North of Mexico*, was a standard text and reference work for many years. Others of his works cover insect morphology and evolution and biogeography. A few years before his death he developed an interest in the Phasmidae, a family of insects related to the grasshoppers, and was preparing an extensive paper on this group.

Professor Bradley had an abiding interest in young people. He founded and for many years was scoutmaster of Troop 15 in Ithaca and was chairman of the committee that secured the site for Camp Barton. He was a member of the National Council and the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He was coauthor, with the late Professor E. Laurence Palmer, of the manual *Insect Life* for the Boy Scouts.

He was a member of numerous scientific societies in the United States and abroad, many of which made him a fellow or honorary member. He was president of the Entomological Society of America in 1951. He served on the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature from 1944 to 1963 and was its president from 1953 to 1963. For many years he was on the executive committee of the International Congress of Entomology. In 1972 he was asked to be a guest of the International Congress held that year in Australia, and it was an occasion of deep regret to him that he was not well enough to travel that far.

In 1940 Professor Bradley married Ruth Stephens Baker, a childhood friend who had made a distinguished career in education. Mrs. Bradley died in 1965.

J. G. Franclemont, C. E. Palm, L. L. Pechuman

Clarence G. Bradt

June 2, 1898 — June 2, 1977

Clarence G. Bradt, professor emeritus of animal science, Cornell University, died June 2, 1977, at the age of seventy-nine.

Professor Bradt retired January 1, 1960, after thirty-eight years of extension work as a county agricultural agent and animal husbandry specialist. After graduating from Cornell with a B.S. degree in agriculture in 1922, he entered extension work as assistant agent in St. Lawrence County. He became county agricultural agent in Schenectady in 1923 and in Delaware County in 1925. Under his leadership, Delaware County greatly expanded its Farm Bureau membership, ranked first in Dairy Herd Improvement Association record keeping, and first in the TB-testing program.

In 1930, Professor Bradt joined the staff of the New York State College of Agriculture as assistant professor of animal husbandry. His first responsibility was the organization of dairy record clubs, a type of mail-order milk testing. This was the forerunner of the present-day county central testing laboratory and owner-sampler record.

Professor Bradt was most noted for his work on and leadership in herd health programs. He had remarkable ability to coordinate the efforts of the innumerable persons, diversely employed, whose efforts were required to achieve disease eradication and control and to promote the idea of healthy herds. He was a prolific writer and had to his credit numerous extension bulletins and leaflets, special reports, scientific articles, and articles in farm magazines. He was also a regular contributor to the County Farm News Service and wrote more than one thousand individual articles for the service.

In 1936 he was granted a year's leave of absence to serve with the Agricultural Conservation Program during its organization in New York State and, for a time, served as its state executive officer.

During World War II, another year's leave was granted for service on the wartime food production program. He helped with the development and promotion of the state farm labor program and gave major attention to farm labor relations and training. In this period he was author of two widely circulated publications, *Training Farm Workers* and *Are You A Good Boss?* In 1945, he made a survey of dairy cattle housing and milk production methods in the Seattle, Washington, milkshed and, upon his return, made detailed reports on pen stabling and parlor milking.

While on sabbatical leave in 1951, he completed a thorough study of public livestock health programs in the United States. In making this survey, he visited twenty-four states, and the final report was circulated widely by the United States Department of Agriculture.

After retirement from the College of Agriculture, Professor Bradt worked as a consultant for the James A. Baker Institute for Animal Health in the area of dairy disease research. His duties with the institute included research reviews, public relations, and research funding. He retired from the institute on January 1, 1969.

In addition to holding membership in the American Dairy Science Association and the U.S. Livestock Sanitary Association, Professor Bradt was a member of Alpha Zeta, an honorary agricultural fraternity, and Epsilon Sigma Phi, an honorary society of extension workers from all states.

Professor Bradt was a native of Rome, Oneida County, and spent most of his life in New York State, with the exception of two years on a farm in the Red River Valley in North Dakota*

Professor Bradt is survived by his wife, Sara (Howe) Bradt; two sons, Robert H. Bradt of Mentor, Ohio, and J. Herbert Bradt of Buffalo, New York; and eight grandchildren.

Harry R. Ainslie, Kenneth L. Turk, James D. Burke

James Lewis Brann, Jr.

June 24, 1913 — July 29, 1990

James Lewis Brann, Jr. was born in Norwood, Massachusetts, a small town near Boston. As a youth, he was active in the 4-H Club program and participated in the training program in gardening and woodworking. He received a state award for outstanding service as a 4-H instructor. This was a prophetic indication of his future professional role as teacher.

He attended Boston University for a short time before transferring to Massachusetts State College where he majored in entomology and graduated in 1939. He then came to Cornell to continue his studies in entomology. He was appointed assistant in research in the Department of Entomology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station for the summers of 1939 and 1940 working on Long Island on the biology and control of insect pests of corn. He held a research fellowship in the Department of Entomology at Cornell, 1941-42, conducting research on the control of spider mites and insects affecting florist crops. He was appointed assistant in research, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station on March 16, 1942, assigned to the Poughkeepsie Substation. Cornell awarded him the Ph.D. degree in 1944.

Dr. Brann continued his career at the Poughkeepsie Substation being appointed assistant professor April 1, 1945. The commencement of his faculty career coincided with the post World War II surge in agricultural technology. Fruit growers were faced with serious problems in pest control because of the expanding pest complex, high labor costs, time-consuming application procedures and in some cases, inadequate water supplies. What was needed was an overhaul of traditional pesticide application technology.

Dr. Brann accepted this challenge, bringing to these problems an unusual combination of skills. He was thoroughly grounded in his own discipline, entomology. His mechanical aptitudes enabled him to incorporate principles of agricultural engineering and lastly, he could balance concepts and methodology of scientific research with technology which could be incorporated into grower practice. It was in the framework of these disparate considerations that Dr. Brann forged his fruitful career. His professional aptitudes and his personality enabled him to work comfortably at the interface between scientific colleagues and grower clientele.

He resigned his position on March 31, 1948 to move to Cornell at Ithaca as associate professor to teach and continue his research on equipment for the efficient application of pesticides. He was promoted to professor in

1954. The same year, he was awarded a U.S. patent for a very novel "Spraying Apparatus". A few prototypes of his design were built, tested and used commercially. Even though the design did not catch on with growers, in part because it was developed a little before its time, Dr. Brann's work served as a stimulus for continuing efforts to improve the efficiency of orchard sprayers. These efforts eventually resulted in smaller machines designed for low volume sprays on the smaller trees planted in recent years. He also studied the potential of electrostatically charging dust particles to make them deposit more effectively on target plants. He determined that charged dust particles deposited very unevenly due to a basic underlying problem and dismissed the concept as impractical. Years later, the same principle was tried for spray droplets. After extensive research and testing, the concept was judged to be impractical. Again, Dr. Brann was in the forefront.

In 1964 Dr. Brann assumed a new assignment, Professor of Entomology-Extension, as a specialist on fruit insect control and pesticide application. He also became Department of Entomology Extension Leader. Here his teaching and training abilities, which he demonstrated so ably as a youth, were put to excellent use. His outgoing personality, ability to communicate plus his careful conservatism with his recommendations to farmers made him very effective. He was respected and popular with growers, county agents and commercial field men. He was sensitive to the environmental and health implications of pesticide use and worked industriously to insure full compliance of Cornell's pesticide recommendations with regulation emanating from the Environmental Protection Agency. His commitment and foresight did much to reduce health, legal and publicity problems. When the concept of integrated pest management (IPM) became popular and many zealots were making exaggerated claims for what it could do, Jim endorsed its application but only for proven systems. Throughout his twelve years of service to extension, Jim maintained his devotion to Cooperative Extension and to his fruit grower clientele whose adaptability and sense of responsibility won his loyalty and respect.

Dr. Brann visited most fruit growing regions in the United States and Canada to visit colleagues and study fruit insect problems and control practices. As a consultant to the United Fruit Company while on sabbatical leave in Panama in 1954-55, he developed a much needed method for control of red rust thrips on banana. In 1959 he went to Israel and Greece to advise workers on new methods and equipment for use in fruit pest control.

Although deeply committed to the heavy demands of his professional assignment, Jim struck a happy balance between work and play. Prime time was reserved for family fellowship and the sharing of common interests. Levity and humor infused his work routine and his democratic philosophy and personal style engendered a cordial rapport with students, staff, faculty colleagues, industry representatives and grower clientele.

Jim was a skilled outdoorsman whose mobility by van and canoe placed the fresh waters of the eastern seaboard within his range. Jim combined his love for the out-of-doors with his keen sense of environmental responsibility. He was a strong advocate of the Nature Conservancy.

Dr. Brann retired in September, 1976. He and his wife, Doris (Toby), moved to Sopchoppy, Florida in 1981. They were quickly accepted in the community and around their beautiful home, Jim raised blueberries, pecans and chestnuts and maintained a fine garden. He also pursued his special hobby, fishing.

Dr. Brann died at his home on July 29, 1990. He is survived by Doris, his wife of 48 years; one daughter; one son; two brothers; five grandchildren; and one great grandchild.

E.H. Glass, E.H. Smith, L.L. Pechuman

Karl Dietrich Brase

May 5, 1903 — August 12, 1966

Karl Dietrich Brase, Associate Professor of Pomology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, died at his home in Geneva, August 12, 1966, after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Boydy Brezina Brase, whom he married April 16, 1938; a daughter, Barbara Anne Brase; a sister in Rochester, New York; and a brother in Germany.

Professor Brase was born in Bucheberg, Germany, May 5, 1903. He received his early horticultural training in Germany and was employed as assistant manager of a commercial nursery in Zurich, Switzerland. He came to the Experiment Station in 1928 as Plant Propagator. From 1931 to 1937 he studied at the College of Agriculture at Cornell, receiving the B.S. degree in 1935 and the M.S. degree in 1937. During this time he was part-time assistant in Pomology at Geneva. He advanced to the position of Associate Professor of Pomology in 1955.

Professor Brase's major scientific interest was the scion-rootstock relationship in tree fruits, and he conducted experiments with the size-controlling Mailing rootstocks for apple trees. He was one of the first to work with the Mailing stocks in America. He became a leading authority on fruit tree rootstocks in America. In addition to his orchard experiments with rootstocks, he worked extensively on the vegetative and seed propagation of rootstocks.

During Professor Brase's lifetime, research on fruit tree viruses began and developed into a field of great importance. He contributed to this research by more than a decade of productive cooperation with plant pathologists at Geneva and Ithaca. He traveled extensively in America and in Europe to keep up with rootstock and virus research at other institutions. He was well-known wherever research on fruit-tree rootstocks was being done.

As one of the pioneers and principal workers in this field, he lectured frequently at meetings of fruit growers in the apple-growing regions of the United States. The well-kept orchards under his care at the Experiment Station in Geneva were visited by many groups each year. He was the author, either Jointly, or singly, of ninety-three scientific papers and popular articles on his work with rootstocks, fruit tree propagation and viruses.

Professor Brase was a devoted student of propagation techniques for fruit trees. He was more often found in the nursery and orchard than in his office. He initiated orchard testing of variety and rootstock combinations and cooperated extensively with growers in this testing. He was particularly interested in size-controlling qualities of

the different rootstocks and their suitability for different soils. He was continually integrating wide areas of fruit physiology into his specialty, stock-scion relationships.

John Einset, Richard Wellington, George L. Slate

Richard Duane Brasfield

October 13, 1919 — May 3, 1970

Richard Duane Brasfield, born October 13, 1919, and reared in Eastern Tennessee, carried with him through life the industry and perseverance characteristic of this former frontier country, mellowed by the friendliness and charm of his southern heritage. While an undergraduate at Vanderbilt University he was awarded the General John J. Pershing Medal, and from Vanderbilt University he received both an A.B. and an M.D. degree. His internship and residency in surgery in Nashville Hospital was interrupted by a two-year tour of duty as a medical officer in the U.S. Navy.

His long association with Cornell University began with his acceptance of a fellowship and residency at Memorial Hospital in New York City, with which institution he remained throughout the rest of his life, holding the position of associate attending surgeon on the gastric and mixed tumor services, as well as that of clinical assistant professor of surgery, Cornell University Medical College, at the time of his death.

He was the author of more than sixty scientific articles having to do with various aspects of the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. He investigated the possibilities of thermography in the differential diagnosis of cancer. He devised an ingenious method of irradiation of the internal mammary lymphnodes to extend the scope of surgery in patients with cancer of the breast. He was the first surgeon ever to perform elective right hepatic lobectomy for cancer of the gall bladder, his patient surviving for seventeen years and actually outliving her benefactor by several months. His interest in major hepatic resection, not only for tumors of the gall bladder but for tumors of the liver as well, continued and gained him widespread recognition for skill and competence in this taxing area of surgical endeavor.

He was engaged at the time of his death in a systematic review of the diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis of sarcomas of soft-tissue origin.

His interests and activities were not restricted to medicine: Dick Brasfield liked nothing better than to hike into uncharted wilderness with a gun in his band, a pack on his back, and a friend at his side. His devotion to nature, to the great out-of-doors, to hunting, to fishing, was life-long and led him to productive membership in nonprofessional societies concerned with nature and wildlife, and in particular to affiliation with the Boy Scouts of America, in which he was scoutmaster of Pelham Manor Troop 5.

He was active in organized medicine and served as treasurer of the Medical Society of the County of New York for the two years before his death. Never sparing himself in rendering expert and devoted care to patients, he had little time for purveyors of medical care subsidized by disinterested third-party agencies, and was an articulate spokesman for the ideals of medical care based on individual doctor-patient relationship.

Afflicted with the disease against which he had directed his lifelong efforts, he courageously continued all his activities, fully aware of his limited time, until a few weeks before the end and, with Christian fortitude and confidence and without rancor, accepted death when it came on May 3, 1970.

Lemuel Bowden, M.D.

Muriel Brasie

March 18, 1895 — September 1, 1975

After retirement in 1950, necessitated by crippling arthritis, Muriel Brasie continued to share her teaching talents and enthusiasm with others just as she had at Cornell University where she attained the rank of associate professor in the New York State College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology), Department of Textiles and Clothing. She was a creative contributor and an active participant in all phases of the college's program: research, resident teaching, and extension teaching.

Born in Monticello, Minnesota, Miss Brasie earned a teaching diploma from Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wisconsin, in 1916. At Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, she earned the Bachelor of Science degree in 1922 and the Master of Arts degree in 1928. Her deep interest in progressive education prompted further study at Columbia and Cornell Universities during two sabbatical leaves.

Muriel Brasie came to Cornell University in 1928 following several successful teaching experiences in Illinois and Wisconsin, the last five years at Stout Institute. Former students recall her as a real friend, as deeply interested in their personal welfare as in their academic achievement. The return of one loan given to help a student in financial need was refused with the comment, "That was money well spent; pass it on to help another person in need."

After nine years of resident teaching, during which she and a departmental colleague experimented with exchanging assignments in resident instruction and extension teaching, Miss Brasie began to direct her energies and teaching expertise to extension and its 4-H Club program. For seven years before she again returned to resident teaching and research, 4-H Club members and their leaders were captivated by her enthusiasm and ability to help them solve difficult problems by separating the problems into easily achieved tasks. She did this during our nation's great depression when individuals and family groups were working to conserve and reuse every available textile and clothing resource. For years, teaching materials and bulletins developed by Miss Brasie at that time were among the most widely distributed by the college.

In teaching, both resident and extension, Miss Brasie valued quality workmanship in all that she did, and she expected the same from her students. She encouraged them to see themselves as individuals with unique and varied qualities and to choose or design clothing that expressed the style and personality of each. To her, clothing, with its color, design, and construction, was truly an art form.

In research as a collaborator in *The Consumer Speaks* project, a federally funded pilot study conducted in twenty-two states during the mid-1940s, Miss Brasie, writing in *The Journal of Home Economics*, concluded that the study, though limited in scope, provided “a valuable technique for consumer education and an excellent method for focusing consumer opinion and making consumers articulate as a group.” Business considered the findings significant, and the data released were in demand among manufacturers, retailers, trade associations, and advertising agencies, according to editorial comment in the journal.

Miss Brasie maintained memberships in educational and professional organizations, among which were Pi Lambda Theta, Kappa Delta Pi, American Home Economics Association, and the National Education Association. She traveled to Russia, Southeast Asia, the Pacific Islands, Guatemala, and Mexico, studying textiles and accessories as art forms.

Upon retirement she moved to San Francisco where in spite of her painful affliction she was actively engaged until a few months before her death in volunteer work. Sharing her talents were the United Nations Information Center, Indian Affairs Council, American Friends Service and Legislative Committees, and the Crafts Department of the United States Public Health Hospital.

At her request her ashes were scattered on a slope of the Marin Headlands near Golden Gate. A friend’s tribute on that occasion included: “... you yearned for distant horizons ... to learn and then to lead the way for others toward a life with meaning and a growing understanding among earth’s people”

A sister, Robin Bruce, Mill Valley, California, survives.

Orrilla W. Butts, Natalie D. Crowe, Vera A. Caulum

C. Arthur Bratton

November 3, 1914 — January 25, 2000

C. Arthur Bratton died at his home at Kendal at Ithaca on January 25, 2000 at the age of 85, having completed a full, creative, and productive life with his wife, Esther Crew Bratton. He was much admired and appreciated by his many friends and acquaintances at the University, in Cooperative Extension, in the many Ithaca and Lansing community organizations to which he contributed, and at Kendal where he was a charter member and officer of its Resident Council.

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

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

Art began his long and effective career in farm management at Cornell when he was appointed as an Assistant Professor in 1946. He rose rapidly through the ranks and was promoted to Professor in 1954. He was the department's Extension Leader for nearly 20 years over two different time spans, 1954-68 and 1975-79. He served three terms in the University Senate and was a member of a number of college and university faculty committees.

Throughout his professional career, Art worked tirelessly and effectively to improve the quality and breadth of extension education in agricultural economics. He was a teacher's teacher. He saw as one of his most important roles the education of Cooperative Extension's county and regional field staff as well new faculty colleagues. He was always available to help in program planning or implementation. He believed in team teaching. Although a major proportion of his professional time was spent in administering and conducting extension programs, he strongly believed that good teaching programs must be based on research. He was a mentor. His driving force was to be helpful to the agricultural community.

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

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

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

R. Brian How, Gerald White, George J. Conneman

Alvin J. Braun

July 10, 1915 — June 7, 1999

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1956, Al spent a sabbatical leave in the nematology section of the USDA Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland. In 1966-67, he spent 18 months as a consultant in plant nematology for the United Nations F.A.O. rice project in Bangkok, Thailand. His final overseas assignment was in 1975, when he spent six months on sabbatical leave at the Research Institute of Pomology at Skierniewice, Poland.

In addition to his highly successful professional career, Al was also an active leader in the community, especially within the Presbyterian Church, where he served as an elder among other positions. He was very active particularly in insuring the well being and upkeep of the church buildings.

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

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

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

George S. Abawi, James E. Hunter, Herb S. Aldwinckle

Olaf Martinus Brauner

February 9, 1869 — January 3, 1947

After fifty-two years of association with Cornell University, Olaf Martinus Brauner died at his home in Ithaca on January 3, 1947. He had served the University and the community as teacher and as artist all his mature life.

Professor Brauner was born in Christiana, Norway on February 9, 1869. He came to this country with his parents when he was fourteen years old. He received his art training in the Massachusetts Normal Art School and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and shortly after finishing that training received his first appointment in Cornell University as Instructor of Industrial Art in the Sibley College of Engineering. He was soon promoted to Assistant Professor of Drawing and Painting and received the rank of Professor of Drawing and Painting in 1909.

During the entire period of his association with the College of Architecture, beginning in 1896, he served as head of the Department of the Fine Arts. He retired from active duty in 1939 and received the title of Professor Emeritus. At different times he taught each course given in the Department, sculpture as well as drawing and painting. For over four decades every student of the College of Architecture came under his tutelage.

From the first, and even during those years when his teaching schedule was excessively heavy, Professor Brauner unceasingly pursued his professional creative work. He early established himself in the American art world as a landscape and portrait painter of distinction. Cornell University and Ithaca are rich in the series of portraits he painted during his long career. His productivity continued beyond his retirement until illness made further work impossible.

He was represented in the major national exhibitions for many years and was commissioned to do many portraits of prominent men in America and abroad.

Through his personal associations, he brought the work of many outstanding artists to Ithaca for exhibition. The one which he arranged here for the American Impressionist, Childe Hassam, was the most comprehensive ever held of that artist's work. These exhibitions in Cornell University were possible only because of Professor Brauner's devotion to his art and his untiring efforts to extend its influence.

Olaf Brauner's most important contribution, however, is not revealed or defined by the cataloging of his individual works or the listing of his professional services to the University. It was the status he achieved and the great monument erected for him by the affection and respect that he earned from all who knew him and who studied

under him. For them his memory inevitably includes the many lovable personal and admirable professional qualities that endeared him to all, his breadth of view and his tolerance for diverse approaches, his respect for and encouragement of talent wherever it appeared, his transparent honesty in all matters, and his insistence on the highest standards.

W. K. Stone, O. D. Von Engeln, K. L. Washburn

Robert Stanley Breed

October 17, 1877 — February 10, 1956

Robert Stanley Breed, Professor of Bacteriology Emeritus, died unexpectedly at his home in Geneva February 10, 1956.

Professor Breed entered upon his career in 1902 when he was named Professor and Head of the Department of Biology at Allegheny College. He served in this capacity until 1913, when he became Head of the Department of Bacteriology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. In 1945, the Departments of Bacteriology and Chemistry at the Experiment Station were merged into the present Department of Food Science and Technology. At that time and at his own request, Professor Breed was relieved of administrative responsibilities and devoted his full time to research. He retired October 31, 1947, and was made Professor of Bacteriology Emeritus in Cornell University November 1, 1947.

Professor Breed was graduated from Amherst College in 1898. He received the M. S. degree from the University of Colorado in 1899 and the Ph.D. degree from Harvard University in 1902. He also studied at the University of Göttingen in 1910, at the University of Kiel in 1911, and at the Pasteur Institute in 1923.

Early in his career Professor Breed focused attention on dairy bacteriology, with emphasis on problems of dairy sanitation. He was also interested almost from the beginning of his professional life in bacteriological nomenclature. This led to his appointment as Permanent Secretary of the International Commission on Bacteriological Nomenclature. He also played a prominent part in World Dairy Congresses in Washington, London, Berne, and Rome.

Professor Breed held membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of American Bacteriologists of which he was President in 1927, the American Public Health Association, the American Dairy Science Association, the Society of Applied Microbiology, the International Association of Milk Sanitarians, and the International Society of Microbiology. He was also a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Gamma Delta.

Author of numerous technical articles in Experiment Station publications and scientific journals, Professor Breed also made notable editorial contributions. Chief among these was his service since 1937 as Editor of *Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology*, a revision of which he had just about completed and upon which he did some work on the morning of his death.

Professor Breed also served as Associate Editor of the *Journal of Bacteriology*. For many years he was chairman of the Editorial Committee of the American Public Health Association having to do with the *Manual of Standard Methods for Dairy Products*. This manual passed through nine English editions and was translated into French and Spanish.

The milk supply of the City of Geneva afforded Professor Breed a fertile field of research close at home. Here it was that he perfected the technique which came to be known around the world as the "Breed Method" for the direct counting of bacteria in milk and cream. He also demonstrated, in close cooperation with the Geneva Board of Health of which he was long a member, the benefits to be derived by producers, distributors, and consumers of dairy products of a city-administered quality control laboratory operating under the supervision of one of his wide knowledge of public health matters. For more than 25 years the City of Geneva held a unique place for communities of its size in the State and nation for the high standards of its milk supply.

With all of his varied professional activity, Professor Breed still found time for many civic duties as well. He was a former President and moving spirit of the Geneva Historical Society. He was a former President of the University Club of Geneva. He was a member of the Geneva Rotary Club for more than 25 years. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Geneva. For many years he also assisted Mrs. Breed in Girl Scout work and delighted in citing as his reward the privilege of chaperoning girls who won trips to the circus for meritorious work in Scouting.

In 1941 he was singled out by the Geneva Kiwanis Club for its award for outstanding service to the community.

Professor Breed married Louise Miller Heim of Binghamton, N. Y., in 1899. She died in 1905. He later married Emma Margaret Edson of Meadville, Pa., who survives him, together with a daughter Alice, now Mrs. Girard Laviano of Woodside, Long Island.

Many notable achievements of lasting value stand as monuments to Professor Breed's memory in his chosen field of science. Probably nothing would have pleased him as much, however, as the many expressions of indebtedness for inspired leadership and helpful direction voiced at the time of his passing by those who were associated with him as students and co-workers. In mourning his loss, we rejoice that he was given the rare privilege of pursuing to the very end of his days the constructive work in which he found such profound satisfaction.

J. D. Luckett, C. S. Pederson, J. M. Sherman

Charles W. Breimer

1911 — July 28, 1960

Dr. Charles W. Breimer died on July 28, 1960, in the New York Hospital, after an illness of several months. In his passing the Hospital for Special Surgery has lost a devoted and outstanding member of its staff.

Dr. Breimer became an assistant to Dr. Raymond Lewis in 1947 and in addition to carrying on a busy private practice devoted several hours a day to the X-ray department. He was director of the Department of Roentgenology from 1955 to 1957 and associate director from 1957 until his death. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Clinical Radiology at Cornell University Medical College in 1955.

All who have known Dr. Breimer will remember his wide range of medical knowledge and his exceptional perception in the interpretation of radiographs. This ability permitted him to make a positive statement, which is indeed a rare quality among radiologists.

Dr. Breimer's devotion to duty was another of his outstanding qualities, and for many months in 1955 he carried on as the only radiologist at the hospital. Those of us who had the privilege of being associated with him at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center can attest to his teaching ability and clinical acumen.

Richard H. Freyberg, M.D.

Dalai Brenes

January 8, 1907 — April 7, 1997

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

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

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

Teaching was Dalai’s true passion, undergraduate teaching in particular, and it had for him an almost sacramental attraction. He held strong and unwavering views on how language should be taught, involved himself in university-wide committees on teacher preparation in foreign languages, and monitored teacher-trainees at Ithaca High

School. For many years, as the lone instructor in Spanish literature, he carried an overload in order to sustain the severely understaffed offerings, yet, approachable and generous to a fault, he maintained an open-door policy with students, devoting hours of conference time to them and much energy to program development. The core structure of the undergraduate major in Spanish still bears his stamp. He also helped to guide the occasional graduate student towards a successful career; those who worked with him recall him as a wise and worldly mentor. Once during the 1960s, he accompanied a student talent group on an adventurous Latin American tour designed to promote relations between the United States and its neighbors. He served several terms as acting chair of the department, but his most vigorous service contribution to Cornell was as a member of the Arts College Admissions Committee. He labored devotedly in this capacity for many years both before and after his retirement and, according to the testimony of the director of admissions, interviewed more applicants than any other faculty member.

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

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

David I. Grossvogel, Alain Seznec, Maria N. Stycos, John W. Kronik

Julian Pleasant Bretz

December 29, 1876 — June 15, 1951

After a long illness Julian Pleasant Bretz died on June 15, 1951. Born in St. Joseph, Missouri, he was graduated in 1899 from William Jewell College. For some six years he was in the employ of the Burlington Railroad, an experience of which he always spoke with pride and to which, at least in part, one may perhaps attribute an early interest, maintained throughout his life, in the history of transportation, as well as in the relations between Employer and Labor. During the greater part of that period he was also a graduate student in the University of Chicago. There, after obtaining his doctorate in 1906, he was for two years a junior teacher of history. He joined the Cornell Faculty as an assistant professor in 1908 and became professor of American History in 1910, a position which he filled with conspicuous success until his retirement in 1944, when the title of professor emeritus was conferred on him by the Board of Trustees.

Bretz's remarkable success as a teacher was due to several factors: mastery of his subject, an unusual ability to illuminate contemporary political and social questions by relating them, by way of comparison or contrast, to the earlier history and development of the United States, and an enviable gift of clear and lively exposition. The lasting regard and admiration felt for him by his students was shown year after year, when they flocked around him at the annual meetings of the American Historical Association or when, on their occasional return to Ithaca, they invariably sought him out. The published contributions to his subject were few, but of high quality; and for more than thirty years he was a frequent and valued reviewer in the *American Historical Review* and the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*.

Bretz also devoted much time and thought to problems of university administration. After the Administrative Board in charge of Freshmen and Sophomores had been superseded in 1915-16 by the Committee of Advice to Underclassmen, he was for a number of years its energetic and highly efficient chairman. Later, he was at different times a member of the Educational Policy Committee, Secretary of the University Faculty, member of the University Policy Committee, and Faculty representative on the Board of Trustees. His wide administrative experience and judicial temper received further recognition, when he became a member, and indeed secretary, of the Trustee-Faculty Committee appointed to choose a successor to President Farrand. For many years he was one of the most impressive and respected speakers in the University Faculty and the Faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences. His contributions to debate were memorable no less for their breadth of view and fairness to the opinions

of his opponents than for their admirable and logical presentation; and he was ever a champion of liberal ideas and a staunch upholder of academic freedom.

He viewed the duties of citizenship in a democratic state with as much earnestness as the proper exercise of his profession. Thus he served on various civic committees, he was a member of the Democratic State Committee for eight years, and he ran for Congress in 1930 and again in 1932. His outstanding services to his party were recognized when he became chairman, first, of the City Democratic Committee, and then of the County Democratic Committee. Still later, his lifelong interest in Labor problems found expression when he took a prominent part in the formation of the Labor Legislative Conference. His election to be its president in December, 1947 was a fitting tribute to his leadership, but less than six months later ill-health forced him to resign the office.

Bretz was a distinguished figure—tall, erect, and dignified. He had a singular youthfulness of spirit and a rare courtesy and graciousness characterized him. His colleagues and a wide circle of friends will not soon forget that striking and kindly presence and that well-modulated voice speaking so persuasively, and will long cherish the memory of one whose intellectual gifts, sterling character, and human sympathy made him for more than forty years a prominent and greatly esteemed member of both the University and the community.

R. E. Cushman, M. S. Kendrick, M. L. W. Laistner

Margaret Louise Brew

July 6, 1905 — November 21, 1959

The death of Margaret Brew less than two years after she had joined the Faculty of Cornell University as Professor and head of the Department of Textiles and nothing, interrupted a number of promising developments that she was helping to initiate. Despite her short association with the College and the Department, her training and experience as a teacher, research worker and administrator had enabled her to make substantial contributions during this time.

Professor Brew was born in Chicago, Illinois, and she was closely associated with the University of Chicago from her early training at the University High School through work for the Ph.D. degree, which she received in 1945. She had been awarded the Ph.B. degree *cum laude* from that University in 1926 and the M.S. degree in 1935.

After receiving the Bachelor's degree, she first taught home economics in the high schools of Winnetka, Illinois, and then in the Milwaukee University School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. From there she went to Oregon State College as an instructor in home economics.

She was made head of the textiles and clothing section of the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota in 1935 and remained in that position for ten years, completing work on the Ph.D. degree during that period. In 1945 she went to Washington, D. C, as a research administrator in home economics with the Department of Agriculture. She continued in this work until she came to Cornell University in February, 1958. While she was with the Department of Agriculture in Washington, she directed several studies of family expenditures and consumption and was responsible for a number of publications in these fields in journals and as bulletins. She was particularly interested in clothing consumption.

Her contributions in the field of textiles and clothing stemmed from the unusual combination of an appreciation of design with scientific training in economics particularly as applied to these two industries. She had a far-reaching acquaintance and working relationship with investigators in problems related to textiles and clothing. She brought many of these persons, with such diverse interests as anthropology, welfare work, child psychology, quartermaster service, and statistics, to the department seminars to contribute from their specialty to the broad understanding of the field of textiles and clothing.

She was a member of a number of professional societies, such as the American Statistical Association and the American Economics Association. She was particularly active in the affairs of the American Home Economics Association. She was chairman of the Family Economics-Home Management Section of the Association when she came to Cornell University; she had been a member of the Program Planning Committee for the 50th Anniversary of the Association in 1959 and was a member of the Program Planning Committee for the 1960 meeting.

A city dweller most of her life, she delighted in the outdoors. She was an ardent and active member of the Audubon Society. Her search for birds, flowers, and trees typical of this region lead her to a greater acquaintance with the territory surrounding Ithaca than many obtain in a lifetime.

Because of her variety of interests, professional and recreational, she left a host of friends who had shared in these activities.

Margaret Humphrey, Mabel Rollins, Mary Ryan

Alice Mary Briant

February 22, 1899 — March 14, 1988

The Ithaca and Cornell community lost an exceptional and unique member when Alice Mary “Molly” Briant died in the Ithaca Reconstruction Home on March 14, 1988 after an extended illness.

Born in Helsby, Cheshire, England, she was educated in private schools, receiving the general school certificate from Queen’s School in Chester. In 1925 she emigrated to Montreal, Canada, following an older brother. Between 1926 and 1938, she supported herself as a secretary. During the latter part of these years, she studied with a major in chemistry and received a B.S. degree in agriculture in 1938 from MacDonald College, McGill University. She began graduate studies at Cornell in 1938 and received both a Master’s and Ph.D. from Cornell.

From 1944 to 1962 when she retired, she served as a member of the faculty of the College of Human Ecology in the Department of Food and Nutrition. During that time she was a member of the graduate committee of more than 30 graduate students who were attracted to her because of her knowledge and ability in research methodology.

Her research interests were directed at studies of the effects of different flours, starches and cooking conditions on a wide range of products. She developed principles for cooking with New York State soft wheat flour, and did research on the quality and vitamin retention in cooked fresh and frozen vegetables. She considered statistical analysis of research data to be of prime importance in any research effort and encouraged and assisted many graduate students in the department as they worked on thesis projects. She was an early advocate of the use of sensory methods of analysis of food quality and worked towards standards for sensory evaluations as a member of the American Society for Testing and Materials Sensory Standards Committee. She actively participated in other professional organizations including the American Association of Cereal Chemists, the Institute of Food Technology, and the American Home Economics Association.

Her teaching activities involved teaching summer sessions at Cornell and other universities including Northern Illinois, Utah State, Washington State, and British Columbia, Canada. For several years after retirement, she continued to teach in summer sessions.

Among her talents, an outstanding quality was her ability to understand humans of all ages. She related well to graduate students, reached them on an intellectual level, encouraged them to think for themselves and helped them to set their sights high. Students considered Molly or “Miss B”, as they called her, an ideal major professor.

She permitted, even expected, a large amount of independence, but was available and willing to provide advice and assistance when appropriate. Her research assistants learned from her daily, though much of her teaching was indirect. Her zest for continued learning was contagious.

Miss B's sense of humor helped her and her students over the rough spots. She was interested in her students as persons and contributed to the development of their self-confidence. Although she was not effusive in her praise, she had her own ways of showing her approval. Today her former students agree that her influence was tremendous and long lasting.

Molly Briant had a consuming passion for nature in all its manifestations. She was proficient in identifying birds in the area and students remember visiting her at her home on Warren Road where birds were accustomed to eating from her hand. She was also cognizant of plant life and led many student expeditions to choice wild strawberry patches and to study early spring flowers. In retirement, these passions continued and took her on bird and plant tours in Africa, Australia, Central America and many countries in Europe.

Other pursuits of Molly's included woodworking, metal work, weaving and embroidery. Her standard of craftsmanship was of a very high level and many of her friends received examples which they treasure.

One aspect of Molly's life which few of her friends were aware of was the extent of her generosity to individuals and causes she deemed worthy of her help. She lived frugally but quietly, and unselfishly shared her assets with others.

Mary A Morrison, Kathleen Rhodes, Gertrude Armbruster

Neil Mather Brice

February 27, 1934 — January 31, 1974

Cornell suffered a tragic loss when Neil Mather Brice was killed in a plane crash in Pago Pago, Samoa, on January 31, 1974, at the age of 39. Brice was a professor of electrical engineering, and at the time of his death he was returning from Australia, where he had been on sabbatic leave at the University of Sydney. During the leave he had traveled and lectured in England, India, Japan, Hong Kong, and New Zealand, and he was on his way to Hawaii and back to the United States when the crash occurred.

He received his B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees from Queensland University in his native Australia, and the Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1965. He then taught at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada, for two years before coming to Cornell. During 1970-71 he served as a program director for solar-terrestrial research for the National Science Foundation. He was recently elected a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and was awarded an honorary D.Sc. degree by Queensland University. His early research involved participation in both Australian and Stanford University expeditions to Antarctica, and there is now a mountain named Mt. Brice in Antarctica. He was a member of the American Geophysical Union, the International Scientific Radio Union, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was on numerous advisory panels.

Professor Brice was an energetic and prolific scientist with an impressive record of publications. In his extensive work on various magnetospheric topics he demonstrated a keen ability to sort through a variety of data, recognize what was important, and construct a unifying model of the various phenomena and their interrelationships. He did fundamental work on whistler propagation, the physics of whistler emission, and electron precipitation from the magnetosphere. He was a major contributor to the early work leading to the recognition of the importance of the magnetospheric substorm, and he continued to contribute in many of the important areas of magnetospheric and ionospheric research. He was one of the first to recognize the importance of Jupiter's magnetosphere, and many of his ideas concerning Jupiter have been borne out by recent spacecraft measurements; in particular, the suggestion put forward by Brice and one of his former students that there may be "doughnuts" of gas associated with the large satellites of the major planets was apparently verified just a few days before his death.

Neil Brice was more than a talented scientist. His energy and enthusiasm affected all aspects of his life. He always had a dozen projects under way and was bursting to tell everyone he met about them. One minute he would be describing a new idea about the magnetosphere or some data from Arecibo, and the next he would be talking

about the barn he was building for his antique buggy collection or some new wrinkle in the income tax laws he had discovered. In whatever he did, whether it was teaching his children “Strine,” the dialect of Australia, jousting in academic politics, or trying to unravel a scientific puzzle, Neil put his considerable energy and talents to good use. He is survived by his wife, Marilyn, and their three children, Henry, Amy, and Betsy. Neil’s imagination and enthusiasm will be sorely missed by those who knew him well. His view of life is perhaps captured by an Oscar Wilde quotation on a poster taped to his office door: ‘Consistency is the last refuge of the unimaginative.’ He needed days with more than twenty-four hours and lived his short life to the full.

Gordon Cummings, Martin Harwit, Donald Farley

Herbert W. Briggs

May 14, 1900 — January 6, 1990

Herbert W. Briggs would not want this memorial statement to be written. We submit it reluctantly. We do it for the selfish joy of our own recollection, a joy that will be shared by others who had the good fortune to know him.

Briggs (an abbreviation he always employed professionally and sometimes personally) would command us to “get on with it.” So we will, at least with the formal record.

Briggs was born in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1900. He received his A.B. degree from West Virginia University in 1921, and his Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins in 1925. After teaching first at Johns Hopkins and Oberlin, he came to Cornell in 1929, and taught international law and international politics until his retirement in 1969. In addition to international relations courses focusing on the Atlantic Community, he regularly taught the Far Eastern Policy of the United States and U.S.-Latin American Relations courses.

He was appointed professor of international law in 1947, and in 1958 was named the Goldwin Smith Professor of International Law in the Department of Government and the Cornell Law School. From 1946 to 1952 he served as chairman of the Department of Government, and along with the late Robert Cushman, should be regarded as one of the founders of the department.

His lectures outside of Ithaca included a year as Fulbright Professor at the University of Copenhagen Law Faculty, and addresses to the Turkish Institute of International Law, the University of Aarhus, the University of Oslo, the Hague Academy of International Law, and the U.S. Naval War College.

Stephen M. Schwebel, a judge of the International Court of Justice recently noted in the *American Journal of International Law*:

“Briggs was perhaps best known for his casebook, *The Law of Nations: Cases. Documents and Notes*, first published in 1938. A work of exceptional pith and insight, it was one of the major teaching tools of international legal education in the United States for many years and a work that was highly regarded abroad. He was the author of *The Doctrine of Continuous Voyage* (1926), The International Law Commission (1965), two sets of lectures at the Hague Academy, and some 85 articles in legal and other Journals, above all the *American Journal of International Law*...

“Professor Briggs was a member of the Board of Editors of the *Journal* from 1939 until his death. He served with distinction as Editor in Chief (1955-1962) and as president of the American Society of International Law (1959-1960). A major figure in the Society and on the *Journal* for more than 50 years, Briggs brought to these and other activities an intellectual and personal vivacity that won universal regard and affection. His appearance and aptitude were unchanged over the decades; his red face, white hair and blue eyes may be said to have been the only nationalistic characteristics he displayed.

“Briggs ably served from 1962 to 1966 as a member of the UN International Law Commission, whose procedures and product he had been studying in depth at the time of his election. The codification of international law was a longstanding interest, to which he had contributed in the Harvard Research in International Law, the Harvard Draft Convention on International Responsibility of States for Injuries to Aliens, and the work of the Institut de Droit International. He served as counsel for Honduras, Spain and Libya in four cases before the International Court of Justice (and contributed to the analysis of the Court’s jurisdiction and jurisprudence in his writings). He also served as counsel to Chile and Canada in international arbitral proceedings. Briggs was a member of the United States delegation to the Vienna Conference on the Law of Treaties in 1969.

“A mark of the professional esteem in which Briggs was held was his appointment in 1975 by the Governments of the United Kingdom and France as one of five members of a court of arbitration on the delimitation of a portion of the continental shelf in the English Channel.”

That’s the record.

But Herbert was so much more than Briggs’s distinguished scholarly and professional record. He was a vital man whose personal characteristics were transparently contradictory. He was gruff; he was patient; he was empirical; he was sensitive; he was a workaholic; he liked real alcohol; his tastes were Spartan; he was a bon vivant; he was a great raconteur of funny stories; he was a serious and committed scholar; he was detached; he was ebulliently involved.

To recall one’s association with Herbert Briggs—particularly for those who were his junior colleagues—is to evoke a Shakespearean lament:

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.

George McT. Kahin, Arch Dotson

Thomas Roland Briggs

September 2, 1887 — August 9, 1952

Thomas Roland Briggs, Professor of Physical Chemistry, died in Ithaca Memorial Hospital, on August 9, 1952, following a long illness. He was born in Huddersfield, England, on September 2, 1887, and came to the United States with his parents in January, 1888. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1918. He received his early education in the public schools near New York and after graduating from Flushing High School, he entered Cornell, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1909 and the doctorate in chemistry in 1913.

After serving two years as instructor in chemistry at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, he returned to Cornell in 1915 as Assistant Professor of Physical Chemistry, and was made Professor of Physical Chemistry in 1925.

Professor Briggs was known among his many students as a very stimulating and forceful teacher. Gifted with imagination, dignity of manner and a keen sense of audience feeling, Professor Briggs' lectures were models of good organization, precision and clarity. Many graduate students in the fields of chemistry, biology and soil science for more than a quarter of a century have cited him as an inspiring influence during their years of training at Cornell. One of them said of him recently, "He made science dynamic, and research an exciting adventure. He was a teacher."

His advent into the field of physical chemistry coincided with the rapid development of the field of colloidal chemistry. His work on electroendosmose and his summation of knowledge in the field was an important contribution to the field of plant physiology and soils technology, as well as to chemistry. His research work in the field of phase equilibria and emulsification was extensive. His contributions in these various fields were of immediate value in the development of industrial processes. He recognized the practical application of his research work and served effectively as consultant to various corporations.

Professor Briggs was an ardent fisherman and loved to take a fishing trip with friends or his sons to some local stream or to some distant lake or stream in Canada or his summer camp in New Hampshire. As a hobby, he became very interested in the history of American railroads and maintained an extensive library on the development of the various systems.

He was a member of Phi Kappa Tau and Alpha Chi Sigma fraternities and of the American Chemical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Francis Ingalls Briggs, and his four children, Lynton and Adelaide, of Ithaca; George, of Cambridge, Massachusetts ; and Gifford, of New York City, all of whom graduated from Cornell.

In the death of Professor Briggs, Cornell has lost a devoted alumnus and teacher, whose passing has brought a deep feeling of personal sorrow to his former students, his colleagues in chemistry and to other friends on the campus.

Lewis Knudson, A. W. Laubengayer, M. L. Nichols

George Prentice Bristol

Professor of Greek

1856 — May 16, 1927

Upon the death of George Prentice Bristol, Professor of Greek, Emeritus, the members of the University Faculty mourn a beloved colleague. His worth as a man, his long career as scholar and executive, his fortitude, in secluding and hopeless illness, all enhance our sense of personal loss.

As a teacher he was noteworthy for lively knowledge of the Greek language and civilization, for thoroughness and frankness in the classroom, but not less for human sympathy. His interest in his students was not obscured by interest in their studies.

As an executive, Registrar, Director of the Summer Session, Chairman of the Committee on the Relations of the University to Secondary Schools, President of the New York State Teachers Retirement Board, and in many minor posts, he was courteous, punctual, and untiring. His attention to business, his judgment of measures and men, his devotion not merely to his chosen subject but to the University as a whole, all these made him a man deserving well of our academic commonwealth. His memory is sweet.

Source: Faculty Records, p. 1507 Adopted by the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell Univ., June, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Seven

RETIREMENT STATEMENT

The Committee (Professors H. L. Jones, chairman, and R. M. Ogden) appointed to draft resolutions upon the retirement of Professor Bristol submitted the following report, which was adopted by rising vote:

“At the end of the present academic year George Prentiss Bristol, Professor of Greek in Cornell University, retires from active service. In recognition of his long and useful career as teacher and executive, and of his worth as man and scholar, we the members of the University Faculty desire to place on record this testimonial of appreciation.

Already an experienced teacher, he joined the Faculty of this University in the year 1888, and ten years later was promoted to a full professorship. As a teacher he is noted, not only for his ripe and ready knowledge of the Greek language and civilization, and for the thoroughness and directness of his instruction, but also for his sympathetic and inspiring personality.

The authorities of the University, early seeing in him executive ability of a high order, chose him for additional responsibilities in which he has served the institution with rare skill and efficiency. The growth of the Summer Session of which he was long the Director, (1906-1918), and the high standards which he maintained, constitute a distinct and permanent tribute to his vision and sound judgment. Later on, in addition to his duties as Professor of Greek and as Director of the Summer Session, he was appointed Director of the School of Education (1910-1916), Chairman of the Bureau of Recommendations, Chairman of the Committee on Relations to Secondary Schools, while he has also served as chairman of many other important committees. By reason of his many-sided contacts with Faculty and students, and with teachers and school authorities, he has established most happy relations, not only between members of the University community itself, but also between the University and the secondary schools from which our students are drawn.

But despite the heavy load of administrative duties, he has ever remained a true Hellenist, distinguished philologist and devoted teacher, and in these capacities has won the respect and admiration of all. He has edited an excellent text-book, entitled *Selected Orations of Lysias*, and has published, in collaboration with our lamented colleague, Charles Edwin Bennett, a most useful work on the Teaching of Greek and Latin in Secondary Schools; and since 1891 has been one of the editors of the Cornell Studies in Classical Philology.

His helpfulness, his courtesy, his frankness, his punctuality, his close attention to business, his keen insight into measures and men, his breadth of view, and his loyalty to the University as a whole, will long be remembered by students and teachers alike. And now, upon his withdrawal from active service in the University, we, his colleagues, tender him our assurances of affection, and express the hope that he may continue to dwell in these college precincts, to brighten them with his familiar face and figure.”

Source: Records p. 1212, May 11, 1921. Adopted by the Board of Trustees, June 4, 1921.

W. Lambert Brittain

August 10, 1922 — April 22, 1987

We have lost a friend; a citizen; a quiet, questioning intelligence; an extraordinary teacher; a modest man whose quest was individual development—his own and ours.

It was Brit's wish that his illness not be known. He wanted his relationships with others to be centered in living rather than on dying. So his death came as a shock to many colleagues and friends, even to some who had met with him in the final months of his life. Our silence and not knowing was a gift he prized.

He wrote his own obituary, leaving only the date to be filled in—so we read it with unusual care, recognizing that in it he has told of what he valued in his life. He said:

Cornell University professor W. Lambert Brittain, sixty-four, of Ithaca, died on Wednesday, April 22, 1987, at Tompkins Community Hospital after a long illness. He was born in Boston, a son of George and Sarah Stephenson Brittain.

He was a professor of human development and family studies in the College of Human Ecology at Cornell and was locally well known for supervising the Saturday art classes for children, which were offered at Cornell each year. Many of the activities from these classes formed the basis for new directions in the study of creativity and art for children.

Professor Brittain received a bachelor's degree from Syracuse University and a master's degree and a doctorate from Pennsylvania State University. He served with the U.S. Army in the Pacific during World War II, reaching the rank of first sergeant in the infantry.

He was active in community affairs and served as president of the Forest Home Improvement Association on two different occasions, as well as on committees for local school and civic groups.

In addition to his father, he is survived by his wife, Harriet Brittain of Ithaca; two daughters, Constance Bouchard of Wooster, Ohio, and Ann Brittain of Miami; three sons, David Brittain of Syracuse, Bruce Brittain of Ithaca, and Douglas Brittain of Detroit; two granddaughters; and two brothers, Oliver Brittain of Walpole, Maine, and Harvey Brittain of Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

There will be no memorial service and no calling hours. The family requests a period of privacy.

As a scholar, Brit studied creative processes in human development, directed theses, and wrote articles and books; as a teacher, he built situations in which persons could discover their own strengths and styles and stood ready to encourage successful discovery; as a citizen of the university and of its neighboring community of Forest Home, he was a persistent, dependable voice of reason, whether the question was one of tenure or of neighborhood traffic.

And his relationships have been marked by continuity as well as by quality: he was part of the Cornell faculty for thirty-five years, investing in its programs, careful for their excellence; he was available to students, supporting their efforts; and he lived with his family throughout those years in one house of his own design.

He was a gentle man and a gentleman. He knew who he was and what he cared about, and he arranged his life accordingly. Not surprisingly, then, he chose how he would use his remaining time: he visited his 103-year-old father in Maine with his family; he continued to work with his neighbors in Forest Home toward a civilized community; he met with his students; and he completed the eighth edition of the book that joins the vision of Viktor Lowenfeld with his own.

The book, *Creative and Mental Growth*, stands with the Saturday morning class as a remarkable legacy: the one descriptive, the other demonstrative, of Brit's respect for children, his enthusiasm for creative and intellectual activity, and his dedication to individual development.

In the preface he wrote:

It is only through children's interactions with adults that positive values are established and reactions to the environment are encouraged. It is this interaction that is crucial in learning; this is particularly true in the area of art expression. It is not the development of transitory skills that is important, but rather the development of a sensitive, creative, involved, and aware child.

Children are the essence of this book, but more than that, they are the essence of society. How children are cared for, nourished both physically and psychologically, gives an indication of the value society puts upon itself and its future.

We are grateful for this sensitive, creative, involved, and aware man.

Nancy M. Dodge, Henry N. Ricciuti, Helen T. M. Bayer

Harry Albert Britton

October 26, 1881 — February 17, 1959

Dr. Harry A. Britton, Attending Physician, Emeritus, at the Cornell University Infirmary and Clinic, died in Ithaca on February 17, 1959, after a long illness. Born in Reading, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1881, Dr. Britton received his early education in Reading and, in 1913, was graduated in medicine from the Medico-Chirurgical College in Philadelphia. He completed his internship at the Philadelphia General Hospital in 1914 and remained on the staff of that institution for the next two years as resident physician. He then became resident physician at the City Hospital in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until 1919 when he returned to Reading to engage in private practice and serve as school physician. In September, 1921, he came to Ithaca and became a member of the medical staff of the student health service at Cornell, a position which he held until retirement in 1950. Thereafter he curtailed his professional activities until ill health forced complete retirement in 1954.

In 1925, Dr. Britton was appointed team physician for the Cornell University Athletic Association, beginning a service which was to continue for the next twenty-three years. In this capacity, he treated the injuries and illnesses of hundreds of young Cornell athletes who, when returning to Cornell for alumni events in later years, never failed to visit their old friend and benefactor. Wrestling was his favorite sport. He became an expert in treating the ear injuries so frequently incurred in this sport in a manner designed to prevent "cauliflower ears." His original article on the subject, published in 1927, is still quoted whenever the management of external ear injuries is discussed, and a second article, published in 1953, summarized his experience with over a thousand cases. He is particularly remembered by the large number of wrestlers to whom he gave unstintingly of his time and effort. In June, 1954, the Cornell wrestling team held a dinner in his honor and presented him with an award in recognition of thirty-three years of service in the interests of Cornell wrestling.

His principal interest, aside from his professional duties, was in the Boy Scout movement and from 1924 to 1936 he served as Scoutmaster of Troop 1 and, during the summer camping period, as Medical Director at Camp Barton. He was a member of the local Red Cross chapter for many years and gave freely of his services as a first aid adviser and instructor during World War II.

Dr. Britton was a modest, quiet, kindly man who thoroughly enjoyed association with young people and had a genuine interest in their health, personal problems, and later progress in life. He will always be affectionately remembered by his many friends and associates.

E. C. Showacre, Alexis Rachun, E. J. Miller, Jr.

Urie Bronfenbrenner

April 29, 1917 — September 25, 2005

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“the progressive, mutual accommodation between an active, growing human being and the changing properties of the immediate settings in which the developing person lives, as this process is affected by the relations between those settings, and by the larger contexts in which those settings are embedded.”

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

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

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

Stephen J. Ceci, Moncrief M. Cochran, Henry N. Ricciuti, Stephen F. Hamilton

Earl Brooks

March 7, 1914 — May 30, 1994

Earl Brooks, aged eighty, died unexpectedly of a heart attack on May 30, 1994 at his home in Ithaca.

Earl Brooks joined Cornell University in 1947 after World War II service in the U.S. Navy. His initial teaching was in the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations as a Professor of Personnel Management, but in 1955, he accepted an invitation to join the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration (the original name of the current Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management). Earl also headed up the School's Executive Education Program for a decade and was a major contributor to that program for over thirty years. In recent years, Earl taught in the School of Hotel Administration and in executive programs.

While Earl's courses were in the area of human resource management (personnel management and negotiations), they were characterized by Earl's sense of humor and insights into people. There was frequent laughter followed by interesting insights and conclusions. Many of the School's most successful alumni, when asked what courses in their M.B.A. program they found most useful, would answer "Earl Brooks' courses". As one graduate wrote to Dean Tarr in 1984: "Earl Brooks was and continues to be a very special person to many of us who graduated from the School. He influenced us in a profound, but common sense way that found immediate application in the real world."

Once asked by a student his opinion of a sycophant, Earl quoted a CEO he knew, "I don't want just 'yes' men around me in the office. Hell, when I say 'no', I want them to say 'no' too."

Earl did considerable consulting that involved a large amount of travel. He was very proud of the fact that he never missed a class and would go to extraordinary lengths to make it back to Ithaca in time.

Earl was the first recipient of the General Electric Crotonville Bell Ringer Award in recognition of over 28 years of distinguished service in their Management Development Institute; and was very proud of being the fourth Distinguished Alumnus Award recipient from Bowling Green State University in 1963.

Earl loved athletics of all types. In his early days, he played baseball and was an outstanding pitcher. We suspect that he would effectively make his point both with the hitters and with the umpires. He was also a fine golfer.

Earl's personality and motivations were strongly shaped by his upbringing on a farm in Ohio during the great depression of the thirties and by his U.S. Navy experiences in World War II. He had a deep pride in his teaching

and expected his students to be in class and to be prepared. Those who did not make the effort paid a severe price. He did not accept lack of effort and he had a wide range of facial expressions indicating displeasure. Students stayed awake in Earl's classes, laughed, and learned. Few professors worked harder to educate or had greater concern for their students.

Earl never seriously considered retirement. Teaching was fun for him, and he would have done it without monetary compensation (but he intelligently kept this a secret from the deans). The community of teachers was fortunate in having Earl in their group, and future students are going to miss a rewarding learning experience with Earl gone.

Earl Brooks served Cornell University effectively for 47 years. His dedication to his students met the highest standard.

Thomas R. Dyckman, Alan K. McAdams, L. Joseph Thomas, Harold Bierman, Jr.

George Brooks

July 12, 1908 — January 27, 2000

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

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

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

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

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

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

Professor Brooks enjoyed telling how during the days of active student dissent on campus, he rejected the popular view that class attendance should be left to the students' discretion. As he related the story, rather than assume that "the brilliance of my lectures would guarantee attendance," he took the "totally unpopular view" that attendance would be required. He would recall with delight how this was met with "screams of rage and pain from most of

the students.” He would also emphasize, however, that some students were pleased that he cared whether they attended or not. No one cared more about his students than Professor Brooks.

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

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

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

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

Professor Brooks’ research was widely published in distinguished journals such as the *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, the *Cornell Law Review*, the *Review of Law and Social Change*, and the *Monthly Labor Review*.

Exemplary as George's academic achievements were, those who knew him best will remember him for his wit, his charm, his friendliness, his generosity, and his citizenship. Professor Gross will never forget delightful weekly brown bag lunches with George and Professor Vernon Jensen and a strong, kind and gentle man who spent hours on his tractor driving Professor Gross' young children around "Mr. Brooks' woods."

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

Robert Doherty, Ronald Donovan, James Gross

Leslie Nathan Broughton

October 3, 1877 — March 3, 1952

Like every indefatigable scholar, Leslie Nathan Broughton found many things to engage his attention. Because of an interest in teaching, he prepared two useful textbooks; as a friend of scholarly publication, he helped edit the *Cornell Studies in English* for many years; and as an authority on the romantic poets, he reviewed several important books. But these were incidental to his work on four major projects.

About 1900, students of literature discovered how much they could learn about the major poets by studying their use of words. Appreciating the value of word-lists for this purpose, Professor Broughton joined with five other editors in compiling a concordance of the poems of Keats (published 1917), and later undertook, with Benjamin F. Stelter, a similar service for Robert Browning. Although he intended his preface to the latter work merely as generous acknowledgment of assistance from some hundred volunteers and agencies, he unintentionally revealed his own abilities as a director of such complex enterprises.

Then he turned to two other huge tasks. Annually for twenty years he collected, transcribed, and arranged some three thousand items for the invaluable *Bibliography of the Modern Humanities Research Association*. And he joined with Professor Clark S. Northup in preparing a bibliography (soon to appear) of writings relating to Browning.

At an early time he developed an enthusiasm for the character and writings of William Wordsworth. His dissertation on the Theocritan influence and later his teaching, kept him close to the subject. When a donor presented to the University a large collection of Wordsworth's books, letters, and similar materials, Professor Broughton was placed in charge of it and gave valuable guidance and direction in regard to technical processing and management. During his service as curator, he saw the items increase from 1700 to over 3000—a few standard, others rare, and many unique. He also published catalogues and volumes of letters of which almost any modern discussion of the poet must take account. In the Library, his dry pleasantries and knowledge of bibliographical matters made him friends and admirers among the staff.

Professor Broughton's students found in him a teacher who believed that they could acquire a better education by working out their own conclusions than by accepting without thought conclusions that he could easily have supplied ; hence, he often listened with kindness and patience to discussions that he must have found elementary, and refrained from offering corrections that must have seemed to him obvious. His colleagues learned that he took special pleasure in helping others with their work, even at the expense of time and labor to himself. If some one

delivered a paper, he made a point of attending the meeting and saying an appreciative word; indeed, he visited the campus upon such an errand less than a month before his death.

But perhaps the quality that especially impressed those who had much to do with him was his devotion to his subject. What in other persons might have seemed a preference or an accomplishment became with him something for which to live. To him (at least, so his students could easily believe) the personalities of Wordsworth and Coleridge had remained as vital and compelling as though the poets still were alive. In his presentation of them, the men and their writings blended into a harmonious picture, which one needed only to attend to if he would increase his enjoyment and understanding of hundreds of matters. Since the days of Browning societies and Kipling clubs, no authors have attracted at Cornell such devoted and wide-spread attention—an attention that culminated in 1950 in a series of exercises of national interest. The modest and industrious man who lent so much aid to bringing this situation about will not easily be replaced.

W. H. French, B. S. Monroe, G. F. Shepherd, Jr.

Ludlow D. Brown

April 13, 1909 — December 21, 2001

Professor Emeritus Ludlow D. Brown of Riverside, Rhode Island, passed away on December 21, 2001. He had received both the Bachelor of Architecture degree (1931) and the Master of Architecture degree (1934) from Cornell University. He had been a member of Cornell University's Alpha Tau Omega.

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

Office of the Dean of the University Faculty

Stuart M. Brown, Jr.

March 14, 1916 — March 18, 1996

Stuart M. Brown was born in Concord, North Carolina, on March 14, 1916, the son of Stuart M. Brown and Maud (Reynolds) Brown. He grew up in Camp Hill, Pennsylvania and Indianapolis, before moving to Ithaca with his family in the early 1930s. By far the largest part of his life was spent in Ithaca, and during most of it he was associated with Cornell. He graduated from Ithaca High School in 1933, and from Cornell's College of Agriculture, where he majored in biology, in 1937. After a brief term as Instructor of zoology at Massachusetts State College in Amherst (now the University of Massachusetts), he returned to Cornell to do graduate work in philosophy, and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1942, with a dissertation titled "Schleiermacher's Philosophy of Religion." He was briefly an Instructor in philosophy at Cornell before entering the United States Army in 1943. He served in the U.S. Army Signal Corps from 1943-46, some of that time in eastern Europe, and attained the rank of Master Sergeant. He returned to Cornell in 1946 as an Assistant Professor, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1949 and to Professor in 1956. From 1953-63, he was Chairman of the Department of Philosophy. He served two terms as Managing Editor of *The Philosophical Review*. In 1964, he became Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, a position he held until 1969. He was Vice President for Academic Affairs from 1968-70. In 1970, he left Cornell to become Vice President for Academic Affairs at the University of Hawaii. When he returned to Cornell in 1974 as Professor of Philosophy, he became a member of the Science, Technology, and Society Program, and from 1974-76, was Executive Director of the Humanities, Science and Technology Unit of the program. Here his philosophical interests and his biological interests came together. He was actively involved in the development of the new Biology and Society major, and he introduced a new course in medical ethics, which he taught for many years. He retired and became Professor Emeritus in 1981.

Brown's philosophical work was primarily in the area of moral philosophy. He published a number of articles in *The Philosophical Review* and other philosophical journals, dealing with the work of such philosophers as Kant and Hobbes, and with such topics as inalienable rights and civil disobedience. In his later years, his concern was mainly with topics in applied ethics—his last philosophical publications include a paper entitled "The Social Control of Genetic Engineering."

In 1947-48, Brown was a Rockefeller Post-War Fellow in philosophy, and in 1957 he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. He was a member of the American Philosophical Association, the American Society for Political and Legal Philosophy, and the Academy of Political Science.

The period in which Brown was Chairman of the Philosophy Department was one in which the Department was changing and growing, and in which its members included some very forceful personalities; that a very harmonious atmosphere nevertheless prevailed within the Department was due at least in part to Brown's skillful stewardship. Those who were junior members of the Department during that period remember him as warm, kind, and extremely helpful. He had very strong opinions on pedagogical matters, but was always ready to listen to dissenting opinions and to give in with good grace when he found himself in the minority.

Brown married Catherine D. Hemphill ("Kitty") on June 21, 1941, and they remained together for the remainder of his life—nearly fifty-five years. Among the many interests they shared was the raising and showing of giant schnauzers. (Brown's publications include articles in the *American Kennel Gazette*) Among his other interests were travel, swimming and skin-diving (he spent one sabbatic leave in the Caribbean), raising orchids, and listening to music, particularly opera.

Brown is survived by his wife; a sister, Margaret Brown Coryell of Sebastian, Florida; and his children, James Hemphill Brown of Corrales, New Mexico; Deborah Brown New of Canastota, New York; and Margaret Brown Cassidy of Putney, Vermont. A son, Peter, died in 1981.

Norman Kretzmann, Nicholas Sturgeon, Sydney Shoemaker

William L. Brown, Jr.

June 1, 1922 — March 30, 1997

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

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

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

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

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

As is well known, Bill was an accomplished general naturalist, and was, as Ed Wilson has recently observed, arguably the most well-traveled field biologist in history. Based on years of careful observation, Bill possessed an intimate knowledge of the patterns of distribution of plants and animals. This knowledge formed the basis for his important contributions to evolutionary theory, and may be contrasted to the majority of the literature, which is typically based on abstract models or isolated studies of particular "model organisms." The vastly influential paper (co-authored with E.O. Wilson in 1956), "Character displacement," was honored in 1986 as a Science Citation Classic, i.e., as one of the most frequently cited scientific papers of all time. Bill's general theory of speciation was

described in two papers, “Centrifugal speciation” (Brown, 1957) and “Speciation: The center and the periphery” (Brown, 1958). His theory of the mechanisms that drive speciation and adaptive radiation was set forth in “General adaptation and evolution” (1959). Perhaps the premier example of the power of natural history-based reasoning is Bill’s 1960 paper, “Ants, Acacias, and browsing mammals,” a tour de force in which he assembles all of the evidence in support of the idea that plants benefit from ant-plant symbioses. This idea, which seems common-sensical today, was opposed for decades following the vigorous refutations of W.M. Wheeler and others in the first half of this century. Within a few years of the publication of Bill’s paper, Dan Janzen and subsequently a host of other ecologists, had proven experimentally what Brown had demonstrated by deduction.

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

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

When the time came to place Bill’s body in the ground, his wife, Doris, and son, Creighton, wisely chose to dress him in his worn and weathered collecting clothes. When we think of Bill now, we think of the solitary boy in the Pine Barrens, shaded from the hot noonday sun under a pine tree, eating his lunch and watching *Monomorium*

viride workers come and go from their nest entrance. The wonder he experienced then, and the wonder he experienced subsequently in the wild places of the world, are generously shared with us in 273 publications and countless ant specimens that, together with the trajectories of the many lives he touched, constitute the unique and lasting legacy of Bill Brown.

Ted R. Schultz, Richard B. Root, Thomas Eisner

Arthur Wesley Browne

November 24, 1877 — December 15, 1945

Arthur Wesley Browne, Emeritus Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, died in Ithaca on December 15, 1945 after a somewhat prolonged period of ill health. He had retired in June of that year, having been continuously at Cornell since 1901, either as graduate student or member of the faculty.

Dr. Browne was born in Brooklyn, New York, on November 24, 1877. He attended Wesleyan University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1900 and the degree of Master of Science in 1901. He came to Cornell University for further graduate work and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in chemistry in 1903. In his forty-two years of service as a member of the staff of the Department of Chemistry, he held the following appointments: Instructor of Chemistry, 1903; Assistant Professor of Chemistry, 1906; Professor of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, 1910; Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, 1922. In 1925 he served as the Acting Head of the Department of Chemistry and for many years he was in charge of the chemistry courses offered in the Summer Session. He initiated an employment service for graduates in chemistry and maintained extensive connections with academic and industrial circles. He was visiting professor of chemistry at the University of Chicago during the Summer Quarter of 1931, lecturing on the hydronitrogens and their derivatives. In 1933 Wesleyan honored him with the degree of Doctor of Science.

Professor Browne early gained a reputation among his students for his enthusiastic and stimulating lectures on introductory chemistry in which he combined a forceful and colorful spoken presentation with a skillful use of the blackboard and ingenious and striking experimental demonstrations. He was particularly successful in gaining and holding the attention of large lecture groups and was much in demand for popular science lectures throughout the state. Many science students were first attracted to the field by his interesting talks.

As a graduate student at Cornell under the direction of Professor L. M. Dennis, he became interested in the compounds of nitrogen and hydrogen and subsequently, as a member of the faculty, he made this field his primary research interest. In nearly 100 scientific papers published in American and European journals he made substantial contributions to the understanding of this area of inorganic chemistry. As an expert on the hydronitrogen compounds, he was called during World War I to act as consultant for Army Ordnance on the use of the azides of the heavy metals as detonators. His phase rule studies of ammonia systems constituted one of the first systematic applications of phase rule theory and contributed much of fundamental importance. He worked on the oxidation

of hydrazine by mono and di-deelectronators, nitridation reactions, solvation and solvolysis in liquid ammonia systems, and perchlorides and chlorinates. He discovered azido-dithiocarbonic acid and made a thorough study of its properties and derivatives. An expert glass blower, he was particularly ingenious in the design of complicated apparatus and techniques which served admirably for investigation of very unstable systems where the hazard of explosion was frequently great. He was possessed of a lively imagination and did not hesitate to suggest and develop unorthodox ideas and methods which proved to be fruitful. A long list of successful and productive chemists who received their research training in his laboratory attests the soundness of his guidance.

Dr. Browne was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Tau Beta Pi, Alpha Delta Phi, Omega Epsilon Phi, Gamma Alpha, Alpha Chi Sigma, Aljebar, the American Chemical Society and the Savage Club.

Professor Browne was a man of broad interests. He was an enthusiastic and proficient figure skater and enjoyed long walks over the country side. He was gifted with a splendid bass singing voice of remarkable range and was active in quartet and chorus groups until his retirement. For many years he served on the music committee of the University and vigorously supported and took part in the musical activities of the community. He was particularly interested in student activities and was in great demand as a speaker at student gatherings where his ready wit, large fund of anecdotes, and superb command of the spoken word were much appreciated.

Arthur Wesley Browne will be remembered as a brilliant lecturer, a gifted scientist, and a kindly friend.

C. L. Durham, A. W. Laubengayer, L. A. Maynard

Stanley J. Brownell

November 13, 1893 — January 16, 1979

Stanley J. Brownell, professor of animal husbandry emeritus at Cornell University, died January 16, 1979, at his home in Sun City Center, Florida. Born in Michigan, he graduated from Michigan State College with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1916 and a Master of Agriculture degree in 1922. He was appointed assistant professor at Pennsylvania State College in 1923 in charge of the dairy cattle breeding extension program. He developed bull association organizations that served as a pattern for similar organizations throughout the nation. While at Pennsylvania, he was granted a Master of Science degree in 1929.

Professor Brownell came to Cornell in the fall of 1929 as an assistant professor of animal husbandry in charge of the dairy cattle breeding program. He became project leader of animal husbandry extension in 1934, a position he held until retirement in 1959. He was advanced to full professor in 1935.

During the early 1930s, Professor Brownell served as field secretary for the New York Holstein Association. Under his leadership, the association doubled in membership, had its greatest growth in affiliated local groups, and survived the Depression.

Soon after coming to Cornell, he created the two-day dairy cattle breeding schools and began demonstrating to farmers the possibilities of artificial breeding programs and principles of scientific breeding. The first artificial breeding cooperative in New York and the nation was organized under Brownell's direction and became operative in the fall of 1938. The development of this and other artificial breeding cooperatives is considered a crucial step in New York's advance in genetic improvement and in the development of artificial insemination in the United States. As more of these county and regional cooperatives came into being, he conceived the idea that a consolidation of these smaller cooperatives into a statewide organization would bring about a more rapid genetic improvement in dairy cattle in dairymen's herds. From this concept was born the New York Artificial Breeder's Cooperative, which later was merged with similar cooperatives in the Northeast to become Eastern Artificial Insemination Cooperative, Incorporated, which is located in Ithaca, New York, and serves New England and New York.

During Professor Brownell's tenure at Cornell, the animal husbandry extension faculty increased from five to sixteen specialists working with dairy, beef, sheep, swine, meats, and 4-H youth. Under his leadership, extension programs that attracted world-wide attention were state and county organizations for dairy herd improvement and artificial insemination, electronic processing of dairy records serving the entire Northeast, herd health, swine,

lamb, wool marketing pools, beef cattle projects, and 4-H youth programs. The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell has recently been rated number one in the nation based on a survey of four thousand faculty members in other land-grant universities. Part of this success can safely be attributed to the philosophy, vision, and dedication of Professor Brownell in the development of a faculty and extension programs in animal husbandry.

In 1946 Professor Brownell was appointed chief of livestock and meats for the Office of Military Government in Germany, representing the United States on the four powers' committee for dairy, livestock, and meats. At the request of the German government in 1950, he returned to Germany to direct the establishment of centralized artificial breeding throughout the British Zone. He was honored for his contributions by the Bavarian government in 1946 and by the Bremen and Lower Saxony governments in 1950.

The Lambda Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national extension fraternity, honored Brownell in 1949 for "the highest achievement in an extension project for advancing the work of the Cornell Extension Service".

In 1952 the American Dairy Science Association selected him to receive the DeLaval Award for outstanding accomplishments in dairy extension. He was the second individual to receive this honor.

In 1953 he was awarded the United States Department of Agriculture Superior Merit Award for "effective leadership in the field of animal and dairy husbandry and meritorious service to the welfare of the dairy industry resulting in better standards of living among farm families".

In 1955 Professor Brownell was granted a leave of absence from Cornell to assist the government of Greece in the development of a livestock research program in artificial insemination, a dairy herd improvement program, and demonstrations of proper milk sanitation and quality improvement.

Professor Brownell will long be remembered by those who knew him for his extension philosophy of helping others help themselves, for his vision, dedication, development of viable extension programs, and strong leadership in all phases of animal husbandry extension. It can truthfully be stated that Stanley J. Brownell had a tremendous impact on the dairy and livestock industry in New York, the United States, and the world.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna Fager Brownell, whose address is Post Office Box 5505, Sun City Center, Florida 33570, and a son, David R. Brownell, who resides in Washington, D.C.

Samuel T. Slack, Robert W. Spalding, Harry R. Ainslie

Robert Lee Bruce

April 14, 1925 — June 18, 1990

Professor Robert Lee Bruce, a faculty member at Cornell since September 1961, died June 18, 1990 after a short illness. Over his three decades at Cornell he provided leadership to more than one hundred graduate students, serving as chairperson of more than 70 graduate study committees. His academic leadership in the area of adult and extension education, evaluation and program development formed the basis for his teaching career. The word mentor best describes him. He was more than an excellent teacher; he was a tutor, an advisor, one who unlocked the ability to learn in students from cultures all around the world. His knowledge of cultures and history was extensive and enhanced by visiting professorships at the University of Reading, England (1967-68, 1989), at the University of Saskatchewan, Canada (1975), at University Pertanian Malaysia (1982-83), and at the University of British Columbia at Vancouver (1983).

As a university citizen he was a faculty fellow for Ecology House and served on numerous university committees. His service to his department (Education, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences) was described by colleagues as that of a valued team member whose judgement, sagacity, and wisdom were sought after. His “just plain horse-sense,” his ability to face crises and take charge when necessary drew people to him as a trusted colleague. He served as graduate field representative for the department from 1984-86 and as coordinator of the Adult, Extension, and Continuing Education Program.

That down-to-earth quality, a rare and wonderful find in academic circles, came from his farm boyhood in Nebraska where he was born April 14, 1925. After service in World War II as an infantry sergeant in the European Theater of Operations, he received his B.S. degree from the University of Nebraska. He was a county extension agent in Nebraska before receiving his M.S. degree from Cornell in 1951. For the next nine years he was at the University of Maryland, first as publications editor and later as assistant state leader for agricultural extension. He received his Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1960.

Professor Bruce served on the board of trustees of Tompkins Cortland Community College for ten years. He strongly believed in the community college concept—the need to translate the finding of scholars to the workers of our society. The president of the College, Dr. Edwardo Marti stated: “His stewardship transcended budget difficulties, personal viewpoints, or political feelings. His sharply focused mind was a welcome presence....”

Professor Brace's community service also included five years as a member of the Tompkins County Board of Representatives, as a member of the Tompkins County Board of Mental Health, and as an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca.

Professor Bruce and his wife, Charlotte, opened their home to students on a regular basis. Their genuine interest in others, their sense of humor, love of food and its growing and preparation provided an informal setting for good companionship and stimulating conversation. His talents also included photography and Chinese brush painting.

Professor Bruce's love of language and literature provided him strength during his illness. He selected this Tennyson quotation for the memorial services held following his death.

“Our little systems have their days;
They have their day and ceased to be;
They are but broken lights of thee,
And thou, O Lord, art more than they.”

In addition to his wife, Professor Bruce is also survived by his son, Thomas. A daughter, Ann Lynn, died in 1970.

Joseph P. Bail, Richard E. Ripple, Jane W. McGonigal

Jacob Herbert Bruckner

May 14, 1905 — February 26, 1970

J. Herbert Bruckner was born in Anaconda, Montana. From an early age he was interested in poultry. He owned and managed a poultry farm from twelve years of age until 1923, when he was graduated from Anaconda High School. He obtained the B.S. degree from Purdue University with a major in poultry husbandry, and the Ph.D. from Cornell University with a major in poultry breeding and minors in genetics and marketing. Throughout his forty years at Cornell University, Herb Bruckner did much to change the production of poultry from a “husbandry” to a science.

He married Frances McKibben in 1930. They had four sons, Bruce, Allan, Dean and Keith. He spoke often of his family and was proud of their achievements. He particularly enjoyed his eleven grandchildren.

Herb Bruckner loved Cornell University and had the highest devotion to its ideals and aims. Few are better versed in the history of Cornell than he was, and no one has been a greater supporter of the Cornell tradition of freedom and responsibility.

As head of the Department of Poultry Science for twenty-five years, Herbert Bruckner recognized that to serve the needs of both agriculture and Cornell it was necessary to staff his department with scientists capable of conducting the basic research needed to find the answers to problems of the poultry industry and, at the same time, with capabilities to teach and lead undergraduate and graduate students in these basic areas of research. Herb Bruckner saw his job as one of service to those in his department. He took a personal interest in the progress, accomplishments and tragedies of each faculty member and each student in his department. He did everything possible to provide his staff with the facilities and finances necessary to carry on the research and teaching that they wished to do. He shouldered numerous onerous tasks and responsibilities which could have been delegated to others.

He continued to follow the progress of each student who left Cornell. He published a newsletter periodically, which was sent to over two hundred alumni of the department.

He liked books, particularly old books about poultry. He did much to make the Rice Library at Cornell the best collection of poultry books in the world.

He was a much loved department head. In 1965, when he left the headship, the faculty of the department unanimously voted to ask the Board of Trustees to name the new poultry laboratory building the Bruckner Laboratory of Poultry Biology. The trustees agreed to bestow this rare honor on an active faculty member in 1966. Bruck's reaction upon reading the letter from the Board of Trustees typified his humble modesty. He read the letter, became rather embarrassed, and muttered something about how other members of his staff deserved the honor far more than he. This was characteristic. He was not one to seek honors. Naturally he was proud to be recognized and it touched him more than he would ever admit.

Herb was straightforward and unpretentious. He was comfortable to be with, whether you were a student meeting the head of the department for the first time, a poultry farmer, or a colleague, you could be comfortable with Herb. You could enjoy talking with him and could appreciate his sense of humor.

Herb Bruckner was an able departmental administrator. But his concern for the University extended beyond his own department. He was a member of the General Committee of the Graduate School, and he was on the selection committees for the dean of the College of Agriculture and the dean of the Graduate School; he played a crucial role on the Corson Committee that recommended the establishment of the Division of Biological Sciences. His most recent assignment was as a member of the Committee on Faculty Governance.

Herb tackled each assignment with enthusiasm, sincerity, and above all with wise objectivity. Thus one of his greatest contributions to Cornell lay in his constant challenging of the status quo, and his exhortation to reexamine academic programs. It was Herb Bruckner in the late 1950s who prodded the faculty and the administration of the College of Agriculture into a review of its entire academic program. This undertaking resulted in a recognition of the need for frequent reappraisals which has continued for over a decade.

Many of us will always cherish our informal discussions with Herb Bruckner. They never dealt with trivia but quickly centered on how this University could be improved and strengthened. He was a champion of change and he recognized that the young would have to provide much of the thrust for change; therefore, he also was a champion of the young. Herb Bruckner was not just a teacher, not just a colleague, not just an administrator—he was a good friend to all who knew him.

F. B. Hutt, M. C. Nesheim, M. L. Scott

Dorsey William Bruner

December 25, 1906 — September 1, 1996

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

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

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

He became fascinated by the science of bacteriology and was particularly intrigued by the scholarly reputation of William Arthur Hagan of Cornell University. Hagan was especially knowledgeable about the elusive, filament-forming acid-fast bacteria, especially *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*. Consequently, in 1931, Dorsey was admitted to the Graduate School of Cornell University as a Ph.D. degree candidate, studying under the guidance of Dr. Hagan. The title of his thesis was “The Influence of Nutritive Conditions on Acid-fastness of Bacteria”. Acid-fastness of mycobacteria, due to high lipid concentration in the cytoplasm of mature organisms, is one of its most elusive characteristics. Dorsey Bruner found that the acid-fast determining requisite is nascent carbon. Carbon deprivation will obviate acid-fastness. Most interesting was his determination that mycobacteria, which retain acid-fastness when cultured on carbon-deficient media, are able to utilize the carbon in CO₂ of air, thus compensating for carbon deficiency in the culture medium!

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

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

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

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

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

combat. Also, he was awarded the American Campaign Service Medal, and the European-African-Middle East Service Medal.

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

In the Fifteenth General Medical Laboratory of the Fifth Army during World War II, the rapid and accurate diagnosis of bacteria responsible for gastroenteritis among military personnel was extremely important and urgent. Dysentery caused by Salmonella and Shigella bacteria was a major problem in the military theater. Dr. Sellers stated that Dorsey Bruner was the key bacteriologist for antigenic analysis (diagnosis) of Salmonella species, and Bill Ewing was the key microbiologist for antigenic analysis of Shigella species.

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

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

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

In 1949, Dorsey W. Bruner, B.S., Ph.D., D.V.M., was recruited by his mentor, William A. Hagan, to fill a vacant position at Cornell University for teaching bacteriology in the veterinary curriculum. He served as Professor of

Bacteriology in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology from 1949-65, teaching veterinary students and graduate students and continuing his research and publishing on antigenic analysis of Salmonella species.

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

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

The Cornell Veterinarian, a professional journal issued quarterly, was published continuously for 82 years; between 1911 and January 1994. Although called "The Cornell Veterinarian", its Board of Directors published the journal independently of Cornell University, despite the fact that most of the directors were Cornell faculty members. Dorsey Bruner was editor for 20 years, from 1951 to June 1972.

Dorsey was an avid enthusiast for all competitive sports. He played baseball during his public school and collegiate student years. And while serving on the faculty of the Veterinary College during his graduate student days, he played on a faculty baseball team with W.A. Hagan, Peter Olafson, Alexander Zeissig, and other Cornell academic giants.

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

of the department, Dorsey W. Bruner was commended to the executive board, and by acclamation was awarded the prize in 1972.

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

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

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

Roger J. Avery, S. Gordon Campbell, James H. Gillespie, George C. Poppensiek

Earl Louis Brunett

December 12, 1898 — May 14, 1943

After an illness of more than a year, Dr. E. L. Brunett, Associate Professor of Poultry Diseases in the New York State Veterinary College, died at his home on the afternoon of Friday, May 14, 1943. Until a few days before his death he performed his duties at the office and laboratory with the same good cheer that had always characterized him despite the fact that illness enforced a considerable slowing down of his normal tempo of living and working. He is survived by his wife, the former Loretta K. Hirsch, his father, and two brothers.

Dr. Brunett was born on December 12, 1898, at Utica, New York. He first came to Cornell in the fall of 1918 and for a few months was enrolled in the Student Army Training Corps. He supported himself while an undergraduate by serving as student assistant in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology. He joined the staff of the College upon receiving the degree Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 1923. Completion of graduate study earned him the Master of Science from Cornell in 1927. He was promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor in 1927 and became an Associate Professor in 1940. In the summer of 1930 he was the official delegate of the College at the International Veterinary Congress held in London.

Dr. Brunett was one of the first veterinarians in the State to devote himself entirely to the study of diseases of poultry. When, in 1925, he was chosen by the late Dean Moore to head the poultry disease laboratory, a tremendous task in adult education lay ahead. Poultrymen had to be taught methods of disease prevention and control, and veterinarians had to be apprised of their obligations to a small but rapidly growing industry. That progress has since been made is due in no small part to the skill, enthusiasm, good nature, and sense of humor of Dr. Brunett. He quickly established himself as one of the leading poultry pathologists in the country. When fowl plague, an extremely devastating virus disease, made its appearance in the United States in 1924, Dr. Brunett was the first to make the diagnosis and set the machinery in motion for its eradication. He played an important part in establishing a program of pullorum disease control in New York when that disease was taking a tremendous toll of chicks. He initiated an effective fowl-pox control program by the immunization of birds with vaccine which was produced in his laboratory. His wide experience with that disease was recognized when he was invited to write the section on fowl-pox for a recently published book to which thirty-three well known investigators contributed. His application of the system of raising poultry, known as "confinement rearing," was responsible for the survival of many poultry enterprises which were on the verge of failure because of the existence of parasitic disease in the flocks.

Dr. Brunett was popular with the poultrymen who admired him not only for his professional skill but also as a man. The veterinary profession never had a more staunch supporter. His efforts to interest and train students and practitioners in avian diseases were persistent and successful. Charlatanism and quackery both in and out of the profession received short shrift from him and his views were expressed in unequivocal terms. This characteristic may have antagonized some people who misunderstood his sincerity and singleness of purpose.

Dr. Brunett's other activities and affiliations were many and varied. He served as business manager for the *Cornell Veterinarian* for six years. He was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, New York State Veterinary Medical Society, Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association, Poultry Science Association, Laboratory Workers in Pullorum Disease Control, Society of American Bacteriologists, Phi Zeta, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Omega Tau Sigma.

In his limited life span, Dr. Brunett has left a lasting influence on the poultry industry and his passing will be keenly felt. The death of "Beno," as he was affectionately known to his colleagues and friends, has removed an unselfish, ebullient personality from the scene of which he was an irreplaceable part.

Max Edwin Brunk

September 12, 1914 — April 8, 1999

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

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

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

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

Simultaneously Brunk was pioneering research on the use of experimental methods in merchandising perishable products in supermarkets with his colleague in Biometrics, Professor Walter Federer. He saw the possibilities of using polyethylene bags to prepackage fresh fruits and vegetables and the cost savings this would allow throughout the whole marketing process. His students tested these ideas with increasingly complex Latin Square designs in

stores to observe what consumers did, not what they said they would like. The experimental designs were novel and the success of these early merchandising studies were striking. In the stores where they were run, it was sometimes difficult to keep the managers from interfering with the experiments in their haste to adopt the new merchandising methods, which were working so effectively in selling produce. Industry response was prompt and widespread. Brunk received the National Apple Institute Award in 1954 for his outstanding service to the apple industry. He was likewise cited in 1954 by the Foundation for Floriculture for the most significant research in floriculture in that year.

These early successes in merchandising perishables led to an expanded research program and a substantial flow of speeches through the country to producer groups, handlers, packers, and the supermarket industry. He and his students worked on marketing problems and merchandising opportunities with fruit, vegetables, milk, meat, and a range of horticultural products. Periodically he served as a consultant to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Society of American Florists, the National Apple Institute, the American Meat Institute, the National Broiler Council and the Netherlands Bulb Institute.

Max was a wonderful graduate teacher. He had a fertile mind, with lots of ideas, and suggestions for thesis topics, but his students soon learned they had to develop and build their own research designs. He believed in the Cornell tradition of “freedom and responsibility” and let students learn from their own mistakes, then providing encouragement, suggestions and support at crucial points along the way. Writing a thesis with Brunk was a memorable experience for the 52 Master’s students and 35 Ph.D. students for whom he served as chairman in 35 years; most of whom improved their skills in written expressions as well as learning much more about applied economics, statistics, and experimental design along the way.

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

One gets a sense of his impact outside the university from the honors and awards he received throughout his productive career. His national and international honors included those provided by the National Apple

Institute, the Foundation for Floriculture, the American Farm Bureau, the Livestock Merchandising Institute, the International Apple Institute, the Netherlands Bulb Institute, the National Broiler Council, the Agricultural Institute of Canada, the American Meat Institute, and the New York State Agricultural Society. People came to national meetings to hear what Brunk had to say and greatly appreciated his ideas and wise counsel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gene German, Robert Story, Bernard Stanton

Alexander Brunschwig

September 11, 1901 — August 7, 1969

Doctor Alexander Brunschwig was born in El Paso, Texas, on September 11, 1901. After attaining his Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees at the University of Chicago, he entered Rush Medical College where his superb intellect and gigantic capacity for work resulted in his immediate recognition as an outstanding student. During his student days at Rush, he helped Maximow and Bloom write their well-known histology text. He often reminisced about having spent some of the happiest and most fulfilling days of his life at medical school.

He learned every facet of his chosen profession. Sharing his knowledge with the doctors of the world, he taught, lectured, operated and, in the end, established a new chapter in American surgery.

He contributed more than four hundred articles to American and foreign journals. He was the author of four textbooks and he contributed chapters to two score more. His monumental work on *The Surgery of Pancreatic Tumors*, published in 1942, was inspired by the untimely death from pancreatic cancer of his own much admired father.

He was the first to do a one-stage radical pancreatoduodenectomy and the operation for which he is world renowned, the Brunschwig pelvic exenteration, is part of the armamentarium of almost every surgical service in the world.

Medical history will best judge Doctor Brunschwig's contributions when time has allowed their significance to be evaluated and it will judge him well for the stimulation he provided, for the controversy that he stirred, and the contributions that he made. Indirectly by challenges, he stimulated the radiation therapists to reevaluate their own work and to improve their techniques; the physiologists were presented with a whole new set of problems to solve that required a dedicated effort on their part. In essence, Doctor Brunschwig got gynecology moving again in the therapy of cancer.

He became a leader in medicine at a very young age. His chiefship was not the crown to be worn in the twilight of life but rather it was the legacy of a man whose future was longer than his past. He was Memorial Hospital's glory in a special way, for he somehow managed to personify what is magnificent in the hospital, and what is most appealing, with courage, doggedness, loyalty and strength. He made everyone proud of the hospital and proud of themselves.

His family and home life always occupied the dearest spot in his heart. It grieved him that the immense responsibilities of his position made demands on his time that deprived him of precious moments that he would like to have spent with his family. He often spoke with affection of his children, Louise Suzanne and Roxanne Josephine, known to her family as Josette. Their marriages, happiness and successes pleased him and he looked upon his two sons-in-law, Paul and Bruno, as the sons he never had. His heart leapt up when he saw his grandchildren, Louise, Nicholi and Mark, careening through life as if there was no tomorrow and his joy lit up the hearts of all the family during these never-to-be-forgotten moments. During these times he was not the world's greatest surgeon but rather the world's proudest grandfather. After Louise Suzanne and Josette left home to start their families, Doctor Brunschwig and his wife, Leah, for whom he had an abiding love, were drawn more closely together. Warmly and deeply he loved his wife Leah who served him so well. One could not see him for a minute with his wife and children and not realize the bond of friendship, understanding and love that existed among them.

Doctor Brunschwig had a deep religious sense. He was a mystic and mystics have faith above reason. He shared this gift with his family and guided them to an understanding and respect of religion.

With it all, he had time to be a student of the arts, literature, music, sculpture and the humanities. He was one of the most cultured and scholarly men of our times. Each generation has its stars that shine in every field of human endeavor and, in medicine, we the students of Doctor Brunschwig believe he was one of our blazing stars of this era. The medical profession and his fellowman, for whom he had such compassion, are better for his having shared part of his life with us.

For such a long time during the glory years of Memorial Hospital, Doctor Brunschwig was so much a part of the hospital that he became known as Mister Memorial and like a beautiful song in the end Memorial Hospital was part of him.

His friends, colleagues and fellowmen regret and mourn his death on August 7, 1969.

Hugh R. K. Barber, M.D.

Nelson Howard Bryant

September 19, 1917 — December 22, 1994

Nelson Howard Bryant was born in Greene, New York, on September 19, 1917. After obtaining the E.E. degree from Cornell in June 1939, Nelson joined the Westinghouse Lamp Division in Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he developed systems that led to patents on methods of carbonizing thoriated tungsten filaments and devised ferro-resonant circuits for starting fluorescent lamps. In 1944, he became a U.S. Naval Reserve Electronics Officer, attended radar schools at Bowdoin College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and supervised the installation and repair of radar and loran equipment at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and other bases until September 1946, when he returned to Cornell as a graduate student and Instructor in the School of Electrical Engineering. He received the M.E.E. degree in June 1949, was appointed an Assistant Professor in July of that year, became an Associate Professor in 1953, and attained full professorial rank in 1973. Nelson retired as Professor Emeritus in 1985, but he continued as a part-time Instructor designing laboratory experiments and demonstrations for use in the teaching laboratories until the spring term of 1994. During his overall 48-year academic career, Nelson mastered many of the complex electrical engineering technologies that evolved over the years and formed them into a vital part of his classroom activities.

Consistent with his early interest in the design of electronic circuits and systems—an interest that he maintained throughout his professional career—Nelson’s graduate research was concerned with the design, development, construction, and testing of a novel controlled-mercury-arc-rectifier tube that had potential for use as a high-power amplifier. Since the operating principle was based on the characteristics of the mercury-vapor plasma within the tube, Nelson was a very early investigator at Cornell in the field of plasma studies that is now an important area of research in the EE School. As a graduate student, and for several years after his appointment as an Assistant Professor, Nelson taught in the electrical engineering “service courses,” also known as “Electrical Engineering for Non-Electrical Engineers,” where he was responsible for the electronic segments of those courses. This work resulted in a collaboration with Professor William H. Erickson and the publication in 1952 of the first edition of their popular text, *Electrical Engineering, Theory and Practice*. A second edition was published in 1959, followed by a paperback edition in 1975.

During his academic career Nelson initiated and taught many courses and directed graduate study in electronic-circuit design, digital-electronic circuits, and control systems. In the early 1970s, students in the EE School were

expressing great concern about the absence of electronic-design courses in the EE curriculum. Nelson corrected this deficiency by developing two new lecture/laboratory courses in electronic-circuit design that became known for their scholarly rigor and relevance to engineering practice. These two courses were among the most popular in the EE curriculum for many years, formed the basis for the eventual complete overhaul of the EE undergraduate laboratories, and represent one of Nelson's major contributions to the School. In addition to his concern with undergraduate education in the classroom, he was a perennial undergraduate class adviser and a member of the Division of Basic Studies Academic Standards Committee. He was elected to serve three separate terms on the respected EE Faculty Committee and also served on many university committees. Nelson was a mainstay in the Master of Engineering Program, directed a multitude of M.Eng. (Elec.) design projects, and served on the Master of Engineering Committee in the College of Engineering, where he was a key contributor to the development of the Program and its required M.Eng. design project. As a favorite professor among his students, he was runner-up in the 1973 Tau Beta Pi Engineering Honor Society "Excellence In Teaching Award" was one of the top ten contenders for the same award in 1976, and received the IEEE School of Electrical Engineering "Excellence in Teaching Award" in 1978 and again in 1982.

Nelson took his first sabbatical leave in 1955-56 at Stanford University where he studied radio-wave scattering phenomena from a turbulent atmosphere. Upon his return to the campus he became interested in the design and development of electronic instrumentation for the measurement of biological phenomena, thereby becoming one of the first Cornell faculty members to work in the field of bioengineering. In 1962-63 Nelson took another sabbatical at the University of Pennsylvania Johnson Foundation for Medical Research. Through 1967 he continued to work in bioengineering and directed a number of master's theses and senior projects with special emphases on blood-chemistry instrumentation applied to automated differentiation of white-corpuscle types and the control of oxygen content in the blood. In later years, as a consultant to Powers Manufacturing Company in Elmira, New York, his knowledge of solid-state microprocessors and electronic-control methods enabled him to transform previously limited purely mechanical techniques into a modern system for automatic quality control in the manufacture of bottles. The variety of problems he encountered in this work significantly influenced the design of the laboratory classwork for his students in the EE School.

Nelson was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and served as Chairman of the Ithaca Section in 1956-57. When that organization became the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) he continued his membership and was named a Life Member of IEEE in 1983. He was elected to the engineering honor

societies Tau Beta Pi and Eta Kappa Nu and was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Association of University Professors.

Nelson measured his accomplishments by the long-term success of his students, particularly those whom he inspired to pursue careers in bioengineering. He was uniquely able to recognize creative and unusual students and encouraged them to acquire the kind of deep fundamental understanding that contributes to a sense of accomplishment—even a sense of competence and power. Nelson became the mentor of several of these students and formed long-term friendships with them. He was technically thorough, imaginative, possessed an analytical mind, and had a remarkable ability to visualize the physical behavior of electronic circuits. His mastery of first principles made him a valued resource to colleagues and students. Highly regarded by everyone who knew him, Nelson was warmly admired for his personal attributes of complete integrity, honesty, patience, and good-humored generosity of time and effort.

In addition to his academic interests, Nelson was a naturalist, particularly of plant life and birds, and an enthusiastic gardener. Hiking was a favorite pastime, and he often went on camping trips in the Rocky Mountains and the Adirondacks with friends and colleagues. He was an accomplished musician, and he played the trumpet with the Cornell University Orchestra and the Ithaca Concert Band for many years. As an early-jazz aficionado, he derived considerable pleasure from introducing present-day “rock-and-rollers” to the delights of Dixieland and noting their immediate reaction and declaration that “this is the right stuff” In addition, EE School members who used to bowl in the old Franklin Hall League recall that Nelson achieved the top all-time average in that energetic group.

Nelson and Tommie Thomson were married on June 19, 1943 in New York City. The majority of their 51 years together was spent in Ithaca. Nelson is survived by his wife, who lives in Ithaca; a son, Bruce and his wife Linda, and two grandchildren of Elkins Park, Pennsylvania; a daughter, Jane of Boulder, Colorado; a brother, Robert of New Smyrna Beach, Florida; a brother, Stanley of Clover, South Carolina; a brother, Lincoln of Greene, New York; a sister, Madeleine Lewis of Ithaca, New York; and a sister, Ruth Rubright of Wernersville, Pennsylvania.

Nelson Bryant will be long remembered as a dedicated teacher and adviser, an outstanding engineer, a highly respected colleague, and a true friend.

William H. Erickson, H.C. Torng, Norman M. Vrana, Simpson Linke

Harry Oliver Buckman

July 4, 1883 — December 7, 1964

Harry Buckman was born on a farm at West Liberty, Iowa, where he very early gained the farmers' viewpoint which helped make him effective in later work on soil surveys, soil and crop management surveys, in preparing the resulting publications, and in the classroom. His formal education began in a one-room country school and terminated with postdoctoral studies in geology and climatology at Harvard University. Mr. Buckman earned a Bachelor of Science degree at Iowa State University (Ames) in 1906, and a Master of Science degree at the same institution in 1908. The Ph.D. in Soil Science was awarded him by Cornell University in 1912. At that time he was appointed a Cornell Assistant Professor of Soil Technology. He was awarded a full professorship five years later.

Dr. Buckman was an avid reader of English and American literature, history, geology, and theology. He could be depended upon to contribute something worthwhile to conversations on many topics. His knowledge of geology made him a most delightful traveling companion for he could improve most anyone's understanding of land forms in almost any area of New York State.

Professor Buckman's first part-time professional employment was as assistant chemist in the Iowa Experiment Station in 1906 and 1907. His first full-time appointment was as assistant agronomist in the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station in 1908. In 1910, because of his interest in students and in pedagogical mechanics, he was chosen to serve as teaching assistant in the elementary course in soil science at Cornell. Beginning in 1912 he was given full responsibility for that course which was to become the major activity of his professional career.

He taught with outstanding success a total of over 10,000 students in five separate courses. Ever the perfectionist, he devoted evenings when others were relaxing, to further refining the technical and communicational details of his classroom presentations. Noteworthy features of his remarkable lectures were the unique lead-off one or two-minute review of the highlights of his previous lecture leading into the current one; his use of chalk which reminded one of a penmanship copybook; his practiced blackboard sketches; his clear, concise, and yet uncompromising explanations of technical subject matter; his very helpful blackboard outlines; and his liberal use of slides with a difficult carbon-arc projector in a period before such use became widespread.

How well he succeeded in the classroom is evidenced by the fact that, although this was the beginning course in soil science for undergraduates, some semesters there were as many as a dozen graduate students enrolled to observe this master teacher. Staff members from all parts of the campus sought the privilege of editing his lectures.

Surely no one can estimate how much he contributed by example and inspiration to the improvement of college teaching all over the world.

Dr. Buckman's unselfish concern for students did not stop at the classroom door. He was a most effective student adviser. Since Professor and Mrs. Buckman had no children, it seemed to follow that he took a paternal interest in his advisees who brought to him not only academic, but all kinds of problems. He was ever in demand as a speaker at student functions. Especially well deserved was the student Professor of Merit award conferred upon him in 1948-49.

Most outstanding of his writings were textbooks, the first of which was *Soils, Their Properties and Management* published in 1915. He was coauthor with Lyon and Fippin. In 1922 a new book, *The Nature and Properties of Soils*, was written by Lyon and Buckman. A second edition appeared in 1929 and a third in 1937. Most of the latter and all of the 1943 revision were written by Dr. Buckman. The fifth edition in 1952 brought into the authorship Dr. N. C. Brady, who also wrote all of the 1960 edition. This book is read by agriculturalists all over the world and widely used for instruction in universities throughout the United States and Canada. It has been translated into Spanish, Chinese, and Japanese.

Professor Buckman was affiliated with various professional and honorary organizations, among which are the American Society of Agronomy, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the International Soil Science Society, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, and Gamma Alpha.

As a faculty member, Dr. Buckman cheerfully shouldered the duties of numerous committees, always contributing with characteristic thoroughness and sound judgment. During those periods when he was called upon to serve as acting head of the Department of Agronomy, he proved to be a good administrator. Especially popular was his willingness to "hear each staff member to the end" with understanding and patience.

Probably unequaled was his record of never missing a lecture, recitation, or laboratory session during his entire thirty-nine years of teaching. How much sheer courage and sense of duty this required was probably understood only by his loyal and devoted wife, Rita Shannon Buckman. It seems ironic that within four months after the date of his retirement in 1949, Professor Emeritus Buckman came under the close care of his physician, so to remain during all of the last fifteen years of his life.

Nyle C. Brady, Richard Bradfield, Herbert B. Hartwig

Joseph B. Bugliari

June 7, 1932 — October 20, 2002

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

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

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

Joe grew up in Plainfield, New Jersey and graduated from the Pingry School in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He graduated “With Honors” from Hamilton College in 1953, majoring in History and Education, and played with distinction on their golf team. He served for two years in the U.S. Army and finished as a Sergeant and as a member of the Signal Corps golf team. He received his L.L.B. degree “With Distinction” from the Cornell Law School in 1959. He was a member of the Board of Editors and then Managing Editor of the *Cornell Law Quarterly*. The members of his senior class chose him as one of two to be designated Fraser Scholars and elected him to the Order of the Coif.

With his distinguished record in law school behind him, he started work in New York City for a major law firm, Royal, Koegel & Rogers. His practice focused on corporate law, trusts and estates, and litigation. After two valuable years of experience there, he moved to Elmira, New York to serve as a Confidential Law Assistant to Associate Justice Walter B. Reynolds of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court. From this location in 1961, he agreed to teach, on a part-time basis, a course in Business Law for students in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration at Cornell University. His course received excellent reviews for content and presentation.

In 1967, the College of Agriculture and the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration worked out an arrangement by which they jointly employed Bugliari as an Associate Professor without tenure. This allowed him to teach full-time at Cornell, thereby meeting the needs of both undergraduates and MBA students for courses in business and communication law. Bugliari continued to work on a limited, part-time basis for Justice Reynolds.

This arrangement provided both Joe and his students with a window on the nature of the cases being argued in the court, and the processes by which laws were interpreted and further defined by these cases.

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

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

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

Bugliari was made Associate Professor with tenure in 1970 and full Professor in July 1973. All through the period he served as Judicial Administrator, he continued to teach his classes in Business Law and work with faculty colleagues in teaching Estate Planning and Tax Management directly to practitioners at regional locations across the state, as his contribution to Cooperative Extension. In 1976, he received the SUNY Chancellor's Award for

Excellence in Teaching. In July 1977, he served as Director of Legal Services for the university for two years. In 1982, the New York Bar Association established a new committee of their Substantive Law Division on Agricultural Law with Bugliari as its first chairman. In 1983, he was elected Dean of the Faculty for a three-year term and then reelected for another two years in 1986. Throughout all the years of his service to the university, Joe continued to teach his classes and advise students. None of his many assignments kept him out of the classroom for long.

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

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

Olan D. Forker, Dale A. Grossman, Bernard F. Stanton

Christopher Bull

October 14, 1921 — March 17, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Joann Basgall, George Miller, Allyn Ley

Helen Dudley Bull

October 3, 1886 — January 14, 1978

Helen Dudley Bull is remembered in both the local and the academic community as a gifted pediatrician, teacher, writer, counselor, and friend. Her gentle serenity, quiet sense of humor, readiness to be helpful, and insight into both adult and childhood needs endeared her to many. She was a member of the Department of Family Life in the New York State College of Home Economics from July 1, 1926, until June 30, 1949, except for a brief period after the birth of her sixth child in 1928.

Dr. Helen, as her friends called her, was a member of a gifted family of five girls and two boys. An older sister studied bookbinding in the United States and France. Examples of her work are on exhibit in the J. Pierpont Morgan Library in New York City. Another sister became a deaconess in the Episcopal church, working in the Virginia mountains. One of her brothers became an architect, settling in Argentina.

Dr. Helen herself was sure by the time she graduated from Packer Collegiate Institute that she wanted to study medicine. From 1907 to 1911 she attended Cornell University Medical College, being elected to the top honorary society, Alpha Omega Alpha, in her junior year and graduating first in her class. She interned at Worcester Memorial Hospital in Worcester, Massachusetts.

In 1914 she was married to Harry Clifford Bull, M.D., also a graduate of Cornell University Medical School. They established themselves in Ithaca as general practitioners with special interest in pediatrics. Many will remember Dr. Harry not only as a fine doctor but also as a gifted musician and composer.

During World War I he served with the Red Cross in Europe while Dr. Helen carried on their combined practice in Ithaca and cared for the first two of their six children.

Dr. Helen Bull was appointed acting professor of child hygiene in the College of Home Economics on July 1, 1926, to take over the work of Dr. Helen Zillmer, who had been on loan to the college for a year from the New York State Department of Health. She was elected professor of child hygiene September 24, 1931. She became pediatrician for the nursery school and for the babies who lived in the Home Management Apartments.

In 1938 Professor Lemo Rockwood initiated a course in marriage that was attended by men and women from a number of colleges on the campus. Dr. Bull taught the section of the course dealing with sex, reproduction, and childbirth. Mrs. Rockwood said of her participation in the course, "Her approach was that of the clinical teacher,

but her language was non- technical. She was relaxed and comfortable with her subject matter. The students respected her as a medical authority and appreciated her success as a wife and mother.”

Dr. Russell Smart, a colleague in the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, wrote of her, “She saw health as a positive aspect of living, but she also recognized that families had to cope with more than medical and physical components. She also served as consultant with the students in the college, and acted as liaison with University Health Services.”

Dr. Mollie Smart, also a member of the department, wrote, “I have fond memories of Dr. Helen. First, she was a dear friend. Our whole family loved to go to the Bulls’ house and to their cottage on the lake. When the children went with us, Dr. Helen always did something to make it special. She would give each a tiny toy, or show them the new kittens, or tell them a story.

“As pediatrician in the nursery school Dr. Helen counseled us on our children’s health, both physical and mental. Not only did she have helpful ideas about how to cope with problems of growing up, but she made me feel confident and comfortable about myself as a parent.

“Dr. Helen and I were coauthors of *Living with Baby*, a Cornell Homemakers’ Bulletin, in 1947. We had many interesting and happy times talking about what was to go into the bulletin, she teaching me.

“Rus and I went to see Dr. Helen a few years ago in Keeseville, where she lived after her retirement from Cornell. She was about to give up her house and live in retirement apartments in Saratoga. We were amazed and pleased at how little she had changed in more than twenty years. She was just as full of life and love as she had been during those happy years in Ithaca.”

A Cornell extension bulletin that also came from Dr. Helen’s pen, *The Adolescent: Physical Development*, was reprinted in 1950. She conducted a number of research studies, among them “The Incidence and Treatment of Pin Worms in Nursery School Children.” With Professor Ethel Waring and George H. Mauhan, she conducted research on the “Effect of Ultra-violet Irradiation on a Group of Preschool Children,” published in June 1937.

Dr. Helen was a member of the American Medical Association and of the Tompkins County Medical Association. She served for many years on the Ithaca School Board.

She and her husband retired in 1950 to live in Keeseville, New York, Dr. Harry’s birthplace. Here she was active in the American Association of University Women and the North Country Women’s Club. Best of all, there was time

to share with her husband their many interests and friendships and to enjoy visits to and from many of their fifteen grandchildren. After his death on June 9, 1958, she lived for several years in Saratoga Springs at the retirement center. Her last year was spent at the Pine Rest Nursing Home in Paramus, New Jersey, near two of her daughters.

All of her six children attended Cornell. One, Dr. Christopher Bull, is currently professor of clinical medicine at Cornell and a psychiatrist at the Gannett Medical Clinic. Another son, Gifford, formerly flight engineer and test pilot for Calspan, is professor of aerospace and aerophysics at Mississippi State University. A daughter, Alice, follows her father's love of music. Living in Anchorage, Alaska, she teaches music and composes children's ballets, songs, and chamber music.

Dr. Helen died at the age of ninety-one in her sleep. Her daughter Helen wrote, "Up to her death she was clear of mind and in good spirits." It was a fitting close to her serene life.

Mary Ford, Lemo D. Rockwood, Esther H. Stocks

Elizabeth Loring Keyes Burckmyer

December 8, 1900 — January 30, 1985

Elizabeth Loring Keyes Burckmyer was born in San Diego, California, and spent her childhood on a small ranch in Claremont, California. After graduation from Pomona College in 1922 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, she secured an assistantship at Cornell. She received the Master of Science degree in 1924. From 1924 to 1925 she taught biology at West Virginia Wesleyan College. She was a member of Sigma Xi, Sigma Kappa, and Sigma Delta Epsilon. In 1925 she married Lawrence A. Burckmyer, who was an instructor in electrical engineering at Cornell, and took up permanent residence in Ithaca.

She felt it was her early training as a biologist and her interest and skill in making drawings from the microscope that led to her development as a scientific illustrator. While raising her family of two boys, she did illustrations for many types of publications; among them were fish drawings for the United States Geological Survey, Rural School Leaflets, textbooks, and most of the plant drawings for E. Laurence Palmer's *Fieldbook of Natural History*. Among her finest early works were the watercolor paintings for Liberty Hyde Bailey's *Garden of the Bellflowers*. She furthered her art training under the tutelage of Professor Kenneth Washburn.

In 1946 Elizabeth Burckmyer joined the Cornell staff as an instructor and assistant to Professor Clara Garrett, who taught the drawing courses offered by the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture in the New York State College of Agriculture. At the time of Professor Garrett's retirement in 1949 she was promoted to assistant professor, and in 1954 she became an associate professor of freehand drawing. From 1949 until her retirement in 1962 she had responsibility for the planning and teaching of the drawing courses. Professor Burckmyer continued to do illustrations for publications, among which were the drawings for Mary Geisler Phillips's book, *Makers of Honey*.

On her sabbatical leave in 1956 she traveled through Europe to sketch and paint. She came back with a portfolio of watercolors and drawings from France, Spain, Italy, Sicily, Lebanon, and Jordan. Of particular interest to her were the architecture and colorful costumes of busy marketplaces.

Although she came from a California ranch as an accomplished horse-woman and delighted Ithaca friends by instructing them in the art of western-style riding, it was Cayuga Lake and boating that were to become a source of enjoyment during the Ithaca years. The June 1929 issue of *Motorboating* carried as its lead article her account of a

thousand-mile trip she and her husband made in a twenty-one-foot open launch from Ithaca across Lake Ontario to Ottawa and back by way of the St. Lawrence River, Lake Champlain, and the New York State barge canals.

After both she and her husband, Professor Emeritus Lawrence A. Burckmyer, Jr., retired in 1962, they moved aboard a large motor sailboat with the idea of cruising for a while before settling down. It was to be their home for the next twenty years, as they followed the seasons along the inland waterway, moving north to Massachusetts in summer and south to Florida as winter came on. Professor Burckmyer kept a lively interest in sketching life along the waterways, filling sketchbooks and letters to friends with ink sketches of people, boats, harbors, and wildlife.

Those who had the privilege of knowing and working with Betty Burckmyer will remember her vitality and warmth and her excellence and dedication as a teacher. She always made time to be available to students and demonstrated a caring for their work. Her love of art, her strong feeling for its craft, and the need to acquire skills was communicated to all her students and other members of the various art study groups in which she participated, not only through her ability to teach, but also by the example of her finely crafted artwork.

Even though the years after retirement were spent mostly away from Ithaca, she maintained her contact with Ithacans and activities at Cornell.

She is survived by her husband and two sons, Lawrence L. Burckmyer and Peter Burckmyer, and four grandchildren.

Raymond T. Fox, Robert G. Mower, Robert J. Lambert, Jr.

Lawrence A. Burckmyer, Jr.

September 7, 1901 — April 7, 1988

Lawrence A. Burckmyer, Jr. (hereinafter referred to as “Burck”) was born in North Augusta, South Carolina. After prep-school work at Virginia Military Academy (where he was first in his class) he entered Clemson College, a short distance up the road from where he was born. Upon graduation with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1922 (again first in his class) he was highly recommended for an instructorship in the School of Electrical Engineering at Cornell and was offered an appointment, which he accepted for the fall term 1922. He became an assistant professor in 1929, an associate professor in 1942, and a professor in 1943. He retired early and became professor emeritus in July 1962.

During his teaching career Burck had only two sabbatic leaves. In 1947-48, he was with the Western Electric Company in New Jersey; in 1954-55 he was in the Du Pont Teachers Training Program in Wilmington, Delaware. Before early retirement he asked for a one-year leave of absence without salary even though he was eligible for a sabbatic. This was a measure of the man’s integrity because he felt that he might not come back to Cornell after the leave and that it would be wrong to ask for a sabbatic under such circumstances.

Burck’s numerous administrative responsibilities during his career included membership on a three-man committee appointed to administer the affairs of the School when it was without a director (1944-45). Also, he was in charge of the electrical engineering curriculum for the Steam and Diesel Programs of the Naval Training Program during World War II. This responsibility included the task of seeking out and hiring a teaching staff consisting of practicing engineers, active and retired, as well as developing the course material and a new laboratory. He was also in charge of an area responsible for electrical circuits and measurements laboratory, and machinery courses in the School.

While a member of the three-man committee in 1944-45 he was chosen as chairman of the Building Planning Committee for a new building to replace the facilities in Franklin Hall, Rand Hall, and the Old Heating Plant (converted to an electrical laboratory for the Naval Training Program). This proved to be a monumental task that took ten years to complete.

Burck started by making a complete survey of the space requirements known for the present and contemplated for the future. It was an outstanding job largely due to his efforts. Then came the first of many architectural designs that would satisfy these requirements. Many were discarded because their cost exceeded what the administration

felt they had available from a prospective donor. Eventually, all conditions were compromised and the move to the new building, Phillips Hall (given by Ellis L. Phillips '95), was completed in January 1955.

In addition to his efforts guiding the planning committee, Burck's tangible contributions to the new building were the design of the electrical laboratory benches used in all laboratories and the design of the electrical supply system for the laboratories and classrooms. With this system it is possible to connect any electrical supply anywhere in the building to any other place in the building, an extraordinary achievement. An audio system with similar capabilities was included in his design.

In both his measurement and machinery courses, Burck demanded not only precision in the laboratory but also precision in speech, along with clear thinking. While Burck's insistence on clarity, accuracy, and responsibility in their work seemed harsh to many students, it was really a great kindness. He considered it his duty to prepare the students for the expectations they were sure to face in the field of engineering. His thoughtful, professional approach and his courteous demeanor was a good example to them all.

The statement is made in a Centennial article concerning these courses:

"Scores of Electrical Engineering Alumni remember these courses as being very demanding and even painful. After entering their professional careers, however, many of these same alumni reported their appreciation of the value of these rigorous exercises."

For the laboratory course Burck wrote the text material for *Engineering Principles in Electrical Experiments* which was printed in photo offset form. His writing showed another Burckmyer characteristic — conciseness. Students and colleagues soon realized that Burck wrote one sentence where others would write two or three.

While active, Burck belonged to only one professional society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and was chairman of its subcommittee on Temperature Measurement and the Rotating Machinery Committee. He felt that he should participate only where he could make a reasonable contribution.

Burck was a member of the honorary societies, Eta Kappa Nu, Tau Beta Pi, and Sigma Xi.

Throughout his life Burck's recreation was his boats which he enjoyed with his family. In his younger years it was a thirty-foot single-masted motor sailer, the *Kestrel*, which he kept in immaculate condition (as he did his automobiles). In the summer months the family spent many hours on the *Kestrel* on Cayuga Lake and beyond. A picture of *Kestrel* under full sail appeared on Ithaca/Cayuga Lake publicity brochures for many years. An interview with Burck, and details of the innovations he made on *Kestrel* were featured in a major article in *Yachting Magazine*. This is a reflection of the thought and excellence he brought to everything he dealt with. At the time of

his retirement he acquired a cabin cruiser, the *North Star*, a larger boat with ocean going capability, on which he intended to live. He settled on the Marina at Marineland in Florida as the proper place to berth the boat. He and his wife, Elizabeth (retired as an associate professor emerita in ornamental horticulture at Cornell), continued to enjoy this form of living, with occasional trips out into the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf until they decided in 1984 it was time to go ashore. What eased the transition for Burck considerably was the fact that a suitable person appeared who offered to care for the boat and use it as Burck would.

They acquired a house in Palm Coast, Florida, not far from Marineland and were beginning to enjoy their new kind of living when Betty died suddenly in early 1985. Subsequently Burck went into a nursing home where he died.

Burck is survived by two sons, Lawrence L. of Peabody, Massachusetts and Peter A. of Somers, New York, both Cornell graduates; and four grandchildren.

True McLean, Robert E. Osborn, William H. Erickson

Charles Kellogg Burdick

February 7, 1883 — June 22, 1940

Charles Burdick's connection with Cornell University spanned more than fifty years. It began in 1887 when his father, Francis Marion Burdick, a professor in the original faculty of the Law School, brought his family to live on the Cornell campus. In 1891 the family moved to New York City and the elder Burdick began his long career at the Columbia Law School. Charles Burdick entered Princeton in 1900. There he studied jurisprudence under Woodrow Wilson, edited the *Daily Princetonian*, and was graduated in 1904. At the Columbia Law School his first year's standing won him, at the beginning of his second year, the honor of election to the board of editors of the *Columbia Law Review*. He received the LL.B. degree in 1908, after a delay of a year which he spent in the North Woods while recovering from an illness. He then began practice in New York City with the firm of the present Mr. Justice Stone of the United States Supreme Court. Thence he went into the teaching of law. Tulane University at New Orleans and the University of Missouri knew him briefly, and in 1914, at the age of 31, he came to Cornell as a professor of law. His success as a teacher and as a man and brother among students and colleagues was immediate. He became a standby of the School and so continued. In 1926 he succeeded George G. Bogert as dean; he resigned the deanship in 1936 but retained his professorship to the end.

Burdick's activities were manifold, not only as a teacher, as a writer, and as an administrator, but also as a participant in important affairs outside the scope of his regular duties. His classroom presence was courteous, his method urbane, and his tolerance so generous that it may occasionally have led him to suffer fools. His thorough culture and his wide knowledge of the law made his instruction outstanding. To his teaching, as to his writing, he brought an illuminated and well stored mind and a knack of clear thinking. Out of these qualities came lucid exposition of material, set forth in English that no hearer or reader had to labor to comprehend. In his teaching and in his writing he ranged widely. He edited new editions of his father's books on subjects which he himself did not regularly teach. He prepared works of his own on Public Service Companies and on Constitutional Law. His book on the latter topic has become a classic; West Point alone has absorbed some hundreds of copies a year; at the time of his death he was doing a new edition.

He taught through the Law School curriculum, but in the end he concentrated upon American Public Law and International Law. In recognition of his authority in the latter subject he was asked to serve as special counsel to President Roosevelt in a South American boundary dispute if it should be, as eventually it was not, referred to the

President. Burdick was, till his death, a consultant on the restatement of international law undertaken by the body called Harvard Research in International Law. While the late George W. Wickersham was its chairman, Burdick was Reporter for the subject of Extradition and his work has since been used by several countries in disputes involving that topic.

Burdick wrote and worked ardently in behalf of international peace. He was a profound believer in the League of Nations, and the state of the world just before his death re-aroused his compassion for humanity, for his outlook on life was characterized by a sympathy for the under dog. That compassionate disposition conditioned his legal thinking on domestic constitutional questions as well as on international problems. He was at heart a humanitarian.

When he became dean of the Law School he found the legal world in a ferment over standards of preliminary education for admission to law schools and of training for admission to the bar. The content of the law curriculum was also under discussion. Burdick's qualities soon disclosed themselves. He marshaled arguments which convinced all doubters that the Cornell Law School should be put on a level with the half-dozen or so in the country which then required a college degree for entrance. He enriched the curriculum. His Faculty increased from seven to twelve men. In his time also came Myron Taylor's gift for a law school building, and Burdick turned from law-books to blueprints and became an amateur architect. The great sunlit Reading Room and the acoustic perfection of the Moot Court Room are his monuments. To the deanship Burdick brought his urbane good sense, his serene temper. As a faculty chief he tolerated every opinion of every colleague. His was no one-man show. Harmonious teamwork among an independently thinking faculty continued year in and year out. Incidentally these same qualities, which so endeared him to his immediate colleagues, operated to the same result in the wider fields of university administration to which he was called from time to time. Sane and steady, tenacious but open-minded, he never slighted a problem, and the results of his thinking had a compelling reasonableness. In his relations with the students Dean Burdick occupied himself with their personal troubles as well as their scholastic difficulties. With affairs of the heart that went awry, family matters at home, or police entanglements in Ithaca, in physical and psychical ill health, students came to Burdick and he helped them with his time, his advice, and often with his money. Frequently he sensed their unhappiness and gave them unsought assistance.

Burdick's life, however, was far from being enclosed by the walls of our university. He taught, in their summer sessions, at other institutions—Chicago, Columbia, Stanford. He traveled abroad, and in other lands met the men of his profession, particularly the international lawyers. He knew Geneva well, and the League of Nations asked him to direct the Greek evacuation of Asia Minor, a task that he was unable to undertake. All Souls' College at

Oxford made him an associate member, a rare honor for an American, and gave him a seat at the high table. During the World War he was a director of one of the American Red Cross services. In the American Bar Association he made efforts to guide modern legislation into more effective form. His interest in social economics brought him in 1931, from the hand of Governor Roosevelt, an appointment to the New York State Commission to Investigate the Administration of Justice. Governor Lehman in 1934 made him a member of the State Judicial Council assigned to abridge legal procedure. Later in that year the same executive made him chairman of the New York State Law Revision Commission, whose task has been the elimination of outworn or outmoded state law, and he was still chairman at his death. He was a member of the American Bar Association's committee seeking the same ends in the national field and among the states. In 1936 he served as special counsel to Governor Lehman in an investigation of the charges brought against District Attorney Geoghan of Kings County by those who demanded Geoghan's removal. Burdick's public service in this last matter was arduous.

Charles Burdick thus had a full and well rounded life. Everywhere his intellectual gifts won him respect and his warm heart won him affection. Besides distinction of mind he had rare distinction of personality and of bearing. No shouter from the housetops, he was gentle in manner and quiet in voice; but his outward aspect gave little hint of his firm will and tenacious spirit. He was never overbearing to others, but others in their turn were not allowed to override him. He could not be made to abate from his ideals, and in any matter of principle he revealed the adamant core that lay within him. Those who knew him realize that a great light has gone out and agree that his most fitting epitaph is the phrase: "He was a scholar and a gentleman."

James Dabney Burfoot, Jr.

October 18, 1896 — February 27, 1966

Professor Burfoot was born in Richmond, Virginia, the son of James Dabney, Sr., and Minnie Elbridge Burfoot, of English ancestry. He attended the public schools in Richmond and graduated from Petersburg High School in 1914. Although he had won several scholarships he decided to work; and for several years he was employed in a bank until enlisting in the Navy in 1918. After the war he went to William and Mary to study accountancy but soon found that his forte was science. In 1922 he received a scholarship at the University of Virginia. There, after taking one course in geology, he was given an assistantship by Thomas L. Watson, a well-known economic geologist. A year later he received the B.S. degree, followed by the M.S. in 1925. In the fall of that year he came to Cornell for more graduate work with Professor Heinrich Ries in economic geology and Professor A. C. Gill in mineralogy and petrography. In 1926 he served as Assistant Professor at Washington and Lee, and in 1927 was back at Cornell as instructor, receiving his Ph.D. in 1929. He was Assistant Professor from 1935 to 1946, Associate Professor from 1946 to 1952, and Professor of Geology from 1952 to his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1964.

Dan Burfoot was primarily a teacher, and to his courses in elementary geology, economic geology, clay mineralogy, optical mineralogy, sedimentary petrography, and metamorphic geology, he gave unstintingly of his time. In the laboratory he was a perfectionist, and students were expected not only to learn but also to think; they groaned at the work but eventually recognized the thorough grounding they were given.

Professor Burfoot was always interested in students and their problems, not only in his department but in the University at large. Many a graduate owes his degree to Dan's sound counsel. In 1946 he became Assistant to the Dean and Chairman of the Advisory Board for Undergraduates, College of Arts and Sciences, while still teaching part-time in the Department of Geology. In 1952 he was appointed Assistant Dean of the College where he devoted himself to the counseling of upperclass students until his retirement. He was Secretary of the University Faculty, 1950-53.

In the summers from 1924 to 1939 he worked in the field for the Virginia Geological Survey, at first as a field assistant, then as assistant geologist and as geologist, investigating the talc, soapstone, and slate resources of the state. He also taught in the Cornell Summer Sessions in 1930, 1932-34, and 1940-43. Upon the retirement of Professor Ries as head of the Department of Geology in 1937 he was executive secretary of the Department for two years. During the war years he worked with the ASTP program.

At William and Mary, Dan Burfoot was elected to Theta Delta Chi and the Flat Hat Club. For many years he helped and advised the Cornell chapter of his fraternity. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at the end of his first year at the University of Virginia, later to Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi. He was a fellow of the Mineralogical Society of America and member of the Society of Economic Geologists.

On January 19, 1924, (Robert E. Lee's birthday) he married Marion Elizabeth Wiant of Charlottesville, Virginia, who survives him and who for many years was the secretary of the Department of Geology. Both Dan and Marion will long be gratefully remembered by generations of graduates of the Department they served so long and faithfully.

With the passing of Dan Burfoot, Cornell lost not only a devoted teacher, friend, and counselor of students but a genuine example of that vanishing type, a gentleman.

G. Ferris Cronkhite, Douglas C. Darling, John W. Wells

Alice M. Burgoin

August 29, 1902 — December 8, 1971

Alice M. Burgoin, professor of institution management, emeritus, was born in Silver City, Iowa. She received her B.S. degree from Nebraska Wesleyan University and her M.S. degree from Iowa State College. She pursued additional study in the United States and in England. Prior to her appointment in the Department of Institution Management, New York State College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology), at Cornell University, she held positions in secondary schools and colleges in Iowa and Wisconsin.

Professor Burgoin came to Cornell in 1932 as an instructor and subsequently held appointments as assistant and associate professor. Following a leave of absence she was reappointed in 1951 as associate professor. From 1953 to 1955 she served as acting head of the Department and was promoted to full professor in 1962. She retired in 1964 as professor emeritus, having served on the faculty for a period of twenty-eight years.

Miss Burgoin's major responsibility during her tenure at Cornell was teaching undergraduate students in the College of Home Economics and in the School of Hotel Administration, and graduate students majoring in institution management. Together with the late Professor Katharine W. Harris, Miss Burgoin was responsible in 1933 for opening, and subsequently for directing, the Martha Van Rensselaer cafeteria, which for many years served as a student laboratory. Her area of specialization was quantity food preparation and service, and she contributed to publications in this field. In response to the needs of the National School Lunch program, she developed a graduate course in school lunch management and directed graduate studies in the area. Her vision in recognizing the need for training in this field, her pioneering efforts, and her competence led to her appointment on the New York State Board of Regents Advisory Committee on School Lunch.

Professor Burgoin was an adviser to the Executive Board of the New York State School Food Service Association and a member of the advisory committee for the Food Service Administration program at the New York State Agricultural and Technical College at Morrisville. She was also chairman of the college section of the American School Food Service Association.

Professor Burgoin gave unselfishly to many related groups, professional associations, and committees. In addition to her membership in the American School Food Service Association, she held membership in the American Home Economics Association, the National Restaurant Association, the New York State School Food Service Association, and the Cayuga Dietetic Association. She was a faculty member on the Cornell Board of Directors for

the Interfraternity Cooperative Association, and in this capacity she advised fraternities regarding the selection and purchasing of foods. She also served on several College and University committees.

Professor Burgoin was highly recognized as an outstanding teacher as well as an academic administrator. While she expected high standards of students, they held her in high esteem — she was affectionately known as “General Burgoin” by her students in Hotel Administration. She kept in touch with many of her former students, several of whose professional careers have been recognized nationally and internationally.

Miss Burgoin enjoyed a wide circle of friends, which included university and other professional colleagues, students, employees, and many persons beyond the university community. She instinctively sensed the needs of others and generously and cheerfully responded to these needs. In her retirement she was an active member of the Tompkins County Hospital Auxiliary. She participated in the Head Start program at St. Paul’s United Methodist Church and served on many church committees. Her many interests included gardening, entertaining, and travel. In her travels she frequently contacted former students.

Professor Burgoin came from a closely knit family. She maintained strong ties with her brother and three sisters in the United States and with her relatives in England.

Miss Burgoin was carrying on her usual schedule of activities and was making plans for the future, including travel, at the time of her illness. Her many friends and acquaintances were greatly shocked by her sudden death and they extend their deepest sympathy to her family.

Catherine J. Personius, Kathryn O. Visnyei, Mary Bloetjes

James David Burke

October 3, 1907 — January 23, 2004

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dale E. Bauman, Robert W. Everett, Douglas E. Hogue

Walter Hagemeyer Burkholder

February 1, 1891 — January 31, 1983

Walter H. Burkholder was known affectionately to his many friends as “Burkie.” He was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he obtained his A.B. degree in botany and English from Wabash College in 1913. He then joined the Department of Plant Pathology [at Cornell] as a fellow to begin his doctoral program. This association with Cornell University continued forty-six years, until his retirement and appointment as professor emeritus on July 1, 1959. Burkie received his Ph.D. degree in 1917; held an appointment as investigator until 1921, when he was designated assistant professor; and was appointed professor in 1927.

Burkie began his scientific career investigating fungi that cause disease in plants. In particular he was concerned with diseases of beans. For his outstanding research he received a Meritorious Service Award from the Bean Improvement Cooperative, a national organization dedicated to improvement of bean crops. He became a world authority on bacteria that cause disease in plants. For many years Burkie was editor of the section on phytopathogenic bacteria in Bergey’s *Manual of Determinative Bacteriology*, a definitive reference work for bacteriologists. Over the years he assembled a large collection of plant pathogenic bacteria, which he made available to scientists all over the world. For many years he taught a section of the advanced graduate course on bacterial diseases of plants. His numerous research contributions ranged from fundamental studies on the physiology and taxonomy of these organisms to development of resistant bean varieties by which to control them and reduce losses sustained by bean growers. He was a member of Sigma Xi, the Society of American Bacteriologists, the Ecological Society of America, and the New York Academy of Sciences. He was a life member of the American Phytopathological Society and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Burkie was an avid reader of poetry and fiction and especially enjoyed light opera. He was a connoisseur of fine food and liquor, whose subtle delights he happily introduced to others. Burkie was also an outstanding person who exemplified the words *gentleman*, *scholar*, and *scientist*. He was a friend of students, whom he counseled and regularly entertained; of growers, whom he respected and was admired by in turn; and of people throughout the University community. He had such warmth of personality and good humor, such diverse interests and experiences, that people sought his company and simply enjoyed him greatly.

William F. Rochow, Leon J. Tyler, Roy L. Miller

Temple Burling

March 22, 1896 — February 16, 1975

Temple Burling was a member of the faculty of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations from 1948 until his retirement in 1964. During the first two years he served half-time in the mental health program of Gannett Clinic, later continuing to practice psychotherapy there for one afternoon a week. Dr. Burling was a pioneer in the field of industrial psychiatry. With R. H. Macy and Company (1937-40), he was the first psychiatrist to serve full time on the staff of a business or industrial firm. During this same period he was publishing the first articles outlining how the psychiatrist could ease the emotional tensions people encounter in work situations. At Cornell he succeeded Alexander H. Leighton as the director of the ILR Industrial Psychiatry Program. This program provided young psychiatrists with internships in industry, under the guidance of the director and in consultation with other faculty members.

The Give and Take in Hospitals, which he coauthored with Edith Lentz and Robert Wilson, was the first book that applied the research methods and theories of the behavioral sciences to the field of hospital administration. His bulletin “You Can’t Hire a Hand” has proved to be the most popular extension bulletin ever published by the school.

Temple Burling was a devoted teacher, especially effective in small-group situations, where, as he puffed on his pipe and reflected with interest and real enjoyment upon what students were saying, he stimulated them to weave more effectively together the emotional and cognitive aspects of living. His seminar on “Dynamics of Personality” which for a number of years he offered each semester, one semester for graduate students and the other for undergraduates, became a treasured experience for students, who learned thereby how better to understand themselves and others.

The same warmth and human understanding marked his work as a psychiatrist. He really liked and respected his patients, and his human concern helped them to work their way through emotional crises. He made a deep impression on former students and patients, many of them returning to Ithaca years after leaving Cornell to visit him and his wife, Katy, who helped to build this strong personal relationship between Temple Burling and all those with whom he worked in teaching or in the clinic.

In committee meetings Temple Burling never took anything for granted. He could be counted on to see problems from a new angle, thus often helping to move discussions that had reached an impasse.

Dr. Burling was a man of innumerable hobbies, which he pursued throughout his career and with special intensity after retirement. Perhaps this wide range of hobbies helped him to understand a wide range of people. His hobbies ranged from leather work and weaving to gardening and training bonsai, a project of special pride in his later years. He was an active member of the Men's Garden Club.

Temple Burling was born in Chicago on March 22, 1896. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of Chicago and his M.D. in 1923 from Rush Medical College, part of the University of Chicago. He interned in psychiatry at the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital in Towson, Maryland.

After a year in private practice in Minneapolis, he served for two years as field epidemiologist of the Minnesota Board of Health. He then served as psychiatrist with the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago and later with the public schools of Winnetka, Illinois, before his three-year period with R. H. Macy and Company. After holding this position in industrial psychiatry, he became field director of the Providence Child Guidance Clinic and then field director of the Division of Rehabilitation of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, also in Providence, Rhode Island.

Dr. Burling is survived by his wife, Mrs. Katherine Burling of Trumansburg; a daughter, Helen Ottaway of Johnson City; two sons, Robbins Burling of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and James Burling of Oswego; seven grandchildren; a sister, Helen Kronwall of Tucson, Arizona; and a cousin, Edward Burling of Washington, D.C.

Douglas Darling, Alpheus W. Smith, William F. Whyte

Leroy Pearl Burnham

May 11, 1880 — June 17, 1952

Leroy Pearl Burnham, Professor of Architecture, Emeritus, died in Ithaca on June 17, 1952. He had been ill but a short time. Professor Burnham was born at Waltham, Massachusetts, May 11, 1880, the son of Charles and Sarah Avery Burnham. After his early education in the public schools of Waltham, he entered Harvard University from which he was graduated as Bachelor of Science in 1902 and as Master of Science in Architecture in 1903. Having been awarded both the Harvard and the Roche Traveling Fellowships he spent the next four years in Europe, traveling extensively, chiefly in England, France and Italy, and in study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris and at the American Academy in Rome. Soon after his return to the United States he became associated with the firm of McKim, Meade and White in New York City. Here, during several years with what was perhaps the leading architectural firm of the country, he acquired a broad and thorough training in the practical aspects of his profession, and the prominent part assigned to him by his employers in the design and construction of the Metropolitan Museum of Art indicates that he had profited substantially by this training.

He came to Cornell in the fall of 1914 as Assistant Professor of Architecture and was appointed Professor in 1923, a position in which he served with effectiveness and distinction until his retirement in June, 1947. Professor Burnham brought to his teaching of architectural design not only a mature philosophy but also the convincing artistry of the highly skilled craftsman. His personal qualities of sincerity, integrity and artistic sensibility, tempered by a kindly manner and genial tolerance, together with the breadth and thoroughness of his education and experience, were clearly reflected in his teaching. Many of his former students, now leaders in their profession, bear witness to the effectiveness of his insistence on sound analysis, rational development and clear presentation of the problem at hand.

In addition to his teaching and after his retirement he found time to participate occasionally in practice, several local residences and the Tompkins County World War I Memorial being products of this avocation. Also over a period of many years, he gave generously of his time and talent in designing and supervising the decorations of Barton or Bailey Halls for the commencement exercises.

Among the organizations with which Professor Burnham was actively affiliated were the American Institute of Architects, the Council of Registered Architects of New York State, the American Academy in Rome Associates, the Harvard Club of New York, and St. Johns Episcopal Church.

H. E. Baxter, G. I. Dale, J. A. Hartell

Arthur Houghton Burr

May 27, 1908 — November 5, 1993

Over sixty years of dedicated service to mechanical engineering, mechanical engineering education, and mechanical engineering educators came to an end on November 5, 1993 with the death, due to congestive heart failure, of Arthur Houghton Burr, Hiram Sibley Professor Emeritus, in Austin, Texas. Art was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he attended schools through graduation from Worcester Polytechnic Institution in 1929, earning the degree of B.S. in Mechanical Engineering, with Distinction.

Art then accepted a position as Research Engineer at the Research Laboratories of the Westinghouse Electric Company, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His work there was primarily related to investigating the mechanisms of gear-tooth failure. His experimental study of surface pitting was particularly important in that he was the first person to obtain pitting under laboratory conditions. He began graduate study in a joint program between the Westinghouse Mechanical Design School and the University of Pittsburgh, from which he received the degree of M.S. in Mechanical Engineering in 1931. He then began the somewhat daunting task of looking, in the depth of the depression, for a teaching position at an engineering college. In 1933, he found a position as Instructor in Mechanical Engineering at the Rice Institute (now William Marsh Rice University) in Houston, Texas. This was the beginning of Art and Phyllis Burrs' love affair with the Southwest, and it was also an excellent opportunity for a beginning teacher in mechanical engineering. The school was small and Art taught practically every course in the field. He also gained valuable practical experience working part-time during the winter and full-time during the summers with local companies, such as the Emsco Derrick and Equipment Company and the Houston Lighting and Power Company. In the late 1930s, Art began part-time study towards the Ph.D. degree in Engineering Mechanics at the University of Michigan and started looking around for another teaching position, as the depression was still on in Texas. In 1941, he accepted a position as Assistant Professor at the University of Missouri, Columbia, where he taught courses in machine design, metallurgy, advanced strength of materials, and mechanical vibrations. In 1944, he was promoted to Associate Professor and took a leave of absence to join the war effort at the Aerial Measurements Laboratory at Northwestern University where, in June 1945, he was promoted to Executive Officer (Chief Engineer and Assistant Director).

The year 1947 was a time for momentous decisions for almost everyone. In Art's case, it was the perfect time for redirecting his career, since he had received his Ph.D. degree from Michigan and the Aerial Measurements

Laboratory was winding down. His move was to accept an offer from Cornell University to become Professor and Head of the Department of Machine Design in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering—a move that was most fortuitous for Cornell and those of us who came to Cornell to study and/or teach.

In 1947, there were still eight semi-autonomous departments in Mechanical Engineering, the result of the College of Engineering being formed in 1921 by the consolidation of the Colleges of Civil and Mechanical Engineering. The school was faced with accommodating a horde of highly-motivated veterans returning to complete their educations for the existing four-year bachelor's degree while simultaneously admitting a freshman class entering a new, not completely defined, five-year program. The department had lost four senior professors due to retirement and departing for other positions. Upon his arrival in September 1947, Art found the remaining staff, three professors and two instructors, was being augmented by the hiring of an associate professor and four instructors. The professor came from a “high-tech” industry (aircraft engines) and the instructors were veterans with one or more degrees and considerable practical experience. Instructors were hired, generally, as full-time teachers with the opportunity for doing graduate work. There were no teaching assistants. Since the four departmental required courses were upper-class courses, Art had some time for hiring the necessary additional staff.

The rapidity with which the collection of individuals with widely different interests, backgrounds, and capabilities was transformed into a cohesive educational department can only be attributed to Art's managerial style—which in essence was to be supportive in every way possible while providing the maximum practical freedom for independent thinking and action. Engineering at Cornell was a textbook example of democracy in action. Instructors were members of the faculty in all matters related to undergraduate programs and extra-curricular activities. For a number of years there were no large lecture sections and often there would be more instructors than professors teaching the multiple-section required courses. In several instances, instructors were responsible for single-section courses, and in one multiple-section course, an instructor was in charge of the course scheduling and putting together the common prelims. The main consequences of this mode of operation, encouraged by Art, were the many discussions—often heated—at lunch and at department meetings and the almost continuous, slow change in course content and emphasis.

Before 1948, there were few elective courses and almost no graduate courses, in machine design at any American school. Art had become convinced that there was a need and a place for a “real” graduate program in machine design; one of his immediate goals was to set up such a program. By 1949, the existing elective course, “Advanced Machine Design”, had been augmented by five courses covering topics from creative design through kinematics

and vibrations to laboratory work in machinery development. These courses were built upon the unique areas of knowledge brought in by instructors as well as professors. The courses related to vibrations and machinery development were among the very first courses to utilize the “war-effort developed, state-of-the-art” instrumentation in college laboratory studies of machine elements and machines.

Historically, research in the department had been sporadic, at best; another of Art’s goals was to get the department involved on a continuous basis. Pure luck led to a quantum jump in research when in the fall of 1947 the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA, now NASA) approached a number of universities with the idea of sponsoring experimental and theoretical research on high-speed journal bearings, an area of great importance in relation to the recently developed aircraft gas turbine engine. Art immediately saw that Cornell was the ideal place, because the professor just hired from the aircraft engine industry, George B. DuBois, was the ideal person to head up such a project. The selection committee wasted little time in awarding the contract to Cornell. In a few years the Department of Machine Design was recognized as one of the world’s leading centers for lubrication research. Practically everyone in the department, including Art Burr, was actively involved at some point in the eleven-year life of the project. Theoretical lubrication research continues to this day.

The turnover in staff, the returning older veterans, the influx of highly selected high-school graduates, and a legal age of eighteen for drinking alcoholic beverages combined to make Cornell a very socially active place with almost weekly meetings of student organizations and faculty groups, but they were all eclipsed by the Department’s social activities—which had to meet the standards of Phyllis and Art Burr! In effect, the Burrs adopted the entire department, including families. The fall, winter, and spring outdoor activities were wonderful opportunities for families to get to know each other and the annual Christmas party (for adults) at the Burr home was the event of the year. Phyllis and Art were the consummate party givers and party goers!

Art was highly professionally oriented. He was a registered professional engineer in Illinois and he was active, locally and nationally, in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) and the American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE). His deep sense of responsibility carried over to the mechanical engineers working in the region around Ithaca; he was a mainstay in the operation of the Southern Tier Section of ASME throughout his years in Ithaca. Art (and the School and the College) considered participation in activities of professional societies to be significant contributions to the educational program and he strongly encouraged participation by his staff.

Art was a consultant for a number of operations, notably the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, the Edlund Machine Company and the Boeing Airplane Company; but his major concern, along with being department head, was the education of students for careers in the broad field of machine design—or mechanical design as it was being renamed. He loved all aspects of teaching mechanical design—from collecting broken, deformed, or worn-out parts to show students, to organizing plant visits, to writing extensive volumes of classroom notes for use as up-to-the-minute textbooks for the required courses, “Design of Machine Elements” and “Design of Machines”. The notes were published, in effect, by the department. Art was the sole author of Mechanical Design Parts I and II, which first came out in 1952, and co-author with Professor DuBois of Parts III and IV, which first came out in 1955. The McGraw-Hill Book Company approached Burr and DuBois and a contract was signed. The book was never published for the simple reason that Art, a perfectionist, never reached the point where he could conclude that this was the best he could do and turn the manuscript in for publication. Although this was unfortunate for mechanical engineering education in general, for Cornell public relations, and for the financial well-being of the authors, it was beneficial for Cornell students in that they, in effect, had a new edition to use every year or so.

In 1953, Art was appointed the Hiram Sibley Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

The Burr family spent the academic year 1953-54 on sabbatical leave in Brazil where Art was a Visiting Professor at the Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica, Sao Jose dos Campos, Sao Paulo. Their love affair with the Southwest had really gone south!

The appearance of Sputnik (and the resulting flood of U.S. government money for research), the development of the digital computer, and changes in the deanship of the college resulted in many educational and structural changes in engineering at Cornell. By 1965, when the undergraduate program was changed back to a four-year program, the number of departments in the Sibley School had decreased to three and the Department of Machine Design had become the Department of Machine Design and Manufacturing Processes. Several structural changes occurred in 1967 when administrative appointments were changed to term appointments from “lifetime” appointments, the Department of Industrial Engineering and Operations Research became the School of Industrial Engineering and Operations Research, and the remaining two departments—Machine Design and Manufacturing Processes and Thermal Engineering—became more autonomous than before. Professor Burr relinquished being Head of the Department and in 1969 the Department was renamed Mechanical Systems and Design. In 1972, the departments disappeared completely when the Schools of Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering combined to become the Sibley School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering.

Upon his return from Brazil, Art had foreseen many of the approaching changes and he began to concentrate his efforts on the upper-class/graduate level courses, “Advanced Mechanical Analysis” and “Mechanical Vibrations”. He had already concluded that at least at the graduate level, a course in mechanical design should be organized in terms of the principles of mechanics involved rather than in terms of named machine elements. The first edition of his new notes, *Advanced Mechanical Analysis*, was privately published in 1967 and the third edition in 1972.

Art spent the summer of 1966 as a Visiting Professor at the Pontificia Universidade de Catolica, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In August 1968, the Burrs began a long-delayed sabbatical leave that became an extended trip around the world with sightseeing intermixed with visits with past students and active teaching and consulting at several major universities; His appointments during this period were: (a) from August 1968 to December 1969, as Ford Foundation Visiting Professor at the Universidad de los Andes, Bogata, Colombia; (b) from January to April 1970, as Visiting Professor at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and (c) from April to June 1970, as Professor and Consultant at the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and the P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore, India.

With retirement approaching, Art and Phyllis began looking for the ideal situation in the ideal place—considering they wanted to be “South of the Border” and Art wanted to keep active professionally, with his major effort being directed towards preparing an expanded version of *Advanced Mechanical Analysis* for publication by a major publishing company. The newly established Universidad de los Americas at Puebla, Mexico appeared to offer everything the Burrs had hoped. Upon arrival, Art was appointed head of the department as well as Professor of Mechanical Engineering and thus was faced with all of the start-up problems of a new school. This was a time of student unrest in Mexico, too, and the University was essentially an armed camp. Art, and Phyllis, decided this was not really “Eden” and in 1976 he resigned from the University and they moved to Guadalajara, Mexico.

In 1981, his book, *Mechanical Design and Analysis*, was published by Elsevier. Although quite respectable, the response was not up to what Art had hoped for; the idea and the book were ahead of the times. However, the University of Texas, Austin was more forward looking and Art was contacted by a professor—who had received his Ph.D. at Cornell, with his dissertation in the area of lubrication—to see if he would be interested in an appointment as an adjunct professor. Art was delighted! This would be his first opportunity to teach using his new “hardcover” book, there would be no more trips back to the States for access to the quality of technical library needed for his work on the second edition of his book and for access to quality medical care, he would have an office and daily professional and social contact with friends of many years, and there would be no more hassles with the Mexican

bureaucracy. The Burrs moved to Austin in 1983 and Art served as an Adjunct Professor from 1984 to 1992. Always looking ahead, Art decided that a co-author would be a good idea for the second edition of *Mechanical Design and Analysis* and his choice was Professor John B. Cheatham, William Marsh Rice University. The new edition was scheduled for publication by Prentice-Hall in the spring of 1995.

Art was a Life Fellow of ASME, a Life Member of ASEE and a member of the honor societies Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Pi Tau Sigma, and Phi Kappa Phi.

He is survived by his wife Phyllis (Carter) Burr of Austin, Texas; three children; six grandchildren; and a sister. His son, Arthur H., Jr., is a biology professor at Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; daughter, Merrill (Burr) Hille, is a biology professor at the University of Washington, Seattle; and son, T. Shepard, is a certified public accountant in Orlando, Florida.

Art Burr will be remembered for his stellar performances as mechanical engineer, department head, teacher, author and colleague, but those who worked most closely with him will always think of him first as a true best friend.

John F. Booker, Robert L. Wehe, Richard M. Phelan

George Lincoln Burr

January 30, 1857 — June 27, 1938

George Lincoln was born in Oramel, New York, January 30, 1857. Preparing for college at Cortland Academy in Homer, New York, he entered Cornell University in 1877, graduated in 1881, and was then appointed instructor in History and personal secretary to President Andrew D. White. The years from 1884 to 1888 he spent chiefly in Europe, studying in German, Swiss, and French universities, and collecting books and manuscripts for President White's library. He became assistant professor of History in 1889, professor of History in 1892, professor of Mediaeval History in 1902, and John Stambaugh Professor of History in 1919. From 1890 until his death he was librarian of the President White Library, and from 1924 to 1927 faculty member of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University. In 1896 he served as historical expert on the American commission to determine the boundary of Venezuela. He was associate editor of the *American Historical Review* from 1905 to 1916, and president of the American Historical Association in 1916. In 1904 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin, and in 1905 the degree of Litt.D. from Western Reserve University. He retired from active teaching in 1922, and died in Ithaca June 27, 1938, at the age of eighty-one years.

As a scholar Professor Burr early acquired an international reputation. His grasp of the general field of history was exceptional, his mastery of historical literature and of historical geography was such as few historians possess, and his knowledge of the special fields of Mediaeval history, the Protestant Reformation, and the history of witchcraft and religious persecution was unrivalled. Much of his time and energy as a scholar was devoted to labors that did not result in publication. As secretary to President White, he contributed so much to the preparation of *The Warfare of Science and Theology* that his name would have been on the title page if he had been willing. He was chiefly responsible for making the President White Library one of the richest collections in the world in the fields of the French Revolution, church history, and the history of witchcraft and persecution; and his marginal notes in the books of that library add substantially to its value for scholars. His published works, all of high distinction, include many articles in periodicals and the collections of learned societies. In addition, he edited *Narratives of the Witchcraft Cases, 1648-1706*; and just before his death he finished reading proof for a work on which he had been engaged for more than twenty years—the completion of an unfinished manuscript on the history of witchcraft left in his care by the late Henry C. Lea.

Professor Burr was a great teacher as well as a great scholar. He once said that a man could teach history or he could teach *through* history. He himself could and did do both. He discouraged his students from taking notes of his lectures; the essential facts he preferred them to get from books; in the class-room he would have them listen to him and try to understand what he was saying. Often enough, no doubt, they failed to understand him fully; but, as William James said of the undergraduates who listened to the lectures of Josiah Royce, they must have had a feeling that something big was going on. Like the rest of us, he was not always at his best. Graduate students who listened to his undergraduate lectures said that he sometimes became so absorbed in erudite comment on the mysteries of bibliography that the hour ended before the lecture began. But not infrequently, getting happily started on some subject of human import and forgetting the formidably bibliographed outlines and the piled-up books which he always brought to class, he would speak as one inspired. Many of us know it well—the moving eloquence with which he would on occasion expound or defend before this faculty the causes that were dear to his heart.

George Burr—how imperishably the name is written into the history of this university and the life of this community! What enduring memories are for many of us associated with this vivid and arresting, this always human and altogether lovable personality! The short, compact, powerful figure of the man, ceaselessly active, tireless as a dynamo, at any hour of the day to be seen slipping in or out of the library, hurrying across the campus, hurrying down the hill, and, with unabated and triumphant vitality, hurrying up again. The richly stored and alert mind, keen as a Damascus blade, slaying the spurious and the inept with the deftest wit, pouring forth a wealth of relevant and curious lore for the illumination of matters great or small, and, on rare occasions, exploding into detonating wrath when goaded past endurance by the senselessly stupid, the malicious, or the cruel act. The indefatigable scholar and bibliophile, browsing and brooding in the stacks, with the still concentration of the mystic poring over some rare manuscript, or with loving touch caressing the frayed covers of ancient books. And not least the fellow man, ever friendly and ever gracious, meeting with equal courtesy and consideration the humble and the exalted, and ever ready with unfailing generosity to lend himself to the promotion of any worthy cause or the relief of any human need. No man ever better exemplified the rule of plain living and high thinking. No man was ever more tolerant of other's frailties, or less tolerant of his own. Valiant and intrepid crusader in the cause of human freedom and enlightenment! If there be any intangible possession that distinguishes this university it is the tradition of freedom united with responsibility—freedom to do what one chooses, responsibility for what it is that one chooses to do. On this memorial occasion it is altogether fitting for us to recall that no one ever did more than George Lincoln Burr to endow Cornell University with this priceless possession.

Arthur Brotherton Burrell

February 20, 1902 — May 5, 1987

Arthur Brotherton Burrell died at his home near Peru, New York on May 5, 1987 at the age of eighty-five. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 20, 1902, the son of George W. and Evelyn A. Burrell. The family moved to east Cleveland where he attended public schools and graduated from Shaw High School in 1920. During the next four years he studied at Ohio State University, Columbus, and received a Bachelor of Science degree in horticulture with the class of 1924. At various times during summers in his undergraduate days at O.S.U. he worked in Ohio orchards and nurseries where he learned much about growing woody perennial fruits and the problems involved in growing apples.

In February 1925 he entered the Graduate School of Cornell University, where he majored in the field of plant pathology with minors in pomology and plant physiology. Dr. H. Earl Thomas, then a professor in the department and specialist on diseases of deciduous fruits, supervised Burrell's graduate studies.

Burrell completed requirements for a Ph.D. in plant pathology at Cornell in June 1931 with a doctoral dissertation entitled, "The Cork and Rosette Diseases of Apple in the Champlain Valley of New York". Shortly afterward in 1931, he was appointed assistant professor in the Department of Plant Pathology and professor in 1938. He retired in 1959 so that he could give full attention to and continue experimental work long in progress in his orchards in the Champlain Valley.

The story of his successful venture in apple growing in the Champlain Valley is briefly given here because it shows what a well-trained individual with courage, desire and determination can accomplish when faced with problems involved in growing apples, especially one known serious problem that awaited investigation.

In 1926 officials of the Champlain Valley Fruit Growers Association offered Cornell funds (fellowship) to support work on a long known apple problem known as "Cork" or Steven's disease which interfered with growth of apple trees and rendered the fruit worthless. Arthur Burrell, because of his experience and desire to investigate the problem, was chosen. In 1927, encouraged by Professor H.H. Whetzel of the Department of Plant Pathology, he rented a run-down orchard near Peru, New York for a period of five years where he was free to carry on necessary experimental work without interference. Working from April to mid-October each year he obtained results which proved to neighboring apple growers that their disease and insect problems could be brought under control. Burrell's tremendously important discovery was that the lack of available boron, at least in some Champlain

Valley soils, resulted in the development of the destructive Cork-Rosette diseases of apples. In addition to the discovery of the importance of boron, his studies concerned the importance of balanced nutrition, available soil moisture, beekeeping and pollination, concentrated spraying of trees for insect and foliage disease control and orchard management in general showing that all were important for success in growing apples. As a result of his research, some of it in collaboration with other researchers in the College of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, apple yields in the Peru area were doubled in five years. Burrell's orchards served as a laboratory over the years for demonstrating new scientific findings. These findings were largely responsible for the growth of the apple industry in the Champlain Valley. His discovery of effects of boron deficiencies also led to applications of boron to apple orchards in many parts of the world.

Professor Burrell was highly thought of by his peers. He was a member of the honorary societies of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Delta Gamma, and Sigma Rho. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He was well known for promoting agriculture in New York State for half a century as an investigator, scientist, educator, grower of apples and promoter of innovations in fruit farming. In 1960 he received a citation from the New York State Horticultural Society and in 1973 from the New York State Agricultural Society for his outstanding contributions to the apple producing industry.

He was a member of the American Pomological Society, the American Society of Horticultural Science, an honorary life member of the Quebec (Canada) Horticultural Society and active in the Audubon Society. He was a member and past president of the New York State Horticultural Society and the Northeastern Division of the American Phytopathological Society.

Professor Burrell was a member for several years of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations; a four-year member of the Advisory Council of the New York State College of Agriculture and Geneva Experiment Station; chairman for ten years of a Committee on National Legislation, Clinton County Farm Bureau; member of Governor Rockefeller's Advisory Council on Migrant Labor; member of the Advisory Council on Continuing Education, Plattsburgh State University College; and a member of the Champlain Valley Physicians Hospital Medical Center Corporation.

Burrell was an invited speaker at meetings over the years of the Horticultural Societies of the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Michigan.

For twenty years, Arthur and his wife, Virginia, took annually, as many as 300 students in the elementary grades of the Peru, New York Central School, on educational tours of the Burrell orchards and controlled atmosphere facilities during harvest. In June 1987 the elementary grades of the school held a memorial ceremony for Arthur Burrell and planted two apple trees on the school campus and placed a granite marker reading: "In Memory of Dr. A.B. Burrell". Also the Clinton County Historical Society in setting up a mobile exhibit for the Bicentennial Year Celebration selected ten people who have made major contributions to the development of the Champlain Valley area, and Dr. Arthur Burrell is one of those ten.

Professor Burrell is survived by his wife of fifty-six years, Virginia (Whiting) Burrell; a son George; a daughter Marjorie; a brother; a sister; two grandchildren, and two nephews.

Leon J. Tyler

Earle Nelson Burrows

March 24, 1883 — May 6, 1951

Earle Nelson Burrows, Associate Professor of Structural Engineering, died unexpectedly at his home in Ithaca, N. Y. on May 6, 1951, after forty years of uninterrupted service in the School of Civil Engineering at Cornell University.

He was born on March 24, 188 at Deposit, N. Y., the son of Nelson D. and Adeline M. Burrows. After graduating from the Deposit High School, he entered Cornell University and was graduated with a civil engineer degree in 1907, and in 1914 he obtained the M.C.E. degree from his Alma Mater.

From 1907 to 1908, Professor Burrows was employed by the Owego Bridge Company; then followed two years' association as a structural engineer with the American Bridge Company at Chicago. In 1911, he returned to Cornell as an instructor in the then College of Civil Engineering; was made an assistant professor in 1915, and an associate professor in 1941.

In addition to his teaching, he was engaged as a consultant on many structural engineering projects and served for a number of years as a consultant bridge engineer for the Board of Public Works of the City of Ithaca, and in that capacity designed several of the smaller bridges across Cascadilla and Fall Creeks in Ithaca. During the summer of 1917, he was employed as a bridge designer for the State of New York at Albany.

As a teacher, Professor Burrows was most friendly with the students, for whose individual needs and difficulties he had great understanding and patience. He had a wide acquaintance with the civil engineering alumni. His courses in structural engineering were popular; while he demanded certain standards, yet he was patient and took great pains to demonstrate the practical application along with the theory. The students always felt free to consult with him at his office. His classes looked forward with pleasure to field inspection trips with him to existing structures, and the annual visit of the structural class to the American Bridge Company's plant at Elmira was arranged by him with much care so that the student could gain practical knowledge of steel fabrication.

Professor Burrows was an ardent fisherman and nothing pleased him more than to accompany a few of his friends on a fishing trip to some nearby stream or lake, or as he often did, take an extended journey to fish a stream in the Adirondacks or a lake in Canada. He was also interested in golf and enjoyed heartily his associations at the Ithaca Country Club, of which club he was at one time a trustee. He was a member of the Seal and Serpent Fraternity, the Pyramid Society, and the national honorary civil engineering society of Chi Epsilon.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Julia Vail Burrows, and a son Earle Lawrence Burrows of Pittsburgh, Pa., who was graduated from Cornell as a civil engineer in 1934. Professor Burrow's first wife, Mae Whitaker Burrows, died in 1946.

Professor Burrows' passing will be deeply regretted by a host of former students and alumni, who remember him not only as a former teacher but as a sincere friend. The School of Civil Engineering has lost a most valuable and experienced teacher and the faculty a friendly and loyal colleague.

B. S. Monroe, John Perry, George Winter

Malcolm Sandell Burton

March 26, 1918 — December 22, 1997

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

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

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

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

position, Malcolm Burton was able to help a number of engineering undergraduates in their beginning years at Cornell.

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

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

Arthur Ruoff, Pete Scala, Che-Yu Li

Edwin Arthur Burt

October 11, 1892 — September 6, 1989

Ned Burt was born in Groton, Massachusetts, the son and grandson of Baptist ministers. He remembered his mother as a gentle and devout woman who taught him that the best form of religious faith is indispensable to the successful living of a life. His father he remembered in part as a zealot who early in his adult career determined, in order to demonstrate his faith in divine providence, to forswear dependence on a salaried income and allow God to provide for the material needs of his family as He saw fit. In the service of this ideal, Ned's father went to South China at the age of 45, to spend the rest of his life as a missionary for evangelical Christianity. One result of these decisions was that Ned spent several of his teenage years in China. Another that he acknowledged is that his own philosophical thought, although always deeply sympathetic to religious perspectives on the world, was marked from the beginning by a reaction against what he saw as the narrowness of his father's outlook.

Returning from China, Ned went from Mount Hermon School to Yale, where he majored in philosophy, and then to Columbia, where he earned his Ph.D. degree, and then to Union Theological Seminary, where he was awarded the S.T.M. degree. He first established his academic reputation with *The Metaphysical Foundations of Modern Physical Science*, published in 1924; the revised second edition, from 1932, is still in print and is still highly regarded. The book is a learned and fascinating account of the scientific revolution of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with a critical survey of the thought of a number of seventeenth-century thinkers on the question of how human consciousness, purpose and religious aspirations fit (or do not fit) into the world that that revolution progressively revealed. It owes its eminence partly to the author's perspective on this question, as pressing in 1990 as it was in 1690 or in 1924, and partly to its convincing demonstration that one cannot read intelligently those seventeenth-century thinkers (such as Descartes, Hobbes and Locke) classified in retrospect as major philosophers, without also reading the works of their contemporaries (such as Galileo, Gilbert, Boyle and Newton), now regarded primarily as scientists. This latter moral is one with which most contemporary historians of philosophy would emphatically agree.

Ned taught for two years at Columbia and nine at Chicago before joining Cornell's Sage School of Philosophy in 1932. He was asked on arrival to take on a course on the history and comparison of religions, a new field for him. He willingly complied, and soon made both the course and the field his own. The course, which had 12 students when he first taught it, regularly drew 300 by the time of his retirement in 1960. His writings during this time

included *Types of Religious Philosophy* (1939; rev. 1951) and *Man Seeks the Divine: a Study in the History and Comparison of Religions* (1957), as well as his edition of *The Teachings of the Compassionate Buddha* (1955). Work in this area changed his own life. He felt that as the teacher of such a course he owed it to his students to take them as best he could inside the perspective of each of the faiths studied; and the result of this exercise, he found, was to broaden his own outlook, both by highlighting the basic convictions that the major religions share and by encouraging a sympathetic appreciation of what was distinctive about each. It was in this spirit that he joined the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), and then, while in India in 1947, also took the vows of a Buddhist layman. His point, he explained, was to emphasize that his spiritual nourishment came from the East as well as the West. When he returned to India in 1953, he and his wife lived in a Hindu religious retreat. In 1966, just two westerners were invited to join in retracing the Buddha's footsteps in honor of the 2500th anniversary of his enlightenment; Ned Burttt was one of them.

Ned also accumulated numerous academic honors during his career. In 1941 he was named Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy. He was elected vice president of the Eastern (and largest) Division of the American Philosophical Association in 1952, and president in 1964. He also served as president of the American Theological Society. He was awarded an L.H.D. by the University of Chicago and the Nicholas Murray Butler Silver Medal by Columbia University; and he was welcomed as a visiting professor at Harvard, Stanford and the University of Hawaii.

Ned was married twice, first to Mildred Camp in 1916, and then to Dr. Marjorie Murray in 1951. He and his first wife had four daughters, of whom two, Virginia and Winifred, survive. But, because of the passage of time if for no other reason, it is the second marriage that is remembered best by most of the friends who survive him in Ithaca. Marjorie Murray Burttt had a distinguished career of her own. After graduating from Columbia Medical School with only the second class that included women, she worked for years as a pediatrician. Increasing interest in the emotional problems of children drew her toward psychoanalytic thought. Encouraged by her acquaintance with Anna Freud, she underwent analysis herself, trained as an analyst, and after her marriage to Ned practiced in Ithaca for 30 years (with adult patients as well as children), until well past her 90th birthday. Ned shared her interest, having undergone psychoanalysis himself in the 1940s. He found that it not only helped to resolve his personal conflicts but gave him new insight into the unconscious influences on his philosophical thought, thereby freeing him to pursue new directions. In her later years Marjorie regularly hosted an informal gathering of local

psychiatrists in their home on Willard Way. Ned often sat in on the discussions, and was respected for his own thoughtful contributions from his philosophical perspective.

This was far from being the only gathering to which Ned and Marjorie opened their home. Wednesday evenings were for Friends, and for any others who wished to gather for meditation and discussion. Most afternoons students and others could come for tea and, depending on the season, enjoy either croquet or the comfort of a warm fire. (Well into his 90s, Ned insisted on bringing the firewood up from the basement himself.) At the Burtts's any students found a home away from home. All remember the warm presence of both of the Burtts and their remarkable ability to see good in people, even while maintaining a realistic awareness of the less attractive sides of human nature. Ned was rarely content to confine these meetings to small talk, and was eager to discuss with anyone the most important topics on which they held views; he drew people into such discussions easily, partly through his quiet humor, partly through his obvious interest in, and openness to, any opinions seriously held, whether or not they agreed with his own.

Ned's writing did not end with his retirement and appointment as Sage Professor Emeritus, but its direction changed. He saw himself now as less of a scholar and more of a seeker, and so gave away most of his professional library. He continued his busy correspondence with friends and acquaintances around the world: he had spoken with Gandhi in the year before the latter's death, and maintained a life-long friendship with Archibald McLeish, a Yale classmate, among others. He described *In Search of Philosophic Understanding* (1965) as "a foil against which readers can test their own evolving philosophy," and addressed his reader personally: "I put into your hands a book which has been in the making a long time; and I hope you may find it a worthy companion in your search for philosophic understanding." He completed another book, *The Human Journey*, when he was 90, basing it on the Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh Lectures he gave at the University of Calcutta. It was two years later that he published his final book, *Light, Love and Life*.

His own attitude toward life, and the warm affection of many friends, seemed to make the afflictions of old age more bearable to Ned than they are to many. He refused to let his loss of hearing bar him from discussion, and so often carried a child's "Magic Slate" on which others could write their questions and comments to him. Nor did he allow his increasing frailty to keep him from making at least one trip across the country, entirely by himself, while he was in his 90s. Marjorie's death in 1982 was a severe loss, but he mourned her partly by drawing strength from his friends, inviting any who wished to do so to join him for meditation in his home at eight every morning, the hour at which he found he missed her most. He continued until his final year to spend part of every day working

in his study. He died at home, in the company of friends and of his two daughters, just over a month short of his 97th birthday.

In the Foreword to his final book, Ned Burttt lamented discovering, in his 80s, that he had still not learned how to live. Most of his friends, while accepting his implication that learning must continue while life does, found that assessment too modest.

Stuart M. Brown, Jr., Nicholas L. Sturgeon

Donald John Bushey

September 9, 1896 — July 10, 1966

Donald John Bushey, Professor of Ornamental Horticulture, Emeritus, died July 10, 1966, in Tompkins County Hospital after a brief illness. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Professor Bushey was born in Rib Lake, Wisconsin. He received a Bachelor's degree in Botany from Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, a Master's degree in landscape design from the University of Michigan, and a Doctor's degree in horticulture from Ohio State University.

Before coming to Cornell, he worked with the League of Kansas Municipalities in landscape planning for public and private grounds in cities and towns of Kansas. He was also associated with the Morton Arboretum in Lisle, Illinois, and superintended landscape work on several country estates around Cleveland, Ohio.

Professor Bushey joined the Cornell faculty in 1928 as Assistant Professor of Extension in Ornamental Horticulture. His appointment came at a time of state-wide interest in beautification of schools, grange halls, churches, and other public buildings, as well as private homes both rural and urban. Through his extension lectures and demonstrations, he helped thousands of people improve their home environments.

During the 1940's an increasing audience was reached through publication of several brief, well-illustrated bulletins on aspects of garden living such as recreation, pools, and outdoor fireplaces. During the 1950's Professor Bushey developed appropriate script for motion pictures and for slide lectures to meet an ever increasing audience. He prepared and used appropriately designed models of homes, plants, and gardens, precisely duplicating the three-dimensional effect for any specific landscape plan.

The models were used in television and other media to demonstrate specific landscape effects in young and mature stages of plant growth.

In 1956, Bushey was author of the book, *A Guide to Home Landscaping*. In the preface he states his sincere hope that "it will be a guide to you as a homeowner or prospective homeowner from the initial stages of planning through the final planting of your property for use and attractiveness," and that "your results will provide years of satisfaction and give you a new interest in gardening, a most healthful, happy, and outdoor recreation." Written during the early years of contemporary homes, the book is still a fundamental guide in the extension service tradition.

Professor Bushey retired in 1958 after thirty years of active service. He continued his association with landscape design as a professional in private practice. His interest in horticultural events continued with his attendance at horticultural meetings at Cornell and elsewhere.

Professor Bushey was affiliated with Epsilon Sigma Phi, Pi Alpha Xi, the American Society for Horticultural Science, the International Shade Tree Conference, the New York State Arborists Association, and the American Society of Landscape Architecture.

A. S. Lieberman, E. F. Schaufler

Frank Pores Bussell

September 3, 1878 — May 27, 1956

Frank Pores Bussell, professor emeritus, who had served Cornell as professor of plant breeding for 22 years, died on May 27, 1956 at San Gabriel, California. Professor Bussell was born on September 3, 1878 at Abilene, Kansas but soon moved with his parents to a farm in Illinois. He was graduated from Colgate University in 1901. For two years he taught classics in the high school at Geneva, New York and then came to Cornell University for a year of graduate study in philosophy while holding a Sage scholarship. After his year's graduate work he taught history and the classics in Minnesota and California. He did additional graduate work in the meantime at the University of Chicago and at the University of Illinois. From 1908 to February 1915, he managed the home farm in north central Illinois. As the result of his farm experience Professor Bussell acquired a keen awareness of the need for an adequate supply of pure seed of improved varieties of farm crops. To further his training for public service in this field, he returned to Cornell in the spring of 1915. He chose plant breeding, plant physiology, and soils as the subjects for his doctorate which he received in 1919. Having served as an instructor in plant breeding during his graduate study, he was appointed assistant professor in 1919 in charge of the extension work for the department. He was further advanced to the rank of professor in 1924, which position he held until retirement. On September 1, 1946, he was appointed professor of plant breeding, emeritus.

Professor Bussell with his thorough knowledge of farm problems, a sympathetic viewpoint and fundamental training in the sciences was able to undertake his extension teaching with unusual success. He used the demonstration method as an effective means of teaching throughout his period of service. He was among the pioneers in believing farmers should have an important part in their programs of better seeds. To this end he among others helped to organize the seed growers and distributors into a cooperative known as "New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association, Inc.". This has now become the "New York Certified Seed Growers Cooperative". This organization has been effective in promoting the extensive use of improved crop varieties by insuring adequate supplies of pure seed.

Farmers from the humblest to the most prosperous were considered of equal importance and deserving of Dr. Bussell's best efforts. The confidence that the Iroquois Indians on their seven reservations in the state had in Dr. Bussell was exemplified by the fact that he was the first man ever entrusted with the improvement of their sacred

maize. In addition to his extension teaching, he taught the winter short courses in plant breeding for many years. On occasions he also gave regular courses in plant breeding during the college year.

Professor Bussell was an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Society of Agronomy; Genetics Society of America; New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association. He was also a member of Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Alpha Zeta and Delta Kappa Epsilon.

In addition to his work among farmers and students he always found time to serve his community through membership in civic and fraternal organizations. He liked people and made many friends with those in all walks of life. He was a loyal and dependable friend with an ever ready word of cheer and hope and a helping hand for those in need. He was an active member of the Baptist Church where he served as a trustee, teacher, and lay minister. He joined and was a life member of the Hamilton Lodge F and A M, and belonged to the several upper bodies and served as Commander of the St. Augustine Commandry, Knights Templar.

He married Grace Eaton in 1912 who passed away in 1947, and after her death married Ruby Tobias in 1952. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Olivia Bussell Kikendall, Jr. and Mrs. Ruth Bussell McLay.

A. A. Johnson, H. M. Munger, R. G. Wiggans

Julian Edward Butterworth

October 2, 1884 — April 3, 1961

Julian E. Butterworth, Professor Emeritus of Rural Education, was born in Dow City, Iowa, the son of Charles Edward and Ida May Butterworth. He received the A.B., A.M., and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Iowa. His distinguished professional career began as a teacher of English in Iowa from 1907 to 1911) followed in succession by college and university appointments as Processor of Psychology at Duluth State Normal School; Professor of Secondary Education and Dean of the College of Education at the University of Wyoming; Professor of Rural Education at Cornell University from 1919 to 1952, director of the Graduate School of Education, 1931-1944, and Professor Emeritus since 1952.

Early in his professional career Julian Butterworth contributed significantly to the studies of the famous Committee of Twenty-One, of which he was a Member, in the development of programs for the improvement of rural education in New York State. He also helped to advance the scope and quality of education in rural areas through his research as chief consultant in the comprehensive study of the intermediate school district for the New York State Department of Education. His studies were supported by financial grants from the legislature and they resulted in the adoption of permissive legislation for the merger and enlargement of school districts for the purpose of providing special educational services, which small school districts could not afford to provide. As an interim step, this law provided for the establishment of Boards of Cooperative Educational Services. Many such boards have been established with resulting increases and improvements in the character and quality of educational services provided for thousands of boys and girls in rural and suburban areas of New York State.

Julian Butterworth also served as a consultant in state surveys in Virginia and New Jersey, and as director of the New Haven, Connecticut, School Survey in 1947. Following his retirement in 1952, he served as consultant to the United States Office of Education.

Many professional organizations benefited from his research and active support, including the New York State Council on Rural Education, the National Commission on School District Reorganization, and the National Commission on the Intermediate School District. He was a founder of the Cornell Parent-Teacher Institute, an organization that has served the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers for thirty-five years. The thirty-fifth program of this organization included special recognition of the services and leadership of Dr. Butterworth.

The American Association of School Administrators presented its distinguished service award to him in 1958, in the following words:

To Julian E. Butterworth

America has been blessed with many leaders who helped build our great system of public schools. Possibly no one has contributed so much to the development of the sound structure and efficient administration of the rural and small town areas as has Julian Butterworth. For his foresight in anticipating kaleidoscopic social and economic change and for his assiduous guidance to thousands of students of school administration headed for sparsely populated areas, we take pride in bestowing upon him this award of excellence and distinction.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

Julian Butterworth was a member of the National Society of College Teachers of Education, the National Society for the Study of Education, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Delta Kappa. He was the author of several professional books, the last of which was entitled *The Modern Rural School*. That book is a standard reference text in its field.

Following his retirement, he and Mrs. Butterworth established the Julian E. and Veta S. Butterworth Award Endowment, from which awards are made to outstanding Cornell graduates in school administration.

Julian Butterworth was an extraordinary and inspiring teacher. He expected much of his students, and they responded appreciatively to his leadership. He knew where they could use their individual talents best and helped them to reach their objectives. Today they occupy administrative and leadership positions in school systems, in state departments of education, in colleges and universities, in state and national associations of teachers, and in foreign service.

He had great faith in the common sense and good judgment of rural people and in the democratic processes. Though a modest man, he also was realistic and uncompromising. One evidence of the sincerity of this faith and these traits was the development at Cornell of an effective University-Public School plan of cooperation in providing student-teaching experiences in the preparation of teachers and other school personnel. In the process of this development, he was instrumental in attracting to Cornell both eminent faculty and able students from many parts of the United States.

Julian Butterworth is survived by his wife, the former Veta Laura Scott, whom he married in 1909; by his son, Dr. Julian Scott Butterworth; and by two grandchildren.

William A. Smith, Donald J. McCarty, Claude L. Kulp

George Samuel Butts

June 29, 1899 — January 25, 1975

George S. (Tim) Butts was an individual of whom it can truly be said that both Cornell University and the Ithaca community are better because of his having been with us. His many talents and interests enriched both town and gown in significant ways up to the time of his death. Retirement from the New York State College of Agriculture on July 31, 1959, after thirty-four years of service to Cornell, only enabled him to devote more time to community projects.

Born on a farm near Sodus, New York, Professor Butts joined the Department of Extension Teaching and Information (now Communication Arts) in 1925 after his graduation from the College of Agriculture. His first assignment was taking charge of the farm study courses—a program enrolling over sixty thousand persons in the years that followed—and then he accepted the responsibility for the distribution of all visual materials. His responsibilities later increased to include the distribution of experiment station and extension bulletins, editorial material issued by the college, and penalty mail covers used by cooperative extension personnel throughout New York State. He also directed the film library, edited service letters for farmers and homemakers, prepared tape recordings, and took an active part in improving radio and television presentations. His administrative talents were further recognized when he was invited to serve as acting head of his department in 1956-57.

His versatility and creativity found expression in the planning and construction of animated parts for the college's exhibits at the New York State Fair from the early 1930s until 1951. His creative talents at the drawing board were translated into reality in his garage shop, where Eggbert, the talking egg, and Sam, the vocal vegetable man—now of historical state fair fame—were assembled.

During his years at Cornell he was an active member of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Epsilon Sigma Phi (honorary extension service fraternity), and Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity. An accomplished violinist, he was a member of the University orchestra and other musical groups as a student and continued to enjoy playing in the orchestra for the twenty years following his graduation.

After his retirement he was one of the prime movers in organizing and setting up the drive for nonpublic funds to help the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. In the future untold numbers of students and staff will benefit from his efforts.

In the community he was a member of the Ithaca Rotary Club. Here he spearheaded the collection and distribution of food and money for the needy of Ithaca and also served as chairman of the annual Christmas Bureau Appeal.

Another of his community interests was the Tompkins County Public Library. He helped organize and administer the annual book sale, a program so successful that it has served as a pattern nationwide. Over the years he also contributed countless days working in his quiet and self-effacing way for the Tompkins County United Fund.

His leadership and organizational abilities and talents were further recognized when he was selected to serve as president of the Savage Club of Ithaca for several years. His musical talent was utilized in the club's annual Cornell reunion show. Countless alumni will long remember Tim and his cohort Allan Treman stopping the show with their performances on their "one string" instruments. Equally at home with a hammer and saw, his craftsmanship and woodworking abilities were the prime force in constructing the facilities for the new home of the club at the Village Green.

He will be long remembered for his many contributions to both Cornell University and the Ithaca community. His quiet and kindly humor, his sincere interest in his fellow man, and his willingness to help in many ways will be missed by all. He was a person about whom it can be truly said, "He had no enemies, only friends."

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Orilla Wright Butts, four sisters, and several nieces and nephews.

Russell D. Martin, William B. Ward, Chester H. Freeman

Orrilla Wright Butts

June 25, 1904 — March 21, 1987

Orrilla Wright Butts was one of those rare individuals whose personality radiated warmth and friendliness. She had a delightful sense of humor and a quick wit that often broke the strain of a tense moment. Those qualities, plus her sincere faith in people and in their ability to help themselves, inspired confidence and encouraged families to participate in cooperative extension programs. Homemakers and colleagues alike valued her vision, leadership, and ability to develop educational programs that met the needs of families—and particularly of women—of the depression and war-torn years. She was known to her friends and colleagues as Ril.

Ril came to the College of Home Economics in 1935 as an assistant professor in cooperative extension and assistant state leader of home demonstration agents to provide leadership for the home economics program in New York State. Later she was promoted to professor in extension, coordinator of extension in the College of Home Economics, and state leader of home demonstration agents.

Ril worked to strengthen the local leadership system in New York State, where college faculty taught groups of leaders who in turn taught others in the community. She encouraged local women to serve on county program advisory committees. She obtained much satisfaction in observing the personal development of people who assumed leadership roles.

Ril was one of Cornell's effective ambassadors to those from foreign countries seeking guidance in the establishment of an extension program. She was in much demand to talk to representatives from war-torn countries to discuss the involvement of the local people in developing educational programs to strengthen home and community living. In 1949, in recognition of her interest, Ril was selected as a visiting consultant in home economics for the United States army of occupation assigned to the food, agriculture, and forestry division of the British army of occupation in Germany. One of her many responsibilities was working with committees to plan for the establishment of two new home economics institutes (colleges of home economics) with Marshall Plan aid.

Ril's ability to work successfully with people played an important role in creating understanding of the legislative decision to separate the Home Bureau from home economics extension work. Her vision for educational programs based on resources of the College of Home Economics and for audience outreach was key in directing the extension effort. Ril also had the ability to gain support of faculty and administrators at state, county, and university levels to

focus programs for people in all socioeconomic groups. This effort is now the basis for the current home economics extension program.

Ril's special assignments while employed at the college included many community and statewide commitments. She served on the WGY radio and television planning committee during the station's pioneer effort to secure homemakers' participation. She was also an adviser to the New York State Council of Rural Women and the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus. She was a member of the University Committee on Adult Education, the Intra-College Committee on Extension Studies, and the New York State College of Home Economics Scholarship Committee. In addition, she wrote articles for publications, including *Forecast* and *Better Farms*.

In 1954 Ril represented the college at the ninth annual Conference on Citizenship, in Washington, D.C. The following year she received the Merit Award from the Cornell chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, a national honorary extension fraternity. At that time she was cited for her ability as a teacher, an organizer, and an administrator and for her forthrightness in meeting problems.

In 1957 secretary of agriculture Ezra Benson presented Ril with the Superior Service Award "for devoted and unselfish leadership, for faith in people and respect for their ability, for skill in the multitudes of human relationships that characterize the extension service."

Her alma mater, Rochester Institute of Technology, recognized her statewide leadership role by awarding her the Margaret Gillam award on October 14, 1972. The citation was "for outstanding professional contributions to the field of home economics through the extension service."

During her retirement she and her husband traveled widely, including spending a year abroad. Ril was an avid reader and a fan of the *New York Times* crossword puzzle. Ril enjoyed playing bridge and the people with whom she played. She served on the board of the Friends of the Tompkins County Library and on the board of the Service League. Ril was the widow of Professor George S. Butts, who predeceased her on June 25, 1975.

Ril was born in Perry, New York, the daughter of Allen James and Minnie Goodridge Wright. She earned a teaching certificate in 1924 from the Mechanics Institute in Rochester (Rochester Institute of Technology) and her Bachelor of Science degree in home economics in 1926 from the University of Rochester. She did postgraduate work at Cornell and Columbia universities.

Ril was a true friend and colleague and is greatly missed.

Carolyn O. Boegly, Hazel E. Reed, Ethel W. Samson

Gwendolyn J. Bymers

June 19, 1915 — April 13, 2001

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1969, Gwen became the Chair of the newly formed Department of Consumer Economics and Public Policy. Under her leadership, the department attracted an increasing number of young, discipline-based faculty who brought new viewpoints to the issues, yet were held together by the commitment to the well being of consumers and households. Gwen demanded and obtained dedication from the new recruits. She had a strong sense of good performance, for herself *and* for others.

Gwen’s leadership was recognized during her entire tenure at Cornell. Besides a seven-year stint as Chair, Gwen served on the University Council and the university-wide Faculty Council of Representatives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Helen J. Cady

February 26, 1911 — October 17, 2001

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Allen R. Bushnell, Clark E. Garner

John Carlton Cain

October 14, 1911 — June 16, 1998

If there ever was a true “rags to riches” story in the world of academe, John Carlton Cain was a prime example.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This outstanding scientist came to the Geneva Experiment Station with a superb background. He had advanced training in the fields of pomology, plant physiology, plant biochemistry, and soils chemistry. While in Florida, he

gained considerable experience and knowledge of cold storage problems of citrus and other sub-tropical fruits. He also had conducted, before coming to Geneva, six years of research on the nutrition of deciduous fruits.

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

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

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

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

He and his wife, Marie, were married for 63 years, and the couple had two sons, James McRae and John Jr. Dr. Cain was 86 years of age when he died.

R.E. (Pat) Krauss, Charlotte Pratt, Roger D. Way

George Chapman Caldwell

August 14, 1834 — September 7, 1907

“The Faculty of Cornell University inscribes the following tribute to the memory and worth of the late George Chapman Caldwell, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the institution from its inauguration in 1868 up to his retirement as emeritus in 1902, of analytical chemistry since 1875 and of general chemistry since 1891.

Educated in Harvard and Göttingen, after a teaching experience in Antioch College, O., and the Agricultural College of Pa., he was the first professor appointed to the faculty of Cornell, where he presided for 34 years over the Chemical Department, while it grew from a small class-room and laboratory until it taxed the capacity of two large buildings with a teaching staff of 21 — one of the leading centers of chemical education and achievement in the world.

In the chemical profession he early took high rank, his book on agricultural chemical analysis, the first work on that subject in English, was at once accepted as an authority and aroused an active interest in the important field which had been so brilliantly exploited by Liebig in Germany. His text books on analytical chemistry received a corresponding wide appreciation and adoption.

It was characteristic of Professor Caldwell that he kept himself in closest touch with all advances in a rapidly developing “and almost illimitable subject, and unfolded this to his students in class room and laboratory, inculcating and enforcing such precision of method and thoroughness as would make all work of a full and permanent value. The many students, trained under him, and who now occupy prominent positions in teaching, in government service, in agricultural experiment stations and in collegiate and industrial positions, and their uniform success, bear forcible testimony to the efficiency and value of Professor Caldwell’s teaching.

His varied and comprehensive acquaintance with all divisions of the field of chemistry and the critical acumen with which he had worked out each subject received deserved recognition when, in 1892, he was elected to the presidency of the American Chemical Society. This great capacity for accurate and excellent work was early recognized by the Faculty, in which he served as Secretary from 1872 to 1886. The intimate acquaintance thus secured with all departments of the University work rendered him a trusted and valued adviser in all matters of university policy.

Not of an assertive nature Dr. Caldwell stood out as a great man on the basis of strenuous work, thoroughness in every detail, accuracy in every result, and a sound judgment in seeking and arriving at the truth.

His social life harmonized with his professional. His was the quiet, abiding friendship, the valued advice, the sterling example, the safe guidance. His students owed their prospects in life no less to this worthy influence than to the great excellence of his instruction, and everywhere they unite in thankfulness that they were brought under the influence of such a man. His name is to us a memory of the early builders of the University, a man deeply imbued with the scientific spirit, one who inspired his students to their best efforts in spite of the personally unostentatious disposition, a sincere lover of truth, and a worker who never wearied in well-doing.

James Law, B. G. Wilder, L. M. Dennis

Source: Records, p. 402, December 13, 1907

James Campbell

February 18, 1919 — March 8, 1962

Born in Gillestown, Ireland, James Campbell came to the United States at the age of four, lived for a few years in Pittsburgh, and then attended elementary and high schools in Salem, Ohio. In 1940 he was graduated from Wittenberg College, where he had majored in mathematics. For the first two years after graduation he was a junior high school teacher; then he served for four years in the Army Air Force.

Coming as a graduate student to Cornell in 1946, he continued here for the remaining sixteen years of his life. He received the M.S. degree in 1947, with a major in educational administration, and the Ph.D. degree two years later, with a major in student personnel and minors in educational psychology and human relations.

His relationship with the School of Industrial and Labor Relations started in 1948, when he became a research associate. In the following year, upon completion of his graduate work, he was appointed Assistant Professor; in 1953 he was promoted to Associate Professor, and on July 1, 1961, to Professor.

Although he did some extension and resident teaching, Professor Campbell's work was primarily in student personnel. While still a graduate student, he was a part-time vocational counselor. For a time he directed the Division of Unclassified Students, but most of his professional years he devoted to the Office of Resident Instruction in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. He was acting director of the Office of Resident Instruction in 1956 and in 1961, and he was named director January 1, 1962.

Professor Campbell rendered important service to the University by serving on many committees, including five years on the Committee on Student Activities, four years on the Committee on Student Conduct, four years on the Administrative Committee of the Division of Unclassified Students, and five years on the Committee on Calendar.

After only a few days' illness following a coronary thrombosis, Professor Campbell died March 8, 1962.

Professor Campbell enjoyed the universal respect of his colleagues for the high order of his personal, moral, and religious qualities. He exemplified, to an eminent degree, the Renaissance ideal of the fusion of knowledge and being—to be the good that one *knows*—the ideal that John Milton expressed in his statement that the true poet “ought himself to be a true poem.” One felt in the presence of James Campbell that one faced a whole person, a man for whom there was no separation of fact from value, existence from ideal, the outer man from the inner man. He was one of the few men of whom, without hesitation, one could say— one *wants* to say—that he was pure in

heart. While God did not give him abundance of years to live, however, by upholding him in the integrity of his heart, God gave him an unusual measure of grace.

To those of us who are teachers, James Campbell was a daily reminder of the fact that the essence of our work is not to teach subjects but persons. For whenever one met with him—in his office, at committee or faculty meetings, at a coffee break, in the corridor—one came to feel one's own inadequacy, for while we knew our books and subjects, he knew the students, knew them as persons as well as students—their names, their problems, their sorrows and joys, their defeats and victories, their frustrations and goals. Human beings who were mainly abstractions to their teachers were to him human beings—persons with whom he stood in an I-Thou relationship, the essence of which was a courtesy in which there was no taint of craft, a love in which there was no diminution of independence and dignity.

Donald P. Dietrich, Duncan M. MacIntyre, Milton R. Konvitz

Joseph Kearns Campbell

October 30, 1927 — August 4, 1997

Joseph Kearns Campbell, Professor Emeritus of Agricultural and Biological Engineering, passed away peacefully at his home in Fredricksburg Texas on August 4, 1997. Professor Campbell is survived by his wife, Sigrid (Beicht); daughter, Sabine Hyland; son, Oliver; brother, John D. Campbell; and sisters, Ann Campbell and Susan Campbell Shell.

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

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

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

the technical features of the “third world” tools formed key elements in modern machines made his course equally relevant to both international and domestic students.

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

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

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

James A. Bartsch, Roger F. Sandsted, Michael B. Timmons

Ralph Norton Campbell

March 7, 1910 — July 25, 1971

Ralph Norton Campbell died unexpectedly in Phoenix, Arizona, less than a month after he retired from the Cornell faculty and but a few days after he was elected professor of industrial and labor relations, emeritus, by the Board of Trustees. He was 61 years old.

Born in Minotola, New Jersey, Ralph attended Rutgers University, where he became editor of the college newspaper and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Upon graduation from Rutgers in 1931 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, he worked a year as reporter for the New Brunswick *Daily Home News* and *Sunday Times*. He returned to Rutgers for the academic year 1932-33 as a graduate student in history, after which he began a seven-year stint on the staff of the university as, variously, assistant director, public and alumni relations; associate alumni secretary; and director of personnel and placement.

During World War II he rose from first lieutenant to colonel. He was chief of the Officers' Division of the Adjutant General's Section, Headquarters Eastern Defense Command and First Army (1940-43); chief of Personnel Division, Headquarters First Army (1943-45); and Adjutant General, Advanced Echelon, Headquarters First Army (1945). He served in both the European and Pacific theaters of action and was awarded the French Croix de Guerre, the Bronze Star, and the Army Commendation Ribbon.

The field of labor relations in 1948 was the focus of often intense, and not altogether rational, debate. Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations in its fourth year was still suspect in some quarters within the state, and the extension activities of the School, because of their greater visibility, were especially subject to hostile criticism. It was in this climate that Ralph Campbell, who had received the M.B.A. degree with distinction the year before from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, joined the Cornell faculty and became director of extension in the ILR School. The full range of Ralph's considerable talents as an administrator and mediator were employed in developing a program which, by the time he relinquished his post in 1956, had assumed the basic form that it has today.

As the administrator of what became a large and growing educational enterprise, Ralph Campbell exhibited a style natural to him, one of gentle determination. He encouraged, he prodded, and at times he was obstinate. But throughout it all, he was kind, gentle, and supportive in his relations with others.

In 1956 Ralph gave up the duties of extension director (he was to return for another tour from 1960 to 1963) in order to devote more time to teaching and research in management organization and development and in the social role of American business. In the classroom his methods were Socratic as he sought to expose error by persistent questioning and challenging of his students. During this period he coauthored with Elizabeth Knowlton the monograph *Business Leadership in Air Transportation*, which grew out of his experience in organizing and directing an innovative training program for the management leadership of American Airlines. In 1956 he became a member of the faculty of the School of Education at Cornell and served actively with that School until 1966. Ralph did not completely fore- swear administration, however. He became the director of University Summer Sessions in 1956 and retained the post for the next two years. Also from 1958 to 1960 he was head of the ILR School's Department of Human Resources and Administration.

Ralph Campbell's interests in and contributions to the field of adult education were manifold. In addition to his achievements through the ILR Extension Division, he was a prime mover in the establishment of the National Institute of Labor Education and as its president functioned as a creative force in labor education. In the National University Extension Association he served as chairman of the Industrial and Labor Relations Committee. Closer to home, he was a cofounder and the first executive director of the Ithaca Festival of Classics.

The breadth of his interests and abilities is further reflected in some of Ralph's other activities. He was impartial chairman of the New York State Advisory Council on Minimum Farm Wages and an active labor arbitrator as a member of the national panels of the American Arbitration Association and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Shortly before his death, Ralph completed a study for the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York on organization, structure, and decision making within the church.

He is survived by his wife, Marian McCauley Campbell; a son Peter; a daughter Patricia; two stepdaughters, Patricia McCauley and Nancy McCauley; a stepson, Philip McCauley; and two brothers, Clarence and Edward.

Alice H. Cook, Felician F. Foltman, Ronald Donovan

Samuel Gordon Campbell

December 10, 1933 — September 29, 1997

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

This catalogue of achievements does not define the personality of the man. Gordon's Scottish heritage (of which he was very proud) and his determination to retain and embellish his Scottish dialect (and harp and bagpipe skills) were combined with other Scottish traits such as being forthright in communication and requiring honesty and integrity from those with whom he interacted. As a member of the Cornell community, the needs of students were

foremost on Gordon's personal agenda, as was the need to have representation of the faculty in the major decisions concerning governance of the university. Gordon served with distinction (often as chair) on many college and university committees. At meetings of the faculty of the college, his Scottish brogue was heard loud and clear as it rang around these halls with forcefulness and passion, and his subtle sense of humor. Gordon's great wit and personal charisma also made him an excellent raconteur, and he was much in demand as an after dinner speaker.

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

Hollis Erb, David Robertshaw, Roger Avery

Thomas Harrison Canfield, Sr.

January 19, 1916 — April 8, 1993

Thomas Harrison Canfield was born on January 19, 1916 in Butte, Montana, and received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Ohio State University in 1939. During World War II (1942-46), he served with the Navy Strategic Bombing Survey in the Pacific Theatre, interpreting aerial reconnaissance photos for promising strategic targets in Japan, for which he was awarded the Army Commendation Medal.

In 1947, he joined the faculty of the College of Architecture where he taught Architectural Design and, for a number of years, Building Material and Construction. As a design critic, he was devoted to his students and constantly challenged them to do better. Nothing was ever good enough and he was a stickler for detail and for respecting the program. Two constant admonitions were: “Draw it, don’t talk about it!” and “Don’t worry about being original—be good!” One of his techniques for encouraging good work was to regularly schedule “crits” in his office, instead of just cruising in the studio, so that one had to bring all of one’s work for a substantive preliminary review. This lent a greater sense of urgency and responsibility to the process, as all who waited their turn out in the corridor will clearly remember.

Also, his studio was never his personal “atelier” and he never promoted a single point of view, but always encouraged students to pursue their own strengths and interests and to be the best at whatever they ultimately did, whether it be architecture, or technology or art, etc. On one occasion, he told a student, “I know you can be an architect, but can you be an artist?” The answer proved to be a resounding yes! Another time, he told a student who was considering a year in Europe, “If all you achieve is to learn something about French wines, consider your time well-spent.”

For many students, and new colleagues, he was also a mentor and friend. He often hired students for temporary drafting help on some of his personal projects or for work on his on-going renovations on his house on Eddy Street. Many distinguished alumni of the period regard him as the best and most influential teacher in their careers; one who played a pivotal role in shaping their attitudes.

Not only was he an active and dedicated teacher of architecture, he was also an active practitioner. Soon after he joined the faculty, he went into partnership with F.M. Wells, the head of architectural design, and together they designed a number of contemporary homes in the Ithaca area.

In the early 1960s, he headed up the design team of Tallman & Tallman, Architects, designing the new Ithaca College campus on south hill. This was a major challenge which he relished, single-handedly doing virtually all of the preliminary schematics. Colleagues from those days describe him as the consummate draftsman and designer who was so fast and so accurate and thorough that, as soon as the preliminaries were approved”, they could immediately proceed to the contract drawing stage. During those years he was virtually on a non-stop series of “Esquisses”, evenings and weekends working in his studio at home, cranking out endless preliminaries on yellow trace for building after building. He practiced what he preached. In 1970, Ithaca College awarded him an honorary Doctorate of Fine Arts. And, on a visit to the new campus, Governor Rockefeller remarked that it was the handsomest campus in the state.

But his interests and activities ranged even more broadly. In 1958-59, he joined Associate Dean Henry Detweiler, professor of architectural history, and others as the field architect for the Harvard-Cornell Archeological Expedition of Sardis, Turkey where they discovered and excavated the ruins of the ancient city of Croesus. And, in the mid-1960s, he and several other College faculty members worked together with several alumni to help them establish the first school of Architecture at the University of Puerto Rico in San Juan. One of the leaders of their effort, Jesus E. Amaral (B. Arch. '51), a former student, was appointed the first dean of the new program. During the 1968-69 academic year, Canfield spent his sabbatic leave teaching there as a visiting professor. He was also involved in local planning projects with the firm of Kelly, Parsons, Canfield and Stein, and from 1961-63 he served as a member of the Ithaca Planning Board.

Upon his retirement in 1976, Canfield moved out to the countryside in the Buttermilk Falls area, for a well-deserved rest from the hectic pace of his active years.

He will be remembered fondly by many Architecture, Art, and Planning alumni and former colleagues for the high quality of his teaching, his rigorous standards, his devotion to his students, his dedication to creative work, and his warm personality. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy Fogel Canfield of Ithaca, a son, a daughter, and a sister.

Charles W. Pearman, John Reys, Alexander Kira

Helen Canon

August 15, 1888 — July 9, 1954

The death of Helen Canon, Emeritus Professor of Economics of the Household and Household Management, brought a heavy sense of loss, not only to members of her own department, but to the entire College of Home Economics. Yet this sense of loss was accompanied by deep pride in the rich contribution Miss Canon had made over the years to the breadth and soundness of the growing field of home economics, and more particularly to the area of her greatest interest, the art and science of management and economics in their relation to family living.

For thirty-seven years Helen Canon was connected with home economics at Cornell University, through its early years when it was a Department of Home Economics in the College of Agriculture; later when it became a School, and finally in 1925 a College of Home Economics. Miss Canon's interest in the application of economics and management to homes developed from close association with Martha Van Rensselaer who was a pioneer in this field. Miss Canon came to share with Miss Van Rensselaer a tremendous respect for the size and scope of the work of the homemaker and for its economic importance. Both saw the limitations placed on women because inadequate consideration and study had been given to the work they must perform. As Miss Canon's interest grew, there appeared the clear need for rigorous and long-time study in the fields that touched on this interest. Gladly she undertook such study and willingly she gave the time to it.

Her appreciation of the need for objective knowledge of the varied ways families were managing their household work and finances was evident in a survey she made in 1928 of the financial management of nearly two hundred farm families whose business enterprises had been studied by the Department of Agricultural Economics in the College of Agriculture. She recognized that only through accumulation of factual material about family management was it possible to develop sound and acceptable principles of management and techniques for performance. The material gathered through research in the way families lived and managed, continually impressed her with the soundness of the individual and independent thinking of families. She used research findings not to establish rules, but to show increased possibilities for management.

Miss Canon defined the major functions of the field in these words, "... to explore and clarify the process of management in democratic family living and to develop techniques that will be helpful to families in their managing. Managing in a home not only takes its cue from the individual family's values and desires, but scales these to the resources and limitations of the family and to the present and prospective conditions in the outside

world. ... To draw from the field of economics such facts and generalizations from facts as can be of use to families in their managing, to help families appreciate the two-way connection between their economic activities and those of the larger society and to represent the interests of families to outside economic agencies from close association with family practices and values ...”

In 1930 Miss Canon secured the Ph.D. degree from Cornell University and in that same year she was appointed Professor of Home Economics and Head of the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management. In the following twenty-two years of her leadership, research studies continued not only in homes throughout the State but in the College laboratories, enriching the subject matter of the field and enlarging the curriculum both at the College and in the Extension program. Staff members were selected and trained, largely from the growing number of graduate students who were attracted by the soundness and originality of the program she was developing.

Students with whom Miss Canon worked will always remember the vitality and inspiration of her teaching, the force of her words, her far vision, the clarity of her thinking. They acquired her conviction of the need for women to gain an understanding of the economic structure of society in order to make their full contribution as homemakers and as members of the community and the larger society. Through her, students learned devotion to a field of work. Her colleagues appreciated and relied on her power to penetrate to the heart of a matter. In any group in which she worked her calm thinking and clear presentation helped to bring order to a tangled issue.

To all she was endeared by the warmth of her personality, her genial hospitality, her ability to give quick and complete response to the problem of another. All those who knew her remember her love of the out-of-doors, her appreciation of beauty in homely experiences and above all her gift of living fully and with joy.

Beulah Blackmore, M. A. Rollins, Jean Warren

Helen Gertrude Canoyer

June 20, 1903 — February 25, 1984

Helen G. Canoyer, retired dean of the College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology) and emeritus professor of household economics and management, was distinguished in academic and government circles as an administrator, educator, adviser, and trailblazer for women. During her Cornell deanship Canoyer instigated the evaluation of the College of Home Economics that eventually led to its reorganization as the College of Human Ecology. She also spearheaded the drive to build the new wing of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, which was dedicated in 1968, shortly before her retirement, and began an annual institute for community leaders that was held for many years.

Born in Melrose, Minnesota, Dean Canoyer attended secondary schools throughout the Midwest. She received her B.S., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from the School of Business Administration at the University of Minnesota, then served on the faculty there for more than twenty years as an assistant, associate, and full professor of economics and marketing. Dr. Canoyer was one of the first women to be awarded a doctoral degree in economics with specialization in consumer economics and marketing.

During World War II Dean Canoyer left her academic post to serve as an economic analyst in the food section of the War Production Board. She then held an appointment as an economist in the distribution division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, and in 1945-46 was the assistant chief, Division of Research and Statistics, Office of Alien Property Custodian.

In 1954 Dr. Canoyer, on becoming dean of the College of Home Economics, was also appointed the first woman faculty member of Cornell's (then) Graduate School of Business and Public Administration; she taught a course in the school's marketing program.

Dean Canoyer was dedicated to the development and maintenance of excellence in the three thrusts of the college: resident education, research, and extension. Her drive and energy resulted in strong growth in these three areas. Her interests were broad and eclectic and included education in home economics for both men and women. She enthusiastically encouraged young men to explore the field of home economics as a career.

One of her most compelling interests was in promoting the professional growth of women, as she saw society emphasizing more and more the dual role of women in homemaking and in work outside the home. She believed

that the basic changes that reshaped the living pattern in the home made it essential for more women to be equipped to make the complex adjustments resulting from this dual role.

This interest was intensified through her involvement in international programs of women's education. She was one of a group of United States educators who conducted workshops in East and West Africa on "Problems of Education of African Women Educators." The workshops were followed by a request from the government of Ghana for help from the faculty of the College of Home Economics. The resulting cooperative project, along with projects in Liberia and the Philippines, continued for several years and involved several faculty in the college.

Honored for her professional contributions, Dean Canoyer received the University of Minnesota's 1956 alumni achievement award "for her distinguished achievement record."

In 1962 President John F. Kennedy appointed Dr. Canoyer as chairperson of his Consumer Advisory Council. She oversaw the compilation of a council report that was later published. In 1963 she received a citation of appreciation from the American Home Economics Association for her service to the federal government and to peoples of other countries. The citation specifically referred to her chairpersonship of the Consumer Advisory Council, saying she had "steadfastly represented the interests of the consumer; established the value of home economics as a discipline fundamental to the welfare of the consumer; brought to other members of the association inspiration in professional service to the consumer; and cooperated with recognized leaders to determine and develop the means by which the consumer may be heard, may be protected, may speak, and may be informed." At that time she had just completed a term on the Commission on Federal Relations of the American Council on Education.

Other professional activities through the years included being a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Marketing* (1941-47); chairperson of the Land Grant Home Economics Study Proposal Committee; director of the American Marketing Association; director of the National Association of Consumers; director of Consumers Union; director of Grand Union; member of the American Council on Education; officer of the New York State Minimum Wage Board for Retail Trade; and member of the Council of the New York State Department of Commerce and Agricultural Advisory Committee.

She co-authored, with Professor Vaile, two books: *Income and Consumption* and *The Economics of Income and Consumption*. She also contributed numerous articles on home economics, cooperatives, and the role of land-grant colleges to a variety of professional journals. She was an accomplished speaker and was in frequent demand by both national and international groups.

Throughout her tenure at Cornell she was a dynamic and incisive leader. Her energy, drive, and vision contributed significantly to the present high status of the college.

She retired from Cornell University in 1968 and went to the University of Massachusetts to serve as dean of home economics. She moved to San Francisco in the late seventies, where she resided until her death, in 1984.

Urie Bronfenbrenner, Kathleen Rhodes, Jean McLean

Raymond M. Cantwell

September 21, 1927 — November 11, 1980

On November 11, 1980, the School of Hotel Administration lost one of its most loyal and dedicated alumni, Ray Cantwell.

Ray was a unique person: a self-made businessman who never lost sight of his early career struggles, who therefore always had time, sympathy, and understanding for those starting their careers. As a colleague he was a delight; he challenged, he provoked thought, he offered sage advice, he empathized. As a friend he was fun, a smiling Irishman in the best sense of the phrase, someone who always had time for a laugh.

When Ray Cantwell traveled, he read all the signs, climbed all the famous hills, found every historical site, snapped every picture, quizzed the guides and local citizens for every detail, and, on his return, shared his discoveries in the fashion of the great early explorers. He invested his life with the same qualities of enthusiasm, curiosity, and zest.

His was not an easy childhood. His parents died before he was eight years old. Although Ray received kind help and care from the nuns and loving support from his older brothers, he had to be self-reliant from the beginning. The decisiveness and independence he developed in those early years were sources of strength throughout his life. That strength was sustaining and generous—never harsh, never strident, never demanding.

Perhaps because of his early experiences, Ray had a profound respect for the importance of commitment to significant institutions. For Ray, the most significant of these institutions were his church, his school, and his family.

Ray was an active member of St. Catherine of Siena. His faith and devotion were unbreakable and steadfast. In an era when such devotion is often viewed by many as outdated, Ray never relented. From the church he derived a real sense of stability and meaning, and to the church he returned his gratitude and appreciation. His efforts were unceasing.

Ray was very proud of his association with Cornell. After serving in the Marine Corps, he came to Cornell as an undergraduate in the School of Hotel Administration. For several years after he earned his Bachelor of Science degree, he worked successfully in industry. In 1973, at mid-career, he returned as a graduate student and began

his teaching career here. Until his death last October, he worked devotedly and joyfully with both his students and his colleagues at the school.

Ray's role in the school was unique. None of us has ventured to think of replacing him; he is not replaceable. All of us have been enlarged by our contact with him. Ray pretended nothing; he was absolutely straightforward in speech and deed. His colleagues and students came to depend on his unswerving loyalty and support. He was friendly, charming, honest, humorous, considerate, vigorous, intelligent, hard-driving, and hardworking. He was a man of convictions, who did not shrink from arguing strongly for what he believed; yet he never left the scene without resolving conflicts and reaffirming his friendship, even with those with whom he disagreed.

Those of us who grieve for our colleague, our teacher, and our friend can only begin to imagine the grief of his family. A man who had no parents for so many years, Ray deeply loved and appreciated his wife, Mary Jo, and his children, Mark, Mary, Matthew, and Catherine. Sensing that his time was short, he felt an urgency to finish his work and to share joy with his friends and family. Never did he indulge in self-pity or pessimism. Mary Jo Cantwell has generously shared this memory of Ray: just before he went into surgery, he kissed his wife and children, and as the attendant wheeled him down the corridor, he raised his arms in a last optimistic salute— thumbs up.

Some people's lives touch the world like a feather. You hardly know they ever existed, and upon their departure from this earth it is difficult to locate the marks they made. Ray Cantwell's life caused a crater, and his death left an enormous void in all who knew him. To have known Ray is to have known a genuine human being. To his legion of friends he left a legacy. Each of their lives is richer today because Ray Cantwell touched them. We shall all miss this man who showed so much love for everyone he knew.

John J. Clark, William H. Kaven, Donal A. Dermody

Harry Caplan

January 7, 1896 — November 29, 1980

The death of Harry Caplan brings to a close a career that is surely one of the most remarkable in the history of Cornell University. To record that Harry Caplan was a distinguished scholar and a superb teacher, important though it is, does not begin to describe the depth or the breadth of the impact that he had on his university. To generations of Cornell people—students, faculty, staff, alumni, and their families—Harry Caplan was a friend and counselor. No brief statement can present an adequate picture of his career. It can only recall some of the facts and circumstances, and leave the portrait to be filled in from the reader's own recollections. All who knew him will have their own rich and individual memories.

Harry Caplan was born in Hoag's Corners, Rensselaer County, New York, and attended the public schools of Albany, New York, graduating from high school in 1912; he was valedictorian and won the prize in Greek. He graduated from Cornell in 1916. Among his undergraduate achievements were election to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year, the Barnes Shakespeare Prize, the Frances Sampson Fine Arts Prize, and awards in public speaking. His Master of Arts (1917) and Doctor of Philosophy (1921) were both Cornell degrees. He was graduate scholar in archaeology and comparative literature in 1916-17, fellow in Greek and Latin in 1917-18. His academic work was interrupted by service in the U.S. Army, 1918-19. His doctoral dissertation, written under the direction of Charles E. Bennett, was entitled "The History of the Jews in the Roman Province of Africa." Other Cornell teachers influential on him were H. C. Elmer and Lane Cooper.

His first faculty appointment was in the Cornell Department of Public Speaking, where he was an instructor from 1919 to 1923, a period when Cornell was dominant in the field of rhetoric and public address. In 1924 he moved from Public Speaking to the Department of Classics, in which he served until his retirement in 1967, as instructor, 1924-25, assistant professor, 1925-30, and professor, 1930-67. He was chairman of the department from 1929 to 1946, became Goldwin Smith Professor of the Classical Languages and Literature in 1941, and was appointed Goldwin Smith Professor Emeritus on his retirement in 1967. Though the dedication to Cornell that is implicit in this record was very real and very strong, Professor Caplan enjoyed also an extensive and prestigious connection with other universities, serving as a visiting professor in the summer session at Wisconsin (1925), Michigan (1932), Northwestern (1938), Stanford (1942 and 1948), Chicago (1945), and Columbia (1946). After retirement from Cornell, he held a series of visiting professorships: Mellon Professor at the University of Pittsburgh (1967-

68), Walker-Ames Professor at the University of Washington (1968), Ziskind Professor at Brandeis University (1968-69), and at Minnesota and Stanford in 1969. Much in demand as a speaker, he gave public lectures at more institutions and learned societies than can be listed in this account.

To the world of scholarship, Harry Caplan is known above all as one of this century's leading authorities on ancient and medieval rhetoric, and his publications in this field are marked by breadth of range and meticulous scholarship. His edition and translation, in the Loeb Classical Library, of the *Rhetorica ad Herennium* has been recognized as a model of editorial skill and judgment. The elegance of the translation and the combination of succinctness and informativeness in the introduction and notes make this volume a leading contribution to scholarly work on ancient rhetoric. The range and variety of his interests in rhetorical studies are suggested by the volume of his essays entitled *Of Eloquence*, edited by two scholars whose doctoral work he directed, Anne King and Helen North, and published in 1970 by Cornell University Press. Among his other publications are an edition and translation of Gianfrancesco Pico della Mirandola's *On the Imagination* (New Haven, 1930); a series of booklists of *artes praedicandi*, "treatises on preaching," most of them done in collaboration with H. H. King; several encyclopedia articles, such as "Rhetorica ad Herennium" in the *Oxford Classical Dictionary*, "Quintilian" in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and "Ars Praedicandi" in the *New Catholic Encyclopedia*; and numerous articles and reviews in learned journals.

His roster of professional honors and distinctions is long and illustrious. He was president of the American Philological Association in 1955, culminating many years of active participation as a director and officer of the association. In 1957 he was inducted as a fellow of the Mediaeval Academy of America. In 1962-63 he was a fellow of the Center for Advanced Studies, Wesleyan University, and in 1970 was awarded the honorary degree, D.Litt., by Wesleyan. He was an honorary fellow of the Cornell Society for the Humanities. The diversity of his interests is suggested by his membership in other learned societies, including the Modern Language Association, the Speech Association of America, and the Renaissance Society of America. He twice held Guggenheim Fellowships and twice was awarded research grants by the American Council of Learned Societies. A volume of studies in his honor, *The Classical Tradition*, edited by Luitpold Wallach and published in 1966 by Cornell University Press, contains thirty-eight studies by colleagues in Classics and other disciplines. On December 30, 1965, a special session at the convention of the Speech Association of America was held, with addresses in his honor.

To his Cornell students, colleagues, and friends there was a further dimension to Harry Caplan's life that transcends in importance his scholarly eminence, though it can in no way be separated from it. Harry Caplan was a great

teacher, one of the most admired in Cornell history. It was not only the wit and vivacity of his classroom manner, not only, even, the wonderful sense of engagement, of his personal interest in his students, a concern that all who have been his students recall and treasure; there was also a unique talent, springing from his combination of personal warmth and scholarly excellence, that made all his classes experiences in broad humanistic learning. Not that there were many digressions or that much time was taken for anecdotes; for, marvellous raconteur though he was in private conversation, his classes were on their subject, and he was a demanding teacher with a knack for getting the best out of students. It was more that his own broad interests and knowledge always illuminated whatever subject matter he was dealing with. His influence as a teacher extended beyond the classroom, and 121 Goldwin Smith Hall, Harry Caplan's office, was for generations of Cornell students, alumni, and colleagues a place to repair for advice, conversation, consultation, and reunion. It has been well described as "less an office than a way of life." It was, in fact, where Harry Caplan lived; a life-long bachelor of simple and regular habits, he lived in rooms that were only a place to sleep, and his office was the center of his daily life. He served on a multitude of faculty and university committees, and was an honorary member of two Cornell classes, 1924 and 1930. Of the many further honors and celebrations arising from his unique place in the life of Cornell, there is not space for full mention, but two demand notice: the Statler Hall banquet on the occasion of his retirement in 1967, attended by some one hundred and fifty friends from all over the country, the number limited by the available banquet space, and the Cornell Club of New York dinner in his honor on January 22, 1975.

On his retirement his office, 121 Goldwin Smith, was "retired" with him, to become the Classics Department office, and a roomy office was found for him in Rockefeller Hall, where he continued his scholarly and Cornell activities surrounded by his books and by the offices of the Arts College admission staff. There his influence on the Cornell scene continued unabated, as this picture of him as viewed by the admission staff suggests:

Perhaps what struck us most vividly about Harry Caplan during these years was the extraordinary number of friends who came to look for him. Cornellians of every age, from near or very far, stopped in the Admissions Office to look up their former professor, to chat with him about their careers and their families, or simply to be with him for a few moments of warmth and affection. Harry Caplan believed in Cornell traditions and in "legacies;" he took genuine pride in having played a major role in the education of many Cornellians, especially women, and enjoyed seeing again and again "these kids," as he sometimes called them, now with their children and often their grandchildren, sharing in their hope that these "kids" too would choose to continue with their studies at Cornell. Harry Caplan will be remembered for generations to come as the source and inspiration of that Cornell "legacy."

As might be expected in one of such strong human concerns, Harry Caplan was a man of deep family attachments, and kept in close and affectionate contact with his brothers and their families. It was while visiting at the home of his brother, Dr. Louis Caplan, in Seattle, Washington, that he became fatally ill, ending a career remarkable in the annals of his university and of his profession.

We hope that this sketch has succeeded in suggesting what is a very important fact about Harry Caplan's career: that, though many whose lives he touched deeply had only a slight contact with the fields of scholarship in which he was eminent, the two sides of his activity are really one; Caplan the scholar and Caplan the teacher and friend of Cornellians are inseparable parts of a remarkable person. His impact on the fields of learning in which he was engaged and on the generations of Cornellians whom he influenced depended alike on his personal warmth and concern and his devotion to humanistic study. Harry Caplan was an outstanding example of that combination of qualities that he admired in others and that constitute, to use a favorite phrase of his, *a vir humanus*.

Alvin H. Bernstein, Urbain J. DeWinter, Gordon M. Kirkwood

Anthony Caputi

December 22, 1924 — February 6, 2008

Tony Caputi, Professor of English and Comparative Literature in the College of Arts and Sciences, was a major scholar, a stellar teacher and mentor, a wonderful colleague, a loyal and trusted friend, a polished and talented actor, and a gifted administrator. Most importantly, he was a terrific human being.

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

During two sabbaticals, Tony and Adrienne resided in Rome and Paris, setting a pattern for extended travel abroad upon his retirement in 1991. He loved to practice his Italian and French during his travels. Essential equipment for these adventures included a pasta strainer, durably stashed in his suitcase for preparing his favorite food-type, and a list of worldwide outlets for theater-tickets inscribed in his address-book for access to his favorite cultural pursuit.

Tony served as English Department Chair in the mid 1970s. Competent and fair-minded, he would artfully disguise feelings towards the very few colleagues he felt were being difficult or selfish, but he would always try to see the point of view of others.

In 1984, Tony joined the Comparative Literature Department as its Chair, a position he held for six years. Tony had, for many years before then, offered a widely successful course in Italian, English, Spanish, and French drama from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment, cross-listed in English, Theater Arts, and Comparative Literature. During his administration of Comparative Literature, Tony negotiated delicate transactions between and among recent joint members and their home departments; he brokered new appointments of one full junior member and

one full senior member; and he stabilized an increase of fellowship and teaching assistantship opportunities for graduate students. The department's shape has borne his imprint since then.

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

"This or that faculty member, myself included, would complain, and Tony, always unflappable, would respond calmly, never get upset, and keep things going. The effect of all this, over time, has been, well, dramatic, though again in an ironic sense. Comparative Literature has long since been marked by a remarkably high degree of collegiality, by a consistent success in reaching consensus on most decisions, and, more important still, by an ability to disagree civilly and even in friendly fashion when consensus proves impossible, to reach a decision by majority vote, and then cheerfully to move on."

A loving father, he is survived from his first marriage to Marjein by his three daughters: Pauline, Carol, and Mary; his son, David, predeceased him.

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

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

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

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

All of us remember Tony's zest for living, his wit, and his flair. And we also remember his incredible capacity for understanding other people, empathizing with them, and making them feel appreciated. He was fun to be with because he was articulate, intellectually curious, loved conversation, and embraced life as if it were a play in which he performed, an elegant meal or a beautiful woman. For him, the entire world was a stage; and polymath that he was, he played many parts.

Tony loved Ithaca—notwithstanding his impatience with Ithaca winters—and the surrounding area, and took great pride in the creation of the Gee Hill house and grounds he lived in with Adrienne in rural Virgil. He built his country home overlooking his land with a beautiful mountain view; here his evening meal, often with friends, to whom he would enthusiastically discuss his rural life, was still an important daily occasion.

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

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

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

Daniel R. Schwarz, Chairperson; Stuart Blumin; William J. Kennedy

Herbert J. Carlin

May 1, 1917 – February 9, 2009

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

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

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

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

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

Herbert Carlin's great love of music permeated his entire life. He regularly listened to an eclectic selection of classical music, and was also passionate about jazz and blues, the best musicals and popular songs. He played the flute and for many years participated in a weekly chamber music group. He always had a grand piano in his house on which he played in the evenings or enjoyed his pianist son Seth and other musician friends. For many years he was on the Faculty Committee on Music, influencing which international orchestral and solo artists should be invited to the Bailey Hall Concert Series. Many of his closest friends were members of the Music Department; he was also a faithful member of the Barnes Hall audience.

Carlin remained forever a New Yorker through and through, reading the *New York Times* daily and *The New Yorker* often cover to cover. Yet, he was also a Francophile, spending two sabbatical leaves in Paris. He enjoyed every aspect of that city with all its offerings, including good food and wine. Herbert was proud of the fine red wines he would offer his guests to accompany his wife Mariann's wonderful French/Hungarian cooking. Italy was likewise high on the list of his favorite places; he spent many memorable holidays and professional visits there. He often remarked that his stay as a Visiting Professor at Tianjin University in China was one of the highpoints of his life.

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

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

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

Herbert Carlin loved America and he loved Cornell.

Toby Berger, Chairperson; Malcolm Bilson, Terrence L. Fine, C. Richard Johnson, Jr.

Mildred Carney

November 12, 1882 — November 21, 1966

Mildred Carney, born in Carney, Maryland, began her professional career of teaching in 1909 in the public schools of Maryland. At Teachers College, Columbia University, in New York City she received the B.S. degree in 1925 and M.S. degree in 1926. She came to the New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, in July 1926 as Extension Assistant Professor and retired July 1950 as Associate Professor, Emeritus.

As a specialist in the Cooperative Extension Service, Mildred Carney was particularly successful because she accepted the women she taught with all their abilities and their limitations. She set high standards of achievement which these women could attain intellectually, aesthetically, and economically in their home environment. She was unusually gifted in instilling in them a confidence in their own abilities and in making clear to them the responsibility for sharing with others what they had learned.

As a representative of the College and of the University, she demonstrated to the women of the state a recognizable concern for their welfare and a direct response to their desire for personal development. Her own forthrightness and integrity, her rejection of ostentation, and her practical approach to adult education made her a respected friend, teacher, and adviser to thousands of women.

In the much less affluent era of the 1930's, Mildred Carney's success as a teacher was highly respected by administrators, co-workers, and students because of her ability to help people make use of what they had, conserve it to the utmost, and enjoy the whole process. Still later she was persuasive in her teaching because she believed that all homemakers could participate in the war by conserving resources, working to protect the health and morale of the family, and making a concerted effort to contribute to the total national effort. She was called to Washington during World War II to work on textiles and clothing projects on a national level. Her publications of extension bulletins during the 1930's and 1940's were a result of working with specialists in the country to give needed information to her students and co-workers.

A scholar at heart, she spent periods of time at the University of Minnesota and the University of Chicago taking additional study in the areas of psychology, anthropology, economics, mental hygiene, and English, French, and Russian literature. She was an avid reader and had an insatiable thirst for knowledge. She never traveled on her extension trips without books under her arm. She treasured her books, shared them generously, but guarded them assiduously. Woe to the careless friend who forgot to return one.

As an extensive traveler in this country and abroad she sought to know and understand the people of the countries she visited, their way of life, and their art works. In her own country and abroad she cherished the works of artists and artisans whatever their art or trade. Her teaching at all times reflected her search for knowledge and the wisdom she gained in understanding a wide world of people.

After her retirement Mildred Carney was an active and enthusiastic worker with the Senior Citizens organization of Ithaca. Her preparation for meetings with this group was as well-organized and thorough as had been her preparations for extension meetings with women in the state of New York. She was as well a most enthusiastic babysitter for a young Ithaca family. The young family moved to Baltimore, Miss Carney's home. She, too, moved home to Baltimore and continued her devotion to this family of seven. The parents of these five young children have written of Mildred Carney's influence. "She has given our children such a thirst for knowledge, a hunger for learning, and a great love of books. She read to each and every one of them from their infancy on. But the most important thing she gave to them was her love, which they returned a hundred fold. She gave unstintedly of her time, listened to all their problems, and was their confidante. I feel that her immortality will be right here in our lives, and in all of those people who were fortunate enough for their paths to have crossed hers. Mildred has had a profound influence on our family. I hope that whoever reads her books next will derive as much wisdom from them as she did."

Mildred Carney will be remembered by her many friends of all ages for her serenity, her witticisms and wisdom, but most of all for her sharing with others her knowledge, experience, and wisdom.

Orrilla Butts, Doris T. Wood, Margaret Humphrey

Dwight Clark Carpenter

June 6, 1890 — January 14, 1953

Dr. Dwight Clark Carpenter, Professor of Chemistry in the Division of Food Science and Technology at the Experiment Station in Geneva, passed away at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium on January 14, 1953, following a long illness. He had been a member of the staff of the Experiment Station for 30 years and was the recipient of many honors. He obtained his early training in Michigan State College and his doctor's degree from the University of Michigan in 1921.

Dr. Carpenter's chief field of research was in protein chemistry. His numerous contributions to the scientific literature concerned such topics as optical rotation and molecular weights of proteins, protein aldehyde plastics, and casein chemistry. In recent years he was making studies of the nitrogen compounds in tomatoes.

Dr. Carpenter was an ardent fisherman and he and his wife made many sojourns in the Canadian wilds. He combined his enjoyment of travelling with his professional interests and studied in Upsala, Sweden in 1927; and in Vienna, Austria in 1928; as an International Education Board Fellow. In 1935 and 1936, he was a visiting professor at the California Institute of Technology; and in the fall of 1949, he spent a six-months sabbatic leave in South America where he lectured at several universities.

Dr. Carpenter served as a consultant to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the U. S. Navy, and the War Manpower Commission. During World War II he advised the War Department on the problems of chemical decontamination.

D. B. Hand, G. J. Hucker, Richard Wellington

Jesse Thomas Carpenter

December 11, 1899 — September 15, 1986

Jesse came to the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell in the fall of 1947. Thus he joined that faculty in the years of its infancy, and he stayed until his retirement in 1966. As a bachelor when he came to Ithaca, he lived on the campus at 1 East Avenue, in the house where a number of venerable faculty members lived, until he married Dr. Martha E. (Patty) Stahr, assistant professor of astronomy, in August 1951. They had two children, Martha Alice and Sarah Margaret.

Jesse was born in Durham County, North Carolina, and attended Duke University, where he majored in history and economics, earning his A.B. degree in 1920. He spent two years as a high school principal and the following two years as an instructor of economics at Duke University. He earned an A.M. in government at the University of Iowa in 1925 and followed that with a Ph.D. in political science at Harvard University in 1930. It is to be noted, however, that from 1927 to 1942 he was an associate professor of political science at New York University, where at various times he taught public administration, constitutional law, municipal administration, and international law. While at NYU, he published *The South as a Conscious Minority* (NYU Press, 1930), which won the Mrs. Simon Baruch Prize in 1931.

Jesse's wartime service was first as a senior personnel research analyst in the Industrial Personnel Division of the U.S. Army. From 1943 to 1946 he served in military government, working with the U.S. Navy. Following his wartime service he was employed as a labor economist with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor in Washington, D.C., where he was in charge of the management section in the Union and Management Division of the bureau. While there, he produced a manuscript, "Employer Associations and Collective Bargaining," which was released by the Division of Industrial Relations in 1947.

It was that study that led directly to his appointment at Cornell to the faculty of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations and also to his first activity there. It resulted in publication by Cornell University Press, in 1950, of *Employer Associations and Collective Bargaining in New York City*. It was a very interesting and revealing book dealing with the multiplicity and variety of arrangements for collective bargaining in the City, particularly among small businesses and their respective unions. It revealed, something of a surprise to many, that negotiations were primarily done on an association basis as a way of equalizing power; that is, employers organized, too, in order to meet with their unions. Jesse described the development, composition, powers, internal organization, methods

of operation, and responsibilities of these employer associations. He showed the patterns of employer alignments for bargaining purposes and compared those patterns with structures prevailing among union organizations. He disclosed that multiple-employer bargaining lessened competition for workers by creating marketwide standards of employment and produced uniform interpretations of the master agreements. He analyzed grievance machinery and showed how multiple-employer contracts were enforced to produce peaceful settlement of local disputes, and he pointed up the opportunities for self-government that such arrangements supplied.

Jesse was also a teacher who, throughout his stint at the school, taught a very well organized course for non-ILR students, the predominant group being engineering students. The course was carefully developed and thorough in content and method in presenting industrial and labor relations. The directors of the various schools of engineering always spoke highly of that course.

Jesse and Patty spent a sabbatical year, 1954-55, in Australia on a Fulbright grant. His primary purpose was to study the Australian system of compulsory arbitration, hailed by some as an alternative to collective bargaining as we know it in the United States. His letters attest to his powers of insightful observation and are full of humor about life “down under” as he saw it.

Jesse was a person with diverse interests. He was a very competent contract bridge player and a dedicated gardener. He was a person whose basic goodness and integrity stood forth always. He was a man who stood by his principles.

During the time Jesse was completing work on his book on employer associations in New York City, Dr. Paul Abelson had been invited by the school to give a series of lectures, “The Evolution of Collective Bargaining and Agreement Administration in the Needle Trades.” This visit led directly to the acquisition of Abelson’s voluminous files, accumulated over the forty years he had served as adviser, negotiator, mediator, arbitrator, impartial chairman, or umpire in more than a score of different industries in the needle trades, and in several other industries as well. Without a doubt the Abelson papers are one of the most significant collections on the origins and development of collective bargaining in New York City, and Jesse took on the task of organizing and codifying the material, cooperating with Dr. Abelson personally during the latter’s remaining few years. Jesse at first had it in mind to write the biography of Dr. Abelson, who liked Jesse very much and was impressed with his sense of humor, industry, thoroughness, objectivity, and meticulousness. But as the work of organizing, codifying, and analyzing the papers went on, the project grew in size and complexity. Besides the gigantic archival task that Jesse undertook, the work he did led, even beyond his retirement, to the very meritorious and definitive book, *Competition and Collective Bargaining in the Needle Trades, 1910-1967* (published in Cornell Studies in Industrial and Labor Relations, 1972).

There are precious few books on collective bargaining that are better researched or more meticulously, fairly, and objectively written than this one. It is a great monument to Jesse's dedication to his work and the thoroughness with which he did it.

Donald E. Cullen, Maurice F. Neufeld, Vernon H. Jensen

Kendall Sewell Carpenter

August 11, 1916 — June 13, 1967

The loss of Kendall Sewell Carpenter, who died at the Tompkins County Hospital June 13, 1967, following a short illness, saddened the Cornell community at the close of the academic year. Carpenter was Professor of Business Management in the New York State College of Agriculture.

Professor Carpenter was born in Groton, Vermont, and educated in the local schools. He attended the University of Vermont where he earned the B.S. degree in June, 1938. Following graduation, he taught vocational agriculture at Barton, Vermont, until 1942 when he enlisted in the United States Coast Guard. He returned from service in 1945 with the rank of lieutenant and taught vocational agriculture for two years in Chester, Vermont. He then served as instructor in and supervisor of the institutional on-the-farm training program for veterans in Brattleboro, Vermont, until 1950.

Carpenter enrolled in the Graduate School at Cornell University in 1950 and earned the M.S. degree in 1951 and the Ph.D. degree in 1953. Thereafter, he served approximately a year as a poultry and egg-marketing specialist with the United States Department of Agriculture. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Business Management in 1954, Associate Professor in 1957, and Professor in 1964. Professor Carpenter taught courses in Accounting and Farmers' Cooperatives. In addition, he conducted an extensive program of research and extension work in business management and marketing and served as secretary of the New York State Council of Farmer Cooperatives since 1955.

In 1965, seniors of the New York State College of Agriculture honored Carpenter with the Professor of Merit Award in recognition of his outstanding teaching. He was also recognized by the Future Farmers of America for his work with youth in the field of farmers' cooperatives. He also held the Honorary Empire State Farmer degree, the highest degree given in New York State by that organization. His civic duties included membership on the executive committee and board of the Tompkins County United Fund, neighborhood commissioner for the Boy Scouts of America, president of the official board of the Newfield Methodist Church, and service as chairman of the supervisory committee for the Cornell Credit Union. He was the author of several bulletins and articles concerned with egg and livestock marketing.

Carpenter was a member of the American Farm Economics Association and the honorary societies of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Zeta.

He is survived by his wife, the former Louise Ordway of Burlington, Vermont, and one son, Richard.

With Professor Carpenter's passing, the staff and students of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University and the farmers' cooperatives of the state lost a valuable teacher, research worker, and adviser. The students in the College of Agriculture have lost not only the competence and wit of his lectures but also the wise counsel he gave to so many as faculty adviser during their years of undergraduate study. Graduate students for whom he served as committee chairman or as a committee member will long value his friendly, willing guidance and encouragement. His many friends share the loss of a competent colleague—a loss that occurred at the peak of an outstanding career.

W. G. Earle, J. P. Bail, L. B. Darrah

Rolla Clinton Carpenter

Professor of Mechanical Engineering

June 16, 1852 — January 19, 1919

The members of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty of Cornell University wish to express themselves for record upon the death of Professor Rolla Clinton Carpenter.

Professor Carpenter came to Cornell in 1890 to take charge of the Mechanical Laboratory of Sibley College and continued to direct this work until his retirement in June 1917. During this time the laboratory grew from very small beginnings to its present size, with its large material equipment and its efficient courses of instruction. In all this development Professor Carpenter showed wisdom and sound judgment in the selection of his teachers, in the building up of material equipment and in the planning and conducting of the courses of instruction.

Outside the University his counsel was widely sought by the government, in large engineering undertakings, and in patent legislation. Thus his influence has been far-reaching both in engineering education and practice.

He was active as member and committeeman in several of the national engineering societies, and was honored by election to their highest offices.

In all personal relations Professor Carpenter was always kindly and helpful; he was a pleasant companion and a loyal friend.

This loss falls heavily upon all who worked with him or who had the privilege of his friendship, but especially upon his family to whom it is desired here to express profound sympathy.

Source: Faculty Records, p. 912, 1036 Joint Resolutions Adopted by The Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University January, Nineteen Hundred and Nineteen.

Cornell University 1890—1917; Professor Emeritus 1917—1919

Joseph A. Carreiro

March 12, 1920 — October 15, 1978

Joseph Carreiro began his career at Cornell as an instructor in the Department of Housing and Design from 1950 to 1954. After eleven years at the Philadelphia College of Art, where he served as professor and dean of faculty, he returned to Cornell to become head of the Department of Housing and Design from 1965 to 1968 and then chairman of the Department of Design and Environmental Analysis from 1968 to 1975.

Professor Carreiro graduated from the design department at the Massachusetts School of Art in 1947. In 1947-48 he attended Cranbrook Academy of Art. In 1950 he was awarded a Bachelor of Science degree from the Massachusetts School of Art. While attending the Massachusetts School of Art he received four scholarships, including the Ann Bliss Award, the highest award offered. During 1951-53 he attended the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Professor Carreiro was one of the truly inspirational design educators. He had the ability to identify major design problems, to coordinate multidisciplinary problem solving and research, to separate central from peripheral problems, to inspire and promote creative solutions. He believed and preached that design could and must play a major role in humanizing the environment.

He had a major impact on design education nationally and internationally. He belonged to a variety of organizations to improve the quality of design education. He was founder of the Industrial Design Education Association and served as its first president in 1955. During 1957-59 he was educational secretary for the American Society of Industrial Designers.

In 1961 he was invited by the Ministry of Trade and Information and the Industrial Arts Institute of Japan to conduct an advanced design workshop for fifty graduate industrial designers selected by national examination. In 1962 he was invited to serve as educational consultant for the establishment of the first school of industrial design in Brazil. During 1963-64, he served on the Fulbright Committee for the Institute of International Education, helping to select the recipients for Fulbright awards in design. He served the American Association of Housing Education as its educational secretary in 1967 and its vice president in 1968. In 1973 he was awarded a grant from the Industrial Designers Society of America and the National Endowment for the Arts to conduct a nationwide survey of design schools. In 1975 he was selected as one of four design educators responsible for the creation and construction of a major exhibition depicting the current status of design education in the United States. Professor Carreiro accompanied the exhibit when it traveled to the U.S.S.R., adding lectures and seminar presentations to its

visual display. In 1978 he became a member of the board of governors of the Interior Design Educators Council.

Professor Carreiro's special talent with regard to design education stemmed from his continued involvement in the industrial design profession. His professional activities in industrial design were many and varied. From 1954 to 1965 he was president of Carreiro Design Associates and Carreiro Industrial Designers. In 1957 he was a consultant to the Asko plant of Finland, the largest furniture factory in Scandinavia. He met with the most prominent Finnish designers and established a design program for a line of contemporary furniture for export to the United States. In 1958 he was the administrative director for the selection and procurement of products for the "How America Lives" exhibit at the Brussels World's Fair. In 1959 he conducted a field survey trip for the United States Department of Commerce in preparation for major United States exhibitions for Turkey and Morocco. In 1960 he supervised the installation of the ensuing International Trade Fair exhibition in Izmir, Turkey. In 1959 he conducted three months of educational field research on the impact of educational television on school architecture for the Educational Facilities Laboratory for the Ford Foundation. During 1961-62, he was appointed a member of the advisory board to the RCA Advanced Design Center. In this capacity, he helped project new product planning for a twenty-year period for the Home Instruments Division of RCA. In 1970 he was a consultant to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation on its proposal involvement with industrialized building systems. In 1972 he was a consultant to the LTV Industries in Dallas, Texas, on the design of modular flight service stations for 350 United States airports. At his death he was president of Carreiro Design, Incorporated in Ithaca, New York.

During the late 1960s Professor Carreiro established national leadership in the field of industrial housing. During 1967-68, he was the principal investigator in a state-of-the-art study on the potential of industrialized housing in reducing construction cost. The findings were published in a report: *The New Building Block: A Report on the Factory-Produced Dwelling Module*. During 1968-69, he was the principal investigator in a study of an industrialized housing system based on regional potential and constraints. The findings were published in a report: *Building Blocks: Design Potentials and Constraints*. Between 1972 and 1974, he was a member of the board of directors of the National Corporation of Housing Partnerships. This private organization, created by the Congress, seeks to encourage maximum provision by private enterprise of housing for low- and moderate-income families. His contribution to the housing field will play an important role in the years to come.

Professor Carreiro is survived by his wife, Dorothy, seven children, and by a host of friends at Cornell and across the nation who were profoundly touched by him as a person as well as a colleague.

Kermit C. Parsons, Susan M. Watkins, Allen Bushnell

Howard Wilmot Carter

November 18, 1908 — September 2, 2007

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

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

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

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

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

Costa Rica. Professor Carter also helped the University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, establish a dairy records processing center.

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

Carter's work exemplified the ideal of the Land Grant concept of coordinated extension and research efforts. He was rewarded for his excellence and hard work with the 1961 Award of Merit by the New York Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi and the 1969 DeLaval Award in Dairy Extension by the American Dairy Science Association. He was a member of the American Dairy Science Association, American Society of Animal Science and American Genetics Association.

An avid fisherman, even well into his 10th decade, Wilmot enjoyed annual fishing expeditions in Canada with family members from 1972 until 2007.

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

Robert W. Everett, Chairperson, J. Murray Elliot, Douglas E. Hogue

Walter Buckingham Carver

January 11, 1879 — July 4, 1961

Walter Buckingham Carver, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, died July 4, 1961, in Ithaca, New York, at the age of 82.

Professor Carver was born January 11, 1879, in Town Hill, Pennsylvania. A graduate in 1899 of Dickinson College, which later awarded him an honorary D.Sc. degree, he received the Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1904. He came to Cornell in 1906 and continued, officially and unofficially, to be active in mathematics at Cornell for fifty-five years. He was chairman of the Department of Mathematics from 1938 to 1940. He became Professor Emeritus in 1948, but nevertheless continued his contributions to Cornell mathematics by occasional teaching and student counseling during fall and spring terms and by conducting special mathematics programs during summer sessions. He taught mathematics in the Shell Merit Fellowship Program for Teachers in the summers of 1957 to 1960 with vigor and enthusiasm, and he was cheerfully looking forward to repetition in 1961 when illness forced his actual retirement.

Professor Carver published several research papers and booklets in geometry, but he found his greatest satisfaction and usefulness in working with and for students and teachers of undergraduate mathematics. He broke all records for continuous active service in the Mathematical Association of America and for its official journal, the *American Mathematical Monthly*. In addition to holding many other responsible positions, he served as editor-in-chief of the *Monthly* from 1932 to 1936, and as president of the Association in 1939 and 1940. His contributions of problems and solutions of problems to the *Monthly* cover a span of 58 years, longer than that of any other contributor. His last article in the *Monthly* appeared just a week before his death, making a total span of sixty years for his contributions to this journal.

In all of his scientific work, Walter Carver required clarity and precision and complete honesty. His successes as a teacher and as an editor were well known to publishers of mathematical textbooks. Very few people ever knew the extent to which publishers were swayed by his masterful appraisals of hundreds of manuscripts that were submitted for publication. The mathematics of 1960 is better than the mathematics of 1906, and Walter Carver earned much more than one professor's fair share of the credit.

Ralph P. Agnew, M. Lovell Hulse, J. Barkley Rosser

Alison P. Casarett

April 17, 1930 — June 1, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Martin P. Catherwood

January 28, 1904 —November 23, 1978

Few members of Cornell's faculty have served the University, New York State, and the Ithaca community with such devotion and distinction as Martin P. Catherwood. To these employments he brought energy, probing Intelligence, administrative skills, and close knowledge of industry, labor, and government.

His education and teaching experience prepared him admirably for the tasks he later undertook. After earning a master's degree in agriculture in 1927 at the University of Illinois where he had received his bachelor's degree the year before, he came to Cornell for his doctoral degree. His doctoral dissertation, completed in 1930, dealt with an activity of great importance to New York State's economy: *A Statistical Study of Milk Production for the New York Market*. Appointed assistant professor of business management in the College of Agriculture in 1930, he was promoted to the rank of full professor in 1936. Three years later, he became the first professor of public administration in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell. The studies of local government that he published during these years were conceived and carried out in the best tradition of applied research.

In 1938 Governor Herbert H. Lehman appointed Catherwood to the chairmanship of the New York State Planning Board. In this post, which he occupied until 1941, he acquired wide knowledge of the state's formal and informal administrative and legislative process through his wide acquaintance with legislators and government officials in Albany. His investigations of local government had already opened many doors to him throughout the state, but now even more doors were opened.

As a result of the close working relationship that had developed between the State Planning Board and the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions headed by Irving M. Ives, the majority leader of the Assembly, the legislature created the Division of Commerce as of May 1, 1941. Governor Herbert H. Lehman appointed Catherwood as the first commissioner of commerce and Governor Thomas E. Dewey continued him in that office. In this important and pioneering post, Catherwood set the foundations and structure for the division that it has retained ever since. As commissioner, Catherwood expanded his already large knowledge of the state. He served on the Advisory Committee on Technical Industrial Development and the Governor's Reconversion Service Agency. He was also a member of the Postwar Public Works Planning Commission, the Veterans Advisory Commission, the Commission on Building and Development, and the Apprenticeship Council. He served, too, on the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin and on the board of directors of the World Trade

Corporation. As commissioner of commerce he became an ex officio member of Cornell's Board of Trustees and began his long years of service on the board.

Edmund Ezra Day selected Catherwood to succeed Irving M. Ives as dean of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations in 1947. Catherwood had been involved in the events that led to the creation of the school by the state legislature. The concept of the school had originated in the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Relations through the brilliant initiative of Ives and William B. Groat, the committee's counsel and Ives' intellectual alter ego. Although the temporary board of trustees had defined the school's purposes in its exemplary report and had also suggested the means to achieve them, it fell to Catherwood to devise the institutional arrangements for establishing sound standards for undergraduate and graduate teaching, research, and extension. During his tenure as dean from 1947 to 1958, he helped to shape the departmental structure of the school, engaged able scholars, encouraged research through generous grants of time and funds to the faculty, and established the three extension centers outside of Ithaca. Because of his experience in the College of Agriculture, he stressed the important relationship that extension bore to both resident instruction and research. He was also aware of other benefits that would accrue to the school by providing adult classes for labor, management, and the public. With his usual insight and vigor, he responded to the growing interest of the country in international affairs. He encouraged the faculty to undertake teaching and research assignments abroad and in Ithaca with regard to the international and comparative aspects of industrial and labor relations.

While dean, Catherwood chaired the board of inquiry that investigated the dock strike in New York City in 1951. He was a member of two national emergency boards under the Railway Labor Act and of a minimum wage board for Puerto Rico. The state's Senate Committee on the Affairs of New York City appointed him as its consultant in 1957 concerning labor-management relations in public transit.

In 1958 Governor Nelson Rockefeller named Catherwood to the important post of industrial commissioner of New York State. The New York Times headed its profile of the new commissioner, "Rural Expert on Cities." As head of the Department of Labor, he sought to coordinate and streamline its manifold activities. He established himself and the central administrative offices in Albany and used the New York City offices as regional headquarters. He remained industrial commissioner until his retirement in 1971 when he became professor of industrial and labor relations emeritus.

In 1970, on the occasion of the celebration of the school's twenty-fifth anniversary, its library, the largest and most comprehensive in the field, was named in Catherwood's honor. As industrial commissioner he had become, once

again, an ex officio member of Cornell's Board of Trustees. He was named trustee emeritus in 1971. During his long service of almost three decades on the board, he was active on the Building and Grounds Committee, the Ad Hoc Committee on State Relations, and the Committee on Special Educational Programs (COSEP). He became one of the earliest and most active members of the University's Tower Club. He served as a member of the administrative board of the Cornell University Council from 1957 until the time of his death. Between 1971 and 1976 he was a member of the advisory councils of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and of the College of Veterinary Medicine. He also lent his talents to the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital Corporation's board of trustees and served as its president for two years. He participated as well in the activities of the Tompkins County United Fund and headed its leadership gifts division. He was a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Ithaca for thirty years.

Basic to Catherwoods remarkable achievements were his sterling traits of character. He was forthright, candid, to-the-point, plain-spoken, and just. He possessed rare integrity. He knew where he stood and accorded that blessing to all those who knew him.

Donald E. Cullen, Vernon H. Jensen, Maurice F. Neufeld

Jack S. Catlin

September 21, 1944 — December 7, 1976

Jack Catlin was born in Eldorado, Kansas, but grew up in Florida. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of Chicago and his Ph.D. in experimental psychology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1971. He was a psycholinguist.

Recently his work dealt with the relation of formal models of language analysis to psychological processes of language comprehension. He argued that the semantic representation of a sentence must include procedures for evaluating its truth conditions. The neurological basis of language processing was a secondary concern of Professor Catlin.

He contributed papers to *Psychological Review*, *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, *Brain and Language*, and *Neuropsychologia* on these and other topics. He participated in a symposium in honor of the late Eric Lenneberg, presenting a paper on the psychological status of generative grammar and the innateness of universal principles of language.

As a professor, Jack took his teaching responsibility seriously. The courses that he taught ranged from experimental psychology and psycholinguistics on the one hand to the history of psychology on the other. His students were impressed with his dedication as a teacher, his ability to synthesize disparate points of view in class discussion, and his clarity in presenting and explaining complex issues. To his graduate students Jack was more than a teacher, he was a mentor and a friend.

As a colleague, Jack was a constructive hell-raiser. He always had the best interests of the department at heart and continually reminded us that department and University decisions could not be separated from a system of values. In person, in letters to the Daily Sun and in departmental memos, Jack reminded, goaded, challenged, and provoked, and did so out of caring and a sense of loyalty to his colleagues and students. He was appreciated most for his soft-spoken determination, his enthusiasm, his wit, and his caring for people.

He was thirty-two when he died.

Robert E. Kraut, Susan Kemper, Ronald D. Mack

Ralph Charles Henry Catterall

— August 2, 1914

The Professor of History, Professor Burr, on behalf of the Committee appointed by the President (Burr, chairman, Hammond, Lunt) to prepare resolutions on the death of Professor Catterall, reported the following, which were adopted by rising vote:

“ At the beginning of August, just as the tidings of impending war startled us from across the sea, there came to us from the West the dismaying news of the death, during the sojourn with a friend, of our colleague, Professor Ralph Charles Henry Catterall. Since 1902 he had held at Cornell the chair of Modern European and of English History, and from his arrival to take up his work, he stood among us for a decade the very impersonation of manly force and manly character. When two years ago, at the very prime of his years and his ambition, there fell upon him and us the crushing knowledge that his health was broken and his life henceforth precarious, the shock was common to us all. But he was by temper a fighter, and how indomitable has been since then his fight for life and how proud and firm his persistence in his work, has been our marvel. It has deepened the high esteem which from the first had been our tribute to his sane scholarship, his sturdy manhood, his uncommon powers of thought and speech. No more virile, no more masculine, soul has ever had a place among us. None perhaps has had a wider influence, not only over the student body but throughout the alumni. Brief, when measured by years, as was his career among us, and cut short in the glory of its prime, we can never forget that stalwart figure, those rugged features, that keen and often mocking humor, that sound and sterling sense, that freedom from all pettiness, that outspoken impatience of sham, that loyalty to friends and to convictions, which were to us the essence of the man and shall remain his message.”

Source: Records, p. 644, October 14, 1914

George Walter Cavanaugh

February 4, 1870 — July 2, 1938

The retirement of George Walter Cavanaugh at the end of the last academic year, and his death on July 2, 1938, brought to a close an uninterrupted service of forty-seven years.

He was born in Watertown, New York, February 4, 1870. After graduation from the Watertown High School he taught school for one year at Rutland, New York. He graduated from Cornell University in 1896 with the degree of bachelor of science. In 1891, while still a junior in the University, he was appointed assistant chemist in the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station. He held this position until 1903, when he was appointed assistant professor of Agricultural Chemistry. In 1909 he was made professor of Agricultural Chemistry, the position which he held until his retirement.

The development of the College of Agriculture to its present position was made possible to a large degree by those members of the staff who, in earlier days, carried science to the practical farmer. In this field Professor Cavanaugh played a large role. His engaging personality, his faculty of making clear the application of scientific facts to agriculture, and his interesting presentation, made him at all times a welcome lecturer at farmers' institutes.

Through his intimate association with the farmers of the State Professor Cavanaugh early realized the necessity of utilizing surplus agricultural products. The economical production of powdered milk was an important development resulting from his investigations.

From the beginning of the University, agricultural chemistry was recognized as fundamental to instruction in agriculture and later became an essential part of the Experiment Station. On the retirement of Professor Caldwell in 1903 Professor Cavanaugh succeeded him in the field of agricultural chemistry. Professor Cavanaugh was essentially a teacher. His subject matter was presented in an interesting and convincing manner. He was gracious and generous, and took a keen personal interest in his students. He will be remembered by a host of former students with affection and respect.

As a citizen, Professor Cavanaugh was a man of broad interests. He possessed a kindly disposition and a keen wit, was sympathetic and tolerant, and always ready to serve his fellow men. His influence on the life of the community in which he lived will not soon be forgotten.

Russell L. Cecil

October 13, 1881 — June 1, 1965

Dr. Russell L. Cecil, who was associated with the Cornell Medical College for nearly fifty years died June 1, 1965, at the age of 83. Dr. Cecil was Professor of Clinical Medicine in Cornell from 1933 to 1950 when he retired as Emeritus Clinical Professor and Consulting Physician in The New York Hospital.

One of the College's most distinguished faculty members, Dr. Cecil gained world-wide recognition for his creation of Cecil's *Textbook of Medicine*. On the occasion of his funeral¹, a successor in the editorship of his book, Dr. Walsh McDermott, delivered a eulogy, which with some modification is reproduced here.

I speak, as a sad and solemn tribute to a true friend of us all—not to say how much he was like other men, but to say in how very many ways he was different.

The influence for good or bad that each of us exerts in life, is usually enclosed by a fairly small circle and within it, we give pieces of ourselves to those around us.

Big pieces to those close to us in a personal sense, and smaller pieces of whatever size is needed, to those with whom we work.

And if we push that circle out too far, we run grave risk that all the pieces end up so minute that they are valueless to anyone.

But such was not the case with Russell Cecil.

Without skimping on the pieces for his family and his intimate associates, he nonetheless succeeded in giving real pieces to so very many more. "So very many more" were both those he knew and the literally hundreds of thousands he benefited, whom he never saw.

What his intimate associates felt of his influence shines through in the warm and always different anecdotes they constantly recite about him. Anecdotes of those days after World War I when he was the central figure of that small group of young doctors, all destined for great distinction, who lived together in a bachelor menage on sixty-second street.

But this wonderful capacity of one human being to support and to delight another, which Russ Cecil owned in such large measure, was not something only of his youth; he kept it at a high pitch his whole life.

And he had it even in those small affairs of daily life which most of us treat as almost mechanical transactions.

Whenever he would call me on the telephone, he would call out my given name, with that explosive rising inflection of his, and make me feel, in the fraction of a second, that a whole new world of exciting adventures was just about to open up before me.

The message itself might be of the most mundane sort, but it was that way he had, of throwing that first lifeline to the other human being, that would glow after in one's heart.

¹ In the Madison Presbyterian Church, June 4

And with this extraordinary ability to throw the lifeline to the other person went an equally extraordinary perceptivity of other persons. In the professional sphere, in my whole experience, Russ Cecil was absolutely without equal in his ability to judge the worth of other men. He saw his fellow physicians with very clear eyes. Yet without altering the picture as he saw it, he would always surround his Judgments with a frame of compassion and a certain amused tolerance of human frailty.

Indeed, the faintly comical antics of most human beings, including himself, were a source of constant delight to him, and he loved to describe them with that salty humor we knew so well.

This urbane and witty man we knew as a cosmopolitan, was the product of the post-bellum South, yet he always refused to be a traditionalist.

He was a modern man when he graduated from Princeton more than sixty years ago, and he stayed modern all the way.

But every now and then he would reveal “the persistence of the past,” in some of the old-fashioned values he cherished.

In book publishing, whenever a new edition of a work is brought out, it is necessary to destroy—quite literally to chop up—the remaining copies of the old one.

Whenever Russ would think of this happening to his book, he would be filled all over again with a sense of outrage.

Not outrage because it was his book but outrage that any book could be subjected to such vandalism. For deep within him was that old attitude derived from our frontier days, that a book—any book—as a product of man’s intellectual creativity was something very precious and not a thing to be destroyed by any man or group of men.

And it was in that same spirit of respect for creativity that he made himself a Greek classicist, a poet, and an artist.

In his scientific and professional life had been limited to his accomplishments in the laboratory and at the bedside, he would have had a most distinguished career, but, as we all know, it turned out to be something far more than that.

For, forty years ago he had an original idea that without question made him the best known American physician in the world—and known for something of the intellect.

He reasoned that if the expertise of our country’s finest physicians could be properly fused into one book, an instrument would be created that could be put into the hands of physicians everywhere to help them in their task.

He made a success of this idea—a success far greater than he had dreamed.

Today his book, and the later ones like it, have been institutionalized and hence no longer represent that personalized form of creativity that was his.

But forty years ago it was an act of personal creativity, to identify who could do things best, to get them to do it, and to fuse the pieces into the whole.

And his uncanny ability to note the strengths in others, stood him in very good stead in this work.

This act of creativity had an immense effect in helping to turn medical students into better physicians, and they are deeply grateful, as can be seen by the whole flood of letters to Mrs. Cecil from physicians young and old on the announcement of his death.

But his creativity had an even wider impact, for all over the world in innumerable single crucial incidents, what he did enabled some physicians to be guided to the correct action for the benefit of a sick patient.

Thus forty years ago, Russell Cecil forged one of the most important of our instruments whereby we could follow that sacred principle of our Judaeo-Christian culture—that the creativity of all men should be used for the individual—for the good of the one man who needs it. . . .

These are some of the ways in which Russ Cecil was different and in their many facets, they tell us the meaning of the man.

He gave the delight of loving to those he knew, and he helped to give the chance to continue to live to the many he never knew.

We mourn his death today; we feel a great loss.

But even today in the midst of our sadness and our loss, we also know that having had our own lives influenced by Russell Cecil is an immense and an enduring gain.

As one of his old friends put it in a message to Mrs. Cecil: “What a triumphant life!”

Walsh McDermott

Robert Charles Cetas

February 23, 1922 — June 14, 1979

Robert Charles Cetas, professor of plant pathology, passed away June 14, 1979, in Riverhead, New York, after being associated with Cornell University for thirty-two years as graduate student, assistant, associate, and full professor, and professor emeritus.

He was born February 23, 1922, in Harbor Springs, Michigan. Following three years service in the army (1942-46) he returned to his undergraduate studies at Michigan State University where he graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture in 1947. He then matriculated at Cornell University as a doctoral candidate in the field of plant pathology and, during 1947-52, was responsible for potato pathology work on Long Island. He was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy in 1952 for his work on the potato "A" virus. On July 1, 1952, Dr. Cetas was appointed assistant professor of plant pathology and began work at the Long Island Vegetable Research Station near Riverhead. He succeeded Dr. Howe Cunningham, who had held that post for many years. Bob was promoted to associate professor in 1956 and professor in 1971, a position he held until his early retirement on June 11, 1979. On that date he was granted professor emeritus status by the Cornell University Board of Trustees.

Although research was his major assignment at the station, he frequently became involved in extension activities such as identifying potato and vegetable diseases, speaking at meetings, and writing for county publications. He was a constant cooperator in field trials with Cornell (Ithaca-based) specialists. His readiness to help with disease problems was always appreciated by farmers, county agents, agribusinessmen, and colleagues. During his long association with Cornell, Bob conducted experiments on the control of late blight, scab, *Rhizoctonia*, *Verticillium* wilt, leaf roll, black leg, black spot, nematode root rot, and ring rot of potatoes. He also worked on black rot, black leg, wirestem, and downy mildew of cabbage and cauliflower, damping-off of spinach, blotch of onions, and several other vegetable diseases. He was a leader of a long-term project involving the screening and evaluating of new potato fungicides. This included studying efficacy, phytotoxicity, dosage, and spray schedules of these fungicides. Potato seedpiece treatments received much of his attention in recent years. His research has resulted in potato fungicide and nematicide registrations of critical value to Long Island farmers. He authored or coauthored over 140 papers during his career.

Dr. Cetas was an active participant in many scientific and professional organizations. He served on a number of committees of the American Phytopathological Society (APS) and the Potato Association of America. He was

a frequent contributor of scientific papers to the publications of these organizations and was a member of the editorial board of the APS publication *Fungicide and Nematicide Tests*, At the time of his death he was preparing a paper for presentation at the IXth Congress of Plant Protection in Washington, D.C. These research results could lead to a breakthrough in controlling late blight, one of the most devastating diseases of potatoes. He also made significant contributions to the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology as a member of a special task force studying the uses of energy in agriculture. He participated with other pathologists in gathering statistics and data for use by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in their appraisal of a fungicide in worldwide use.

Dr. Cetas had been a member of Sigma Xi since 1952. He was a long-time member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Institute of Biological Sciences. He was also affiliated with the Society of Nematologists, International Society of Plant Pathologists, Pesticide Association of New York State, and the American Society for Testing and Materials. He was elected a member of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1972.

Dr. Cetas' most significant contributions have been of most value to the farmers and agribusinessmen of Long Island. The results of his research are being used in disease-control practices of the vegetable and potato growers in that area and throughout New York State. His knowledge of food production was very broad and thus his opinions and advice were sought after by many farmers with whom he may have had contact. Among his peers in the science of plant pathology he was highly respected. Testimony to the esteem in which he was held was tendered on the occasion of his retirement. Plaques were presented by the Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, the Long Island Farm Bureau, the Long Island Agricultural Marketing Association, the Cooperative Extension Association of Suffolk County, and the Pesticide Association of New York State.

He was a very devoted and loving husband and father. He dedicated his life to his family, his church, and his profession. Soon after he and his wife moved to Riverhead, they started a bible study class in their home. From this beginning came the Calvary Baptist Church of Riverhead. Over the years Bob served his church as Sunday school teacher, deacon, trustee, and chairman of the building committee. He is survived by his wife, Henrietta; son, Charles, of East Lansing, Michigan; and daughter, Cheryl, of Montgomery, Alabama.

William F. Mai, Maurie Semel, Arden F. Sherf

George Ray Chamberlain

Assistant Professor of Freehand Drawing

— July 15, 1929

In the death of Professor George R. Chamberlain Cornell University has met a decided loss.

The fine influence that he had on his many pupils will always be remembered by them with deep gratitude.

His colleagues appreciated his utter devotion to his work, the steadfastness of his character, the kindness of his heart, and his ever ready cooperation.

Source: Faculty Records, p. 1599 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, November, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Nine

Robert Franklin Chamberlain

May 19, 1884 — July 15, 1967

Bob Chamberlain, as he was affectionately known throughout the College of Engineering and by his many friends and associates, was born in Newark Valley, New York, the son of Theodore F. and M. Eloise Slosson Chamberlain. On August 19, 1914, he married M. Mabelle Sandwick. They are survived by three children: John Theodore, Robert Sandwick, and Phyllis Jane (Mrs. Philip A. Kilbourne).

His early education was in the Newark Valley schools, and he prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. With the class of 1908, he graduated from Cornell University in mechanical engineering, and, although he had had summer experience in industry, he continued in the academic area by appointment as instructor in electrical engineering at Purdue University. In 1910 Bob Chamberlain returned to Cornell with appointment to the engineering faculty. Successively then, from instructor to Assistant Professor (1920), Professor (1926), and Assistant Dean of Engineering (1946), to Professor Emeritus in 1952—interrupted only with sabbatical leaves to industry and editorial interests – his career evolved at Cornell.

Professor Chamberlain's technical interests were primarily in electrical machinery and in the problems of motor control both in the industrial area and in the then developing field of electric railways. In 1914, the first electric power plant in Newark Valley was built from his design and specifications, and in later years he was consultant to the cities of Ithaca and Elmira when they operated their own independent power systems for local power, light, and “traction” (street cars).

In 1921, when the College of Engineering reorganized its technical fields into several schools, Professor Chamberlain accepted the responsibility in the School of Electrical Engineering for managing personnel matters and for the advising and placement of students. Clearly his success and interest in this area marked a turning point in his career. Moving now to the College, he organized the Engineering Placement Office and, upon appointment as Assistant Dean, became also Director of Student Personnel for the College, including in his office much of the work on student admissions, scholarship awards, and placement.

During World War II, Professor Chamberlain, with Professor Walter Cornell, organized a large area of New York State for engineering defense training. They also administered in the area the wartime activity known as E.S.M.W.T. (Engineering Science and Management War Training) which involved many members of the faculty both on and off campus.

As a member of A.I.E.E., Eta Kappa Nu, and Tau Beta Pi, Professor Chamberlain gave strong and loyal support to his technical and honorary societies. For the national technical conference of A.I.E.E. at Ithaca in the summer of 1935, he was responsible for the organization, planning, and executive work involving most of the Engineering College faculty.

A lifelong member of the Masonic order, he joined the Blue Lodge in Newark Valley and after moving to Ithaca became a member of Ithaca Eagle Chapter 58, Royal Arch Masons, and of the Saint Augustine Commandery 38, Knights Templar.

In recreational pursuits as well as professionally, Bob Chamberlain found strength in the quiet mode; he was an ardent disciple of Isaac Walton and enjoyed nature to the fullest, although his observer interest in the more active sports from baseball to crew was always evident in season.

In his quiet way, Robert Chamberlain was a keen analyst of current affairs and adept in the constructive influence of both town and campus thought and action. Many students and younger teachers can look back to a timely word to them or in their behalf, often unsolicited, that lighted the more productive or wiser way to successful goals. This extraordinary gift of the timely word, together with a keen sense of personal integrity and nonstrident persuasion, characterized a colleague, adviser, and friend who exemplified for his University, profession, and community an uncommon standard of service.

True McLean, Howard G. Smith, Everett M. Strong

Emile Monnin Chamot

March 4, 1868 — July 27, 1950

Emile Monnin Chamot was born in Buffalo, and attended the public schools of that city. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1891 and the doctorate in chemistry in 1897, both from Cornell University. The following year was spent in Europe, studying at the Universities of Nancy and Delft.

During his period of service at Cornell Chamot gave instruction in various branches of chemistry specializing in toxicology and sanitary chemistry, and later also in chemical microscopy. He was largely responsible for introducing the latter field to American chemists, by many lectures before scientific and technical societies, and by his pioneer book “Elementary Chemical Microscopy”, published in 1915 and succeeded in 1928 by the “Handbook of Chemical Microscopy”.

During World War I he carried on extensive studies of small arms ammunition for the Ordnance Department, and was a consultant on explosives during World War II.

In 1924-25 Chamot was appointed an exchange professor in chemical microscopy, visiting a score or more of French Universities, a representative of seven American Universities. In 1937 he was awarded the Longstreth Medal of the Franklin Institute, “for meritorious work in chemical microscopy”. Chamot’s interest in sanitary chemistry was the basis of invaluable service in testing Ithaca’s water supplies during the typhoid epidemic of 1904, and of a long association with the development and control of the purification systems for the city and the university. In 1906 he acted as consultant in a similar epidemic in Scranton.

A large share of the planning and supervision of the construction of the Baker Laboratory of Chemistry was his responsibility—evidence of the engineering bent that was so useful in his technical consulting work.

A lover of nature from his childhood, a student of the biological sciences as well as of chemistry, eminently practical and realistic in the application of his diverse knowledge, Chamot was ever generous with advice and experimental assistance to faculty and students in the Department of Chemistry.

He particularly enjoyed his collaboration in border-line problems with colleagues in biology, geology, archeology, physics and engineering, and continued active in research after his retirement in 1938. He is survived by his wife, Cora Genung Chamot.

T. R. Briggs, C. W. Mason, W. M. Sawdon

Lewis Duane Chapman

September 3, 1940 — July 29, 2007

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

At Cornell, Duane's research focused on energy and the environment, including nuclear energy, electricity market restructuring, world oil prices and international security, renewable energy policy, and climate change and energy use. He also worked on forestry policy and economic development and environmental quality. His research topics were sometimes well outside the mainstream of current academic fashions, and his conclusions were often at odds with the views of powerful economic interests. Nevertheless, his conclusions almost always proved to be correct, and in most cases, his policy recommendations were adopted after years of delay. When researchers at Cornell first identified the environmental damage caused by acid rain in the 1970s, Duane showed that it was both technically and economically feasible to install scrubbers to reduce sulfur emissions from coal plants, like Cayuga Station, but these emission reductions were not mandated for power plants in Federal legislation until 2000, over 20 years later.

Duane's research at Oak Ridge demonstrated that nuclear desalination was not economically viable. This conclusion was in conflict with the leadership of the Atomic Energy Commission, and this disagreement was partly responsible for Duane's move to Cornell. His early research at Cornell showed that Federal plans to expand nuclear power as a step towards energy independence, in response to the oil embargo in 1973, were based on unrealistically high forecasts of the demand for electricity. His well-researched opposition to the licensing of new nuclear power plants was an important reason why only two such plants were built in New York State instead of the seven that had been planned. As a result, New York State was able to limit the substantial financial costs of overbuilding experienced in other states like Washington.

This work provided a preview of Duane's academic career. He was only interested in issues with substantial economic consequences, and on occasion, his results angered people who stood to lose large amounts of money.

Moreover, he was committed to communicating his insights beyond academic forums. He wrote opinion editorials for the *Ithaca Journal* and presented his research to numerous groups of citizens. In the 1980s, Duane visited the Mescalero Indian Nation in New Mexico where he spoke about the pros and cons of storing nuclear waste on their reservation. The result was a contentious referendum in which a proposal to store the waste on the reservation was first turned down and then reversed. In the interim, Mescalero Nation leaders sent letters to Cornell's President, Frank Rhodes, deploring Duane's "interference" in sovereign matters and calling for his dismissal. Such reactions to Duane's research were not unusual, but his conclusion, that nuclear waste should be stored on site, will likely prove to be correct.

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

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

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

Duane was the author of two books (*Environmental Economics: Theory, Application, and Policy*, Addison, Wesley, 2000 and *Energy Resources and Energy Corporations*, Cornell University Press, 1983), more than 50 journal articles,

16 book chapters, and well over 100 published essays, monographs, and hearing testimony. In 2007, he received the Editor's Choice Award from the Western Economic Association International for a paper that was published in *Contemporary Economic Policy* in October 2006.

A popular advisor of graduate students, many of his publications were co-authored with his students. He supervised 16 Ph.D. dissertations and more than 25 Master's theses. His students were struck by his belief in their academic abilities, and he often played the role of morale booster and friend. He transmitted his penchant for writing about policy issues by pushing his students to think about the bigger policy context, no matter how detailed or technical the discussion. Even before a student would start writing a paper, Duane would want to know how it would advance an ongoing policy debate. Not surprisingly, he attracted non-traditional graduate students to applied economics, including former Peace Corp volunteers, a forest ranger, a military security officer, and students who initially questioned the applicability of economic analysis in realistic but complex settings. Many of these former students have established successful careers, and their work represents the most enduring component of Duane's legacy.

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

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

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

Timothy D. Mount, Chairperson; Neha Khanna, William G. Tomek

Paul Jones Chapman

September 9, 1900 — October 6, 1993

Professor Paul Jones (Chappie) Chapman had a distinguished and productive career in research, extension and administration at Cornell's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva and briefly on an extension assignment in Ithaca. He made a number of important contributions to the science of entomology that had very practical benefits for the fruit growers in New York, other states and around the world. He was widely recognized for his keen intellect, good judgment and far-sighted approach to future needs in crop protection from the ravages of arthropod pests.

He was born in Cazadero, California, the operating base for his father's lumber business. He was the sixth of seven children. In 1910, the family moved to Santa Rosa to provide proper education for the children. His father developed an interest in orcharding and owned several prune orchards. Chappie was more interested in this than lumbering, although he worked summers as a lumberjack to earn money for college. He was interested in bird and animal life and read all the books he could find on the subject. Horticulture became his career interest. He followed his two older brothers to Stanford University, but transferred to Oregon State University after one year to pursue his education in horticulture and related sciences. He received his B.S. degree in 1922.

Chappie then came to New York and was employed as a Special Field Assistant assigned to Genessee and Wyoming Counties, Departments of Entomology and Plant Pathology, Cornell University, from April through September, 1923. More about this activity later. He accepted an assistantship with Extension Professor Cy Crosby, and enrolled in the Graduate School with a major in Entomology. He chose a taxonomic problem on the Psocoptera Order because he could fit it into his assistantship extension responsibilities. In 1927, he studied six weeks at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. After receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1928, he went to the Virginia Truck Crop Experiment Station as an Entomologist in April 1928. He returned to Cornell at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in June 1930, to manage the new "Moths and Insect" project established by the State legislature with a \$50,000 appropriation. He was hired as Chief in Research (the equivalent of full professor) in the Division of Entomology at the age of 29. Chappie served as Head of the Department for 17 years from 1948 until 1965, and retired in 1968. From then until shortly before his death, he was active in research and in writing the history of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.

Even though his official extension duties were brief, he had an outstanding record. As an inexperienced special field assistant working with apple growers, he recommended the then not accepted spraying of apple trees in prebloom and late bloom with fungicides for control of apple scab. Chapman advised his growers to make two applications, just before and in late bloom, because of a heavy rain that year. His growers had clean fruit at harvest whereas others were badly damaged by apple scab. These outstanding results led to offers of graduate assistantships in plant pathology and entomology as well as an industry position. As a graduate assistant with the late Professor Crosby, he became involved in the controversy of the merits of spraying versus dusting for control of orchard insects and diseases. He believed that spraying was superior over all, which eventually was proven to be true.

Professor Chapman had a very distinguished career in research. He was author or co-author of 180 papers and a book. His research began as a graduate student with a classic study on the taxonomy of the insect order Psocoptera, a study which is still the reference standard. His two years in Virginia resulted in four publications on the biology and control of vegetable insect pests. Upon his return to New York, he undertook studies on three major pests of apple and developed a research program for fruit pest control in the Hudson Valley. He was an outstanding researcher in the field with his carefully planned experiments that have provided essential knowledge about the basic biology of fruit pests and their interactions with their hosts. He developed innovative control measures for pest control, such as determining that one-month storage of apples at 32-35°F kills all stages of apple maggots, thus making apples eligible for export to England and other markets where this insect is not present.

He collaborated with chemists at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in defining the mode of action of and characterizing those qualities in petroleum oils that contribute to their toxicity to insects and mites and to plant phytotoxicity. In this one area of research, he published over thirty papers and has set the specifications for plant spray oils now widely used on deciduous and citrus fruits for insect and mite control in New York and throughout the world.

After assuming headship of the Department of Entomology in 1948, Professor Chapman still continued active research, working in collaboration with the late Professors S.E. Lienk and horticulturist, Otis Curtis. They designed field experiments to determine the impact of mite foliage feeding on apple tree growth and yields. These studies demonstrated that heavy mite populations early in the season slowed tree growth and drastically reduced bloom and yield the following year. The Chapman-Lienk collaboration continued with a National Science Foundation grant to explore what happens to an introduced plant species (apple) entomologically. The study was limited to the Lepidopterous family Tortricidae.

The final report is a book, *Tortricid Fauna of Apple in New York*, published in 1971. It includes a wealth of information on cultivated and wild apples along with the biology and color plates of larval and adult stages of 54 tortricid species. After retiring, he and Lienk initiated studies on the flight periods of Macrolepidoptera. In 1991, at the age of 91, he published a 152 page Station bulletin summarizing the records of the flight periods of 676 species occurring in Western New York. He made Professor Lienk, his long-time collaborator and friend who died in 1988, the senior author.

As significant as Professor Chapman's research findings have been, his contributions as teacher of young faculty and his leadership of the Department of Entomology into a modern diversified unit are equally if not more important. He encouraged basic biological studies as essential to sound integrated pest management (even though he did not use that term). Because of his success with chemists in collaborative research on spray oils, he recognized the potentials for such collaboration. He was a pioneer in integrating other disciplines into the entomology profession, establishing toxicology, biological control and biochemistry positions in the department. The last one was to study the then new field of insect pheromones. By example and encouragement, he set the highest goals for the department's basic and applied research programs. He set very high standards in selecting new professorial staff. Besides great promise as scientists, he looked for balanced well-rounded persons. Of the ten faculty positions appointed during his tenure, six went on to chair departments of entomology. One of these also became a director, one a dean and one was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. A seventh professor moved directly into a directorship. He was very proud of his faculty and their accomplishments.

From retirement until a few months before his death, he came to his office and laboratory regularly where he continued work on the flight periods of moths and writing the history of the Station. He was always available to anyone for advice and counsel. The Department of Entomology was very important to Chappie, especially after his wife died in 1988. It became his primary interest and he was concerned for its future. In 1992, the Paul J. Chapman Graduate Student Fellowship in Entomology was established with a very generous gift from Chappie to Cornell University. This will ensure that "his" department can continue to inspire young entomologists to follow the principles and insights he had instilled in his colleagues.

Professor Chapman was an Honorary member of the Entomological Society of America where he served a term as President of the Eastern Branch and a term on the National Governing Board. The Eastern Branch honored him three times. In 1940 and 1942, he received the gold medal awarded for the best paper presented at the Eastern Branch meeting and in 1965 he was awarded the Certificate of Merit, only the third time this certificate had been

presented. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Fellow), American Institute of Biological Sciences and a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Alpha and Scabbard and Blade.

Professor Chapman was active in community affairs. He served as board member and president of the Geneva Civic Music Association; board member, president and Paul Harris Fellow of the Geneva Rotary Club; board member and first vice president of the Geneva General Hospital; and board member of the Geneva Free Library.

Chappie was an articulate, persuasive, reserved, polite, courtly gentleman. He was highly respected by staff at all levels for his keen intellect, wisdom and common sense. He had an instinct for doing the right thing and was a person people naturally turned to for counsel and advice.

He was predeceased by his wife in 1988. They had no children. Several members of his family still live in California.

Edward H. Glass, Haruo Tashiro, Wendell Roelofs

Cora Binzel Chase

1880 — February 18, 1965

Cora Binzel Chase, Professor Emeritus of Home Economics Education and Rural Education, died February 18, 1965, in Milwaukee. She was born in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, the youngest of a large, closely knit family, the members of which were extremely devoted to each other throughout their lives.

Professor Cora Binzel Chase held the Bachelor of Science and the Master of Arts degrees from Teachers College, Columbia University. Her first teaching experience was in the public schools at La Crosse, Wisconsin, where in due time she assumed the position of Supervisor of Home Economics. From La Crosse she went to the University of Wisconsin for advanced study, on the completion of which she became a member of the faculty in the Department of Home Economics at that university with responsibilities in both resident and extension teaching. Later, she directed the program of home economics teacher-education at Wisconsin. She was one of the pioneers in directed teaching experience for prospective teachers.

In 1920, Professor Cora Binzel Chase was appointed to the faculty of the Department of Rural Education in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, with the major responsibility of developing the program in home economics teacher-education. In 1942 she was elected to membership on the faculty of the College of Home Economics. In the early years of her service at Cornell, she worked with both undergraduate and graduate students. As the program developed, however, and as other members were added to the home economics education faculty, she chose to devote herself primarily to the undergraduate program. During her years at Cornell, the program in home economics education grew consistently in both quality and scope. The preservice program for teachers, which ranked high among such programs in the United States, was not only an expression of her belief in directed teaching experience for prospective teachers; it was also a tribute to her ability to develop and utilize the facilities within which such experiences could take place effectively.

Professor Cora Binzel Chase expressed her keen interest in education and her relief in education for home and family living through her participation on committees not only within the University but also those at state and national levels. She was active in professional organizations and made valuable contributions to the New York State Education Department and to the Home Economics Bureau in the United States Office of Education. She was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Pi Lambda Theta and Omicron Nu honor societies. Within the period between 1920, when she first came to Cornell, and her retirement in 1945, she devoted twenty-two years to teaching here,

one year to the direction of the Education Department at McCreery's Department Store in New York City, and two years to study. During her period of teaching service, she spent her sabbatic leaves in study and travel, visiting secondary schools, colleges, and universities in various parts of the United States.

Among the many contributions which Professor Cora Binzel Chase made, perhaps the richest were her personal relationships with both colleagues and students. The philosophy of loyalty and devotion which characterized her family life was an underlying factor in the establishment of close bonds between herself and others. That she was an artist in developing and maintaining fine relations with others was evidenced not only by her large circle of friends among the student body, alumni, and faculty, but also in her professional contacts with educators throughout the United States. She was held in high esteem by all who had the privilege of working with her.

After Professor Cora Binzel retired in 1945, she was married to Joseph Cummings Chase, an internationally known portrait painter and head of the Art Department at Hunter College. For ten years they lived at the Arts Club in Grammercy Park, New York City, and were active in much of the cultural life in the city. For the last ten years they had made their home in Milwaukee. Mrs. Chase played hostess to many notable persons as her husband painted their portraits. She is survived by several nieces and nephews.

Margaret Hutchins, Clyde B. Moore, Irene Patterson

Clarence Orion Cheney

July 10, 1887 — November 4, 1947

Dr. Clarence Orion Cheney entered the field of Psychiatry upon graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1911. He was Assistant Physician and Pathologist at the Manhattan State Hospital from 1911 to 1917. Dr. Cheney's work during this period resulted in valuable histopathological investigations in dementia praecox and in focal infections. His interest in pathology persisted during his life. The training in pathology formed his scientific medical attitude which never permitted him to accept theories and claims which were not related to established facts.

The following twenty years were spent in clinical and administrative psychiatry in various New York State Hospitals. From 1931 to 1936 he was Director of the New York State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, and from 1933 to 1936 he was Professor of Psychiatry at Columbia University. When Dr. Cheney assumed the position of Medical Director of the Westchester Division of the New York Hospital, he was appointed Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College.

Until his death, Dr. Cheney participated actively in the undergraduate teaching. His lectures on legal aspects of psychiatry formed an important part of the teaching program. His interest in psychiatric treatment was manifested in several publications and, in recent years, dealt especially in the methods of insulin and convulsive therapy. This progressive attitude in treatment expressed itself in his teaching of medical students and his psychiatric colleagues. His influence was felt widely, and was recognized by his election as president of the American Psychiatric Association.

During the ten years of his leadership at the New York Hospital, Westchester Division, Dr. Cheney found ample opportunity to demonstrate his unusual abilities as hospital administrator. A gradual building program led to extensive renovation. In the construction of a building for excited and highly disturbed patients, Dr. Cheney realized many thoughts with regard to their treatment which he had developed during his years as a hospital psychiatrist. He oriented the hospital to an active treatment program which resulted in a constantly increasing number of admissions of acutely ill patients who are benefitted most by treatment. As a member of the Medical Board of the New York Hospital, he had an opportunity to help in forming the policies of this teaching center.

Dr. Cheney's interest in graduate and postgraduate education had become obvious during his years of service in the various state hospitals, and became especially fruitful when he was Director at the Psychiatric Institute and at

the Westchester Division of the New York Hospital. His "Outlines for Psychiatric Examinations" have influenced psychiatrists greatly, and are used in many hospitals and medical schools.

In all his manifold activities during a highly successful life, Dr. Cheney has been open to new thoughts and tolerant of the viewpoint of others. His frankness and kindness have made him respected by his colleagues and admired by his grateful patients and their relatives.

Askar Diethelm

Nephi Albert Christensen

January 19, 1903 — April 12, 1996

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

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

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

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

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

The road to revival was not a smooth one, but when Chris retired, he could leave with pride and a sense of accomplishment in a school that was once again one of the undisputed leaders in civil engineering education and research. He remained director until 1966, and retired from Cornell in 1968 when he was named Professor Emeritus. He then led the Near East Foundation team assisting the Iranian Government in establishing an agricultural college at Rezaiyeh in northwestern Iran.

He was a member of Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, Chi Epsilon, Sigma Tau, the American Geophysical Union, a National Director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Society for Engineering Education. For ASEE, he co-authored *Ethical Problems for Engineers* in 1965 with Philip Alger and Sterling Olmsted - an early reference and guide for engineering students and professionals. He was a trustee for the Village of Cayuga Heights in 1956 and a member of the New York State Flood Control Commission from 1954-60. He helped develop a comprehensive sewerage plan for Monroe County, New York in the late 1960s. He served as a consultant to the Brookhaven National Laboratory, the Argonne National Laboratory, and other national agencies.

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

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

D.R. Corson, W. McGuire, R.N. White, W.R. Lynn

Vance A. Christian

December 19, 1928 — November 5, 1984

On November 5, 1984, the School of Hotel Administration lost one of its most famous, respected, and dedicated teachers and alumni, Vance Christian.

“Teaching is my greatest joy,” Vance often remarked. “I like to see and be instrumental in developing success. What brings tears to my eyes is recalling some young man or woman sitting across my desk from me who has no idea of his or her potential, convincing the student that he or she has it, and then seeing that person years later as a leader in the hospitality industry.” By the time of his death, Vance had become, in the words of several colleagues, “the closest thing we had to a legend” at the Hotel School.

Born in New York City, Vance moved as a child to rural West Virginia, where his father was a country doctor choosing to serve those who were not fortunate enough to receive adequate medical attention. Vance’s father was his mentor—kind, gentle, patient, but with an underlying independence and iron resolve. Vance adopted his virtues and combined them with his strong opinions and theatrical manner of making his point.

Vance arrived in Ithaca in 1959 through a bit of good luck for him and for Cornell. After earning a chemistry degree at West Virginia State College, he had enlisted in the army and managed an army service club. Upon his discharge he had planned to enroll in the Harvard Business School, when a waiter working for him suggested Cornell. “I don’t want to go to hotel school and be a cook,” Vance recalled telling the waiter. When he reviewed the catalog and became aware of the school’s commitment to management, he changed his mind. He earned a second bachelor’s degree and a master’s degree at Cornell. He then joined the faculty as a lecturer in 1961 and was appointed an assistant professor in 1965, at that time one of only a few black faculty members at Cornell.

Over the years, Vance developed an international reputation as a concerned, caring, and demanding professional, who lived by the philosophy absorbed from his father—concern for people, hard work, independence, and leadership. On campus he developed and taught numerous food and beverage management courses, spicing each lecture and demonstration with strong opinions and a personalized phrase such as “in doing so” or “on the reverse side” followed by an all-knowing smile and a chuckle. His most popular course, “Introduction to Wine and Spirits,” attracted hundreds of Cornell students each semester. For his efforts and leadership in promoting beverage management in the curriculum, he was named the Villa Banfi Professor of Wine Education in 1978.

Students and former students making their way up the echelons of the industry sought out Vance for his sage advice. He became the mentor to a wide range of students, both domestic and international, and to many young faculty members. He took time to listen, to be concerned, and to become involved. The loan fund, which he established in his father's name, quietly assisted deserving students.

Within the industry Vance was well known and highly respected. By example he promoted hospitality-management education as a legitimate and demanding discipline. A black in an industry whose management ranks were almost entirely white, he said his color was not a problem. "I do not teach black management. I teach management. If people want to improve their business or make their personnel more efficient, they don't care who does it."

Vance carried the highest standards of hospitality education with him wherever he traveled throughout the world—Europe, the Far East, Africa, South America, and India. He personified Cornell to those he taught and encountered in distant places and to those government and industry leaders he advised. An established and reputable consultant and management adviser, he also contributed significantly to industry education and research as president of the Society of Wine Educators, as a member of the board of directors of the Culinary Institute of America, and as an active member of the Society for the Advancement of Food Research; the Council on Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional Education; the Institute of Food Technologists; and the Hotel Sales Management Association.

A bachelor most of his life, Vance's family was the students he taught and the faculty he befriended. Late in his life he married Nena, his steadfast companion through his long and slow illness. Vance never gave up. With deep, moving courage and hope, he talked and planned of coming back. He rose from his bed to lecture to his class and to travel for one last visit to Singapore to give his farewell seminar to the industry he loved.

Vance's passing leaves a void that cannot be filled. He touched our lives in deep and moving ways. A personal giant: tough, but soft underneath; demanding, but understanding; opinionated, but willing to reconsider his position. From humble beginnings to a humble end, Vance was laid to rest in a small country churchyard in rural Virginia beside his mentor, his dad.

Stephen Mutkoski, Normand Peckenpaugh, James Eyster

Charles D. Chupp

June 2, 1886 — November 9, 1967

After fifty-five years of association with Cornell University as a graduate student, teacher, extension pathologist and Professor Emeritus, Dr. Charles Chupp died following a chronic illness on November 9, 1967, in Ithaca, New York. He had retired from active service in the Department of Plant Pathology on June 30, 1954.

Dr. Chupp was born June 2, 1886, in Millersburgh, Indiana, son of Levi and Rebecca Chupp. Following graduation from Wabash College in 1912 with a B.S. in botany he entered the Graduate School at Cornell University that fall. While studying, he served as assistant and later as instructor in plant pathology. He was granted the Ph.D. from Cornell in 1916. For the year following, he was Acting Professor of Botany at Wabash College. In 1918 he returned to Cornell as Assistant Extension Professor in Plant Pathology handling extension duties mostly dealing with vegetables. He was appointed an Assistant Professor in 1919 and Professor in 1927. He continued to serve in vegetable extension pathology work until his retirement June 30, 1954.

Known as the premier diagnostician of plant disease problems, Dr. Chupp was internationally recognized for his studies on vegetable diseases and his knowledge of all plant production problems. He traveled throughout New York State widely in the days of the Model T Ford, railroads, and mud roads and was known and respected by three generations of vegetable growers throughout the state and by the graduates in plant pathology and vegetable Crops at Cornell. Dr. Chupp had outstanding abilities as a teacher. He was at his best with small informal groups. He was equally adept with professional colleagues, students, county extension staff, and farmers. With each group he had contagious enthusiasm for his subjects, and he used terminology and techniques appropriate for the particular audience.

His recommendations to farmers resulted in the adoption of sound practices that have been of inestimable value to vegetable growers by increasing their yields and reducing disease losses. He was one of the first to recognize the importance of the use of disease-free seed and of protecting the plants during their early period of growth as well as the use of resistant varieties. Tomato plant growers followed his methods of seedling production after the industry was seriously threatened by disease. He was also active in planning and initiating vegetable seed certification and was responsible for exacting field inspections during its early stages. As a measure of appreciation of his work, the New York State Vegetable Growers Association, at its annual meeting in 1951, honored him with a citation and presented him with a purse.

At a ceremony held in Washington, May 18, 1954, the United States Department of Agriculture bestowed on Professor Chupp its Superior Service Award in recognition of the value of his services to agriculture in the United States.

Professor Chupp became interested, as a hobby, in the classification and relationship of the fungi belonging to the genus *Cercospora* on observing many diseases of vegetables and other plants incited by species of this genus. He spent some thirty years of his spare time in studying this group from specimens in the field and dried specimens in herbaria that he visited in this country and in Europe. The results of his studies were published privately in 1954 in his monograph on the fungus genus *Cercospora*. It was a contribution of great value to research in the identification and relationships of this group of fungi, an aid alike to plant pathologists, mycologists, and other botanists throughout the world.

In addition to his numerous articles and bulletins on vegetable diseases, his *Manual of Vegetable Garden Diseases* was published by Macmillan and Company in 1925, and *Vegetable Diseases and Their Control*, written with Dr. A. F. Sherf, was published by Ronald Press in 1960. This latter publication has become a standard reference work in the libraries of extension specialists, county agents, and college teachers throughout this country and abroad.

Dr. Chupp was a life member of the American Phytopathological Society serving as councillor in 1937 and 1938, vice president in 1939, and president in 1940. He was designated Fellow by the Society in 1965. He was also a member of the American Mycological Society, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and Sigma Xi. In 1964 he was presented the Award of Merit by the Northeastern Division of the American Phytopathological Society. He was a member of the Forest Home Chapel and a fifty-year member of the Edinburg Lodge, F. & A. Masons, Edinburg, Indiana.

He is survived by his wife, the former Nora Mae Scrugham, sons Karl, Howard, Frank and John, thirteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

With his passing, Cornell has lost a spirited, loyal supporter of its traditions and a man who added much to its prestige.

William F. Mai, Robert D. Sweet, Arden F. Sherf

Irving Porter Church

Professor of Applied Mechanics and Hydraulics

— May 8, 1931

In the death of Professor Irving Porter Church, Cornell University has lost one of her most distinguished graduates and most valued teachers. His whole career was spent in the service of his Alma Mater.

Graduated in 1873, a member of the instructing staff since 1876, he gave to Cornell the benefit of his exceptional training as a mathematician and of his rare qualities as a teacher. When he retired in 1916 he had taught here forty years, first as assistant and associate professor of Civil Engineering and later as professor of Applied Mechanics and Hydraulics.

He enriched the literature of his profession by works of lasting merit in which his keen analytical mind, his matchless gifts of exposition are strikingly illustrated. His pupils have attained eminence in every field of engineering.

The alumni of the College of Civil Engineering expressed their appreciation of his services shortly after his retirement when they presented to the University a portrait of their teacher and the Irving P. Church Fund to purchase books for the library of the College.

Another high honor came to him in 1919 when he was awarded the Benjamin G. Lammé gold medal “for accomplishment in technical teaching and actual advancement of the art of technical training.” This medal, given by the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, was a tribute of the whole profession to the man who had been called “the father of mechanics” on account of his epoch-making book *The Mechanics of Engineering*.

The essential doctrine of this book as well as of his teachings was that all good design must be based on the principles of mechanics.

His students were unanimous in praising his qualities as a teacher; clarity of presentation, rigor of demonstration, unlimited patience, unfailing courtesy were outstanding characteristics. They remember with especial gratitude that he spared neither his time nor his labor in helping them individually to understand difficult questions and to solve what seemed to them insoluble problems.

Their respect for the teacher was equaled only by their admiration and affection for the man whose quiet manner and self-effacing modesty won the hearts of all who knew him.

Science was only one aspect of his versatile personality. Nothing in the realm of literature and art was indifferent to him. He read good books. He displayed a peculiar and persistent interest in modern languages. Although he made only one short trip abroad he spoke well and understood both French and German. He loved and practiced the arts. Painting was one of the favorite diversions of his later years, and his home was filled with his copies of great masterpieces.

He was very fond of music. He played the violin. Until the very last he found solace in listening to melodies that had always enchanted him.

This unassuming and retiring man whose life was so full of work and who seemed absorbed in his many avocations found time to interest himself in the activities of the city. No good cause, no work of community interest or of social service appealed to him in vain. He gave generously and cheerfully. His acts of kindness to humble folk, his interest in deserving students, his love of children are remembered by all who knew him.

His last illness had kept him confined to his home for two years, without depriving him of the companionship of his family and his friends. Those who called on him found him always resigned, serene, and smiling. To the end he was deeply interested in everything that concerned the University. He ever remained the gentle, friendly, and human soul that his colleagues and pupils will ever mourn and remember.

Source: Faculty Records, pps. 760, 1699. Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, September, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-One

Peter Walter Claassen

March 17, 1886 — August 16, 1937

Peter Walter Claassen was born at Hillsboro, Kansas, March 17, 1886. He began his collegiate work at McPherson College but transferred to the University of Kansas, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1913. Although his major work as an undergraduate was in chemistry, on graduation he accepted a position as Assistant State Entomologist of Kansas and remained at the University of Kansas, continuing graduate work in his newly chosen field. He was granted a master's degree in 1915. He came to Cornell University in the autumn of 1915 as assistant in general biology and took graduate work in entomology, receiving his doctor's degree in 1918. For one year he returned to the University of Kansas as assistant professor of entomology, but after receiving his doctor's degree he retained his connection with Cornell University for the remainder of his life. During the academic year 1924-25 while on leave from the University, he taught at Tsing Hua College, Peking, China, where he reorganized the work of that institution in the biological sciences. In the scientific societies of his field, he played an active part.

The subject of his doctor's thesis was an ecological study of the insect inhabitants of the cattail, in the course of which work he uncovered many interesting and important facts about the numerous insect species which invade this plant. Later he undertook special studies in the Plecoptera or stone flies, his papers on this order of insects including a monograph of the nymphal stages. Shortly before his death he completed a manuscript for a catalogue of the stone flies of the world. Although chiefly interested in the taxonomic aspects of these problems he never lost sight of the possible economic applications of entomology. This is shown in his work on the grasshoppers of Kansas and his studies upon the animal life in streams polluted by milk and factory wastes.

This cold array of facts about his vocational and avocational activities fails to indicate the nature of the life and work of Professor Claassen. Not only was he a skilled observer in scientific fields, but he was outstanding as a teacher. His strength in teaching, whether formally in classes or elsewhere, rested chiefly on his happy disposition, his jovial informality, and his friendly attitude to all persons at all times. He was known affectionately to his friends and associates by his nickname and the attribute which led to this, which might easily have been mistaken by those who knew him less well as a lack of dignity, in no degree reduced the affectionate appreciation of his merit as a student and teacher. Few men have surpassed or equaled him as a friend of all his associates of whatsoever rank, and because he showed himself a friend, others were friendly toward him. In social affairs among his associates

and students he was a natural leader. That leadership was as natural to him as breath itself, and he showed unusual skill in using it to the advancement of his research and teaching.

The sudden death of Professor Claassen in Ithaca, New York, on August 16, 1937, followed closely on a trip which he took to the Pacific Coast while on sabbatic leave, on which he visited many old friends and made many new ones. On this trip, as usual, he assiduously collected insects of his chosen Order and took every possible occasion better to prepare himself for his later work by consultations with those in similar work in numerous institutions across the country. He seemingly looked forward to many more years of service for Cornell University, but these hopes were blasted. By his death Cornell University loses a loyal supporter, an ardent worker, and a friendly spirit. His many friends among students, faculty and fellow citizens mourn his death but are happier and better because of their association with him. He leaves a wife and two children who are inspired by the memory of his life.

The Faculty of Cornell University records its appreciation of the many years of service of their former associate and the sense of loss which members of the faculty feel in his death. The Faculty extends to members of the immediate family of Professor Claassen this expression of its sympathy in their loss.

Resources: Faculty Records, p. 2004 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, November, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Seven

Charles Edward Cladel

August 27, 1906 — March 7, 1985

Charles Edward Cladel was born in New York City, the son of Edward and Louise Eberhart Cladel. He prepared for college in the New York City school system, graduating from the Evander Childs High School. He attended Columbia College for one year and then applied for admission to the Hotel Management Program at Cornell, at that time a division of the New York State School of Home Economics. He matriculated in fall 1925 and successfully completed his Bachelor of Science degree in February 1929.

He then entered the hotel industry as an accountant and worked for the firms Horwath & Horwath, Haskins & Sells, Howard Dayton Hotels Corporation, and the American Hotel Corporation. In 1933 he was invited by the late dean Howard B. Meek to join the faculty as an accounting instructor. He accepted this position and also began work on his Master of Science degree, which he completed in 1936. During this period he also prepared for the New York State certified public accountant examination and was certified in 1938.

Charles Cladel taught at Cornell for nearly forty years. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1940, to associate professor in 1945, and to full professor in 1953 and was granted the title of professor emeritus upon his retirement in 1972.

Drawing on his extensive previous work experience, Professor Cladel developed and taught specialized courses in hotel accounting, food and beverage control, and hotel front-office posting machines. In addition, he offered general courses in basic accounting, intermediate accounting, and auditing.

During World War II Professor Cladel made a significant contribution to the war effort by teaching all five of the school's accounting courses to a substantial number of army and navy personnel who were attending the special officer training program. This often entailed working in excess of seventy hours a week.

To keep in touch with the industry, Professor Cladel spent a number of summers working with Horwath & Horwath as a senior accountant. He also collaborated with the late Professor James Barrett in the design and installation of the first accounting system to be used at the Statler Inn and Club on the Cornell campus.

He married Mabel Elizabeth MacGregor in December 1935 in Johnson City, New York. They had two children: a son, Charles (1939), and a daughter, Nancy (1942). Eventually they were also blessed with four grandchildren.

During his undergraduate years he was a member of the Cornell Crew, Pi Kappa Phi fraternity, and the honorary societies of Phi Kappa Phi and Ye Hosts.

Professor Cladel was a member of the Kiwanis Club, a Mason, and a member of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants. He was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Church and a former president of the Ithaca Chapter of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen.

Always possessed of community spirit, he worked on a volunteer basis for a number of local organizations as treasurer and accountant. Those who were fortunate to know him will remember Charlie Cladel as a contributor to society and his fellow man and as a true gentleman in every sense of the word.

After an extensive illness, during which he was lovingly cared for by his wife and family, he quietly went on his way, at home, in March 1985.

Richard A. Compton, Richard G. Moore, David C. Dunn

James H. Clancy

May 1, 1912 — March 3, 1993

James H. Clancy was born in 1912 in Oakland, California. He obtained his B.A. degree in theatre studies at San Jose State College in 1935 and continued at San Jose as an instructor of dramatic literature and history of the theatre. In 1940, he joined the United States Air Force, attaining the rank of Captain, then pursued advanced study at Stanford, obtaining a Ph.D. degree in 1947. He returned to San Jose to teach and serve as director of the University Theatre. Two years later he married Stella Pinoris.

During the next thirty years Jim Clancy established himself as one of the leaders in the American educational theatre, excelling separately and concurrently as administrator, teacher, and director. He contributed significantly to the national professional organization, the American Theatre Association, served (1957-59) as editor of its journal, the *Educational Theatre Journal*, and headed four of the country's most distinguished programs in theatre education.

He left San Jose in 1957 to become professor of dramatic literature and director of the University Theatre at the State University of Iowa. There he founded an experimental theatre which became one of the most important in the country. Within a few years, in fact, his achievement at San Jose and Iowa made him one of the ten American directors awarded grants-in-aid by the Ford Foundation in 1960 to study European theatre direction. Then in 1961 he returned to Stanford as professor of dramatic literature, director of the University Theatre, and director of Graduate Studies, and the following year he was appointed professor of drama at Dartmouth College and director of Dartmouth's Hopkins Center.

In 1967, Jim came from Dartmouth to Cornell to serve as department chair and director of the University Theatre. His major concern at this juncture was to guide the reorientation of the department, which had recently changed from a Department of Speech and Drama to one of Theatre Arts. Central to Jim's reorganization was the establishment of a professional training program in acting and directing and the organization of M.F.A. degrees in these areas to complement the program's already established M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. The establishment of these programs and the advanced students they attracted enabled the Cornell University Theatre to aim at more ambitious and more polished productions than had previously been undertaken, an important gain both for the department and the entire community. Within a short time, the "Clancy era" was firmly underway, and the evidence in interest and enthusiasm among undergraduates, graduate students, and community theatre buffs was

matched only by the steady intensity of activity at the Straight and Lincoln Hall theatres. Jim not only directed frequently (he once said that any director worth his salt directed at least three shows a year), he and his wife frequently joined their students as actors.

The improvement in the quality of theatrical productions under Jim's leadership served, among other things, to make more evident than ever the inadequacy of the University Theatre's aging facilities in the sub-basement of Willard Straight Hall. The eventual construction of the new University Theatre in Collegetown may be seen in significant measure as a response to the heightened awareness of the need for the support of quality theatre that Jim encouraged at Cornell.

Among his further contributions to such theatre, he was instrumental in 1970 in the formation of the Ithaca Summer Repertory, which developed into a joint venture supported also by Ithaca College and the Center for the Arts at Ithaca. The current highly successful Hangar Theatre is the direct descendant of this organization.

During his ten years at Cornell, Jim was widely admired and loved by students and colleagues alike for his infectious passion for and knowledge of theatre, his wit, his Irish charm, and his inspiring uncompromisingly high standards for the art of the theatre. His classes were lively and stimulating, and the productions he directed were always fresh and exciting, and frequently powerful and visually stunning. Upon his retirement he returned to California, and subsequently moved to southern Arizona, where he continued for some years to accept invitations to teach and direct. He is survived by his wife, two sons, a daughter, and grandchildren.

Anthony Caputi, Bert O. States, Marvin Carlson

Benjamin E. Clark

October 3, 1914 — May 26, 1983

Benjamin E. Clark, professor emeritus of seed investigations, was born and raised on a truck farm in Southampton, New York. An early interest in plants led to his matriculation in the College of Agriculture at Cornell, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1940. He accepted a position as farm foreman in the Department of Seed Investigations at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, starting July 1, 1940, but after seventeen months he resigned to enter the U.S. Army. He had three years of active duty in World War II, including combat service in Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, and Germany.

After his discharge in November 1945, Ben returned to Cornell, where he studied under Dr. H. C. Thompson, receiving a Master of Science degree in vegetable crops in 1946. He then went to Michigan State College (now University) where he was Dr. Sylvan Wittwer's first Doctor of Philosophy student, receiving his degree in horticulture-plant physiology in 1948. In September of that year Ben returned to the Experiment Station at Geneva as assistant professor of seed investigations. He was promoted to associate professor in 1952 and to professor in 1956, retiring June 30, 1980.

In 1952 Ben was appointed head of the Department of Seed Investigations, a position he held until October 1968, when he was appointed assistant director of the Experiment Station and assistant director of research for the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. He remained in this position until February 1977, when he requested to return to field and laboratory research. During his tenure as assistant director of the Experiment Station he was responsible for preparation of programs, architectural planning reviews, and oversight of construction of several new buildings.

Ben established a reputation as an efficient and progressive researcher and administrator in correlating seed testing and seed law enforcement. He was soft-spoken and reserved—a very effective listener—and he had the ability to come up with concise and effective summaries and/or solutions to problems under discussion. Under his leadership new equipment and national personnel were added to the station's seed testing and seed research programs, and new programs were established in seed physiology and seed microbiology. He advised a number of students who were working for advanced degrees in seed technology at Cornell.

During his career Ben authored or coauthored more than one hundred scientific papers that significantly advanced our knowledge in seed science and technology. He conducted extensive investigations on development

of a supplemental cold test to determine the ability of seeds to germinate under unfavorable field conditions. This enabled seedsmen, growers, and processors to better predict field performance.

Ben promoted the use of high-quality seed, encouraging cooperation among the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative, Inc., Cornell Cooperative Extension, the Atlantic Seedsmen Association, and the Northeast Seed Control Officials. He worked closely as well with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets in implementation of the New York State seed laws. He was chairman of the New York Seed Law Revision Committee from 1953 to 1955 and, as such, wrote most of the present law. For many years he coauthored a seed inspection report that listed the quality and labeling of seeds sold within New York State the preceding year.

Ben was an active member of the Association of Official Seed Analysts. At various times he served as editor of its *Proceedings*; as chairman of the Editorial Committee; as vice president, president, and chairman of the Research Committee; and as chairman of several subcommittees and was a member of the legislative and constitution committees. He was presented the association's Award of Merit in 1968. He was a past board member of the Council of Agricultural Science and Technology. At the time of his death he was serving as secretary-treasurer of the New York State Seed Association, of which he was an honorary member. He belonged to numerous professional societies, including the American Society of Agronomy, the American Society for Horticultural Science, and Sigma Xi.

Ben's influence was felt far beyond the scientific community. He spent thousands of hours working with the Boy Scouts of America and with his church. In scouting he received the Silver Beaver Award, the highest honor given to scouters. He was a member of the executive board of the Finger Lakes Council, served as a member of the council's Membership Committee, and served as chairman of the Advancement Committee. He also had been active in many other phases of scouting throughout his lifetime in Geneva.

Ben was a member of the Board of Deacons, a member of the Session, and an elder at the First Presbyterian Church. He was president of the Board of Trustees before the church adopted the unicameral system. He had served as chairman of the Interpretation and Stewardship Committee and also as chairman of the Christian Education Committee. A number of years ago he had been active on the church's building committee.

He was also a member of the Finger Lakes Torch Club, an international discussion group.

Survivors include his wife, Sarah Wolstenholme Clark; a son, Christopher, associate professor of plant pathology at Louisiana State University; a daughter, Mrs. Constance Clark Smith, who lives in Randolph, New York; and four grandchildren.

Donald W. Barton, Gary E. Harman, Morrill T. Vittum

Daniel Grover Clark

August 20, 1900 — April 13, 1962

Professor Daniel Grover Clark of the Department of Botany passed away on April 13, 1962, at the age of 61. Professor Clark was born in Ithaca on August 20, 1900, and obtained all of his education in Ithaca, first in the public schools, subsequently at Cornell University. He received the B.S. in 1929 and the Ph.D. in 1936.

Professor Clark's association with the Department of Botany began during his high school days, when he was employed in the stockroom. He continued in this position during his undergraduate studies. Following graduation he became a scientific assistant. With the receipt of his Ph.D. he was made an Acting Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and then full Professor in 1948.

Professor Clark's teaching duties were confined to plant physiology, where he saw at an early date the necessity of utilizing the tools of biochemistry in physiological research. In his presentation of the advanced plant physiology laboratories and the introductory course in physiology he perfected a Socratic approach that forced many a beleaguered student to think hard for the first time. His first concern was that students recognized the need to explore all avenues to the solution of a problem. As a result of his labors the self-reliance and imagination of a host of Cornell undergraduates were tremendously stimulated.

Professor Clark's own research centered on problems of photosynthesis, enzyme activity, hormones and vitamins, biological nitrogen fixation, and hybrid vigor. Outgrowths of some of this work were a splendid movie film on the opening and closing of stomates. Although it is one of the early attempts to utilize photomicrographic techniques in the making of moving pictures for teaching purposes, it is still in constant use. The work on nitrogen fixation with the late Professor Lewis Knudson involved furnishing approximately 20,000 cultures of legume bacteria a year to farmers in New York State. The cultures were used to inoculate leguminous plants and contributed significantly to the use of alfalfa in the state because of the role played by these bacteria in the successful growth of alfalfa.

A major share of Professor Clark's time was devoted to advising graduate students who minored in plant physiology. At the time of his death over 70 were registered with him and more than 350 came under his tutelage at various times. With all of these students his questions and suggestions stimulated their thinking and guided their approach to a myriad of problems. His humanity marked him as a man whom students not only respected

but loved. There is no way to evaluate the total effect of this immense contribution. His name, however, will live long in the memories of these students.

Dr. Clark collaborated with the late Professor Otis F. Curtis to write *Introduction to Plant Physiology*, which was published in 1950. This text was translated into Polish and was published in Warsaw in 1958. The thoroughness of the Curtis and Clark approach to all problems is amply demonstrated in this book.

Professor Clark was a member of the Botanical Society of America, American Society of Plant Physiologists, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi. He was active in the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca where he served as an Elder, He was a member of the Ithaca Rotary Club and was also active for many years in Community Chest affairs. He served on numerous University committees but was most concerned with the activities of Cornell United Religious Work, which he served many years as a member of the board.

The death of Professor Clark deprived his colleagues of a true friend and counselor, his graduate students of a skilled and devoted adviser, and his undergraduates of a gifted and inspiring teacher. Truly he succeeded in combining scientific intellectual skills with an unusual capacity to affect the lives of the people with whom he worked.

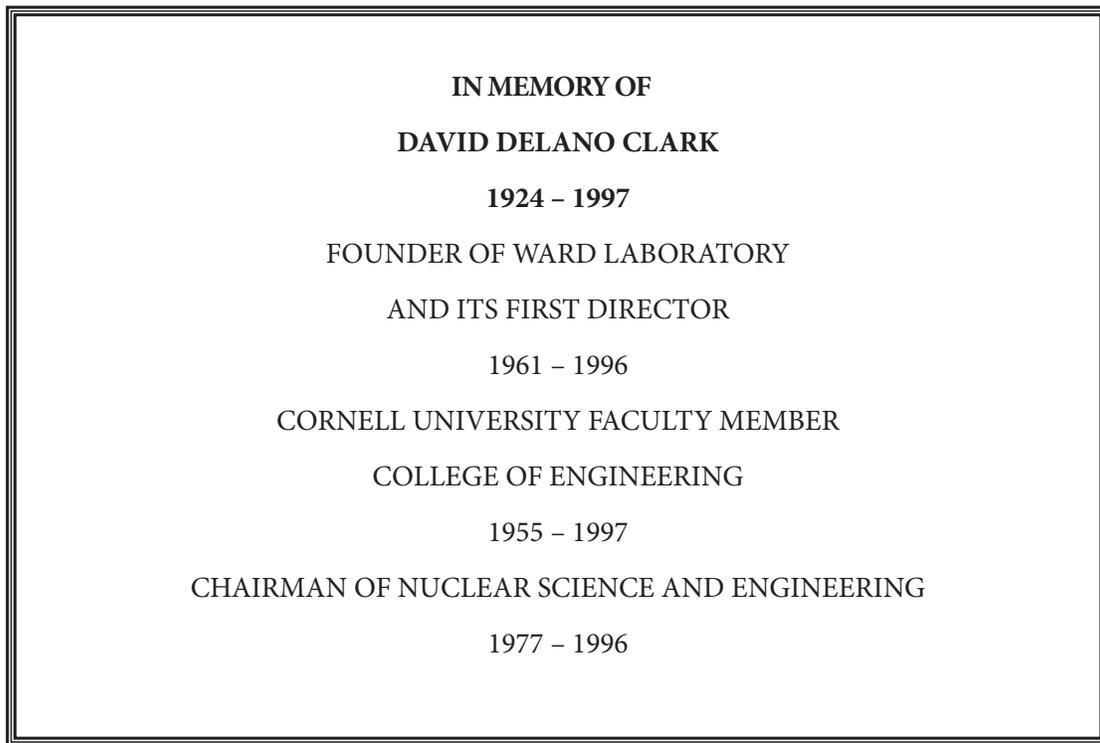
Dr. Clark is survived by his wife, Frederika Ahrness Clark; one daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Crawford of Manhasset, New York; and two grandchildren.

G. W. Dimock, R. M. Smock, H. P. Banks

David D. Clark

February 10, 1924 — December 22, 1997

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



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

David's most prominent contribution to Cornell is that he planned and oversaw the design and construction of the Ward Laboratory of Nuclear Engineering, and served as the laboratory director for 35 years. The Ward Laboratory houses the University's pulsing TRIGA Mark II nuclear research reactor. The formal program in Nuclear Science and Engineering at Cornell grew out of the Department of Engineering Physics in 1977, and David was its chairman for twenty years, 1977-96. The Ward Laboratory has contributed to the research of scores of faculty members and

students at Cornell since its completion, and thanks to David's leadership in the five years prior to his death, is playing a role in an increasingly broad range of research around the campus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

David's research was extremely broad. He developed a fast rabbit system synchronized with the TRIGA reactor pulse to study nuclear isomers with half-lives from 25-milliseconds to several seconds; he conceived and developed the inner-shell vacancies; he developed a cold neutron source to be used with a totally reflecting neutron guide for

doing prompt gamma-ray analysis; and he invented a portable cold neutron irradiator for doing prompt gamma-ray analysis without the use of a reactor.

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

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

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

David Hammer, Val Kostoun, Bing Cady

Roy Edwards Clark

June 11, 1889 — August 9, 1970

Professor Roy Edwards Clark was born in Norwood, New York. He attended Norwood High School and was awarded a New York State Scholarship at Cornell University in 1907. He worked for one year at the Norwood Paper Company where he had worked while in high school and then entered Cornell in the fall of 1908. Midway through his college program he took a leave of absence for one year to earn money to finance the completion of his college education. He received the degree of Mechanical Engineer from Cornell in 1913.

Professor Clark was appointed an instructor in the Department of Heat-Power Engineering at Cornell in the fall of 1913 and thus began a long teaching career at Cornell. He was appointed assistant professor of heat-power engineering in 1919 and associate professor of heat-power engineering in 1944. Professor Clark was awarded the title of emeritus professor of thermal engineering July 1, 1957.

A veteran of World War I, Roy Clark was an engineer in the Army Ordnance Department from September, 1918, to January, 1919. He was a charter member of the American Legion, Ithaca Post 221.

Professor Clark's interest in engineering was in the field of heat-power and particularly steam power plants. He spent his sabbatic leave during the spring term of 1927 at the General Electric Company's steam turbine division at Schenectady, New York, where he investigated performance factors of steam turbines. During several summers, he worked for the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric Company, and several smaller companies where he was engaged in testing steam turbines, steam condensers, and steam boilers. Professor Clark held a professional engineer's license in the state of New York.

His main academic interest and consequently his primary academic activity was teaching. To this end, he devoted his full energy, and courses in his specialties were among those frequently chosen by mechanical engineering students. He was well liked and remembered by his students, and for years following his retirement there were always requests for information from returning alumni as to the whereabouts of "Entropy Clark." Professor Clark was always ready and willing to serve the Department of Heat-Power Engineering to the fullest extent of his ability. He was highly regarded by his colleagues.

Professor Clark gave generously of his spare time to outside interests. He was active in Boy Scout work for twenty-seven years and was business manager at Camp Barton for ten summers. He held the awards of Scouter's Key and

Scoutmaster's Key. He was also active in the American Red Cross, in which organization he taught first aid over a period of twenty-five years. He was a member of the Ithaca Stamp Club, the Kiwanis Club, and the Barber Shop Quartet.

Professor Clark was a Mason for over fifty-nine years and he was a member of the Balbec Grotto and the Acacia fraternity. He was a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and of Atmos. He was an active member in the First Methodist Church of Ithaca.

Upon his retirement in 1957, Professor Clark and his wife, the former Ina Williams of Ithaca, moved to Florida and made their home in Fort Meyers.

George R. Hanselman Dennis G. Shepherd Howard N. Fairchild

Gilmore David Clarke

July 12, 1892 — August 6, 1982

When Gilmore D. Clarke, professor emeritus, died in August 1982 on a cruise ship off the coast of Denmark, he had not been active at Cornell for more than thirty years. The results of educational programs he inaugurated and attitudes he fostered as professor of city and regional planning and as dean of the College of Architecture, however, are still clearly evident.

Clarke graduated from Cornell in 1913. Then in 1930 the University sought his help and he became a member, while in practice as a landscape architect, of the Architectural Advisory Council. This council had been newly formed to advise the president and the trustees in matters concerning the physical development of an expanding campus. The council, which Clarke chaired from 1939 to 1950, studied and made recommendations about many problems small and large. In 1948, for instance, it prepared a plan for the development of the campus, rearranging road patterns and suggesting possible locations for new buildings. The plan proposed that the College of Engineering be housed in new buildings at the south end of the campus, as it now is, a scheme that had been under discussion for some time.

In 1935 Clarke began to serve Cornell in another way, when he became professor of city and regional planning and then, in 1939, dean of the College of Architecture. There were no professors of planning at that time; in fact, planning was a newly designated field of study, and there were few professors of it anywhere. Under Clarke's guidance, with the help of funds from the Carnegie Foundation, the unique program in city and regional planning, which now has fifteen faculty members, was developed.

It is significant that when, as a landscape architect and civil engineer with a large practice, Clarke accepted the responsibility of a professorship, he came prepared. The notes he used in giving the original course in the history of city planning are still in existence.

Many other things about Gilmore Clarke's career as professor and dean are notable. The new field of study necessitated additional faculty, and because of the retirement of several important teachers in architecture and art new appointments in those fields had to be made—and the job was done well. The faculty in all areas was strengthened, and the foundations were laid for the change made in 1976, when the College of Architecture became the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning.

In certain ways, however, Clarke was not a usual dean. For one thing, he had accepted the post with the understanding that he would continue as a principal in his practice in New York and be in residence in Ithaca only three days a week. In fact, he never did become a completely academic person. Sometimes he would operate as if he were running his firm in the city. On one such occasion he fired on the spot, for cause, a tenured professor. When President Day heard this, he protested that it just could not be done; it was contrary to academic procedure. Clarke pointed out that the man in question knew nothing of academic procedure; he was only an architect.

Clarke entered Cornell in 1909, enrolling as a student of landscape architecture. Many years later he explained in conversation that the choice of landscape architecture was made while he waited to register. The pleasant fellow in line in front of him had decided upon that field as his major, and since it sounded interesting, Clarke went along. The choice proved perfect. By 1930, when he joined the Architectural Advisory Council, he had become an important figure in his profession, although his career had been interrupted in 1917 by World War I, during which he served with the Sixth Engineers, attaining the rank of captain. After the war he returned to practice and became superintendent of construction for the Bronx River Parkway in Westchester County, New York. A few years later, when the Westchester Park Commission was formed, he became chief landscape architect in charge of design and construction for the remarkable system of parks and parkways the commission was building. These parkways, the first roads designed especially for automobile traffic, developed features we are all now familiar with—limited access with separate roadways, curvilinear as they follow the contour of the land, for traffic in each direction. The designer became a prominent man.

Until his retirement from practice in 1972 Clarke was president of the firm of Clarke and Rapuano, which he and the late Michael Rapuano, a 1927 Cornell graduate, had formed in 1937. This New York City firm developed a large practice, executing commissions in many areas: college campuses, housing developments, and parks and parkways. Clarke was involved with this practice all the years he was spending three days a week in Ithaca. During World War II, however, the firm became involved with military installations for the government, and the volume of work became so large that in 1950 Clarke was obliged to resign as dean. At his request he was continued as a member of the faculty with the title of professor of landscape architecture, and in 1963 the University Faculty voted to grant him the title of professor emeritus.

There is much to be told about Gilmore Clarke as an impressive figure, tall and handsome; as a kindly and sympathetic listener to students and young professors; and as a protagonist, a man active in support of causes in which he believed. While chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts in Washington between 1937

and 1950, for instance, he fought endlessly to protect the Mall from threatened encroachments and carried on a dispute, reported widely in the press, with President Harry Truman over the balcony Truman added to the White House. Another such angry dispute involved Clarke with Cornell in the 1950s, when he disagreed with the decision to tear down Boardman Hall and build the present Olin Library in its location. However, time healed the wounds, and in 1965 Clarke returned to the campus to attend a reception given in his honor on the thirtieth anniversary of his establishment of the program in city and regional planning.

A list of the important positions Gilmore Clarke held, of important projects with which he was associated, and of the honors he received is very long indeed and may be found in many places. It seems suitable to note here, however, that he served terms as trustee of the American Museum of Natural History and the American Academy at Rome and on the Advisory Commission of the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University and that he was awarded the Doctor of Humane Letters by Yale University in 1940.

One more facet of this remarkably busy and effectual man must be mentioned—he wrote sonnets. One of these, included in a selection Published as *A Septet of Sonnets*, seems to sound a note on which a tribute to his memory might end.

On reaching seventy and five I've met
The winter of a long and busy life;
Apologies there be, for life is strife
And disappointments, sorrows and regret.
Success, I'm sure, is measured by the friends
We've made, not in our mere accomplishment,
For friends remain unto the end unspent;
Our works, done and undone, all have their ends.
Let me remembered be by friends I've made,
Unnumbered through the long eventful years
I've trod this earth, resisting countless fears
While following the tenets of my trade.
To be recalled by friends, have their respect,
For me is what I hope for, yea, expect.

Kermit C. Parsons, John A. Hartell

Robert Theodore Clausen

December 26, 1911 — December 31, 1981

Robert T. Clausen, professor emeritus of biology, was born in New York City, the son of Adam and Mary Blum Clausen. His early childhood was spent in that city and subsequently in Passaic, New Jersey, where he graduated from high school in 1929. His interest in natural history developed during his boyhood, and at various times during his early career he was concerned with birds, insects, reptiles, and amphibians as well as with plants, and he published on each of the animal groups.

Professor Clausen entered Cornell University in the fall of 1929, beginning an association that lasted until his death. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1933, having completed a dual major in vertebrate zoology and botany. His graduate work was carried on in botany and plant taxonomy under the direction of Professor Karl M. Wiegand. He received the Master of Arts degree in 1934, his thesis dealing with the fern genus *Botrychium* in northeastern North America, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1937, with a monograph on the family *Ophioglossaceae*. He became a member of the American Fern Society in his student years and served a three-year term as its president after receiving his doctorate.

On completion of his degree program, Professor Clausen continued his association with the L. H. Bailey Hortorium, where he had been employed as a graduate student, first as an instructor (1937-39), then as assistant professor of botany (1939-41). The latter title continued when he joined the Department of Botany in 1941. There he gained the rank of associate professor in 1944 and professor in 1949. In 1954 he also became curator of the Wiegand Herbarium. He served in this dual capacity until his retirement in 1977, when he was awarded emeritus status.

Professor Clausen was a superb though demanding teacher. Plant anatomy, which he taught for thirty-six years, is not a subject easily taught. He knew how to reach students. His lectures were logically and clearly presented but required close attention. In his unique way he was a marvelous storyteller, and he used that talent to bring his lectures to life. He was a man of incredible energy, and on weekday afternoons he would lead the class to such well-known natural history sites as McLean Bogs or South Hill Swamp. On weekends the forays were longer. He was ever present in the teaching laboratory and equally accessible to students outside for serious discussion. His influence on undergraduates passing through his courses was great, and many went on to pursue professional careers in botany. In recognition of his commitment to teaching, he received the Chancellor's Award for excellence in teaching from the State University of New York in 1974.

Professor Clausen's research interests covered a range of plant groups. In the late 1930s he pursued taxonomic studies in the ferns, published on several genera of aquatic plants, and began to develop an interest in the *Crassulaceae*. After joining the Department of Botany, Professor Clausen continued these interests, augmenting them with research in selected genera of *Leguminosae* and in *Cyperaceae* and the genus *Gentiana*. Many years were spent in a more general floristic manner, surveying parts of the glaciated Allegheny Plateau in New York and Pennsylvania. He was the acknowledged expert on the flora of the Cayuga Lake region of New York and held an honorary membership in the Torrey Botanical Club.

For over three decades, however, the major thrust of Professor Clausen's research centered on *Sedum* of the *Crassulaceae*, a large and difficult genus of over six hundred species. Meticulous and detailed studies of wild populations in the United States and Mexico and experimental studies on plants grown in the greenhouse and garden provided the basis of his approach. These studies, augmented by more-traditional herbarium studies, led to the publication of two major botanical works: *Sedum of the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt: An Exposition in Taxonomic Methods* (1959), and *Sedum of North America North of the Mexican Plateau* (1975). Until the time of his death he was actively preparing a third book, to be titled *Sedum of the Mexican Cordilleran Plateau*. His two published books about *Sedum* were not only monographs of significance, based on an intimate knowledge of the species studied but also statements concerning his taxonomic philosophy and methods.

Professor Clausen believed strongly in fieldwork, experimental approaches, and statistical analyses in taxonomy, and this belief influenced both his teaching and his own research. Fieldwork carried him from the Labrador Peninsula and British Columbia in the north to Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador in the south. Incidents other than those botanical abounded in his travels, and his stories, dryly but yet hilariously told, often punctuated his seminars and conversations. Because of its great richness in *Sedum*, Mexico held special interest for him, and had not illness prevented it, he would have spent the better part of 1981 in that country. As it was, during the last year of his life he contented himself with writing and with a continuation of his studies on garden and greenhouse plants. These activities were interspersed with periods of hospitalization for treatment of cancer, a disease that Professor Clausen endured for over half his professional career.

Published works constitute only one element of Professor Clausen's writings. As a boy he acquired the habit of keeping a diary, making daily entries. This habit continued throughout his life. His diary comprises thirty-two volumes, covering the period from 1923 until near his death. The journal, together with his field notes and letters

of significance, will be deposited in the Department of Manuscripts and Archives in the Olin Library of Cornell University.

Professor Clausen is survived by his wife, Edna Rublee Clausen, also a botanist, whom he married on January 31, 1942, and four children: Eric Neil, Joanna Margaret, Thomas Paul, and Heidi Elizabeth.

John M. Kingsbury, Charles H. Uhl, David M. Bates

Stephen Farrell Cleary

September 10, 1896 — October 16, 1960

The sudden passing of Professor Stephen F. Cleary removed from the Cornell campus a most lovable figure who had served as a teacher at Cornell for over forty-one years and as head of the Department of Engineering Drawing in the School of Mechanical Engineering since 1951.

Born in 1896 on a farm at Ballston Spa, New York, Professor Cleary received his preliminary education in the Ballston Spa schools and then attended the General Electric Drafting School at Schenectady, New York, graduating in 1916. He joined the General Electric Corporation as a designer, enlisted in the United States Navy (aviation) for the period 1917-1919, and then was employed by the General Aviation Corporation for a short time.

In the fall of 1919 he entered the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering in the unusual dual role of student and instructor, receiving the M.E. degree in 1925, the M.M.E. degree in 1929. His later promotions were: Assistant Professor, 1936; Associate Professor, 1940; and Professor, 1946. His honors included Phi Kappa Phi, and he was a member of the American Society for Engineering Education, American Association of University Professors, Cornell Society of Engineers, Pi Tau Sigma, Tau Kappa Epsilon social fraternity, Statler Club, Ithaca Yacht Club, and the American Legion.

Professor Cleary was a student of educational philosophy and constantly introduced new concepts in the fields of descriptive geometry and engineering drawing as evidenced by his writings and teachings in these fields. Included in his works are *Descriptive Geometry for Engineers* and a series of three volumes, *Basic Mechanical Drafting*, as well as earlier works in collaboration with Professor C. E. Townsend, his predecessor as head of the Department of Engineering Drawing. In addition, Professor Cleary published many papers on engineering education.

Those of us who knew him intimately recall his devotion to teaching the younger instructors and aiding the freshman students. He was a true and loyal friend and a man of many interests and hobbies, including fishing, hunting, and conservation. His interest in students was exemplified by the fact that he was a class adviser over the years, served as personnel adviser for the students in job placement, and was for many years the faculty adviser to many student organizations including his social fraternity Tau Kappa Epsilon, Atmos, and Kappa Beta Phi.

In addition to his teaching and writing career, Professor Cleary was active in his professional field as a Licensed Professional Engineer, New York State, and served as consultant for many industries including the General Electric Corporation.

On September 8, 1928, Professor Cleary married Beverly Owen, who died in 1945. He is survived by his daughter, Beverly Ann (Mrs. N. Mandato).

“Red” Cleary, as he was affectionately known to his colleagues, students, and many friends in the local community, will be remembered by all as a companion who enjoyed life and people. He was a fine teacher with a great sense of humor, a genial personality, and a sincere interest in students and in the many assistants who taught in his department.

J. R. Moynihan, G. R. Hanselman, C. O. Mackey

William C. Cleveland

Professor of Civil Engineering

— *January 16, 1873*

“After voting that the usual order of business be suspended, the following preamble and resolution were approved and passed.

“Whereas the death of Professor William C. Cleveland has removed from us one of our number, who from the first opening of the University has labored faithfully for its interests and built up his Department to a condition of great efficiency, and

“Whereas, we desire to record our testimony to this fidelity in the discharge of his duty, and to his ability and purity of character.

“Resolved, that in him the University has lost a most able professor and excellent instructor, and that we his colleagues have lost a friend of great intellectual attainments, pure and amiable character, and noble aspirations; and that we tender to his family the assurances of our warmest sympathy in their sorrow, and of our belief that the influence of our departed friend will live long after him, in those who came under his care.

“The secretary was requested to send a copy of this resolution to the wife of the deceased.

“Voted that after passing upon the petitions from students, the Faculty adjourn in respect for the memory of our deceased colleague.”

Source: Fac. Rec. p.33-volume B

“Voted that Prof. Wait be requested to accompany Mrs. Cleveland and the remains of her husband to Mt. Auburn on behalf of the Faculty.”

Source: Fac. Rec. B34

Marlin G. Cline

December 31, 1909 — January 9, 2009

Marlin G. Cline, Professor of Soil Genesis and Classification, spent a productive 35-year career at Cornell during which he pursued his love for soil science in general and soil classification in particular. He died on January 9, 2009 at the age of 99 in Ithaca, New York. He is survived by his wife, Agnes and son, Richard.

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

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

Marlin was a person with a great awareness for both detail and broad vision and applied his knowledge from local to global scales. His 1960s bulletin on the survey of Cornell University Lands was used by many graduate students and faculty. His work in Brazil contributed to the development of what has become one of the world's major agricultural regions. He was also the lead faculty person involved in the design and construction of the Bradfield-Emerson Hall building complex. He was succinct in expression, both verbal and written, and always to the point. At age 96, in a small meeting at his house with soil survey personnel, he said, "soil scientists can't wait to see what is on the other side of the hill". Marlin imparted this enthusiasm together with his wisdom and philosophy of science to those whom he mentored throughout his professional life, including students, faculty and professionals in the Natural Resource Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service). His contributions to soil science were recognized by honorary doctorate degrees from North Dakota State University and Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland; by election as a Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy, the Soil Science Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the New York Farmers Award.

Marlin had a strong sense of history, undoubtedly developed from the pioneer spirit of his family and his own early farming experiences. Following retirement, he chronicled the history of the Department of Agronomy from 1868-80. This document provides enormous insight into that department and also to the factors that influenced the development of agricultural science at Cornell and in the United States. Together with his family, he contributed to a current Smithsonian museum exhibit, *"Dig It! The Secrets of Soil"*, which in many ways exemplifies his life's work.

John M. Duxbury, Chairperson; Gary W. Fick, Harold van Es

Clement Biddle Penrose Cobb

September 16, 1900 — March 11, 1955

The Department of Pediatrics of Cornell University Medical College and a host of personal friends, including patients and their parents, share with his family a great sense of loss in the untimely death on March 11, 1955 of Doctor Clement B. P. Cobb.

Doctor Cobb was born in 1900 in New York City, and received his M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1926. Following an internship at Presbyterian Hospital, he became a resident at Babies Hospital in 1929. From 1933 until the time of his death, Doctor Cobb was Assistant Attending Pediatrician at The New York Hospital, and also a member of the faculty of Cornell University Medical College, first as instructor and then, from 1944, as Assistant Professor of Clinical Pediatrics. He also served at various times as an attending pediatrician at the New York Foundling Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital and Knickerbocker Hospital.

Doctor Cobb was certified by the American Board of Pediatrics in 1937, and was a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Medical Association and the Harvey Society. He was the author of several publications in the field of pediatrics.

He was beloved by his patients and their parents, who had great confidence in him and to whom he gave much of his time as an advisor and friend.

Doctor Cobb was a very sociable person. Possessed of a charming manner, he had the dignity, the poise and the graciousness that becomes a man of good breeding. He was loyal to his friends and enjoyed their company. He would go out of his way to have others share the company of interesting people with him, especially at such places as the Century Club, of which he was a member, and at the Medical Strollers, of which he was past president and a zealous member. He was always tolerant of the foibles and shortcomings of others, holding no grievances and having few prejudices.

His interests were varied. He enjoyed music, and in his younger days played the cello. He had a great enthusiasm for the outdoors. Duck hunting, trout fishing and surf casting were his favorite sports. He was a member of the Audubon Society, and bird watching in which he was interested for many years, was perhaps his keenest hobby. In fact, it was on a weekend of bird watching at Newburyport, Massachusetts that Doctor Cobb's fatal illness began.

His tall figure, his cheerful kindly manner, his wit and repartee, and his friendliness will be missed by patients and friends alike.

At The New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College, his colleagues will remember, gratefully, his long and faithful service.

S. Z. Levine

John Robert Cobb

February 28, 1903 — March 24, 1967

An orthopedic surgeon in New York for more than thirty years, formerly Director of the Scoliosis Clinic of the Hospital for Special Surgery, and a Clinical Associate Professor of Surgery in Cornell Medical College, Dr. Cobb died on March 24 after an illness of several years. Born in New York, he received the A.B. degree from Brown University in 1925 with a major in English literature. In his last year in college he decided to make a career in medicine, and lacking the required study in the premedical sciences, he spent a year in postgraduate study at Harvard to make up this deficit.

Dr. Cobb had a great interest in mechanics which was probably the determining factor in his decision to specialize in orthopedic surgery. After two years of surgical and orthopedic internship at New Haven Hospital, he received an appointment as a Fellow in orthopedic surgery at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled in New York, whose name was changed to Hospital for Special Surgery. This institution became the center of his later professional life.

He was given responsibility for the care of patients with scoliosis, or curvature of the spine. He organized the Scoliosis Clinic at the hospital and, during ensuing years, registered and studied a total of 4000 patients who came to the hospital with this disability. He classified the curvatures whose cause could be found and pointed out the grave, disabling characteristics of curvatures associated with neurofibromatosis. He found that many of the curves picked up in the growing years, and particularly in girls, did not increase beyond acceptable limits and that only about 10 percent required corrective surgery and treatment in plaster casts. He was a careful and meticulous surgeon, and he watched over his patients like a father with his children. He proved that the risk of operative treatment was extremely small.

Although he became a specialist in scoliosis, he did not limit his work to this field but had well-rounded experience in other divisions of orthopedic surgery. He was appointed Orthopedic Surgeon to the Sea View Hospital in Staten Island where he demonstrated his rich experience in the care of patients with tuberculosis of the bones and joints, especially of the spine. He was appointed Professor of Orthopedic Surgery at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and Assistant Visiting Orthopedist at the Willard Parker Hospital. He also served as a consultant on the staff of St. Charles Hospital in Port Jefferson, Long Island, the Eastern New York Orthopedic Hospital-School in Schenectady, and the Veterans Administration Hospital in Castle Point.

He was a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and member of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, American Medical Association, American Geriatrics Society, American Medical Writers Association, and the Association of American Medical Colleges. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery, a member of the American Orthopedic Association, and president of the Alumni of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled.

He had a long American heritage and belonged to the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Louise W. Tower Cobb; two sons, Robert T. and Allen T.; a daughter, Mrs. Joan Boyce; and several grandchildren.

Philip D. Wilson, M.D.

LaMont C. Cole

July 15, 1916 — June 3, 1978

LaMont C. Cole came to Cornell from Indiana in 1948 and within four years rose from assistant to full professor. In 1964 he was chairman of the Department of Zoology. In that year the Division of Biological Sciences was created, and he was influential in forming its Section of Ecology and Systematics, which he chaired for its first three years.

At the same time, LaMont's national and international reputation was expanding, and he played a fundamental role in the activities of the Ecological Society of America, serving a series of editorial functions for its *Journal of Ecology*, over twelve years between 1946 and 1963 and serving as vice President (1964) and president (1967-68). He was also on the executive committee of the Board of Governors of the American Institute of Biological Sciences and was vice president in 1968 and president in 1969.

LaMont Cole's greatest influence was through his contributions in a wide-ranging research career. His first publication, at the age of nineteen, was a report on the herpetology of the Navajo country, the first product of his four-year stint as chief herpetologist on the Rainbow Bridge and Monument Valley expeditions of the U.S. National Park Service and the American Exploration Society.

His master's thesis (1939) at the University of Utah, on the effects of radiant energy on reptiles, was the beginning of his interest in the ecological effects of radiant energy and temperature variation. It led in a natural way to his later involvement with the study of environmental insults and their effect on natural populations.

LaMont's early work included a classic thesis (under Thomas Park) on the cryptozoa of a woodland in Kendall County, Illinois. In this work was rooted his later interest in population and community theory and in the statistics of population distributions over space. LaMont's conclusion that it would be a mistake to refer to the cryptozoans as a supraorganismic community, as Harshbarger had argued in 1911 for the soil fauna in general, was an early and important ingredient in later changes in the community concept.

LaMont's unique talents, however, were his tremendous ability to blend analytic thought and biological fact and his knack for interesting others in these problems. His earliest theoretical study was his 1946 paper, "A Theory for Analyzing Contagiously Distributed Populations," which grew out of his thesis work and was followed by an important 1949 paper, "The Measurement of Interspecific Association." From these purely statistical studies of

static populations, themes that were not abandoned in his later work, it was natural for his interests to develop along dynamic lines related to population cycles, life history phenomena, and competitive exclusion. His fundamental paper, "Some Features of Random Population Cycles," showed that population cycles, for which "mysterious causes" had and have been concocted, could be explained equally well as essentially random fluctuations.

His paper on the population consequences of life history phenomena, published in 1954, remains the classic of LaMont's repertoire and the classic of the life history literature. This study of the trade-offs between various life history characteristics demonstrated that LaMont Cole, as few others, could fit logical elegance to biological necessity. His Cold Spring Harbor paper, "Sketches of General and Comparative Demography," is further evidence of his ability to get to the heart of demographic problems and to phrase them in sharp new formulations and, with profound understanding of a diverse literature ranging from mathematics to natural history, eloquently blend his own particular insights and innovations to those of others. Each of these lines of inquiry represented a major area of investigation for LaMont, and each resulted in a major series of publications.

In his later years he paid particular attention to the social aspects of ecology. In 1963 he published on pesticides and nature's equilibrium, in 1968 on radioactivity and power plants on Cayuga Lake, in 1969 on thermal pollution, and over the years on a tremendous number of environmental problems. His concern for nature's balance that perhaps dominated his thoughts for at least the last fifteen years led him to membership on the Committee on Pesticides of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the New York State Environmental Board and to other related activities.

LaMont's independence of thought was a heritage from his father, a distinguished anthropologist who had the courage to join with Clarence Darrow, H. H. Newman, and Shailer Mathews in planning the scientific defense of John Scopes. La Mont Cole's career was dedicated to fighting against the dangers of scientific ignorance and corporate self-interests. He had a tremendous impact on the ecological community and upon all who came into contact with him.

LaMont Cole became professor emeritus in January 1978 and was honored at a symposium in May that attracted distinguished scientists from across the country.

He is survived by his wife, Ann Schuster Cole; two sons, John LaMont Cole of Columbus, Ohio, and George Frederic Cole of Ithaca; and a granddaughter, Carolyn Louise Cole of Columbus, Ohio.

Simon A. Levin, William N. McFarland, Richard D. O'Brien

Randall Knight Cole

September 21, 1912 — January 26, 2006

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Richard Austic, Rodney Dietert, Julius Fabricant

W. Storrs Cole

July 16, 1902 — June 14, 1989

Professor W[illiam] Storrs Cole, a long-time student and professor at Cornell, died in Arizona on June 14, 1989, a month short of his 87th birthday. Storrs liked to tell people that he was raised on an Albany “poor farm,” a county home, and technically he was correct; but what he didn’t say was that his father was the chief administrator there. Storrs first came to Cornell in the early 1920s to study entomology in the College of Agriculture (where there was no tuition for New York residents); he received his bachelor’s degree in 1925. As an undergraduate, he took several geology courses. The summer after graduation, he started working with the Federal Bureau of Entomology on Japanese-beetle control; he described the experience as wandering the streets and backyards of Yonkers, New York, counting Japanese beetles and dodging goats. After about a month, he sat on a railroad track one hot afternoon staring across the Hudson at the Palisades, thinking there must be something in science that doesn’t move, fly, or chase you. These thoughts led him back to Cornell to pursue graduate work in geology, after an intervening year spent working on a farm.

One day in the spring of 1927, Professor G.D. Harris gave Storrs a small bottle of what looked like large grains of sand and told him that these were *foraminifera*, the coming thing in paleontology. Storrs was assigned to go to the library, dig out the report of the *Challenger* expedition (a famous oceanographic expedition in the late 1800s), and use this to identify as many of the samples as he could. That small bottle of samples started him on a life-long involvement with micropaleontology and the larger *foraminifera*. Only a month or so later, Professor Harris advised Storrs to get a train ticket for New York City at once: the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company was looking for a micropaleontologist to work in their Mexican operation, the Huasteca Petroleum Company of Tampico.

As Storrs recalled it, the job interview was conducted by two men, one of whom did most of the talking. After an hour or so he told Storrs he could have the job at \$250 a month plus transportation and a month’s vacation. This very generous offer left Storrs speechless, and during the ensuing silence, as he was getting his wits together, the quiet member of the pair said, “Offer him \$300 a month.” Storrs quickly accepted.

His Mexican activity was brought to a sudden halt about a year later by a serious attack of malaria. Storrs almost died, but after a six-week recovery and his month’s vacation, he was back at Cornell in late 1928 to finish work on his doctorate. He had completed all the course work before he left, and only had to write the thesis, which he based

on *foraminifera* he had collected in Mexico. Storrs remembered setting the type for his title page and printing it on Professor Harris' press on the third floor of McGraw Hall.

Having accepted an assistantship at Cornell, Storrs found himself working both for Professor Harris in paleontology and Professor von Engel in geomorphology. Aside from the one undergraduate course in glacial geology, he had no background in geomorphology, and yet he was now teaching all the laboratory sections for Professor von Engel. The work with Professor von Engel resulted in a well-known paper on Coy Glen (*Journal of Geology*, 1930, v. 38, pp. 423-36). At the same time, he was working on fossils from Florida and Maryland that resulted in several papers—one coauthored with Joseph A. Cushman, one of the pioneers of *foraminifera* study. These *foraminifera* papers, plus the Coy Glen work, were accepted by the department as his thesis and Storrs received his Ph.D. in 1930.

In 1931 Storrs became an instructor at Ohio State University. His primary responsibility was to teach geomorphology, but he also kept his work with *foraminifera*, making thin sections at home in the evening, literally in the kitchen sink. Eventually he became a full professor and acting head of the department. In 1946 he left to accept a position at Cornell, where he was the departmental chairman for 15 years.

In the late 1940s and through the 1950s, Storrs was associated with the U.S. Geological Survey, working on aspects of the Bikini Atoll Atomic Bomb Project. He was also a member of a team that was studying Guam, Saipan, Eniwetok, and Fiji during the 1950s. Part of these studies involved examining cores from holes that were drilled completely through the coral cap of Bikini and Eniwetok to the underlying basalt. Later, in 1966, he participated in the MOHOLE project on Midway Island; his task was to identify the *foraminifera* in the well samples as they were brought up.

Storrs retired in 1968 after twenty-two years on the faculty. He received much recognition for his professional achievements and leadership; he was a fellow and former vice-president of the Geological Society of America, and served as president of both the Paleontological Society and of the Cushman Foundation for Foraminiferal Research. In 1983, Storrs received the Cushman Foundation Award in recognition of his work. He published 100 papers during his active professional life.

In 1980 after the loss of his beloved wife Gladys, Storrs established the Gladys W. Cole Memorial Research Award of the Geological Society of America, to be used to support geomorphologic field work in the southwestern United States and adjacent Mexico. In their later years, Storrs and Gladys Cole spent most of their free time in the Arizona desert, where she painted while he collected *Kachina* dolls and studied Hopi Indian life.

Note: Much of the description of Stores' early years has been extracted from the recently published "Cornell Geology Through the Years" (Cornell Engineering Histories, v. 2, 1989) by William R. Brice.

John W. Wells, Shatter S. Philbrick, Arthur L. Bloom

George Louis Coleman

December 27, 1872 — March 21, 1946

George Louis Coleman, Assistant Professor of Music, Emeritus, died on March 21, 1946 at his home in Johnson City, Tennessee. For a half century he had been a central figure in the musical life of the Cornell campus and community.

Mr. Coleman was born in Titusville, Pennsylvania on December 17, 1872. During his youth he learned to play several instruments, and was a member of the orchestra and band which his father conducted. On coming to Cornell as a freshman in the fall of 1891, he became active in the campus musical groups and was able to finance his education by playing in theatre and dance orchestras. He received the B. S. degree in Architecture in 1895, thereafter devoting part of his time to the designing and building of houses. Music regained his chief interest, however, and in 1901 he became director of the Banjo and Mandolin Clubs. Two years later, he became director of the University Orchestra. His first official appointment by the Board of Trustees occurred in 1919 on his return from two years of service with the A.E. F.; at that time he was made Leader of the Cadet Band and Instructor of Music. He continued these varied activities until the spring of 1941, when he was given the unique recognition of being elected Assistant Professor of Music, Emeritus.

Throughout this long period of continuous work, Mr. Coleman brought about a striking evolution in the organizations for which he was responsible. The old Banjo and Mandolin Clubs became a salon orchestra with an extensive and varied repertoire. The University Orchestra attained complete symphonic instrumentation, and presented, in the annual Farm and Home Week, Hinckley foundation and other concerts, a large amount of the finest type of symphonic literature. The scope of the band work was enlarged greatly, the "Ten-Square" band being brought to a state of high development and being supplemented by an equally large cadet band of less experienced players.

Such expansion in the scope of activities and such development of standards normally involves external stimuli such as academic credits or scholarships or the availability of a group of professional music students. It is significant that Mr. Coleman worked without things of this sort, that he based his entire program on the power which music-making can have on the individual.

Mr. Coleman gave constant and close attention to the integrating of the work and of the personnel of the instrumental ensembles. His chief concern always was the welfare and the development of the individual student.

He gave endless hours to coaching them singly and in small groups. He interested himself actively in the solution of their personal problems. To literally hundreds of them he was the trusted guide, the constant advisor, the intimate and beloved friend. And with literally hundreds of them he maintained a close relationship long after they had left the campus.

The nature of Mr. Coleman's duties brought him into close working contact with an unusually large number of people in the University community—the Department of Music, the Department of Military Science and Tactics, the Athletic Association, the Musical Clubs Council. With his colleagues in these and other groups he always cooperated whole-heartedly. He radiated a simple kindness which appealed to all with whom he came in contact. He combined gentleness and modesty with determined and energetic industry. No task was too small for careful attention, and no task was too large, too complex, for successful solution.

On his retirement Mr. Coleman went to Florida to live. But the war emergency soon called him back to duty, and from 1942 on, he directed the instrumental groups at Eastern Tennessee State College and in the Boone's Creek Schools, and also directed the music in the Methodist Church in Johnson City. His sudden death came as he and his countless friends would have wished, when he was still giving himself for the enrichment of the lives of others.

W. A. Hurwitz, P. R. Pope, P. J. Weaver

Jacob Roland Collins

March 28, 1891 — September 16, 1948

Jacob Roland Collins, professor of physics, died September 16, 1948, after having suffered poor health for several years.

Professor Collins was born in Byesville, Ohio, March 28, 1891. He graduated from Byesville High School and entered Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1912. He was appointed graduate student assistant in physics at Purdue University in 1912 and was granted the Master's Degree by Purdue in 1914. He continued at Purdue as an instructor of physics and studied during Summer Sessions at the University of Chicago, until his appointment as instructor of physics at Cornell in 1918. He received the Ph.D. Degree from Cornell in 1921, was appointed assistant professor of physics in 1921 and professor of physics in 1938.

He was married to Emma Keturah Ford in 1915 and to them was born a son, Richard, Cornell '41, who was lost on a bombing raid over Germany during World War II.

Professor Collins was of a modest and retiring nature. He arrived independently at his stand on the problems of the department, community, and nation ever without compromise with justice. He was a brilliant student and set high standards for any class of which he was a member. He had complete disdain for mediocrity in whatever field it appeared although always a warm, friendly heart for all students irrespective of their specific day-to-day performance. Few men have the broad knowledge of the whole field of physics that Professor Collins possessed. It has been said frequently that he was the only member of the Physics Staff able to teach, and teach well, each of the many courses offered in the physics curriculum. He was a scholar in the true sense of the word.

He was foremost in the development of a physics laboratory course for advanced students which is unique in American Universities. Many Cornellians, both in industry and teaching, acknowledge their indebtedness to the thorough training they had received in this course under his direction. He was at his best in advanced courses in which his lectures were always thoroughly prepared and presented with a clearness that attracted students to him later for discussions of their research problems.

It was in the field of infrared spectroscopy that he did most of his research and published many papers. He was a co-author of a text on high temperature measurements.

Professor Collins was a Fellow of the American Physical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi and of many other scientific societies. For many years he served as the physics editor of the Americana Encyclopedia.

As a colleague he was loved and respected. He was always ready and willing to help one in difficulty and many of his colleagues profited by his consideration of their problems. Those who have worked with him will miss his wise counsel, scholarly inspiration, and deep friendship. Truly, the University has suffered a severe loss in his death.

G. B. Grantham, L. G. Parratt, R. Y. Thatcher

Reginald C. Collison

May 3, 1884 — June 25, 1983

Reginald “Rex” Collison’s life span was ninety-nine years.

Reginald C. Collison was born in Prospect, Ohio, on May 3, 1884, and died in Geyserville, California, on June 25, 1983. He received his B.S. degree in agriculture from Ohio State University in 1908 and his M.S. degree in 1909. He had a year of graduate study in chemistry and plant physiology at Columbia University in 1917. He was appointed an assistant in agricultural chemistry at Ohio State in 1907, instructor in 1908, and assistant in animal nutrition at the Ohio Experiment Station in 1909.

Professor Reginald Collison’s entire career in New York was in research in soils, with emphasis on their selection and management for fruit crops. That research was centered at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York. After his appointment in 1912 as an assistant chemist, he was project leader with the title of chief in research, first, in the Division of Agronomy, until it was discontinued in 1929; then in the Division of Horticulture; and last, in the Division of Pomology. From 1943 until his retirement, in August 1945, he was a professor of pomology.

His New York career in agronomic and pomological research from 1912 to 1945 had many projects, including such unusual ones as development of high-nicotine tobacco for insecticides and the preparation of artificial manure from straw. But his three major projects involved (1) lysimeter research from 1914 to 1942; (2) experiments on fertilization and the nutrition of New York’s major tree fruits, small fruits, and grapevines; and (3) soil management of fruit plantings with emphasis on control of runoff and erosion by tillage, cover crops, sods, and mulches.

Professor Collison’s research was enriched by his awareness of advances he could apply to his projects. Examples are his use of Russian lysimeters beneath apple trees, his use of randomized blocks and the analysis of variance in his 1927 experiments on tree fertilization, and the 1929 use of direct tree injection in the study of tree nutrition problems.

Professor Collison’s research was a major part of the foundation for the decisions on soil management and fertilization of New York’s plantings of tree fruits and small fruits, such as strawberries and blueberries. He traveled throughout the United States studying and observing soil management practices and research in the various states.

Professor Collison was a member of Alpha Zeta, Sigma Xi, Acacia, the American Society of Agronomy, the Soil Science Society of America, and the American Society for Horticultural Science. He was a member of the Regional Advisory Committee, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and technical project leader, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

He married Mary E. Gates of Geneva. They had two daughters. Mrs. Collison died on August 11, 1970. Professor Collison is survived by one daughter, eight grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren.

For many years the Collisons were leaders in the Bahai community of Geneva. It emphasized the spiritual unity of mankind. When Professor Collison retired from the station, he and Mrs. Collison moved to Geyserville, California, where he began a training in lay missionary work. In his three decades of missionary endeavors they traveled extensively, primarily in Africa, finally returning to their home in Geyserville.

Paul J. Chapman, Nelson J. Shaulis, Carl S. Pederson

Cyril L. Comar

March 28, 1914 — June 11, 1979

Prior to a planned appearance before a Congressional panel on health effects of low-level radiation, Cyril L. Comar, at the age of 65, died of a heart attack in Palo Alto, California. Cyril retired from Cornell in 1975 as professor emeritus and joined the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto as director of the Environmental Assessment Department. He is survived by his supportive and loving wife, Mildred Cashin Comar; their three children, Anne Patricia, Thomas Allan, and Louise Elaine; and one grandchild.

Born in Dudley, England, Cyril became a United States citizen in 1941. After completing a Bachelor of Science degree at Berkeley in 1936 and a doctoral degree at Purdue University in 1941, he held positions at Michigan State University and the University of Florida. He became director of the University of Tennessee-Atomic Energy Commission Agriculture Research Program at Oak Ridge in 1948, developing a highly regarded research program on the application of radioisotope tracers in biological research and on the effects of radiation (both internal and external) on animals. He then became chief of biomedical research at the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies (1954). While in this position, he published the book entitled *Radioisotopes in Biology and Agriculture, Principles and Practice*, which was to become an important reference for workers in the field for more than two decades. During this and later periods, important contributions to knowledge of mineral metabolism were made, particularly on the physiological aspects of calcium and phosphorus, and the relative transfer of calcium and strontium through the biosphere. He and Dr. Felix Bronner edited a five-volume series entitled *Mineral Metabolism, An Advanced Treatise*, which contains authoritative reports by world experts.

In 1957 Cyril came to Cornell as professor and director of the Laboratory of Radiation Biology in the Department of Physiology of the New York State Veterinary College. In 1960 the Department of Physical Biology was created in the Veterinary College with Cyril as chairman. The focus of the department was to further the application of physical and mathematical approaches to biology. From this effort a research and teaching program evolved that won national recognition and attracted many scholars from abroad. Cyril organized the International Training Courses on Radioisotopes in Agricultural Research sponsored by the United States Atomic Energy Commission and by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency. This program trained many scientists throughout the world in radioisotope methodology and gave them an appreciation of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and the potential problems unique to the nuclear age. Cyril was also instrumental in the development and organization of research programs in the nuclear field in Yugoslavia and other foreign countries.

He was very much concerned with the potential hazards of radiation and as part of this concern prepared a booklet entitled *Fallout* for the United States Atomic Energy Commission (1963). He was chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation of the National Academy of Science-National Research Council. Six years of work by the committee culminated in the report entitled *The Effects on Populations of Exposure to Low Levels of Ionizing Radiation* (1972). He served on many other significant national and international advisory groups in the radiation, energy, and environmental fields.

With characteristic foresight, Cyril turned his enthusiasm and intellect to the general problem of energy, a problem that is currently of great concern to the American public. While still chairing the Department of Physical Biology, he initiated and directed for several years the Cornell Energy Project. He left Cornell to assume his post with the Electric Power Research Institute where he worked until his untimely death.

Cyril was a member of numerous learned and professional societies including the American Institute of Nutrition, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the American Chemical Society, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Xi, and was an honorary member of the American Veterinary Medical Association. He published over two hundred original articles in the scientific literature. In 1957 the city of Paris awarded Cyril its medal of honor for his organizational contribution to the UNESCO Conference on Radioisotopes in Scientific Research. In 1968 the American Institute of Nutrition honored him with the Borden Award for his studies in mineral metabolism.

A scientist with a keen intellect who enjoyed solving problems of all kinds, Cyril was indeed an independent thinker and scholar. From him, one was assured a considered and reasonable point of view, underpinned by as many available facts as possible. A strength was his analytical ability; his counsel, always available, was sought by many persons. His was not an angry voice on controversial issues, but he expressed his views in a strong, convincing manner and these were based on his analytical and balanced thinking. He was a man who was fully involved in life's activities and concerns, be it accompanying his wife on bird-watching expeditions or serving on an international committee. There was a spirit of enthusiasm and zest that was characteristic of him, a spirit that was infectious and influential on others. Consistent with his full approach to life were Cyril's final moments, spent in vigorous handball competition, a sport he avidly and skillfully played.

Daniel N. Tapper, Robert H. Wasserman, Edgar L. Gasteiger

Anna Botsford Comstock

Professor of Nature Study

— *August 24, 1930*

Anna Botsford Comstock, born on a farm in western New York, spent her childhood years among the fields and woods of a beautiful countryside. Here she learned the haunts and habits of the native wild life, came to love and foster domestic animals of the farm, and grew in sympathetic understanding of the problems of farm life. She was always intensely interested in men and women, and particularly in the welfare and education of children.

Entering Cornell University almost at its beginning she began the long period of devoted service that closed with a lecture to her summer class in Nature Literature only nine days before her death. She early began the study of the art of wood engraving in order to illustrate the entomological textbooks of her husband, John Henry Comstock, and achieved marked distinction as an artist, especially in her work representing the delicate texture of the bodies and wings of butterflies. She had a large share in the early extension movement in nature study and agriculture and undertook the leadership of the work in nature study in the University at its beginning. Among her varied and rich interests nature study became the chief field of her activity as writer, lecturer, editor, and teacher of teachers.

Mrs. Comstock became endeared to a wide circle of friends beyond the possibilities of merely professional contacts through the hospitality of the home which for half a century was a rendezvous for her students and those of her husband. Here she received and entertained with that gracious sympathy and understanding that made every guest a real participant in the life of a lovely home.

In an eminent degree Mrs. Comstock possessed the quality of warm and helpful friendship. Her long life in this community attached her to a remarkably wide circle of friends, all of whom became admirers. Her personality enriched her work as well as her relationships. Her interests were greatly varied and she touched life at many diverse points with the skill of the artist, the warmth of rich enthusiasms, and the emotions of the poet. To all her associates in Cornell University her memory will remain a blessed experience, and to generations of students she will continue to be an inspiring example. We are all conscious that a great soul has passed.

As a mark of profound respect, we, her colleagues of the University Faculty wish to place in permanent form upon their minutes this tribute to a life of service to the State, the Nation, and the University.

Source: Fac. Rec. p. 1657 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, December, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty

Retired: June 1922

John Henry Comstock

Professor of Entomology

— *March 20, 1931*

In the death of Professor John Henry Comstock on March 20, 1931, Cornell University has lost the scholar who perhaps more than any other embodied the aims of her founder and the spirit of her earliest years. Fatherless from his infancy and reared mainly by strangers, he spent his youth largely as a sailor on the Great Lakes with but winters for schooling, and his higher education had to be won without financial aid from others. Thus he built up the self-reliance, the tireless energy, the concentration, and efficiency so characteristic of his whole career; and thus there came to him, as to few men, power of observation, skill of touch, boundless persistence, and a rare union of quickness, even impatience, with sympathetic insight and considerate helpfulness.

Already while a sailor he had found spare time for the study of plants and of insects, and he came to the young University a ripe student in these fields. Here, under the encouragement of Dr. Wilder, then in charge of biology at Cornell, he developed so swiftly that he was but half through his undergraduate years when at the request of his fellow students he was set at giving a course on insects. This was but the beginning of a professional career which later assumed world-wide significance. His work as an investigator began to express itself in published papers as early as 1871, and his ability and enthusiasm in research grew with the years. This is indicated by his papers on the *Coccidae* (1880, 1883), his essays on *The Descent of the Lepidoptera* (1892), and on *Evolution and Taxonomy* (1893), and by his papers in collaboration with J. G. Needham on the wings of insects (1899). Subsequent papers embodying the results of researches on spiders appeared regularly during his later years. These culminated in the publication of "The Spider Book" (1912.) Following his retirement in 1914 he devoted the remaining years to the rounding out of his life's work. The results of his long years of research on the wings of insects were finally brought together in the form of a book, "The Wings of Insects" (1918), probably his chief contribution of pure research. His last years were devoted to the writing of his final work, "An Introduction to Entomology." Happily this was completed before his last illness.

Professor Comstock never engaged in controversy nor did he criticize the work of others. He did his own work as well as he knew how, and with faith in it he let all adverse criticism pass in silence. On the other hand, no one was franker to acknowledge a mistake than he, for accuracy was almost a fetish with him. Moreover he never appropriated the work of others.

Professor Comstock was one of the earliest teachers of entomology in the United States; and his ideals and standards have exerted a profound influence on the teaching of entomology in this country. His early struggles in self-education undoubtedly begot in him the habit of clear, precise, logical arrangement in his own mind of the problem in which he was interested. As a result, his lectures were models of simplicity, clearness, and conciseness. This logical quality of mind, together with his infectious enthusiasm and his personal interest in his students, made him a great teacher, and this characteristic, together with his experience as a teacher, lay at the root of his success as a writer of text-books. His greatest service to the University and to the world may but be expressed in this brief sentence: He was a trainer and inspirer of men.

Source: Faculty Records, pps. 636, 1690 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, September, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-One

Ruth B. Comstock

November 17, 1903 — January 11, 1978

Mrs. Ruth B. Comstock, professor emeritus and extension specialist in interior design, was a member of the faculty of the Department of Housing and Design of the New York State College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology) for twenty-eight years. Prior to her university appointment she served for five years as a county home demonstration agent in Yates County and as an agent-at-large for four years.

Professor Comstock was born in Springwater, New York, and attended the State Teachers College in Geneseo. She received her Bachelor of Science degree from the New York State College of Home Economics and completed her graduate work in 1942 at Cornell University and at the Teachers College, Columbia University. To enrich her professional background, she took additional graduate work at the New School for Social Research in New York City and at New York University.

In her extension teaching Mrs. Comstock was sensitive to the needs and capabilities of homemakers. Through her expertise in the area of interior design and her unusual gifts as a teacher, she helped homemakers use their skills to create attractive, comfortable, and efficient homes. Her teaching was especially important during the Depression and wartime years when money and material resources were limited. The participatory teaching methods she used gave homemakers pride and satisfaction in their achievements.

Perfection in her own work was evident in all of Mrs. Comstock's teaching and writing. She was the author of numerous Cornell extension bulletins and leaflets that were distinguished by her knowledge and by the clarity of her writing.

Among her writings on home furnishings, the chair seating series is well known. The bulletin "Cane Seats for Chairs" has been the best seller in extension bulletins during the past few years. Even after retirement and prior to her death she constantly revised and kept the bulletins current.

In 1952 Epsilon Sigma Phi awarded Mrs. Comstock a certificate for excellence in written material. In 1956 her bulletin "How to Make Curtains and Draperies" received an award from the American Association of Agricultural College Editors.

She served as chief of the Cornell chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi. She was a former national chairman of the home furnishings extension specialists and was a member of the American Home Economics Association.

For many years Mrs. Comstock was a member of the Women's Advisory Committee of the New York State Fair. She was also superintendent of the State Cooperative Extension home economics exhibits at the state fair. In 1962 she served as chairman of the state fair's Women's Day program.

Upon her retirement in November, 1964, Mrs. Comstock assumed a three-year teaching assignment at the Ranch House College in Salisbury, Rhodesia. After her return to her home in Penn Yan, New York, she was Active in volunteer teaching; in the meals-on-wheels project of the Methodist Church; and in other community activities. She was also a member of the hospital board of the Soldiers and Sailors Hospital. She traveled widely, Vlsiting Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, Hawaii, Spain, Morocco, Mexico, and Canada.

Mrs. Comstock was devoted to her family, loyal and helpful to her many friends and colleagues.

She was the widow of the late Herbert G. Comstock and the mother of Alan B. Comstock of Penn Yan, New York, and of Mrs. Stuart (Ann) Crandall of Greensboro, North Carolina.

Ruby M. Loper, Hazel E. Reed, Clark E. Garner

John C. Condry

December 6, 1938 — June 27, 1993

John Condry was one of those rare individuals whose professional life and private self were in harmony.

When we remember John, we remember his wonderful verve and enthusiasm for his profession. He loved teaching; he loved research; he loved to talk with colleagues about his latest idea. He generated enthusiasm in our responses because he was so obviously caught up himself with the intellectual challenge. And John's own enthusiasm for his work was mirrored in his research on intrinsic motivation—the impetus to work at something not because of external rewards but because it is the work itself that one finds compelling.

When we remember John, we also remember that, above all, John was a man of integrity. He maintained his honesty and his principles even when it was not expedient to do so. John was trusted even by people who disagreed with him. He acted on his belief that the academic profession was worth the best that is in us. And John's personal integrity was reflected in his major research, during the past two decades, on the truth and falsity (or at least distortion of the truth) presented by television and on the effects of television on children.

John founded the Center for Research on the Effects of Television and was its co-director. The Center created an archive that consisted of a representative sample of television programs and advertisements that spanned more than a decade. The archive is the only sample of its kind and became the raw material for John's research on the effects of government policy on television programming, the kinds of values and stereotypes conveyed by television, and the effects of television on children. For example, John and his collaborator, Cindy Scheibe, found that the people who are the most susceptible to what they see on television are those who have the most limited real-world knowledge with which to moderate or counteract what is presented on television—a population that includes but is not limited to children. Furthermore, children are especially susceptible to television presentations because, in addition to their limited knowledge, they also are less able to distinguish the fantasy that is often presented on television from reality. The archive continues to serve as a data base for researchers across the country.

John's research on the effects of television made him an acknowledged expert in this area and he was often called on to testify before Congressional committees and federal and state agencies. But it was another mark of his integrity that some of us did not realize how famous he had become: John never engaged in self-promotion; he did not dismiss his old friends even when his—or their—fortunes changed.

And when we remember John's capacity for friendship, we remember that his friendship was always refreshingly free of gender stereotypes—a characteristic that contributed tremendously to the way he related to colleagues. Moreover, John's own personal view of gender, in turn, informed his research on the social construction of gender. Some of this research was done collaboratively with John's wife, Sandra. Their classic work examined the perceptions of the behavior and motivations of children whose gender could not be determined from their physical appearance or from the way they sounded. John's and Sandra's research found that perceptions of children vary dramatically depending on whether the perceiver has been told that the children are female or male. The importance of this research was recognized by an award from the Association for Women in Psychology.

John grew up in West Virginia and graduated from West Virginia University with an A.B. degree in 1961 and an M.A. degree in 1962. He took his Ph.D. degree in social psychology in 1966 from the University of California at Los Angeles. John's entire teaching career was spent at Cornell with sabbaticals at the University of Kansas and at Stanford University. John received the Amoco award for excellence in teaching in 1991. In addition to being co-director of the Television Center, John was Associate Editor of the journal, *Motivation and Emotion* and was a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*. John also served as editorial consultant for the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *Child Development*, *Developmental Psychology*, *Sex Roles*, and the *Journal of Communication*. John's most recent book was *The Psychology of Television*, published by Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Hillsdale, New Jersey, in 1989. John's last publication was an invited paper published in the winter 1993 issue of *Daedalus* and was entitled, "Television, A Thief of Time."

Throughout his life, John's main source of pride and strength was his family: his wife, Sandra McConnell Condry and their children, Ian, Kirsten and Jennifer. They were friends as well as family. They were his anchor.

Our grief at John's death is proportional to what he gave us in life.

Barbara Koslowski, George Suci, Jerome Ziegler

Howard E. Conklin

January 23, 1917 — November 2, 2006

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bernard F. Stanton, Chair; Nelson L. Bills, George J. Conneman

Harold J. Conn

May 29, 1886 — November 10, 1975

Dr. Harold J. Conn, eighty-nine, of 458 Castle Street, Geneva, New York, a former chief in research in bacteriology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, died November 10, 1975 after a long illness.

Dr. Conn was a pioneer in the field of bacteriology, having a special interest in soil bacteriology. He came to the station in 1911 as an associate bacteriologist, was promoted to chief in research in 1920, a position he held until his retirement. He was appointed professor of bacteriology in October 1945 and professor emeritus on May 1, 1948. He also served as chairman of the Commission on Standardization of Biological Stains.

This distinguished scientist was born in Middletown, Connecticut, May 29, 1886. He received two doctorate degrees, one in 1908 from Wesleyan University and the second in 1911 from Cornell University. Before coming to the Geneva station, he was an assistant in the Department of Experimental Agronomy on the Ithaca campus of Cornell University.

He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, the American Society of Agronomy, a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and chairman of the Committee on Technique in the Society of American Bacteriologists.

Dr. Conn was the author of more than two hundred articles in the field of bacteriology, many of them dealing with establishing specific staining techniques that are still used as the basis for procedures used today. Many other articles were based on his work with bacteria in the soil.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Vincent (Jean) Cochrane of Portland, Connecticut; and a son, Herbert J. Conn of Custer, South Dakota.

Carl S. Pederson, Roscoe E. Krauss

Lewis Atterbury Conner

January 17, 1867 — December 4, 1950

On December 4, 1950, at the New York Hospital death came to one of the most distinguished of American physicians. A member of the *Association of American Physicians* since 1908 his 84 years had been rich in accomplishment and his life and acts had merited the affection and esteem of the many students and colleagues whom he had taught and influenced.

Dr. Lewis Atterbury Conner was born in New Albany, Indiana, a son of Charles Horace Conner and the former Katherine Boudinot Atterbury. At the age of 21 he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Three years later he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and was awarded a position as House Officer at the New York Hospital, thus commencing an association which was to extend over more than half a century.

His exceptional ability was almost immediately recognized and from the time he completed his internship he was sought for positions of responsibility and prominence. In 1898 he was selected as a member of the original faculty of Cornell University Medical College. Two years later, at the early age of 34, he was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine, a position which he occupied until 1916, when he succeeded Dr. W. Gilman Thompson as Professor of Medicine.

Over the course of years Dr. Conner's interests and influence embraced many activities. He served as a private in the Spanish-American War and as a Brigadier General in the Army Medical Reserve Corps during the First World War.

He was a friend and advisor of John Masterson Burke and was responsible perhaps more than any other for the concept and development of the Burke Convalescent Home. For many years he served on its Board of Directors and after his retirement from practice acted as its Medical Director.

He was one of the Founders of the American Heart Association and served as its president in 1924 and 1925. He was the first editor of the American Heart Journal and to his leadership, wisdom and unselfish devotion during the years from 1925 to 1937 may be attributed its early growth and rapidly expanding influence. It stands today as a monument to his imagination, industry and ability.

Dr. Conner's pre-eminence as a teacher can be attested by all graduates of Cornell and by many others who came into even casual contact with his remarkable example and method. Educated at a time when the unaided senses still represented the only resource in the clinical study and recognition of many diseases, Dr. Conner developed a mastery of physical diagnosis which has seldom been equalled. With this invaluable asset he combined qualities of scholarship and perception which enabled him to appreciate and evaluate newer scientific knowledge and to share the enthusiasm and aspirations of his younger colleagues. His learning, his clinical judgment, and above all his integrity, made him the idol of the students and particularly of those chosen young men who were permitted to work with him as interns or residents in the wards of the New York Hospital. To them and to those who have succeeded them, his acumen and skill have become an unforgettable legend.

Dr. Conner never expected praise or gratitude, but it is pleasant to think that he was frequently honored and that many tributes were offered to him. As head of the Department of Medicine at Cornell University Medical College and Attending Physician and Chief of Service at The New York Hospital, he was guest of honor at the dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on April 21, 1932, to celebrate the union of the two institutions.

In the last year of his life he received the Gold Heart of the American Heart Association as one of its four living founders. On another occasion while attending a dinner in honor of a former associate he received a prolonged, spontaneous and heartening ovation.

The Medical Board records his death with sorrow, realizing that in his death its members and all who work for The New York Hospital have lost one of its greatest and staunchest friends.

David P. Barr

Bartholomew J. Conta

March 29, 1914 — November 1, 1993

Bart Conta had a long association with Cornell beginning with his M.S. degree in Experimental Engineering, awarded in 1937, and ending with his position of Emeritus Professor, which he became in 1979. In between he rose from an Instructor (1937) to a full Professor (1951) while for various periods having appointments at other universities and in industry.

Bart Conta was a loved teacher. He specialized in the thermal and fluid sciences but also taught courses in the history of technology and its social implications. He was in many ways the ideal undergraduate professor; engaging and clear with a kind voice and gentle manner. In the more formal courses he rarely used notes, unusual in science and engineering. After lectures and at office hours (which seemed to an outsider to be more like office days), there were usually lines of good-humored students. One of us, when walking across the quadrangle one day just around Bart's retirement, asked a passing student what courses she was going to take next semester. After naming a few she said "and I am going to take Bart's Thermodynamics since I hear he will retire soon". Thermodynamics is usually considered the bane of students, not the course one would normally talk about with high expectations because of its association with a particular professor. A partial list of technical courses taught by Bart is as follows: Physical Metallurgy, Strength of Materials, Thermodynamics, Fluid Mechanics, Heat Transfer, Gas Turbines, Internal Combustion Engines, Fuels and Combustion, Steam Power Generation, Refrigeration and the Thermodynamics of Fluid Flow. During World War II, the U.S. Navy sent shipboard engineering officers to Cornell to learn about diesel and steam power. As a young Professor of Heat-Power Engineering, Bart Conta performed a vital wartime service as a teacher in that program from 1941-44.

During the 1960s and 1970s, Bart was a beacon for the more radical engineering students who opposed the Vietnam War and were interested in alternative forms of technology. He became involved with social and environmental issues and their relation to engineering. His courses reflected the times and although they were not compulsory they were well attended. Some of their titles were: The Thermodynamics of Energy Husbandry, Biology and Society, Social Implications of Technology, and Technological, Society, and the Human Condition. His goal was to give students a historical perspective on technology and its societal consequences. He also taught a very popular course on solar energy. His interest in appropriate technology extended to becoming an active participant in the planning of Eco Village near Ithaca. He influenced many students, showing them that engineering could be different to that done by the large anonymous design teams associated with big industry and the military.

Bart was also active on University committees and boards. These included the University Faculty Council, Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure, Committee on Academic Status of the Faculty, Committee on Academic Integrity. He was active on the Board of Directors of the Statler Club and president from 1966-67. He also was on the Board of Directors of the Center for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy (CRESP) and a member of its executive committee. He was a member of the American Society for Mechanical Engineers, American Society for Engineering Education, American Association of University Professors, American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Society for the History of Technology.

Apart from his years at Cornell, Bart spent periods with the Texaco Corporation (Research Engineer, 1940-41), Syracuse University (Professor, 1947-51), Dupont (1952-58) Universidad del Valle Cali, Columbia (Ford Foundation Visiting Professor, 1964-65), Berkeley (NSF Science Foundation Fellow, 1970) and the British Museum in London (1973). He married Ruth Fletcher in 1937 and they had three children in their long and happy relationship. After Ruth died in 1987, he married Claire Tallman in 1989. It was a joy to see this happy couple walking around the streets, and in the cafes of Ithaca; they showed a sprightliness that is too often lacking in people 50 years their junior. He is sadly missed.

Tob deBoer, Frank K. Moore, Zellman Warhaft

H.D. (“Don”) Conway

December 3, 1917 — May 31, 2007

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

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

Don Conway joined the Department of Engineering Mechanics within the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering as an Associate Professor in 1947. When hired by Cornell, he was a rising European star in classical elasticity and structural mechanics, and thus represented a new breed of faculty within the College of Engineering. Before World War II, U.S. engineering education was centered on “engineering practice”—with professors at that time mostly devoted to teaching, professional case studies and consulting. Don and others, such as J.N. Goodier who preceded him to Cornell, were instead expected to carry out scholarly research along with their teaching responsibilities. Over the years, this trend continued and Don’s department transitioned into an independent

Engineering Mechanics and Materials Department, and then in the mid-sixties to today's Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (T&AM).

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

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

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

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

Professor Conway published more than 200 research papers, his second appearing in the prestigious *Philosophical Magazine* in 1946, and his last pair being published 55 years later. The latter were written with C-Y (Herbert) Hui,

a faculty colleague in T&AM who became a good friend, although they were separated by 35-plus years in age. At the start of his academic career, Don wrote the technical treatise *Aircraft Strength of Materials* (Chapman and Hall, 1947) and then the textbook *Mechanics of Materials* (Prentice Hall, 1952).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This hobby took him on car trips across his beloved Finger Lakes.

During his last decade in Ithaca, Don continued to come to campus every weekday. His daily leisurely tour included coffee, chats with his colleagues, several stories to recall and a half-hour with *The New York Times* (stocks, primarily) before sitting down to help students.

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

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

At Don’s death, that letter remained fully accurate, but his service to Cornell’s students had reached 57 years.

Professor Conway was a true gentleman, a gentle man, and a scholar, with a unique combination of intelligence, charm and kindness, and not an arrogant bone in his body—a “jolly good chap,” he might have said.

Joseph A. Burns, Chair; Edmund T. Cranch, Timothy J. Healey, Francis C. Moon, Andy Ruina

Herbert Conway

June 25, 1904 — August 25, 1969

Doctor Herbert Conway, clinical professor of surgery at Cornell University Medical College and director of the Plastic Surgery Department at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, died soon after his arrival at the New Rochelle Hospital early on the morning of August 25, 1969.

One of the world's leading and best known plastic surgeons, Doctor Conway organized a training program in plastic surgery at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in 1936 and served as its director to the time of his death. He was also consulting plastic surgeon to the Veterans Administration Hospital, Bronx, New York; White Plains Hospital, White Plains, New York; Bellevue and Memorial Hospitals and the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York City.

Doctor Conway was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana in 1904. He received his undergraduate training at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio and his Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine degrees from the University of Cincinnati in 1929. He also received a Master of Science in Surgery degree from the University of Cincinnati in 1932.

His early training in surgery was at the Cincinnati General Hospital. In 1932 he came to the newly constructed New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center with Doctor George Heuer, the newly appointed chief of surgery. After completing his training in surgery with Doctor Heuer, he joined the staff of the New York Hospital and established a Section of Plastic Surgery in the Department of Surgery.

During the years from 1942 to 1945 he served as a lieutenant colonel in the United States Army Medical Corps in the South Pacific Theater. He became the plastic surgical consultant for the entire Southwestern Pacific area and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal. Upon his return to civilian life he resumed what was to become one of the most prolific careers in plastic surgery.

He was chairman of the American Board of Plastic Surgery, editor of the *Transplantation Journal* and associate editor of the *American Journal of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*. His writings include more than two hundred and fifty articles in the surgical literature and three books, *Tumors of the Skin*, *Surgery of Tumors of the Skin* and *Plastic Surgery One Hundred Years Ago*. His postgraduate training system has trained over ninety-five surgeons for important posts in this country and abroad.

A founder member of the Society of Head and Neck Surgeons, Doctor Conway was a member of numerous surgical organizations in this country and abroad, including the American Surgical Association, the British Association of Plastic Surgeons, and the American Society for Surgery of the Hand, the Plastic Surgery Section for the Pan-American Medical Association, and the American Academy of Compensation Medicine. He was president of the New York Regional Plastic Surgery Society.

On June 15, 1969, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Cincinnati. The recipient of many honors, Doctor Conway was an honorary member of the Chilean Plastic Surgery Association, the faculty of the University of Chile, the Academy of Surgery of Peru, the Argentine Surgical Association, and many other organizations. He was also a government lecturer in plastic surgery under the auspices of the U.S. State Department in India, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon from December, 1962, through February, 1963.

Doctor Conway is survived by his wife, Frances Gallagher Conway of New York and Palm Beach; a son, Richard W. of Bel Air, California; and two daughters, Karen and Catharine Lanning of this city.

Dicran Goulian, Jr., M.D.

Walter Lichtenthaeler Conwell

August 14, 1884 — October 7, 1967

Walter L. Conwell, Professor of Civil Engineering, Emeritus, died in Tompkins County Hospital on October 7, 1967, after a brief illness. He was eighty-three years of age.

Professor Conwell was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, the son of W. Lord and Sarah Frances Lichtenthaeler Conwell. Although the family lived in Nashville, Tennessee, during his early school years, he returned to this part of Pennsylvania later in his youth; and throughout his life he maintained an interest in the colorful folklore and customs of the Pennsylvania Dutch country.

He entered Cornell in 1905 at the age of twenty-one, having interrupted high school to work in industries such as the Reading Iron Works and the Reading Railroad. During this period in industry, he became acquainted with Cornell engineers—perhaps from afar, as he viewed the exalted position of the engineer in relation to his own job in the company. In any case, this contact, along with family encouragement, urged him toward the faraway goal of Cornell. In preparation, he traveled to Ithaca in 1903 and entered Ithaca High School as a special student for completion of his high school requirements.

After his college freshman year he left for two years to earn funds for the continuation of a college career. This time he turned west. With a year of Cornell engineering behind him he was able to obtain employment with a surveying crew of the Southern Pacific Railroad, working in the rugged Sierra Nevada mountain terrain of California. During the winter he returned to the fountains to try his hand at prospecting. It seems likely that the self-reliance which was so characteristic of him was formed and nurtured in these early years of hard work.

Walter Conwell returned to Cornell and received the degree, Civil Engineer, in 1911. He was immediately appointed an instructor in civil engineering and continued as a member of the faculty until his retirement in 1953.

At the time he was a student, one of the most active areas in the College was the Department of Railroad Engineering—in fact, it had been a significant part of civil engineering at Cornell from the earliest days. Although Walter Conwell was trained in this tradition and had worked on a number of railroad projects before and during his college years, he was one of the first to foresee the need for a new approach to highway engineering, in terms of route location, of materials, and of construction methods. As a young instructor he established the first courses in highway engineering at a time when the automobile was still limited mainly to local transportation. Soon

thereafter a highway materials laboratory was constructed, largely by the direct labor of Walter Conwell and his students.

For many years he spent his summers traveling to highway projects in all parts of the country in order to study design and construction in the field. His courses were constantly enriched with a steady input from his field studies. Throughout his teaching career he was a strong advocate of close association between engineering education and the practicing profession.

In 1916, at the age of thirty-two, he began drilling with the Faculty Military Company, and in 1917, with the entry of the United States into World War I, he took a leave of absence from Cornell for war service. He served with distinction as an artillery officer in France, achieving the rank of major. Following the armistice, he was assigned to duty as superintendent of buildings and grounds for the American Expeditionary Forces University in France.

A letter of commendation from the President of that University says, in part “. . . you have had a position involving many responsibilities and filled with many duties which to a person of less even temper would be received in the way of an annoyance.” This could be said also of his long service to Cornell, which he resumed in 1919 and continued without interruption until his retirement in 1953.

Although he concentrated on teaching in the years following his return, his administrative abilities were called upon at various times by both the University and the College. He served on a number of regular and special committees, often as chairman. For many years he was a member of the old Athletic Council and helped to shape the long-range athletic policies of the University during the changing era of the 1930's. He also served on the Board of Directors of the old Cornell Cooperative Society (the present Campus Store) from 1927 to 1947.

In 1930, Dexter Kimball, Dean of the College of Engineering, appointed him chairman of the administrative committee for the School of Civil Engineering which administered the work of the School during a four-year period when the directorship was vacant.

With the beginning of the war emergency in 1940, Professor Conwell helped to organize and administer the special training programs established by Cornell. Subsequently he was appointed director of the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program operated by Cornell University for the United States Office of Education in various industrial areas in the state. His relations with that Office, with the large teaching staff assigned to the Program, and with the industries served, brought great credit to the University in a difficult period. It was said by

the Washington Office that the organization and operation of the Cornell Program served as a model for others established across the nation.

During the war years, S. C. Hollister, Dean of the College of Engineering, had planned for the continuation of the development of the College of Engineering interrupted by the war—development of program, of facilities, and of staff. It was clear that the College would require administrative assistance for both planning and operation; therefore, on February 1, 1945, Walter Conwell was appointed Assistant Dean of the College of Engineering.

In this position he undertook various responsibilities in the increasingly complex administrative functions of the College, and his sound judgment contributed substantially to the operation of the College in this transitional period. His principal role was in the area of budgetary planning and control, and it was here that he won a reputation for efficient and impartial handling of the affairs of the College and its divisions. He demanded good business practice and judgment of his associates, but he was equally generous with advice and assistance. His work was consistently motivated by an attitude of support for the progressive development of the College.

In later years, Walter Conwell was often described as “a gentleman of the old school,” and for his friends this was a simple description composed of both affection and respect. In his manner, his dress, his integrity, his generosity, his sincerity, he was indeed a gentleman. He was good friend and neighbor, too. With no family responsibilities of his own, he undertook the role of Samaritan for many of the elderly retired faculty whom he knew and who were less mobile than he.

His affection for Cornell and Ithaca was deep and genuine. He was fond of recalling that in his years at Cornell he had known or met many of the great persons associated with the University from its earliest days to the present—including Andrew Dickson White.

For almost fifty years, Walter L. Conwell served as teacher, administrator, counselor—and sometimes as critic—but always with complete devotion and loyalty to the College, to Cornell, and to his country. His years covered wars and depressions, good times and bad, during which great changes took place in education as in the world. He neither resisted change, nor did he submit to change for the sake of change, but tried to perform his job as he saw it in response to the needs of the times and the aspirations for the future. He served well.

Donald English, Solomon C. Hollister, John F. McManus

Alice H. Cook

November 28, 1903 — February 7, 1998

Professor Emerita Alice Hanson Cook died on February 7, 1998, just nine months short of her ninety-fifth birthday. Throughout her long and productive life, she dedicated herself to improving the lives of working women and men everywhere she went, not only at Cornell and across the United States, but around the world as well.

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

Labor education was Alice’s first vocation, and dedication to the enlightenment of working adults continued to engage her energy and attention throughout her life. Upon graduation from Northwestern University where she had been a student activist, Alice wondered where she could find work, which would implement her social ideals. She found that spot in the YWCA Industrial Department, which provided education and support to blue collar women. A talented educator even in her twenties, she volunteered to teach in other pioneering workers’ education movements of the time: Commonwealth College in Arkansas, Bryn Mawr Summer School in Pennsylvania, the Summer School for Workers in North Carolina. She applied her skills as an organizer and teacher while serving as Education Director for the Textile Workers Union and as Assistant to the President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union Joint Board in Philadelphia.

Professor Cook had pursued graduate studies in Germany prior to the rise of Hitler, with special emphasis on the trade union movement there. Post-war, the U.S. Army turned to Alice for the task of reestablishing democratic unions in Germany through programs of adult education. Drawing on her prior knowledge of trade unions both in Germany and the U.S., and her fluency in the German language, Alice performed her assignment with distinction. Moreover, she developed contacts that became lifelong friends and sources of data for her later career as a scholar engaged in research and publication.

In 1952, Alice was recruited by ILR Extension to direct a foundation-funded project: Integrating of Unions and Community. The project brought Alice to Ithaca, where she remained for the rest of her life. M.P. Catherwood,

then the Dean of the ILR School, recognized her brilliance, and persuaded her to teach Labor History and Union Administration courses in the resident degree program.

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

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

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

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

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

In 1975, Alice and her collaborator received a German Marshall Fund grant to study women and trade unions around the world. Once again, she donned her seven-league boots, and the two-volume report which followed this

exhaustive research, *Women and Trade Unions in Eleven Industrialized Countries*, made its appearance, along with *Working Women in Japan: Discrimination, Resistance and Reform*, and *The Most Difficult Revolution: Women and Trade Unions*, treasures all for anyone interested in comparative labor relations.

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

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

Lois Gray, Francine Herman, Jennie Farley

W. Donald Cooke

May 15, 1918 — September 20, 2007

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All who knew Don will miss him.

Fred McLafferty, Chairperson; Ben Widom, Charles Wilcox

Barbara Hope Cooper

September 1, 1953 — August 7, 1999

Barbara Hope Cooper, a leader in surface science and the first woman to be appointed a Professor of Physics at Cornell University, died of lung cancer on August 7, 1999 in Ithaca, New York.

Born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania on September 1, 1953, Barbara graduated from Cornell in 1976 with a B.A. degree in Physics and went on to earn a Ph.D. degree in Physics from Caltech in 1982. She remained at Caltech as a Postdoctoral Fellow until 1983, when Cornell's Physics Department recruited her to be an Assistant Professor. She became a full Professor in 1985.

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

She obtained particularly important results from scattering processes in which electron transfer occurred when the ion was near the surface. In addition to carrying out the experiments, she launched a parallel program in large-scale trajectory simulation using accurate potentials and systematically incorporating many-body effects. This initiative gradually led to a new understanding of the role of correlation effects in charge transfer processes and to a far deeper appreciation of these inherently complex dynamical phenomena.

More recently, Barbara extended her research program to investigate the manner in which low-energy ion bombardment affects the erosion and growth of metal surfaces and in thin film deposition. She used an *in situ* scanning tunneling microscope to gain atomic-resolution images coupled to real time and *in situ* synchrotron x-ray scattering to gain low-angle diffraction data for the surface structure during ion bombardment. She was able to observe pattern formation during sputtering of a gold surface and then to probe the competition between roughening and smoothing mechanisms during sputtering and annealing.

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

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

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

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

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

Douglas Fitchen, Wilson Ho, Neil Ashcroft

L. Leola Cooper

January 11, 1903 — April 23, 1989

L. Leola Cooper, retired professor of household economics and management died April 23, 1989 in Sun City, Arizona. Leola Cooper was born in Watonga, Oklahoma, to J.S. and Ladema Cooper. She grew up in central Oklahoma and was graduated from the Norman, Oklahoma, High School in 1921. She attended the University of Oklahoma, receiving the B.S. degree in home economics in 1924.

Between 1925-28 she taught home economics in high school and began graduate study at the University of Chicago for the masters degree, which she received in 1931. In 1928 she began teaching at the Milwaukee Vocational School, where she remained until she resigned in 1946 to accept a position as assistant professor with the New York State College of Home Economics in the Cooperative Extension Program in the Department of Household Economics and Management at Cornell. Leola was a home-management specialist; her primary interests were in the work centers of the home—the kitchens, the storage areas—the locales of household production frequently neglected by builders and architects.

This was a most timely appointment. The post World War II housing boom for both new and remodeled homes had created a growing demand for help with planning kitchens and/or other work centers in the home. The research on the Cornell Kitchen was well underway and faculty members were involved in time and motion studies of household work. Leola “took the findings to the field.” She was a good teacher, very popular with the county extension home economists because she was particularly skillful at translating the technical language and findings of research into practical suggestions. She did most of her teaching in the counties, leading work shops, running kitchen conferences, and consulting with Extension staff and others on the local scene. Her practical common sense approach to problems at hand, her sense of humor, as well as her wealth of knowledge of the field made her a very popular teacher.

Early in her professional career, Leola Cooper adopted the pattern of studying with the experts. In addition to her University of Chicago M.A. degree, she attended summer sessions and/or did sabbatic study at Columbia University, the University of California at Berkeley, Purdue and Ohio State.

During the fifteen years she was at Cornell she wrote several popularly received extension bulletins and leaflets dealing with household storage and related problems. Several of these were reprinted many times. She developed a

set of slides and other creative teaching tools that were used in teaching kitchen planning long before the general shift to visual aids.

Leola had a sense of color and design that came through in her teaching, her home and her wardrobe. Her enthusiasm for line and color was still evident in the last months of her life. She was fortunate in being able to live among her own things at Camelot Gardens until almost the very end. Those of us who worked with her or did graduate study in household economics and management at Cornell during Leola's tenure have warm memories of her friendliness, generosity and hospitality, especially her "Kentucky Custards" at holiday time. Several Ph.D. candidates were recipients of her thoughtfulness and skill as they received Cornell doctoral hoods which she had made especially for them when they finished their graduate studies.

Responding to the need to care for her aging father, Leola Cooper took early retirement in 1962. Although he passed away before she could finalize her move back to Kentucky, she located on the property of a cousin, living there for nine years and renewing acquaintances with a host of kin folks.

During this time she traveled extensively, often visiting former Cornell University graduate students in far off lands. A colleague remarked on how congenial she was as a traveling companion. In 1971 a chance visit of the pair to Sun City, Arizona resulted in a move to the Southwest where they each purchased a home in the Sun City development. There Leola lived near other Cornell retirees, one of whom had lost her sight. The latter reported to friends here that "Leola Cooper became my eyes."

Leola Cooper was a member of the American Home Economics Association and of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the extension honorary. She is survived by one niece, Wanda Young of Salina, Kansas, several cousins and other relatives plus many friends. A brother, Crawford Cooper, preceded her in death in 1975. She was buried in the family plot in Keval, Kentucky with a grave side memorial service held in late April.

Mildred Dunn, Kathryn Walker, Gwen J. Bymers

Lane Cooper

December 14, 1875 — November 27, 1959

Lane Cooper was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey. His father, Jacob Cooper, was Professor of Greek and later of Philosophy at Rutgers College (now Rutgers University), and one of the most impressive academic figures of his day. The son, after graduating with the A.B. from Rutgers in 1896, studied medicine for a year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, but he found the subject uncongenial and transferred to the Yale Graduate School for the study of English literature under Albert Stanburrough Cook, taking the M.A. degree in 1898. After teaching for a year at the College of St. James, a preparatory school near Hagerstown, Maryland, he went to Germany, where he studied in Berlin under Alois Brandl and in Leipzig under R. P. Wülker, and took the Ph.D. degree in English philology at Leipzig in 1901. During the next academic year, he studied at the College de France in Paris, following in particular the lectures of Gaston Paris. In later life, he felt that he owed most to the teaching of his father and of Cook; from his German experience he especially retained a sense of gratitude to the geographer Friedrich Ratzel, who had been among his teachers in Leipzig.

Returning to the United States in the spring of 1902, he accepted an instructorship in English at Cornell University under James Morgan Hart. Hart encouraged the younger members of his staff to create courses of their own, and Cooper early arranged a course in Wordsworth that led to his studies of this poet and eventually to the making of the *Concordance to Wordsworth's works* (1911) which won the universal acclaim of scholars. Within a few years he built a whole program of courses and made himself into a sort of one-man institute within the Department of English. Assistant Professor in 1906, he became Professor in 1915 and in 1927 was placed in charge of a department of his own which he called "The Comparative Study of Literature," though he gained his title as Professor of the English Language and Literature and continued chiefly to train graduate students for the teaching of English. He was John Wendell Anderson Professor of English from 1941 to 1943, when he became Professor Emeritus. He taught in the summer sessions of the University of Illinois (1914), Stanford (1918), and the University of California (1919).

In 1921 he received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Rutgers, and in 1943 the honorary degree of L.H.D. from Wesleyan University (Conn.).

Lane Cooper was above all a great teacher, one of the greatest of his generation in America. Unmarried, he made his students the center of his life, lavishing upon them the resources of a strong personality. A man of imposing

presence and sedate carriage, he made an immediate impression by his fine and glancing eyes, beneath a domed forehead and, in later years, silvered auburn hair, and by a resonant voice that penetrated with an edge of tension. Tension, not to say uneasiness, permeated the atmosphere of his classroom, yet did not dominate it; the student felt free to express his own thoughts, discussion was lively, and in a process that often really was mental collaboration, new horizons opened to the mind—sometimes, as happens, new to the teacher himself. There were limitations, the significant structure stood on unquestioned axioms, and woe to the student who seemed unsure of the goodness of God or of Aristotle. He was adept at bringing students of rather indifferent equipment to a high sense of the value of literature and learning and of a disciplined mind. But chiefly he was on the lookout for superior students, whom he urged forward with missionary zeal to undertake higher studies. Already in 1915, he told President Burton of Smith College, who had offered him a professorship, that he had more graduate students at Cornell than Professor Cook had at Yale.

Holding that the effective teacher must also be a continuously productive scholar, he kept up a stream of publications throughout his career. His concordances—of Wordsworth, Boethius, the poems of Milton—are indispensable tools of scholarship. A scholar may profitably consult his *Aristotelian Theory of Comedy*. Yet his greatest strength lay elsewhere than in the realm of pure historical research. Of his twenty-seven books, some of them gatherings from nearly 200 articles and reviews, a significant portion are related to the courses he taught. Even when compilations, these are infused with original ideas. Such is his *Methods and Aims in the Study of Literature*, which Andrew Dickson White read with enthusiasm. Among the first to see that when American students were failing to gain a knowledge of Latin and Greek, they might yet learn something of classical culture through courses in translation, he devised such a course and produced for it his widely used translation of Aristotle's *Poetics*, and later, translations of Aristotle's *Rhetoric* and of a number of the dialogues of Plato. But nothing preoccupied him more than literary form and style, and he himself possessed a style remarkable for purity of idiom and the stamp of personality. A youthful ambition to be a writer was most clearly realized in his essays and addresses on educational, moral, and literary subjects, represented, for example, in *Two Views of Education* and *Evolution and Repentance*. Especially in matters of education, he was known everywhere as the spokesman of an inspired conservatism in a period of novelty and experiment.

For more than half a century he was a familiar figure on the campus, in the town of Ithaca, and in the country around. No committeeman, he exerted much influence informally, for example, in academic appointments. He was an early and devoted member of the Research Club. He took an active part in the affairs of Phi Beta Kappa and

of his fraternity Delta Phi. A track athlete in his college days, he retained an interest in this sport and delighted to extreme old age in acting as inspector at intercollegiate contests. Above all, he was a man of deep though nonsectarian piety; he regularly attended services in Sage Chapel and enjoyed the society of clergymen.

Affable and kindly, but not familiar, he contrived to be at once companionable and solitary. He loved good conversation, humorous anecdotes, and verbal jokes, and he had a pungent wit; yet he was perhaps too ready to take offense and spoil all with a sharp rejoinder. Apart from his close friendship with Professor J. Q. Adams, his relations with the Department of English were not easy while he was in it. Mistrustful of the University administration in his early days, he determined, he said, to make himself independent; and by prudent care over a long life he gathered a very considerable estate, which as the "Lane Cooper Fund" will give scholarship aid to students of the humanities in various institutions. Students were always his chief concern. Generations of them will remember his nightly appearance at the University Library, clearing his throat and exchanging a word with those he knew; afterwards he might be seen with a small group over coffee in Barnes Hall or Willard Straight, whittling matches into toothpicks and leading a more or less scholarly conversation. After his retirement, he devoted much of his attention to his farms in the Town of Lansing, where he soon found friends, and where he spent many hours driving his car around a countryside that in days gone by had echoed to his gun and that of his friend Adams in the hunting season.

There was a magnetism in his personality. He invested everything he did with an aura of importance; he radiated interest and enhanced the value of life. No one would deny that the words spoken of his father Jacob Cooper by the late President Demarest of Rutgers apply equally to the son: "He was no usual person; whoever knew him would never forget him."

James Hutton, Harry Caplan, J. L. Zwingle

William Cooper

April 23, 1909 — May 19, 1970

It is with deep regret that the New York Hospital reports the death of Dr. William Cooper on May 19, 1970.

Doctor Cooper was born in New York City on April 23, 1909. He was graduated from New York University and received his M.D. degree from Long Island College of Medicine in 1933. He received his orthopaedic training under Dr. Arthur Steindler at the University of Iowa, and was subsequently certified by the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery in 1941.

He served as a major in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, both in this country and overseas, from 1942 to 1946.

After the war he practiced orthopaedic surgery in New York City, in connection with The Hospital for Special Surgery, and The New York Hospital and Cornell Medical College, where he held the title of clinical professor of surgery (orthopaedics).

He was an excellent teacher and had a special interest in the various problems of patients with cerebral palsy or birth defects. He was largely responsible for the development of special schools and classes for cerebral palsy patients and was for many years the medical director of the Cerebral Palsy Center in Roosevelt, Long Island.

He wrote extensively on cerebral palsy and frequently gave instructional courses or prepared exhibits for National Orthopaedic Society meetings. He was considered one of the leading authorities in the country on this subject, and he was a member of the World Commission for Cerebral Palsy.

He was a member of all of the major medical societies connected with orthopaedic surgery, traumatology, and cerebral palsy, and in New York City he was very active as a consultant to the Bureau of Handicapped Children, The National Foundation, and other rehabilitation services. He was on the medical control board of H.I.P. and an honorary police surgeon for many years.

As a hobby, he collected old orthopaedic records and instruments, and was an enthusiastic supporter of the Rare Book Room at the New York Academy of Medicine.

He was a congenial, cooperative, and enthusiastic member of the staff of this Medical Center and his death leaves a void that will be almost impossible to fill.

The members of the Medical Board of The New York Hospital wish to express their great appreciation of his fine work, and extend their sympathy to his wife, Therese, and his two children, Rebecca and James.

T. Campbell Thompson, M.D.

Joshua Alban Cope

December 31, 1887 — August 26, 1950

Joshua Alban Cope, Professor of Forestry, and one of the nation's leading extension foresters, died Saturday, August 26, 1950. Professor Cope had been a member of the Cornell University Faculty for twenty-six years. His death occurred at "Spruce Top", his Christmas tree farm and summer camp on Blackman's Hill in the Town of Caroline. He was 62 years old. Professor Cope was born on December 31, 1887 at Hatsboro, Pa. Most of boyhood was spent on an island off the Massachusetts coast where he received his early education. After preparing for college at the Westtown School, he entered Haverford College in 1908 and from that institution was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1912. The same year he entered the Yale School of Forestry and in 1914 was graduated with the degree Master of Forestry.

After completing his forestry training he entered the United States Forest Service and spent two years working with that organization in Montana. In 1916 he returned to the Westtown School, and for two years taught there. In 1918 he entered the service of the Department of Forestry of the State of Maryland as Assistant State Forester, and continued with that organization until the fall of 1924. While at Maryland his primary duties dealt with the organization of a system of forest fire protection, as well as extension and research work on the management of locally important timber types. He gave special attention to the management of loblolly pine, and was the author of a widely used bulletin on this subject. In September 1924, he came to Cornell as an Assistant Professor of Forestry to take charge of the extension work in this field. Since that date he has been continuously with the College of Agriculture carrying on actively and vigorously his work as project leader in forestry extension. He was advanced to a full professorship in 1937.

Professor Cope's knowledge of and interest in forestry were broad, though he was especially interested in all fields of silviculture, wood preservation and maple sirup production. Noteworthy was his work in organizing with the late C. R. Pettis, formerly Superintendent of Lands and Forests of the State Conservation Department, the 4-H reforestation project which over the years has been instrumental in widening interest in forestry in the state. He was within this project responsible for organizing the annual 4-H forestry tour to the Adirondack Mountains, an activity which still continues. In 1947 he pioneered in starting at Spruce Top a 4-H forestry camp, the forerunner of the 4-H Conservation Camp that has for each of the past three years been held at the Arnot Forest. He was a leading authority in the Northeast in the field of maple sirup production and as a result of his studies and extension

work, the production of maple products in this state was increased greatly over the years. During his many years in the extension field he worked with hundreds of farmers in improving woodlands, starting new reforestation projects and in marketing woodland products.

Professor Cope was serious in all his professional responsibilities, taking an active part in local and regional meetings and in participating in matters dealing with state forestry policy. His publications were numerous. Not only did he prepare nine bulletins on various phases of forestry which were published by the College, but he contributed many articles to the Journal of Forestry, American Forests, and numerous farm journals.

Professor Cope was active in Boy Scouting and worked with the scouts in many of their projects. Prior to coming to Ithaca he had been a Scout Master at Baltimore for six years. He was a member of the local Troop 19 Committee from 1928 until 1933 and chairman from 1933 to 1941; also a Deputy Boy Scout Commissioner from 1926 to 1934 and Field Commissioner from 1932 to 1936. He was always prominent in the work of the Society of Friends.

During Professor Cope's residence at Cornell he was granted three sabbatical leaves. The first of these in 1932 was spent in the forests of Scandinavia and Central Europe. The second in 1942 was devoted to a study of the problems of farm forestry in eastern United States under the auspices of the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation. As a result of this study he published his well known bulletin "Farm Forestry in Eastern United States" a study of methods used by public and private agencies to interest farmers in the proper management of their woodlands. This excellent publication has had wide distribution and use. His third sabbatical was in 1949. During this period he spent six months in Finland under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee, working with the foresters of Finland. During the later part of his trip he lectured at Helsinki University. From that institution he was awarded a Certificate of Merit for service to Finnish Forestry, being the first American to receive such an award.

While at Haverford he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He was a member of the Society of American Foresters and numerous other professional organizations. Also he was a member of the honorary extension fraternity Epsilon Sigma Pi.

Surviving are his wife Mrs. Edith Cary Cope, two sons, Harold C. Cope of Richmond, Ind. and James B. Cope of Centerville, Ind., and a daughter Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Cope Probasco of Cambridge, Ind.

His special avocational interest was in the growing of Christmas trees on his property in the Caroline Hills. This project he carried on with signal success and his Christmas tree farm was a center for visits from many authorities

and groups of Christmas tree farmers from the Northeast. There was nothing that he enjoyed more than spending his spare time with his trees at Spruce Top. Professor Cope was an extraordinarily able and aggressive forester. Hard working, sincere and enthusiastic, he imparted his knowledge and enthusiasm for forestry to large numbers of farmers throughout the state as well as to great numbers of boys and girls.

C. H. Guise, R. R. Hoff, C. B. Raymond

Morris A. Copeland

August 6, 1895 — May 4, 1989

Morris A. Copeland died on May 4, 1989, in Sarasota, Florida, where he had retired following a long and varied career in government and academia. He was born in Rochester, New York, in 1895; attended Amherst College (A.B., 1917); and received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago (1921). Amherst honored him with its Doctor of Humane Letters degree in 1957. His close attachment to his alma mater was reflected also in the generous endowment he provided for its Copeland Colloquia Program, which supports cross-disciplinary studies.

Morris began his teaching career at Cornell in 1921, serving successively as instructor, assistant professor, and professor, an appointment he held until 1930. During 1927-29, he was on leave, teaching at the Brookings School of Economics and Government and working at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in Washington. It was during this period that he began an association with the National Bureau of Economic Research that continued until 1959 and resulted in two published works, the latter his path-breaking *A Study in Moneyflows in the United States* (1951).

In 1930, Morris accepted a professorship at the University of Michigan, which he held until 1936. In 1933, he began what proved to be a six-year term as executive secretary of the Central Statistical Board; between 1939 and 1944 he served, successively, as Director of Research at the Bureau of the Budget and Chief of the Munitions Bureau of the War Production Board. For the next five years, he worked on his moneyflows research, now with substantial funding from the Federal Reserve Board. He returned to Cornell in 1949; in 1957—the year he also served as president of the American Economic Association—he was appointed to the Robert Julius Thorne Chair, which he held until his retirement in 1965.

Morris' retirement was short-lived. He accepted posts as visiting professor at the University of Missouri for 1966-67 and at the State University of New York (Albany) for the two following academic years.

Morris' crowning achievement was undoubtedly his work on moneyflows, for which—working largely alone, in his small, book-filled office on the second floor of Goldwin Smith—he completed the manuscript, containing both the conceptual framework and the initial empirical estimates. Together with Simon Kuznets' national income accounts and Wassily Leontief's input-output analysis, it constitutes one essential component of the triad of accounting frameworks by which we comprehend macroeconomic magnitudes and processes. The national income and product accounts cover only transactions involving final goods and services; input-output analysis

adds the intermediate transactions carried out within the production (business) sector. Copeland's flow of funds encompasses both, and adds the purely financial flows—i.e., the transactions involving exchanges of financial instruments. The U.S. Federal Reserve System and countries all over the world assemble these data on a current basis, and use them in their economic forecasting.

That work was, however, only the most important manifestation of Morris Copeland's constant insistence that if economics was ever to validate its claim to be a science, it would have to frame its theoretical propositions in forms capable of empirical verification, and devote at least equal energy to that empirical testing. This, in turn, explained his life-long efforts to develop the relevant statistics, not just in his work on moneyflows but also, among other contexts, in his six years with the Central Statistical Board.

In these views, he was firmly in the institutional tradition, with which he consistently identified himself. He shared with the institutionalists also the conviction that "economic laws" are valid only in specific, historical institutional contexts, which are themselves subject to constant evolution. Not surprisingly, therefore, he published not only in economic journals but also in professional journals of psychology, philosophy, statistics, political science and accounting.

Not surprising, also, these convictions entailed a skepticism of the tendency of main-stream economists to find support in "natural economic laws" and "invisible hands" for a laissez-faire political philosophy. He summed up these broader concerns in his American Economic Association Presidential Address, "Institutionalism and Welfare Economics," where he emphasized "the significant divergences between what is profitable and what is in the public interest" (AER, 1958, p. 12), and championed governmental interventions to bring the two into closer harmony. He strongly supported collective bargaining to compensate for the fact that "the wage system imposes upon its employees the obligation of subservience," (p. 14) despite his recognition that "collective bargaining may leave the interests of an important group of third parties, viz., the consumers, quite inadequately protected" (p. 16). In his view, "when a conflict of interest develops between our free enterprise system and the objective of developing and strengthening our bill of personal rights and liberties, it is the free enterprise system that must yield" (p. 16).

For all his skepticism, however, Morris Copeland also recognized the enormous advantages of *Our Free Enterprise Economy*—the title of the little book he published in 1964. He begins his Presidential Address with an apt summation of his views.

We in the West are proud—and justly proud—of our free enterprise economic system. Nonetheless...

Morris' professional work tells only part of the story. He made a deep impression on generations of students and colleagues. His graduate students, particularly, remember vividly, with both affection and enormous respect, his dogged use of the Socratic method; his persistent challenge of generalizations based on pure deduction; his “prodding examination of the basis on which you thought you knew something to be true”; his rare combination of a thorough grasp of the traditional theory with his own insistent empirical and institutional orientation. One writes:

*I went through Chamberlin's **Theory of Monopolistic Competition** with Chamberlin himself, at Harvard, then with Morris, at Cornell: you wouldn't know it was the same book! The one, a direct exposition, the other enormously illuminating, stimulating and original—but it took me a semester and a half to catch on.*

He slowly worked his way through the great works with questions, questions, questions...And what questions!

They remember also his eminent approachability, his personal and social courtliness while he subjected them to intense intellectual challenge.

Morris Copeland was opinionated, disputatious, some might even say cantankerous. He was also a giant.

Fred Kahn, George Staller, Tom Davis

Frank E. Cormia

April 25, 1905 — August 26, 1968

Dr. Frank E. Cormia, clinical professor of medicine (dermatology) at Cornell University Medical College, died August 26, 1968, at Memorial Hospital, New York. Dr. Cormia was also an attending physician at The New York Hospital where he had been a staff member since 1946.

Dr. Cormia, the son of Frank and Winona Cormia, was born on April 25, 1905, in Milton, Vermont. He grew up in Vermont and happily never recovered from the “indegoddampence” which this upbringing is believed to engender. He received both his B.A. and M.D. from the University of Vermont, the first degree in 1926 and the second in 1930. After he became a full professor at Cornell University Medical College, he would break into uproarious laughter when he revealed that he had been told at Vermont that he was not a good enough student to become a physician, but he would have a chance to try.

From 1931 to 1934 he trained in dermatology at the University of Pennsylvania under Dr. John Stokes. He attributed to Stokes much of his conviction that there is no excuse for sloth or sloppiness in dermatology. From 1935 to 1941 he was assistant, then associate in medicine (dermatology) at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and instructor, later associate professor of medicine (dermatology) at McGill University Medical School. He made many friends in Canada and continued to attend the meetings of the Canadian Dermatological Society where he gave an after dinner speech on dermatological writing that was later published as a paper in *Cutis*.

Service in World War II from 1942 to 1945 with the United States Army Medical Service took him to England where he again made many lasting friendships.

In 1946 Dr. Cormia came to the Cornell University Medical College and worked with Dr. George Lewis. He was instructor in 1946, assistant professor in 1947, associate professor in 1956, and in 1965 became clinical professor of medicine (dermatology). He held corresponding staff appointments at The New York Hospital. He was always an enthusiastic and critical teacher, quick and direct in his comments. In his own words, he did not suggest that a student or resident might be in error; he simply “corrected him.”

Frank Cormia would have enjoyed being a full-time faculty member, but such positions were not then common in dermatology. For a man who made his living in private practice, his research and publication were especially commendable. His first paper in the *Archives of Dermatology* in 1933 was entitled Urinary protease; allergic

dermatoses and eczema–hay fever complex.” Thereafter, he published at least one paper every year except 1943 and 1966. Three or four papers a year was the general pattern, with a total of between eighty-five and ninety. His last paper, as yet unpublished, describes the skin changes associated with the onset of his own malignant disease and their regression as the primary lesion was treated. His interests were broad and changing. Many of his earlier papers were on syphilis and reactions to arsenicals. Then came a series on penicillin reactions. He wrote several papers on the psychosomatic aspects of dermatology, and in his teaching delighted to show students how an attack of urticaria could be induced in some patients by raising psychologically loaded questions. He studied pruritus for several years, using histamine and then proteolytic enzymes. He had a long-standing interest in alopecia and made several contributions in this area. His last big interest was prophetic of his own prostate cancer—the skin manifestations of internal cancer, and immunological aspects of host resistance to malignancy.

Many of the dermatological societies honored Frank with positions of responsibility. He was secretary and president of the Dermatology Section of the New York Academy of Medicine, president of the New York Dermatological Society, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Academy of Dermatology. He was a member of the American Dermatologic Association, Atlantic Dermatological Society, Canadian Branch of British Dermatological Association, Canadian Dermatological Society, Society for Investigative Dermatology, the New York County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

What we all will miss most, however, is the enthusiastic man with his enormous zest for life. In his early sixties he was skiing, climbing mountains, and backing down places to hear good jazz. He faced life with exuberance and continued fascination. Who can forget the way his face would suddenly grow height and pixieish as a prelude to an Olympian eruption of loud laughter that would go booming through the room and down the corridors?

He was a man without an act, a facade; the real man was right there with simple, total honesty and absolute integrity. Frank was always very positive; when he was right he was very right, and when wrong, he was the first to admit it and see the humor of it

During his final illness his virtues did not leave him. He could say that he hoped to fool the experts but didn’t suppose he would,” then break into an impish and radiant smile. On his last day, when he realized that he had asked for something that he had already received, he groaned, “Take me out and shoot me,” as if even then he had no patience for any brain that wasn’t working hard and doing its best. The loud laughter was gone, but even in his last few days he had a radiant smile for his friends.

We have lost a warm-hearted and colorful friend; an enemy to the phony; a hard worker for excellence in dermatology. We extend our sympathies to his relatives and hope they appreciate how much we feel dermatology has lost.

Farrington Daniels, Jr., M.D.

Ezra Cornell

Founder of The University And President of The Board of Trustees From Its Founding in 1863 Until His Death

— *December 9, 1874*

On the occasion of the death of Ezra Cornell the Faculty wishes to place upon record this expression of its feelings with regard to the Founder of the University.

Under quiet, undemonstrative manners and entire freedom from obtrusiveness he possessed a will of unusual strength and a character of great earnestness, unselfishness and purity. With little education besides that which he derived from observation and intercourse with men, he accomplished with sagacity, breadth, and boldness a great amount of varied and useful work. Usefulness, indeed, and the power of doing good to society seemed to be the criterion by which he directed his efforts. In the improvement of the agriculture of the State through successful experiments in farming, and by the introduction of better breeds of cattle, and the manufacture of improved farming implements; in his development of telegraphic communication over the country; in his extensive railroad enterprises to build up the place of his residence; in the formation of the Cornell Library and the gift of ample resources for its support, and above all in the establishment of this University do we see him from his beginnings in poverty and hard work, through wealth and more difficult labors always identified with the progress of society.

This institution proves his deep interest especially in the working classes, and his conviction that their elevation and happiness as well as the prosperity of the community are based on intellectual improvement. His sympathies with the poor nerved his efforts to educate manual labor, and lie at the foundation of one of the greatest gifts for purposes of education ever made by any man in his life time. Under the severest trials of heart and brain and nerve, he was supported by the determination to help the world.

We know that he has succeeded, we recognize the nobility of his aspirations and the wisdom of his plans, and trust that his good influence may never cease. We cannot but believe that though his physical life has ended, and his form has departed from among us, his love of his kind, his unselfishness and devotion to the general good will long live in blessings through centuries to come.

Source: Fac. Rec. B143

Walter Rodney Cornell

July 19, 1882 — May 27, 1950

Walter Rodney Cornell died at his home on Saturday, May 27, 1950, after forty-one years as a member of the Faculty of Cornell University. He had taught his last classes for the term and was to be retired June 30.

Born July 19, 1882, in Vineland, New Jersey, Professor Cornell attended Rutgers College, receiving the B. Sc. degree in 1907. He then went to Michigan State College where he was appointed to an instructorship in Civil Engineering. He joined the staff at Cornell in 1909 as an instructor in mechanics under the famous Professor I. P. Church in the College of Civil Engineering. He received his degree in Civil Engineering in 1915.

When a separate department of mechanics was created in Sibley College of Engineering in 1910, Professor Cornell was made an instructor there. He was promoted to the rank of assistant professor in 1920, and became Professor in 1926. Upon the resignation of Professor F. G. Switzer in 1940, Professor Cornell became the senior professor in the department, a position he held until his death. For the past thirteen years he had been secretary of the Executive Committee of the Engineering Division of the Graduate Faculty. Much of his time was devoted to the improvement of the standards of graduate work through his position on this committee. Only recently, as secretary of the group, he prepared a report recommending standardization of degree requirements.

Professor Cornell was very active in the religious life of Ithaca. He was a member of the First Methodist Church which he served in various capacities over a period of thirty years. He was a member of the Board of Trustees, editor of the Church Helper, Lay Leader, Communion Steward, Recording Secretary of the Quarterly Conference, and served on many important committees. At the time of his death the church committees for the ensuing year had been announced and Professor Cornell's name appeared on so many committees that his friends marveled at his industry. He was the Methodist representative on the Board of Directors of the Cornell United Religious Work and was treasurer of the Board.

Perhaps his greatest interest in the work of the church centered upon the activities of the young people. For over twenty-five years he was the leader of the Friday Night Class, a group of students of Cornell University and Ithaca College which met each Friday night during the school year. This class had been organized by his father-in-law, Mr. J. Will Tree. At times the membership of this group reached 150. Professor and Mrs. Cornell opened their home to this group. Generations of former students returning to Ithaca have called to pay their respects to Professor and Mrs. Cornell for the inspiration and hospitality offered by this gracious couple.

Although Professor Cornell was unusually active as a faculty member and in his church, it was in the role of teacher and student advisor that he probably has left the greatest imprint. In his position of senior professor, with a strong background of Cornell tradition, he gave unstintingly of his time and energy to help all who sought him out for counsel. Successive department heads looked to him for guidance and leaned upon his advice. He provided that fine line of continuity and inspiration which contributed so much to the development of his School to its present position in the field. Fortunately for those who continue his work, his inspiration is not mortal.

G. E. Grantham, D. F. Gunder G. J. Tarboux

John Farnsworth Cornman

January 22, 1913 — January 6, 1998

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

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

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

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

Perhaps Professor Cornman's principal interest was in turfgrass management and he was instrumental in developing this newly emerging field at Cornell. Teaching, research, and extension activities in turfgrass management were started under his direction in 1940. Initially shared with instruction in woody plant materials, these efforts became a full-time responsibility in 1961. Some of his many contributions included: assisting in the formation of

the New York State Turfgrass Association; the planning and development of twenty-six annual Cornell Turfgrass Conferences; the preparation, publication and the editing of the monthly *New York State Turfgrass Bulletin*; undergraduate and graduate instruction in the principles of turfgrass management; the establishment of turfgrass research and extension demonstration plots at Cornell and in Nassau County, Long Island; and the preparation of the annual *Cornell Recommendations for Turfgrass Pest Control and Cultural Management*; as well as numerous other articles and extension publications on turfgrass culture and maintenance.

Cornell Extension Bulletin 922, *Home Lawns*, authored by Professor Cornman, was for many years requested in greater numbers than any other Cornell extension publication. *Picture Clues for Turfgrass Problems*, also a Cornell extension publication, was one of the first field guides for diagnosing turfgrass problems. His special research interests were the selective control of turfgrass weeds, especially crabgrass and *Veronica filiformis*, thatch control in turfgrass, and new cultivar evaluation for New York State conditions. These continuing activities have provided the turfgrass professional and the consumer alike with pertinent and reliable information that has contributed significantly to improved culture and maintenance of turfgrass in New York State.

Professor Cornman was a familiar figure to extension field staff and audiences through the years as he traveled the meeting circuit and in other ways served as a resource person in home lawn, golf course and athletic field management, and in commercial sodgrass production. His quick wit and intolerance of the unnecessary was greatly appreciated by all.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

George L. Good, A. Martin Petrovic, Carl F. Gortzig

Hiram Corson

— *June 15, 1911*

(Retired: 1902)

The Trustees of Cornell University desire to record their appreciation of the services of the late Professor Hiram Corson, to the University and their regard for his personal character and influence.

When Professor Corson came to the University in 1870, only two years had elapsed since its opening. Although provision had been made from the beginning for the teaching of the ancient and modern languages and English literature, the public regarded the new institution largely as a scientific and technical school. It was of the utmost benefit to the University that so early in its career a scholar of the established literary reputation of Hiram Corson should have given to it his loyal and unselfish services, — services that extended through a period of activity of thirty-three years, and of eight years of scholarly retirement. During this time Professor Corson displayed an extraordinary range of intellectual ability, teaching the philological elements of the Anglo-Saxon and English languages, the formal side of rhetoric, the history of the literature and the literature itself.

Gifted with a voice of wonderful sweetness and power, and with a dramatic instinct of the highest order, he was one of the greatest public readers ever heard in this country. Through this marvelous power of vocal expression he made literature interpret itself and convey its message to the heart and mind.

The influence of his unique personality was equally deep with that of his teaching. In an age whose material interests were increasing with alarming rapidity he stood as a representative of a higher order of things, — things unseen and immaterial, the spiritual elements in the nature of man. It was his mission to interpret these elements in literature and to awaken a response in his hearers.

Source: Resolutions passed by the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, June 21, 1911. (From Minutes of Board of Trustees, p. 342)

Pol N. Coryllos

November 2, 1880 — July 26, 1938

On July 26, 1938, a cerebral hemorrhage closed the career of Pol N. Coryllos, since 1923 a professor of Clinical Surgery in the Cornell University Medical College.

Dr. Coryllos was born in Patras, Greece, on November 2, 1880. His college and medical education was obtained at Athens, where he received a medical degree in 1900. In the same year he went to Paris, became a French citizen, obtained a bachelor's, a master's and a doctor of Philosophy degree from the Sorbonne, and a second degree of M.D. from the University of Paris in 1914. During this time he served as an instructor in Anatomy from 1902-1910, an instructor in Pathology from 1909-1911, and an assistant in Gynecology under Dr. Jean Louis Faure from 1910-1912.

In 1912, during the Balkan war, he went to Greece as a volunteer. He was commissioned captain in the medical service of the Greek army, and was appointed director of an ambulance unit of 75 beds. He organized this ambulance unit as a mobile hospital, thus bringing surgery to the wounded, which was contrary to the principle of that time of transporting the wounded to the surgeon. This hospital was the precursor of the underground advance posts that were used during the World War. He was thus able to treat abdominal, thoracic, and head wounds within a comparatively short time after injury. His experiences were published in a number of articles and in book form in Paris in 1914 under the title *Preventive Trepanation in Bullet Wounds of the Skull*. For this he was awarded the gold medal of the Academy of Paris.

At the end of the Balkan War he resumed his hospital position in Paris. In 1914 he was a lieutenant in the French army, serving from August 1914 to December 1916 at Dieppe, Bar-le-duc, and Verdun. In December 1916 he was sent by the French Government as a member of a special mission to Russia to organize the surgical service at the Russo-Rumanian front. He was given the medical direction of the section of Padureni and organized the combined Russian and Rumanian hospitals at the front. In March 1918 he was recalled to France, was promoted to the rank of major, and served at Chateau-Thierry until the Armistice. Immediately after the Armistice, at the request of the Greek Government he was sent to Greece on a special mission to organize the surgical service in the Greek army. He was appointed a professor of surgery in the medical college of the University of Athens and surgeon-general of the army. During this time he devoted himself principally to the study of wounds of the chest, for which he had organized a special surgical center. As evidence of the appreciation of his services during these

years he could wear, although he never did, seven decorations from the country of his nativity, one from Serbia, one from Montenegro, three from Rumania, four from Russia, and three from France, a total of nineteen.

The question naturally arises, why did Dr. Coryllos, occupying such high positions in his native country, leave Greece and come to America. It was the same reason which has directed so many to our shores since the very beginning—politics. Dr. Coryllos was by birth, training, and personal conviction a believer in the principles of democracy, and so became a friend and supporter of Venizelos, the leader of the antiroyalist or republican party of Greece. In 1922 this party suffered an eclipse and Dr. Coryllos had to follow his leader into exile, not a permanent exile, for he was repeatedly besought by his countrymen to return and was decorated by the Greek Government as late as 1936.

Such was the remarkable career of a remarkable man. In a way it was a handicap, for unless one knew the intensity of his training, the breadth of his experience, his linguistic accomplishments, and his unparalleled memory for literature and clinical cases, it was impossible to believe that one mind could encompass so much, and this of course led to mental question and reservation concerning him. His incomplete mastery of spoken English made it difficult to follow him, thereby increasing the listener's difficulty in evaluating the man. But to those who knew him well enough to gain an insight into his vast and varied experience, who knew the background and ideals of the man, he stood revealed as an example of the highest type of Old World gentleman. If hard work is the essence of genius, then Dr. Coryllos was a genius, for there could not be a more energetic and indefatigable worker. Interested in all phases of medicine, he was especially enthusiastic in his chosen field of Thoracic Surgery, an interest which, as we have noted, began in Athens. During his connection with Cornell he did a great amount of research in this field. Time alone can be the ultimate judge of the value of any such work. It can be said now, at any rate, that his work stimulated many others to an interest in the problem. His work was honestly, thoroughly, painstakingly performed.

We can share with his native country a sincere regret that one of the best sons of the land which has produced so many men of note for so many centuries should be taken at the comparatively early age of 57. We can extend to his widow and daughter our profound sympathy. This much only can we do. We can never replace him.

Walter Wendell Cotner

February 27, 1896 — June 10, 1970

Walter Wendell Cotner, professor emeritus of electrical engineering, was born in Lima, Ohio, on February 27, 1896, the son of Jacob B. and Carrie H. Cotner. Upon obtaining his B.S. in E. E. degree at Ohio Northern in 1925, he came to Cornell as an instructor in electrical engineering, and continued his formal study, receiving the E. E. degree in 1928, and the M.E.E. degree in 1932. Remaining at Cornell, he became assistant professor in 1939, advanced to professor and, upon his retirement in 1964, to professor emeritus.

Throughout his career, even before coming to Cornell, teaching was his dominant interest. He gave of his time and talent with full devotion to the student's needs both for instruction and for counsel. He served as adviser to the student branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (now the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) and to several classes of undergraduate students in the field of electrical engineering.

With a professional competence extending well beyond the "academic," Professor Cotner maintained a life-long interest in the broader aspects of engineering, and was active in the engineering profession beyond the limits of the campus. His summers and sabbatic leaves were devoted to varied research, design, and consulting experiences in industry. These experiences were rewarded by patents issued to him, and by the enhancement of his teaching effectiveness, both in the laboratory and in the classroom.

His academic role at Cornell included responsibility for teaching junior-year circuit theory, electrical machinery, basic electronics, and industrial electronics. During World War II, in addition to his on-campus duties, he taught extramural courses in electronics to industrial groups in Ithaca, Elmira, Binghamton, and Sidney. During a sabbatic leave, his work for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Corporation on electronic motor controls resulted in two patents. His summer activities included employment as a senior field engineer for the New York State Power Authority and involved rehabilitation of two 80-mile-long, 110-kilovolt transmission lines. He made studies of transmission circuits for the New York Telephone Company.

He served as secretary, and as chairman of the Ithaca Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and as commander of the local flotilla of the U. S. Coast Guard Auxiliary. His affiliations included the Ithaca Power Squadron, Acacia Fraternity, Phi Mu Delta Fraternity, and the Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Council.

Prior to his service in the Signal Corps of the United States Army in 1918-19, Professor Cotner was a teacher and principal in the Allen County, Ohio, public school system. This teaching experience, combined with his subsequent studies at Ohio Northern and at Cornell, led him to establish a firm philosophy that held undergraduate teaching and advising to be of highest importance. His research and industrial activities were carefully chosen to advance his effectiveness on campus.

The possessor of a ready wit, Curly, as he was affectionately called by his colleagues, was always prepared with an amusing story or a wry comment on the foibles of contemporary civilization. Proud to be an American, he kept himself well informed on civic matters and participated actively in them. Aldermen, mayors, state and federal officials were among the recipients of his many suggestions and comments.

A keen interest in the progressing state of the art in manufacturing prompted Professor Cotner to obtain and restore to their original condition many examples of the manufacturer's best products down through the years. His collection of radio receivers dating back some fifty years, all in their original cabinets, perfectly restored and in perfect operating condition, is but one example of his interest in man's material advancement.

He was married August 17, 1935, to Coral E. Jack, who survives him, together with a son, Calvin B. Cotner, and a daughter, Jacqueline M. Cotner. He is survived also by five younger brothers, Wilbur C. Cotner of Van Wert, Ohio; Herbert Cotner of Wapakoneta, Ohio; James M. Cotner of Lima, Ohio; Milo Cotner of Birmingham, Michigan; and Bernard W. Cotner of Lima, Ohio; and a sister, Mrs. Cecil Ramga of Canton, Ohio.

Robert E. Osborn, Howard G. Smith, Everett M. Strong

Casper Lehman Cottrell

May 13, 1895 — February 26, 1968

Casper Lehman Cottrell, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Emeritus, was born in Annville, Pennsylvania, on May 13, 1895.

His formal education resulted in the award of an A.B. degree from George Washington University in 1920 and his Ph.D. from Cornell in 1928. Subsequent formal studies were pursued under postdoctoral fellowships at Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania.

Professor Cottrell's practical experience began before the receipt of his baccalaureate degree. Between 1915 and 1918 he was a laboratory assistant in the photometry and radio fields at the National Bureau of Standards, and between 1918 and 1920 he was in the radio laboratory of the United States Signal Corps. Additional experience was gained in the physics laboratory of the Westinghouse Electric Company, in color research for the Munsell Color Company, and in biophysics research for Cornell.

Beginning as an instructor in physics at Cornell in 1920, Professor Cottrell decided to devote his professional life to the educational field where he remained until his retirement in 1963. After a year as an Assistant Professor of Physics at the University of Maryland, he accepted a similar appointment at Kenyon College in 1928, where he remained until 1934 when a health problem took him to Arizona for the next two years. Returning East, Professor Cottrell accepted an appointment for a year as Professor of Physics at Center College before coming back to Cornell in 1937 to conduct biophysics research.

In 1941 he was attracted to the College of Engineering, first in the Department of Mechanics, then, the following year, in the School of Electrical Engineering where he was promoted to Associate Professor in 1946 and to Professor in 1952, until retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1963.

Although Professor Cottrell's consulting and research were primarily related to the biological effects of light, his list of publications includes the intriguing titles of "Fertility Study of Eggs by Radio Conductivity," and "Bioelectric Potentials in Hens' Eggs." His researches in the fields of optics, color, and vision have been widely hailed as major contributions to progress in illuminating engineering and his work in this field was recognized on a number of occasions by the Illuminating Engineering Society. During his sabbatic leave in 1950-51, under a research grant

from the Illuminating Engineering Research Institute, he developed the now famous Cottrell Visibility Meter for measuring contrast-brightness threshold.

Honorary and professional associations to which he belonged include: Illuminating Engineering Society (Fellow); American Association for the Advancement of Science (Fellow); American Association of Physics Teachers; Sigma Xi; American Society for Engineering Education; Gamma Alpha; Sigma Phi Epsilon; Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers; Optical Society of America; Eta Kappa Nu; Tau Beta Pi. He was secretary treasurer of the central New York section of the Illuminating Engineering Society in 1950-51 and its chairman in 1951-52.

Although well known for his consulting and research, Professor Cottrell is best remembered by his former colleagues and students as a dedicated teacher and adviser. In both functions he was willing to spend many hours with students who found their course material too difficult to grasp or who found themselves in need of serious counsel on matters both academic and nonacademic. He could see through falseness, however, and was quick to point out the error in the student's approach, whether it be in an academic or nonacademic matter. He was an active participant in social affairs that involved students or alumni, and his presence at these affairs was earnestly sought.

He is survived by his widow, the former Pernetta Erneste Goodman; two daughters, Mrs. Pernetta Marie Deemer and Mrs. Anne Louise Cuff; a son Thomas Henry Ernest Cottrell; eight grandchildren; and a half-brother, Earl Young of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Paul D. Ankrum, Everett M. Strong, William H. Erickson

John Courtney

March 20, 1880 — January 27, 1957

The death of John Courtney on January 27, 1957 brought to a close a long career of service to Cornell University. Professor Courtney had retired from teaching in June of 1952 but had carried on actively with his important work as Secretary-Treasurer of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen.

Professor Courtney was born in Illinois on March 20, 1880. He joined the Army as soon as he could persuade the recruiting sergeant that he was of age. He had risen to the rank of captain in the artillery at the close of the first world war when he returned to civilian life. He joined, in September 1922, the very first group of students of the newly organized Department of Hotel Administration, and by virtue of transferred credits was graduated with the first class in June of 1925.

After tours of duty in accounting for the firm of Horwath and Horwath and at such hotels as the first Waldorf-Astoria and the Lincoln, he was called back to Cornell to assist in the development of the specialized accounting program of the Department of Hotel Administration. During his career the offerings of the Department expanded from a single course to a list at his retirement in 1952 of nineteen courses, enough to warrant the official approval of the program as satisfying the academic requirements for the Certificate in Public Accounting by the New York State Education Department. Others participated in this expansion, but much of the work of organization was that of John Courtney.

As a classroom teacher Professor Courtney was unexcelled. A clear thinker, his expositions were models of lucidity. An amiable person, he was patience itself with the struggling student, but he was doggedly persistent in holding the potentially indolent to his task.

In research in hotel accounting Professor Courtney was a pioneer. His early studies of hotel operating ratios became models for later researchers. Among his contributions were *Normal Hotel Operation*, *Basic Accounting Principles*, *The Flexible Budget*, and *The Small Hotel Problem*.

Fully as important to the Department (later the School) of Hotel Administration as his teaching and research, was Professor Courtney's service as Secretary-Treasurer of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen. As a member of the first class Courtney was one of the organizers of that society. As life-long Secretary-Treasurer he was its continuing

mentor. To him must go a very considerable share of credit for developing the organization into one of the strongest of school alumni groups at Cornell or elsewhere.

Fundamentally a friendly person, Professor Courtney was active in all aspects of community life, a Rotarian, a thirty-third degree Mason.

His civic friends, his fellow alumni, his faculty colleagues join Mrs. Courtney and their daughter, Mrs. Genevieve Courtney Bushey, in regret at the passing of a beloved colleague.

Robert A. Beck, H. B. Meek, Frank Randolph

J Milton Cowan

February 22, 1907 — December 20, 1993

J Milton Cowan died in Holyoke, Massachusetts from complications following emergency hip-replacement surgery.

He was born in Salt Lake City, Utah. At his birth, his parents, hesitating between the first names James and John, decided to give him neither but to leave the choice for him to make later. In due time he rejected both alternatives; instead, when asked to give his full name, he would regularly cite it as “J, no period, Milton Cowan,” In the years that followed he acquired also a whole string of nicknames, different ones among different circles of friends. To the three of us preparing this memorial he was “Milt” and we shall call him that here.

Milt’s initial education was in his native city’s public schools. Then he proceeded to the University of Utah, where he distinguished himself both as a scholar and as a track-and-field athlete. The former pointed toward his career, but the latter also presaged later activities: he became, in the 1960s, one of the pioneers in scuba diving, and was still going on dives in his eighties. And on July 6, 1992, at age 85, he participated in a competitive 3.1-mile walk, jogging the last mile, and was named Athlete of the Week by radio station WHCU.

Milt’s college career was interrupted so that he could fulfil the duty required of all young Mormon men, to serve a period as a missionary. For this he spent 30 months in Germany in 1928-30, in the process achieving a solid command of German. He was also able to attend some lectures at the University of Leipzig.

Back in Utah, he earned a B.A. degree in 1931 and an M.A. degree in 1932. After a year (1932-33) in the University of California graduate school, he moved to the University of Iowa, where he spent the next decade. It was there that he met, courted, and in 1934 married Theodora (“Ted”) Mary Ronayne, originally of Austin, Texas. His work at the University, as student and as teacher, was in three departments, Psychology, Speech, and German. It was in the first of these that he obtained, in 1935, his Ph.D. degree; the focus of his research was on experimental phonetics, with a thesis on “Pitch, intensity, and rhythmic movements in American dramatic speech.” In 1938, he was elected to Sigma XI. Starting some time before that, and until 1942, he was teaching, eventually in the Department of German; unfortunately, the available record of his appointments and promotions is not entirely clear.

In 1937, Milt joined the Linguistic Society of America. In 1941, he became its secretary-treasurer, a post he held through 1950; in 1966, he was the Society’s president. In 1941, he was chairman of the experimental phonetics section of the Modern Language Association; in 1941-42, a member of the Advisory Board to the journal, *American Speech*; and for many years a fellow of the Acoustical Society of America.

In April of 1942, Milt left Iowa to join the staff of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), at that time still in Washington, DC, whence he came to Cornell in 1946 as Professor of Linguistics and Director of the newly established Division of Modern Languages. After his retirement in 1972, he remained in Ithaca, establishing and running a publishing firm, Spoken Language Services.

Milt's coming to Cornell was a direct consequence of his work at the ACLS. Since the mid-1930s, that organization's secretary, F. Mortimer Graves, had recognized that the United States was in sore need of persons with competence in "strategic languages," including many not taught at any college in the country. Even before war broke out in 1939, the ACLS had begun to sponsor a series of pilot courses in some of these languages in its Intensive Language Program. These courses were built on a triad of fundamental principles: (1) the primacy of speech over writing, which means the learner must hear, imitate, and understand native (or near-native) speakers of the target language; (2) intensive concentration—as many hours per day as possible; and (3) guidance by someone trained in linguistic analysis, in order to focus on the real differences between the learner's native language and that being acquired and to avoid the multitudinous time-wasting traps that arise from popular misconceptions about the nature of language. The partly independent work begun somewhat later at "165 Broadway/' as it was familiarly referred to (officially the Language Section, Education Branch, Information and Education Division, Army Service Forces, located in New York City at that address) under Milt's close friend and colleague Henry L. ("Haxie") Smith Jr., was based on the same premisses.

Milt's role in the ACLS was as peripatetic overseer of this enterprise, initially small but very shortly expanded by the military authorities into the large-scale Army Specialized Training Program, involving thousands of soldier-students and many universities. Wherever all three of the principles were followed, these courses were eminently successful.

One of the successful operations was at Cornell, where, in 1944-45, there were Army Specialized Training Program groups in Russian and Italian. Their supervisor was the then Dean of Arts and Sciences, Cornell's Willem ("Dick") De Kiewiet, who had earlier been a colleague of Milt's at Iowa. Impressed by the success of the Army's program, De Kiewiet took advantage of several impending faculty retirements and other campus changes to persuade the Arts College to institute a radical revision of foreign-language teaching, involving an adaptation of the principles of the Intensive Language Program to civilian conditions. Milt came as Director of the newly established Division, and was joined by a number of young linguists experienced in the languages to be taught.

The story of Milt's career at Cornell is the story of the Division of Modern Languages, because upon his retirement the remaining members of the Division took the initiative in changing its official status and its name: with the approval of the College it became, in 1972, the Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics. The details of that story belong elsewhere, but it must be recorded here that under Milt's leadership there took place at Cornell some of the most efficient and effective foreign-language learning ever seen as part of a regular college curriculum (that is, as over against special intensive programs that leave little or no time for anything else). The bulk of this activity was, to be sure, in the handful of Western European languages traditional in American universities. But almost as much effort went to Russian and Chinese, and a good deal even farther afield: in fact, at one time or another instruction was offered in a total of thirty-four different languages.

This effectiveness and diversity led also to many productive collaborations with other organizations. On campus, these were especially with the Literature departments, Far Eastern Studies, and Anthropology. Off campus, there were joint programs with, once again, the ACLS (including the preparation of a series of introductory courses in English for speakers of other languages); with the Language Training Section of the Foreign Service Institute of the Department of State, to which Haxie Smith had moved after the War; and with Standard Oil of Venezuela, Aramco (Arabian-American Oil Company), various National Defense Education Act Institutes, the Ford Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation. Various members of the Division, including Milt himself, were from time to time seconded to diverse parts of the world in connection with these cooperative enterprises; in his nonadministrative role in this, Milt became an Arabic expert.

Moreover, in its alter ego as the Field of Linguistics in the Graduate School, Milt's faculty awarded, during his twenty-six years as Director, a total of eighty-eight doctorates, whose recipients now hold positions all over the world.

Milt's role throughout his career—at Cornell and elsewhere—has been aptly characterized as that of an enabler. He was, to be sure, a scholar in his own right, but he published very little. He was also a teacher, and carried a share of the division's teaching load in German and in linguistics. But his great strength lay in having faith in the practical relevance of linguistics, in seeing what needed to be done, in finding people who were eager and able to do it, and in smoothing the way for them. As an administrator he occasionally took it on himself to make an unpopular decision—but usually, in the long run, it turned out to be the right one. He took great pride and joy in the achievements of those about him (including the undersigned), and in response to that we were devoted to his leadership and worked very hard to be worthy of his approval.

After Milt's retirement the newly named Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics carried on for a number of years in much the same spirit. But those years saw a sea-change in the field of linguistics. Milt and his original coworkers had believed firmly not only in the relevance of linguistics for second-language learning but also the reverse—that the practical enterprises of teaching and learning languages can afford valuable insights into the nature of language. The New Wave in linguistics saw no such connection, which meant that there came to be little reason for the two activities to be housed in a single department. These developments saddened Milt considerably: despite his essentially upbeat character, he felt, at times, that a lifetime of effort had been largely wasted.

Yet his own career after retirement from Cornell remained one of service to those in his field. Although Spoken Language Services (his publishing house) supported the preparation of some fine new beginning language courses and issued some important reference works, its main mission was to continue to make available the excellent foreign-language textbooks prepared during the war years under the sponsorship of the ACLS and “165 Broadway”—teaching materials whose quality has rarely been surpassed.

Milt's effectiveness as an enabling administrator was made possible by his remarkably warm and loyal nature. Any friend he made was a friend for life. In 1993, only months before his own death, he flew to California to be present at the memorial service for the just deceased writer Wallace Stegner, whom he had known since school days in Salt Lake City seventy years earlier. And in those same final months he was remarking to some of us that he should get back to Germany to see friends he had made there in the late 1920s; the few who survived were getting pretty old and feeble.

The network of friendships that Milt built around himself over the years was a blessing for the friends. It was also his own safety net, the framework of warm human relationships that more than anything else gave meaning to his life. That became particularly important after the death, in the fall of 1986, of his wife Ted. Happily, the net includes family survivors: son, J (no period!) Ronayne of Urbana, Illinois; son, Bruce Milton of Northampton Massachusetts; daughter, Julia Cowan Spurr of Los Altos, California; and grandchildren, Mitra and Mark of Urbana, Alexander and Julia of Northampton.

R.S. Hall Jr., C.F. Hockett, R.L. Leed

John Craig

— *August 10, 1912*

“The University Faculty of Cornell University desire to give expression to their deep sorrow at the loss of their colleague, Professor John Craig, and their appreciation of his personal qualities and of his work as a teacher and investigator.

“Professor Craig came to us first as a graduate student and received the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture in 1898. In the year 1900 he was called back to this University to take charge of the extension teaching in agriculture; and in 1903 he was made Professor of Horticulture, which position he held till his death on August 10th, 1912.

“Professor Craig was a man of great earnestness and unusual personal charm. He met the world with a cheerful face even when enduring intense physical pain. The fortitude and perseverance with which he carried on his work almost to the end of his life in spite of great suffering were an inspiration to all who witnessed it.

“In his going from among us we feel that the University Faculty has lost an efficient and loyal member; and that each of us has lost a friend.

“We extend to his family, whose grief we share, our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.”

W. D. Bancroft, D. S. Kimball, J. H. Comstock, Chairman

Source: Records, p. 609, October 15, 1913

Carl Crandall

July 22, 1890 — April 25, 1968

Carl's death marked the first time in one hundred years that at least one member of the Crandall family was not either a student or a member of the faculty at Cornell. His uncle, Charles Lee Crandall, entered with the first freshman class in 1868 and, following his graduation in 1872, taught in the School of Civil Engineering until he retired in 1915. His father (C.E. 78) and his two brothers also graduated from Cornell, as did various members of the younger Crandall generation.

Born in Ithaca, Carl started surveying while still in Ithaca High School and pursued this work both as a vocation and avocation all his life. "Better than golf," he often said. There was no one who knew more about local property lines or made more surveys than he. Among other things he made about one-fourth of the University's topographic surveys, laid out eleven parks in the Finger Lakes State Parks system, and was the New York State representative for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

He received his C.E. degree from Cornell in 1912 and then did graduate work in hydraulics for three-quarters of a year. While an undergraduate he took part in many extracurricular activities. He won his varsity "C" in cross country and track, and continued an interest in athletics all his life. He was a familiar figure as an official at track meets, timing events with stop watch in "and, and as a spectator at most other sports events. Always interested in getting things done, he served on numerous student committees, was editor-in-chief of the *Cornell Civil Engineer*, and was assistant chief engineer of the school's summer surveying camp for juniors on Cayuga Lake.

Except for two years during World War I when he was a second lieutenant, pilot, and flight instructor in the old Army Air Service, he served on the civil engineering faculty, in all ranks from instructor to professor, until he retired as Professor Emeritus in 1958. While his principal field was engineering construction and administration, his versatility was such that he taught more than eighteen courses at one time or another. When Director W. L. Malcolm died in 1948, Carl guided the affairs of the school as acting director for many months until Director Christensen arrived. Among his numerous committee assignments was one which called for the study of the academic and administrative functions of the College of Engineering, and another that dealt with military service. And, for six years as secretary of the School of Civil Engineering, and eleven years as secretary of the faculty of the College of Engineering, he not only kept concise accurate records but also, through tactful comments and suggestions made at strategic times, guided these faculties and their committees in the development of well-

worded consistent bodies of legislation. It was characteristic of him that he took only three sabbaticals in his forty-five years of teaching and none in his first twenty-two years.

Off campus, Carl was even more active as a licensed professional engineer, businessman, and civic leader. His extensive engineering practice took him to many parts of New York and other states and ranged in scope from surveys and appraisals to the planning and design of structures, utility systems, roads, parks, communities, and other engineering concerns, and to work as a consulting engineer and as an expert witness in well over 300 court cases. Locally, for example, he designed and supervised the foundations for such buildings as the DeWitt Junior High School, Treman King Company store, First National Bank buildings, Rothschild's department store; and the structural frames and foundations for the County Court House and Jail, the Seneca Building, Cayuga Apartments, the addition to Uris Library, and a host of smaller structures. He also handled improvements to the Tompkins County Airport and the sewage collection and disposal system of the village of Cayuga Heights.

One of his great interests was the development of parks and recreation areas. This started in 1920 when he was made chief engineer of the Enfield Falls State Reservation Commission, an event which led to a long association with the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission as engineer, secretary-treasurer, and finally executive officer from the time it was formed in 1924 until he retired from it in 1961. In this work he had the principal hand in conceiving the scope of the programs and in acquiring lands and developing and operating the eleven constituent parks. His expertise in this area extended to work on many important committees of the State Council of Parks, of which he was a member, and to service as a consultant for many years to the Genesee and Allegany State Parks and to shorter consultations elsewhere in New York and in other states. It also covered a tour of duty as procurement officer for the National Parks Service.

As a businessman he contributed to civic affairs in such positions as treasurer and president of the Ithaca Savings and Loan Association, vice president and director of the Ithaca Chamber of Commerce, director of the Robinson Airlines, forerunner of the present Mohawk Airlines, and president of the East Lawn Cemetery Association. This interest in community affairs was manifested in many other ways as well. He was acting city engineer of Ithaca for a time and served the village of Cayuga Heights during most of its history, as engineer, zoning officer, and even police commissioner. Through his technical, legal, and administrative expertise and wise counsel he did much to provide an orderly continuity in the growth of the village. He was also a member of the Cornell Plantations committee from its founding; chairman of the local Selective Service Board in World War II, chairman of the Tompkins County Relief Bureau, and director of local WPA projects during the great depression.

Among other societies, Carl was a member of Zodiac, Sigma Xi, Chi Epsilon, American Society of Civil Engineers, New York State Society of Professional Engineers, Cornell Society of Engineers, American Association of University Professors, American Institute of Park Executives, American Legion, and the Cornell Club of Ithaca.

At his death, town and gown joined in voicing the sentiments expressed by the faculty and alumni of the School of Civil Engineering at a reunion breakfast on his retirement from teaching in 1958:

A man of many talents, you blended into our classrooms and council chambers the benefits of your wide experiences as a practicing engineer, businessman, and civic leader, and by your example you showed us how versatile and efficient an engineer can be. Your unusual ability to plan your time and effort and direct the work of others enabled you over the years to do the work of several men, never seeming hurried or slighting a task.

S. C. Hollister, William McGuire, J. C. Gebhard

Charles Lee Crandall

— August 25, 1917

The Professor of Engineering, Professor Jacoby, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted by rising vote:

The sudden death of Professor Emeritus Charles Lee Crandall on August 25, 1917, came as a shock to all of his colleagues as well as to his friends among alumni and townspeople. His colleagues had cherished the hope that he would remain with them for a decade or more. Since his retirement from active university service in June, 1915, he was continuously engaged in a variety of pursuits. He revised several of his books, continued active work on the Committee on Iron and Steel Structures of the American Railway Engineering Association and served as a member of the Board of Public Works of the City of Ithaca, since January, 1915.

The Faculty expresses its deep sense of personal loss and extends its warmest sympathy to the bereaved family.

Resolutions relating to his character and service were adopted by the University Faculty at the time of his retirement.. It may be appropriate, however, to add a hearty endorsement of the following editorial note published in Engineering News-Record, September 27, under the title “ Professor Crandall—A Successful Teacher “:

“ The lot of the professor of engineering is not always a happy one. Compensation is low, recognition is often belated. The main reward must come from a sense of duty well performed and the affection of a long line of students. Success of the more material sort came to Professor Crandall of Cornell University,—but the crowning professional success, the affectionate regard of forty engineering classes, was his in exceptional measure. Kindliness and sympathy were the lodestones by which he attracted the young men, and forever kept them as friends; but to these traits he added a sureness of technical knowledge that made him in after years a professional mentor as well. His work and the place he holds in the memory of his boys should be an inspiration to every teacher. He showed how great a success can be made in the teaching profession.”

Committee: S. G. George, E. E. Haskell, Henry S. Jacoby, Chairman

Source: Records, p. 918, October 10, 1917

(continued)

RETIREMENT STATEMENT

The Professor of Applied Mechanics, Professor Church, on behalf of the committee (Professors Church, chairman, Burr, A. W. Smith) appointed by the President to prepare resolutions on the retirement of Professor C. L. Crandall from active service, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted by rising vote:

“At the close of the present academic year, after more than forty- one years of continuous service on the teaching staff of Cornell University, our colleague, Professor Charles Lee Crandall, retires from his active duties. The University Faculty desires to record its regret at this severance of his old relations with us, and its appreciation of his work and his influence.

A member of the first four-year class graduating from Cornell, he was appointed in 1874 an Instructor in Civil Engineering, in 1875 an Assistant Professor; and thus he was from the outset one of the earnest workers of those pioneer days of our University. During that early period his work as a teacher had to cover several of the technical subjects of the civil engineering curriculum; but, as years went by and the increasing resources of the University made possible a larger number of teachers, Professor Crandall was enabled to concentrate his energies on the subjects of his choice. He became Associate Professor of Civil Engineering in 1891, and in 1895 was appointed Professor of Railway Engineering and Geodesy.

During the college year 1892-93, Professor Fuertes, Director of the College of Civil Engineering, being absent in Europe, Professor Crandall was the Acting Director of the college ; and he again served in that capacity after the death of Professor Fuertes, from 1903 till the appointment of the present Dean, Professor Haskell, in 1906. In these two critical periods of the history of the College, Professor Crandall’s services in directing its affairs were invaluable.

But these heavy duties by no means sum up Professor Crandall’s activities, Besides being the author of important text-books in the fields of his work as a teacher, he has done valuable experimental and literary work for two of our national engineering societies of which he is an honored member, and he has never wholly abandoned the practice of engineering, by which he has not only kept in touch with the practical field of his profession, but has opened the door to many services, both civic and technical, to the people of the city of Ithaca. A special debt of gratitude is due him from the alumni of the College of Civil Engineering for his constant and effective service in securing them professional positions through a correspondence bureau which during many years he has conducted for this purpose. But what is probably Professor Crandall’s greatest usefulness is the result of his high, unselfish character. His whole life has been given to the devoted service of his associates and of his students.

Graduates of the College of Civil Engineering have no memories of Cornell that do not include a feeling of affection and thankfulness to Professor Crandall. Of kindly disposition and practical sound sense, sympathetic in his intercourse with students, quiet and modest in manner, but with strong convictions as to truth and justice in any matter brought before him, and always ready to sacrifice personal interests in following the dictates of duty, Professor Crandall has won the warm esteem of all who have come within the circle of his influence during these two score years of service at Cornell. The University Faculty extends to him the assurance of its highest gratitude, with the earnest hope that the future holds in store for him many years of activity and happiness.”

Source: Records, p. 680, June 9, 1915

William Truman Crandall

May 11, 1886 — November 3, 1959

William Truman Crandall, Professor Emeritus of Animal Husbandry, died November 3, 1959, following a serious illness. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, May 11, 1886. His father, a faculty member of the University of Kentucky, was a nationally famous geologist and church worker. Thus ended two generations of outstanding educational contributions.

Truman, as he was known to his associates and friends, was an outstanding teacher. He used this particular talent to encourage dairy farmers to change their practices in order to improve their economic status and way of life. He served Cornell for thirty-two years.

Professor Crandall had a deep appreciation of the importance of the dairy cow to New York Agriculture. He looked upon her as a marvelous machine especially adapted to convert the products of the field into the best of human foods, milk. Therefore it was logical that his chief objective was teaching dairymen how to feed and care for their cows to obtain production at their fullest economic capacity. To this end, he developed two-day dairy cattle production and feeding schools, which were attended by thousands of dairymen.

Professor Crandall was also in charge of the dairy production records programs. He recognized that these records were a tremendous source of field data, which he used as teaching and demonstrational materials. He developed methods of analyzing herd production results which now are an integral part of the National Cooperative Dairy Herd Improvement program.

He was co-author of the Extension Bulletin, "Feeding the Dairy Cow Efficiently," a bulletin that has become the dairyman's textbook on feeding and is now in the eleventh printing with a circulation of 125,000 copies. He was also the author of "A Study Guide for Dairy Farming," written for the U.S. Armed Forces Institute in 1945. He was author or co-author of many other publications on dairy feeding and record keeping.

He attended Alfred Academy, received B.S. degrees from Milton College in Wisconsin and from the University of Wisconsin, and an M.S. degree from the University of Illinois.

In 1909-1910 he headed the animal husbandry department of Alfred State School of Agriculture and was an associate in dairy husbandry at the University of Illinois, 1911-1916. In 1920-1922 he was extension assistant professor of dairy husbandry at Kansas State Agricultural College. During these years he was a member of local,

college, and university orchestras. He was a talented violinist and skilled in other string and wind orchestral instruments.

He came to Cornell as Extension Assistant Professor in 1922 and served in that capacity until 1935 when he became Extension Professor and was Professor from 1945 until retiring in 1954. He was a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity, and of the American Dairy Science Association.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Emma Anderson Crandall, Ithaca; one son, Truman A. Crandall, Manchester, Connecticut; two daughters, Mrs. W. Eugene Dennis, Ithaca, and Mrs. Frederick Garrett, Miami, Florida; a sister, Miss Alberta Crandall, Milton, Wisconsin; and nine grandchildren.

Professor Crandall not only was an outstanding extension teacher himself but also had the rare ability to guide and inspire his co-workers along similar lines. His associates valued Truman's good judgment, his friendly suggestions, and his willingness to assist in every way in carrying on dairy extension programs. His influence will be felt for years to come not only by his fellow workers but, in a broader sense, in the state and nation.

S. J. Brownell, Raymond Albrechtsen, J. D. Burke

Thomas Frederick Crane

Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures

1844 — Dec. 9, 1927

Dean Crane is gone. No other held among us so unique a place. Not only at eighty-three was he the last survivor of the notable group of teachers who nearly sixty years ago formed the original Faculty of Cornell, but as had none of his colleagues he had personally known the Founder and his advisers and shared their plans. A student of law in the office of Ezra Cornell's closest friend and legal adviser, he had been at hand for help in the new institution's emergencies. Thus there fell to him large part in its first entrance examinations; and when its professor of German was delayed in Europe he found himself drafted into his place. But his tastes and ambitions were always those of the scholar, and except for the period spent abroad in the completion of his studies he never turned from the career thus thrust upon him.

The chair of which he dreamed, devoted wholly to Spanish, was indeed never his, but as Professor of Spanish and Italian, as head of the department of the Romance Languages, as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences (1896-1902), as Dean of the University Faculty (1902-1909) he passed through all ranks of academic preferment, and twice (1899-1900 and 1912-13) he for a year as President of the University. But his activity was never exhausted by class room or administrative office. Gifted with a pen of singular grace and charm, he was a frequent and welcomed writer for both the learned and the general magazines, and volume after volume he gave to the press. From the first his interest was less in language than in literature and in the living sources from which literature flows. Even before, in 1885, he published his first book, his *Italian Popular Tales* had given to the world the study which pointed out the importance for the beginnings of modern literature of the *exempla*, or illustrative stories used by the medieval preachers; and when in 1890 he followed this with his edition of those of the great crusading orator Jacques de Vitry, his reputation as a folklorist was established on both sides of the sea. Already his work had lost all touch of the dilettante. His narrow income was strained for the building up of his remarkable private library, and his slip catalogue of folk-tales became a resource for scholars the world around. In later volumes he exploited the mine thus opened; but these by no means checked the breadth of his reading or set a limit for his exuberant pen. This still found tireless vent in essay and review, edition and textbook, even now and then in a venture into fiction and it is matter for lasting gratitude that his latest volume (1925) could include, from his own hand, a bibliography of his rich output.

But this career of bookworm and writer meant never for him neglect of social gifts. Of society he was always a lover as well as a student, and from his early manhood he shone both in conversation and as an after-dinner speaker. Yet few who knew him, sensitive and of delicate health, in his earlier years as a teacher, could have guessed how as Dean he was to become the very centre of student life, accessible and beloved, interested in every student activity and a speaker at all student gatherings. The university, too, now found him its happiest mouthpiece for all public occasions, its most attractive deputy for errands abroad. His addresses on memorial occasions will remain to it an especial treasure. Nor is its debt to him small for material gifts. Again and again he enriched the university library with precious collections and his last act among us was to bestow on it the note-books and memoranda of his lifetime's study

Nor were his interests ever narrowly academic. Though not a native of Ithaca, much of his childhood was spent here, here he fitted himself for college, and his love for the town and its people was deep and sincere. To church and school, to charities and hospital, he gave almost too generously of his means and of himself; and to the wider claims of country and mankind his ear was never deaf. Beneath all this wealth of service, this exuberance of self-expression, there lay, too, a character deep and earnest. The lightness of his touch was never permitted to belie his reverent convictions or his high sense of what became the gentleman. We shall miss the scholar and the courtly wit; but our deepest sorrow is to lose the man.

Source: Fac. Rec. p. 1530 Adopted by the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University January, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Eight

Retired: June 1909 (Fac. Rec. p. 464)

Robert Henry Crawford

October 10, 1924 — February 6, 1998

Dr. Robert H. Crawford died in Phoenix, Arizona at age 73. He was an Associate Professor in the Department of Communication Arts, now Communication, in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences from 1967-81.

Educated at the University of California at Berkeley (B.A., 1951), and at Syracuse University (M.A., 1953; Ph.D., 1967), Dr. Crawford was engaged in publication, consulting, and distribution of publications in missionary Christian church organizations in Indonesia and the Philippines. This experience and background proved invaluable as he guided and advised overseas graduate students in their careers during his time at Cornell. He was faculty advisor to a majority of the foreign and minority students in the department during his tenure. He coordinated graduate studies in communication, including recruitment, admissions, financial aid, graduation requirements and liaison with the graduate school with an exemplary attention and concern for the best interests of the students and the department.

Other responsibilities in the department included extensive teaching of graduate and undergraduate students. Courses included communication in developing nations, news and science writing, communication history and mass media. In addition to teaching and advising, from 1971-74, Dr. Crawford developed and directed the Communication Specialists for Population Affairs (COSPA) program, designed to provide graduate training for use in family planning, population education and related efforts. His students from this program have gone on to useful careers worldwide, and current research projects in the department reflect these early beginnings in an important field.

As the Master of Professional Studies degree was developed in the college in the 1970s, he served the college on the committee and task force charged with setting standards and making recommendations for a new, practical approach to graduate study for those already active in professional fields. At the university level, he served as a member of the Faculty Council of Representatives, and on the Rural Development Committee of the Center for International Studies.

Dr. Crawford's international consulting assignments ranged widely, and included those with the World Health Organization, the Population Information Field Services Program and the East-West Communication Institute.

When he left Cornell in 1981 and moved to California, he became an independent communication consultant, working with students who needed assistance in completing their graduate studies. He is survived by his wife, Alice; daughter, Donna March; sons, Paul, James and Steven; and 14 grandchildren. He will be remembered as a person of strong convictions and missionary zeal in his dedication to help others.

Chester H. Freeman, Jane E. Hardy, Russell D. Martin

James Edwin Creighton

Sage Professor of Logic and Metaphysics

1861 — Oct. 8, 1924

James Edwin Creighton was a member of the teaching staff of Cornell University for thirty-five years, and at the time of his death was the senior active member of the University Faculty. During his long career as teacher, writer, and editor he stamped his personality indelibly on all of his work.

As Dean of the Graduate School he was chiefly responsible for the creation and formulation of its standards and procedure; as Editor of *The Philosophical Review* during a period of over thirty years he read, adjudged, and published a large part of the philosophical articles written in America and through this labor he exerted an influence far beyond the country's boundaries; as a teacher he interpreted with unrivalled clarity and expository skill the great systems of speculative thought and created among his students, as few men have done, a body of disciples, many of whom have become writers and teachers,—his living epistles; as a member of our faculties and in the general life of the University he was an extraordinarily impressive and influential figure.

Preeminently he was a man of faith. Tenacious of principles, persistent and persuasive in controversy, he was a protagonist in every important issue that concerned the ends and ideals of university education and government. He was a stalwart and outspoken advocate of the professorial point of view, an ardent believer in the efficacy of open discussion, a lover of the fire of intellectual battle, and impatient of easy and unconsidered acquiescence. His was a rugged and virile mind. He had strong convictions and there was a contagion in his earnestness and sincerity. In his death the University is impoverished by the loss of one of its most distinguished scholars.

Source: (Fac. Rec. p. 1379) Resolutions Adopted by The Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University October, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Four.

Cyrus Richard Crosby

Professor of Entomology

January 9, 1879 — January 11, 1937

In the sudden death of Cyrus Richard Crosby on January 11, 1937, Cornell University lost an efficient and faithful member, his associates in the Department of Entomology a helpful and inspiring colleague, his neighbors a genial and entertaining friend. Professor Crosby was born January 9, 1879 at Penn Yan, New York. After graduating from Cornell University in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts he served as assistant entomologist at the University of Missouri. Returning to Cornell in 1906 he held successively the positions of entomological investigator in the Experiment Station, assistant professor, and finally since 1913, that of extension professor. He was a member of the Association of Economic Entomologists, of the Entomological Society of France, a Fellow of the Entomological Society of America and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Professor Crosby has written extensively on subjects related to his field. He completed a work on fruit insects which had been begun by Professor Mark Vernon Slingerland, and with Dr. Mortimer Demarest Leonard he collaborated on a widely used text on vegetable insects. He also wrote, either alone or in collaboration with others a number of experiment station circulars and bulletins. Although his time was chiefly given over to his activities as extension entomologist, he nevertheless found time – evenings, holidays, and vacations – to devote to his hobby of studying spiders, a group in which his interest was first aroused by Professor John Henry Comstock, and in which he became a leading authority. On his collecting trips the usual discomforts in the field did not deter him from often spending hours in the chill winds on a mountain top or in a mosquito-infested swamp, sifting for spiders. His work is marked by meticulous care.

Though physically rather deliberate, he exhibited an astounding intellectual alertness, a tireless industry, and an unbounded enthusiasm which was an inspiration to the young men with whom he was associated. The catholicity of his tastes was shown by his interest in philosophy, religion, anthropology, geology, and other subjects outside the field of his profession.

He was known as a man of positive character with firm convictions and strong likes and dislikes. Not so well known is the fact that his sympathies were easily aroused, and then his purse, time, and thought were freely given.

Professor Crosby will be long remembered by the members of the University community. The Faculty extends to his family its sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Source: Fac. Records p. 1964 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, March, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Seven

Willard F. Crosier

October 26, 1904 — October 24, 1996

Dr. Willard F. Crosier, a world leader in seed pathology and a Professor Emeritus at Cornell University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, New York, died following a long illness.

Willard was born in Juanita, Nebraska. He was awarded an A.B. degree from the University of Kansas in 1927 and a Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in 1932. His Ph.D. research on late blight of potato was considered a major advance in the study of this disease. His active career at Cornell spanned 43 years before his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1970. He authored or co-authored about 250 scientific articles in the fields of chemistry, entomology, mycology, plant pathology and seed technology. He was especially well known for his research into the detection and control of seed borne diseases. He served in numerous capacities in the field of seed technology, including chairing the Research Committee of the Association of Official Seed Analysts and editor of the Proceedings of that Association. He helped to organize the International Seed Pathology Congress in 1958 that was held in Cambridge, England. In addition, Willard served continuously as chair or co-chair of the Committee of Detection of Seedborne Diseases of the International Seed Testing Association from 1937 until his retirement in 1970. He enjoyed several sabbatical leaves in the important seed production areas in Idaho and Virginia and a three-month leave during which he attended the Tenth Congress of the International Seed Testing Association in Ireland and visited the best known seed testing stations in Europe.

During the 1940s, Willard was a member of Company K, the New York State Guard and served as its last commanding officer in 1947-48. He was Director of Civilian Protection in the town of Waterloo and trustee of Waterloo School District number 5. He was a member of the Board of Education of the Waterloo Central School District from 1973-77.

Following his retirement, he was employed as a caseworker with the Department of Social Services in Seneca County, as a substitute teacher, and a Fayette town assessor. Crosier was very active in promoting the cause of senior citizens in Seneca County and in the State of New York. He was elected to the state Senior Citizens Action Council where he served on the Constitution and Bylaws committees. He served in Seneca County as president of the Senior Citizens Action Council, was chairman of the board of the Seneca County Senior Center, member of the Seneca County Nutrition Advisory Council Board, and treasurer of the Seneca County Senior Center. For his efforts on behalf of seniors, Willard was named Seneca County Senior Citizen of the year in 1981.

His wife of 67 years, the former Lucille Maude Guilfus, three children, seven grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren survived him. He also was survived by a sister, two nieces and two nephews.

Throughout his long life, Willard never outgrew his love of the earth and the beauty of and bounty brought forth from planting seeds.

Nathan Peck, Morrill Vittum, Gary Harman

Natalie Crowe

June 29, 1911 — April 25, 2000

Born June 29, 1911 at Newport, Rhode Island, Natalie D. Crowe graduated from the University of Rhode Island in 1932 with a Bachelor of Science degree, and graduated from Cornell University in 1934 with a Master of Science degree. Professor Crowe joined the College of Human Ecology staff as an Assistant Professor and a Cornell Cooperative Extension Leader–Home Economics on March 1, 1967, after having served previously as an Extension Educator in Suffolk, Chenango, Erie, and Cortland Counties. As an Extension Leader/Program Coordinator, she contributed significantly to statewide programs by providing leadership for new program development, implementation and evaluation. She retired as an Associate Professor and was named Professor Emeritus in 1977.

As Chairman of a Human Resources Program Unit in Cooperative Extension, she provided insightful leadership in identifying critical human needs. Her influence at the college, with other state agencies, and in stimulating effective county level programs resulted in significantly increased college and community efforts to improve the support systems that serve children and their families in the State. She received United States Department of Agriculture Special Needs funding to initiate a Family Day Care program in the Hempstead area of Nassau County as well as funding from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to make it a statewide initiative.

Professor Crowe served on numerous college committees and as Secretary to the College Faculty from 1968-70. She worked with Cooperative Extension educators in 18 Western New York counties who drew on the resources of the College of Human Ecology for outreach programming with adults and youth. For nine years, she chaired a faculty committee organizing a major public information/relation tool for the college: an annual N.Y.S. Fair exhibit highlighting a major emphasis of the college. Some 25,000 to 30,000 people visited these exhibits yearly including key decision-makers from local and state governments and Cornell University alumni. Professor Crowe edited, *On the Extension Line*, a major monthly house organ from campus staff to Cooperative Extension educators in the state. Her systematic, analytic eye for the pertinent and the relevant was evident in the quality and usefulness of the publication.

In 1974, Professor Crowe was recognized for her leadership in human resources programming when she was awarded a certificate of high achievement by Epsilon Sigma Phi, an honorary society of extension workers. She was a member of the New York State and National Associations of Extension Home Economists, the Business and Professional Women of Cortland County, American Association of University Women, Phi Kappa Phi, and

Pi Lambda Theta. In addition, she was a lifetime member of the Parent Teachers Association, a member of the National Council on Family Relations, and a member of the Day Care and Child Development Council of America.

Natalie Crowe, age 88, died April 25, 2000 at her residence on Union Street, Dryden, New York. Survivors include her children, Margaret C. (Richard) Taylor '63, of Sandy Hook, Connecticut; William C.F. (Jan) Crowe, of Overland Park, Kansas; and Barbara C. Babin, of Denver, Colorado; and seven grandchildren. Two daughters predeceased her: Mary Judith Crowe and Linda Crowe Kelly.

Ethel W. Samson, Bettie Lee Yerka, Lucinda A. Noble

Gordon Joseph Cummings

April 30, 1919 — April 5, 2005

Gordon Joseph Cummings was born in King Ferry, Cayuga County, New York, on April 30, 1919, the son of Peter and Ida Cummings. During Gordon's formative years, when life in the 1930s of the Great Depression was so difficult and opportunities were limited, Peter Cummings alternated jobs between farming and work in Ithaca; in these alternations, young Gordon attended schools in both locations. These early years in a small upstate community laid the groundwork for a theme that would run through Gordon's entire life, namely, a love for rural life and the small communities in the state.

The Cummings were Irish and Roman Catholic, and as such exposed to the underside of upstate New York in the 1920s and 1930s. Gordon told of the Ku Klux Klan dumping nails in the road in front of their farm. However, typical of Gordon, he told this straightforwardly, without bitterness, even with a twinkle in his eye.

Gordon graduated from King Ferry High School and immediately enrolled at Cornell University. His university education was interrupted by World War II, during which he was stationed in Okinawa and Japan. He was in Nagasaki, Japan just five days after the atomic bomb destroyed that city. As an agent of the Counter Intelligence Corps, he had close contact with the Japanese people and came to appreciate many aspects of the Japanese and other Southeast Asian cultures. After the war, he returned to Cornell to complete a Bachelor of Science degree in 1948, a Master of Science degree in 1950, and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1954. Immediately after completing his Ph.D. degree, he joined the Department of Rural Sociology in the College of Agriculture as an Assistant Professor with a predominant responsibility in Extension.

The core subject of the more than 50 reports, articles, and papers he would write, dealt with "Leadership in Rural Life," "How to Identify Policies and Organization to Improve Community Life," and, near the end of his career, "The Evaluation and Improvement of Health Care in Rural Areas." One of the many projects in which he participated and of which he was most proud was "Operation Advance." This work on public policy and public decision-making was joined by Professors Clifford R. Harrington and Edward A. Lutz, and together they prepared discussion guides on topics such as "Community Growth and Development," "Education and the Future," "Resources – Land, Water and People," "The Changing Environment for Living, Work and Play," and "Managing Community Growth." Related to these topics, among the courses he taught were those titled "Small Towns," "Sociology of Leadership," and "Organization of Rural Health Care."

His projects were largely implemented through the auspices of the Cornell Cooperative Extension Service. He also served as Department Extension Leader for many years and, along with Professor Robert Polson, on the New York State Citizens Council Field Service Committee. In 1975, he spent his sabbatic leave with the New York State Health Department in Albany, helping to organize Comprehensive Health Planning and community mammogram centers for breast cancer screening. He also served as Chair of the Planning Committee of the Governor's Health Advisory Council.

Professionally, he was a member of the Rural Sociological Society, the Adult Education Association, and the Community Development Society.

His passion for the local community extended into his retirement years. He became Historian for the town of Genoa, and the village of King Ferry in Cayuga County, and was the first President of the Board of Directors of the Genoa Historical Association. Gordon was President of the Community Development Federation and on the Board of Directors of Blue Cross of Central New York. He was always looking for projects both in his professional and private life. He used to tell his children the story of two frogs swimming in a bucket of buttermilk, wondering if they could stay afloat. One turned to the other and said, "Please don't be discouraged brother, one more kick and this stuff will turn to butter." So it was with his projects: never be discouraged.

After a long marriage he was predeceased by his wife, Jane Powers Cummings, and is survived by son Thomas (Beverly Ludke) of Pittsford, New York; son Gregory of Washington, D.C.; son Daniel (Danielle) of Syracuse, New York; daughter Molly (David Rose) of Rochester, New York; and four grandchildren. At his funeral Mass in King Ferry, they observed that the heart of his life concerned his family; their accounts of "Life with Pop," were filled with love and affection, and, most of all, with respect. They also recognized that Gordon Cummings loved Cornell as an institution in its variety of activities, and especially its Cooperative Extension program in playing out its role as part of a Land-Grant University, as well as the various communities of people with whom he worked so closely.

Paul R. Eberts, Frank W. Young, Eugene C. Erickson

John F. Cummings

September 3, 1936 — November 3, 1996

John F. Cummings, James Law Professor of Anatomy, played a major role in the College of Veterinary Medicine during his twenty-nine years as a faculty member. In addition to having primary responsibility for teaching histology and organology, an essential body of knowledge for all veterinary students, John mounted a significant research program in and made major contributions to the area of animal models of human neurologic disease. He was responsible for the early and sustained development of ultrastructural technology in the college. He also contributed greatly to the life of the college, at one time or another serving on most of the standing committees of the college and being the Secretary of the College for the last two years of his life.

John was born in Newark, New Jersey, where he lived until age fifteen, at which time he moved to Syracuse, New York. His high school years were spent at Seton Hall Preparatory School in Newark and at Christian Brothers Academy in Syracuse where, according to John, he received the rigorous training in study methods and critical thinking that became cornerstones for his professional life.

In the fall of 1954, John matriculated at Cornell University, where he earned a B.S. degree from the College of Agriculture in 1958, and then D.V.M., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from the College of Veterinary Medicine in 1962, 1963, and 1965, respectively. In 1965, he was commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps of the U.S. Army and was assigned to the Department of Neurophysiology, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, D.C. The Army granted him an honorary discharge with the rank of Captain in 1967.

John was appointed as Assistant Professor of Anatomy in the College of Veterinary Medicine in 1967 and given primary responsibility for the teaching of histology, organology, and ultrastructure to first year veterinary students. He was promoted to Associate Professor of Anatomy in 1971 and to Professor of Anatomy in 1977.

John's greatest contribution to the College of Veterinary Medicine was as a teacher. Although his primary efforts were directed toward the teaching of microscopic anatomy to first year students, he was a regular contributor to other courses in the curriculum. Scientists around the world looked to John as a valuable source of information on light microscopic and ultrastructural anatomy of domestic animals.

As a teacher of veterinary students, John's standards for excellence were high. He demanded superior performance but strived to help his students achieve it. He always was available to assist the students at any time of the day

or night. As much as students lamented his rigorous examinations, they truly respected his goals and efforts; moreover, they knew that they were well-prepared for their professional activities. John's constant "one liner" style of humor and his ability to correlate structure with function and with clinically relevant problems kept the undivided attention of his students.

Throughout his professional career, the goal of John's research was to identify neurological disorders in domestic animals that were models for similar human disorders. He recognized and described a variety of these models that ranged from acute to chronic peripheral neuropathies, to storage diseases due to inherited enzyme deficiencies, to numerous examples of central nervous system axonopathies, to delayed organophosphate intoxication, to muscle disorders, and to motor neuron disease.

There were two diseases in which his studies contributed the most to the understanding of comparable human disease. Early in his career, John described the clinical and pathological basis for polyradiculoneuritis of dogs (Coonhound paralysis) that was a model for the Landry-Guillain-Barre disease, the most common cause of total paralysis in people. Since 1990, John Cummings led the efforts in the recognition, description, and research of an acquired motor neuron disease in the horse that is a model for the sporadic form of motor neuron disease in people which is known as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) or Lou Gehrig's disease. He made great strides in understanding the cause of this equine disease which had a direct impact on the understanding of the human disorder, and he was actively engaged in these efforts when his untimely death occurred.

John's extensive compilation of publications gave him an international reputation as an outstanding contributor to the knowledge of domestic animal peripheral nerve and motor neuronal disorders. John shared his knowledge enthusiastically and his peers considered him an ideal colleague for collaboration in their scholarly efforts.

John Cummings was one of the most popular and beloved professors at the Veterinary College. He was renown for his brilliant intellect, his wonderful sense of humor, his modesty, and his unrelenting willingness to help others. In 1994, he was honored by being elected Secretary of the Faculty, a position he held until his death. His mastery of the English language and keen sense of humor were greatly appreciated and guaranteed that each monthly edition of the faculty minutes was read by virtually every faculty member.

In 1995, in recognition of the esteem with which he was held by his colleagues for his distinguished career in comparative neurology and neuropathology, John was awarded the endowed title of James Law Professor of Anatomy. He was a member of Phi Zeta, Sigma Xi, Pi Kappa Phi, and Gamma Sigma Delta honor societies. The

Cornell University Veterinary College faculty and alumni further honored his memory by dedicating the 1997 Annual Conference as a celebration to his life. This was the first time in the hundred-year history of the college that the Annual Conference was dedicated to an individual.

In addition to the college and the university, John was also devoted to his family, his church, and his community. He spent many hours at Lynah Rink, Cass Park, the Lansing town ball fields, and other athletic venues as his children developed their prowess in hockey, baseball, softball, and other sports. On weekends and summer evenings, he was often in the yard with them, teaching the finer points of several sports. He was involved as well in their scholastic development and expected as much from them as he did from his students. The fruits of his labors shine in the success that each of his children has enjoyed.

John was convinced of the importance of athletics in child development and served for many years as a member and as the chair of the Town of Lansing Athletic Commission. During his tenure, the facilities available for athletic programs in the town were expanded significantly. A strong supporter of Cornell athletics, John frequently could be found at intercollegiate football and basketball games. He also served on the Committee on University-ROTC Relationships. He was a communicant of St. Catherine of Siena Parish, where he served as an usher and in many other capacities for more than twenty years.

John is survived by his wife, Mary Ellen Zolper Cummings; his children, Michael, Daniel, Tara Cummings Zigarelli, Patrick, and Mary Anne; and by six grandchildren.

Alexander deLahunta, Thomas J. Divers, Francis A. Kallfelz

Gustavus Watts Cunningham

November 14, 1881 — April 1, 1968

Gustavus Watts Cunningham was born of a Southern family and spent his early years in South Carolina. His undergraduate study was done at Furman University where he received his A.B. degree in 1902. For three years he served as Professor of English and Philosophy at Howard College in Birmingham. In 1905 he came to Cornell as scholar, and later fellow, in the Sage School of Philosophy. He received his Ph.D. in 1908 with a dissertation on "Thought and Reality in Hegel's System." He was a member of the societies of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi.

From 1908 to 1917 he served as a teacher of philosophy at Middlebury College. While there he published his Cornell dissertation and also *A Study in the Philosophy of Bergson*. In 1917 he was called to the University of Texas as Associate Professor of Philosophy, soon being advanced to full rank. Two books appeared during his years at Texas. One entitled *Five Lectures on the Problem of Mind* was published in 1925. The other was published a year earlier under the title *The Problems of Philosophy*. This book, a systematic survey of those problems as they engaged thinkers in the field at that time, became a popular text in introductory courses; it was revised and enlarged in 1935.

He began his long and influential professorship at Cornell in 1927, serving as Chairman of the Sage School of Philosophy and Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy. When he came, Cornell was a stronghold of neo-Hegelian idealism, and his own philosophical sympathies lay in the same direction. However, he was never a follower of any philosophical school, and his idealism became increasingly critical, as was evident in his book on *The Idealist Argument in Recent British and American Philosophy*, published in 1933. It was in harmony with his broad orientation that representatives of various philosophical viewpoints were brought to Cornell during the period of his leadership, so that the Sage School became known as actively fostering a wide spectrum of philosophical positions. Through a large part of this period he was an editor of the *Philosophical Review*, and several of his many articles were published in its pages. His interest in University affairs was vigorous and his participation in debates at meetings of the University faculty was lively. From 1944 to 1948 he served as Dean of the Cornell Graduate School where his scholarly concern and wise judgment were constantly evident. He retired from University duties in 1949.

Professor Cunningham gave the Howison Lecture at the University of California in 1933 under the title "Perspective and Context in the Meaning Situation." He contributed chapters toward the *Essays in Honor of James E. Creighton*

(edited by G. H. Sabine), *Contemporary American Philosophy* (edited by G. P. Adams and W. P. Montague), and *Contemporary Idealism in America* (edited by C. L. Barrett). He was president of the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Association in 1936-37, giving his presidential address on the theme "Meaning, Reference, and Significance." His alma mater Furman University honored him with a D.Litt. degree in 1916, and an LL.D. in 1935.

Many former undergraduate students in the Sage School will remember his illuminating lectures in the history of philosophy, which he continued to teach during his deanship, and candidates for advanced degrees will especially remember the seminar on Hegel which he gave for many years. To his colleagues he was a man of strong conviction, especially on the important role of philosophy in higher education, and also a man of genial friendliness in his personal relations. The picture of his courtly figure rhythmically swinging his cane as he walked to and from the campus, will long remain with those who knew him.

On retirement in 1949, he settled in the old family plantation near Laurens, South Carolina, where he lived for the nearly two decades that ended with his death. He had won a distinctive place in American philosophy and in the growth of the Sage School at Cornell. His wife, the former Mattie Hipp, who had been his close companion for more than fifty years, passed away in 1966. They had no children. His will provided for the establishment of two fellowships in philosophy at Cornell to be awarded annually on the recommendation of the Graduate School. One is named after his wife and the other after himself.

Max Black, Stuart M. Brown, Jr., Edwin A. Burt

Howe Symond Cunningham

November 2, 1884 — August 27, 1962

Howe Symond Cunningham spent his childhood in farming communities in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia, and he received a portion of his early schooling in each locality. As a young man he sailed with the Canadian Merchant Marine and with the Canadian fishing fleet. The lessons that he learned from the sea were an inspiration to him and to those with whom he shared them. Later in life, the sea provided him with much enjoyment and relaxation and with a place where he could commune with God and meditate upon his research and extension activities. To him, the sea was a source of strength and courage, and he captured its beauty and power in many beautiful photographs. It was fitting, indeed, that sudden death came to him on August 27, 1962, while he and his wife were bluefishing in Long Island Sound near their summer cottage near Riverhead, New York. Many of his friends and colleagues expressed this thought by saying, "It was wonderful that he died while enjoying his great love, the sea."

Although "Doc," as he was known to his many friends, loved the sea, he was devoted to his chosen discipline, phytopathology. He realized that man must earn his living by "the sweat of his brow," and, to make man's life a little easier and more enjoyable, he devoted his life to learning the truths of phytopathology and sharing these truths with his fellow men. His abilities were recognized by Nova Scotia Agricultural College, which awarded him the associate diploma in 1912, and the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture appointed him as its first district representative. While serving in this capacity, he attended McGill University and was awarded the B.S. degree in agriculture in 1917. In 1918 he was appointed Professor of Agriculture at Nova Scotia Agricultural College. After completing his work for the M.S. degree in agriculture at McGill University in 1924, he filled the position of Professor of Botany at Nova Scotia Agricultural College. In 1927, he became an assistant in plant pathology and mycology at Cornell University and received a Ph.D. degree in 1928.

From Cornell University, he went to Bermuda where he was the plant pathologist for the Bermuda Department of Agriculture for three years. He returned to New York in 1931 and served as Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology and associate in research at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, while stationed at the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm in Riverhead. On April 1, 1946, his position was transferred to the Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University. He continued research and extension activities at the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm as an Associate Professor until he retired on July 1, 1952. Following retirement,

he continued to serve the Long Island farmers in the capacity of consultant with the Long Island Produce and Fertilizer Company, Inc., Riverhead, New York, until the afternoon of his fatal heart attack.

His research activities covered the major disease problems of vegetables, including potatoes, on Long Island. He developed a spray program for the control of downy mildew of lima beans and helped lay the foundation for the development of downy mildew-resistant varieties. His appreciation of disease resistance led him into an extensive search for a source of resistance to black rot of crucifers. The decay of potato seed pieces caused large losses to the growers until he and Dr. Otto A. Reinking determined the causal agent and developed a seed treatment for its control. His studies helped establish the nature and importance of various nematode problems on potatoes. A better understanding of the effect of certain growth hormones on wound periderm formation in potato tubers was the result of one of his histological investigations. His researches into the histological relations of various pathogens to their suspects were classic examples of his exacting approach to fundamental research. He realized that methods of disease control were of little value until growers understood how to use them properly, and he spent much time teaching growers how to take advantage of research results. The results of his studies were published in New York State Agricultural Experiment Station bulletins and in various technical journals.

Dr. Cunningham married Margret Caldwell in Kentville, Nova Scotia, on September 16, 1921. She was graduated from Arcadia Ladies Seminary, Wolfwell, Nova Scotia, in 1905. She was a devoted helpmate and encouraged her husband to obtain his Ph.D. degree, although it meant considerable self-sacrifice. They had no children, and she is his sole survivor.

Membership in scientific organizations included the American Phytopathological Society, the American Potato Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, and his activities in Rotary led to the presidency of the Riverhead Chapter in 1934 and 1935. The Congregational Church in the rural community in which he resided benefited greatly from his faithful and dedicated service as a choir member and as a member of various boards and committees. "Doc" and his wife were active in several community clubs, and they were noted for their humorous skits, which they willingly presented on many occasions. Photography was his major hobby, which afforded enjoyment to him and entertainment to others. He also gave valuable assistance to his colleagues in the preparation of illustrations for technical publications. Many young camera enthusiasts have become expert photographers as the result of the encouragement they received from him in camera clubs. He was an expert in handicraft, and he designed and constructed many of the pieces of equipment that were needed for his research activities and for his personal use. The latter included various types

of boats. Because Dr. Cunningham was always willing to give fully of himself, many sought his sound advice, and he will be remembered by all who knew him as “one of the finest men we have ever known.”

Charles D. Chupp, Allan G. Newhall, Robert C. Cetas

Lowell Clem Cunningham

August 3, 1903 — February 20, 1983

Professor Emeritus Lowell C. Cunningham died at the Broadmead Retirement Home, Cockeysville, Maryland, February 20, 1983. The Cunninghams had moved from Ithaca to Broadmead in 1980, after fifty years of active and productive association with Cornell University and the Ithaca community.

Lowell C. Cunningham was reared on a livestock and grain farm in Vermilion County, Illinois. He received the Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture in 1926 and the Master of Science degree with a major concentration in animal husbandry in 1927 from the University of Illinois. His professional career started in LaSalle County, Illinois, where he was an assistant agricultural agent from 1927 to 1930.

In 1930 L. C. Cunningham entered the Graduate School at Cornell University as a graduate assistant in the Department of Agricultural Economics. In 1932 he was appointed an extension instructor and embarked upon an economic study of New York dairy farming, which proved to be the basis for his distinguished career as a dairy economist. He received his doctorate from Cornell in February 1934.

In July 1934 Dr. Cunningham was appointed assistant professor of farm management with primary responsibilities in extension teaching. This was the beginning of a thirty-five-year career as a Cornell professor concentrating on the economic problems of the dairy industry. His work in the early years focused on applied research and extension work with dairy farmers. In the later years he also supervised graduate students and taught an advanced course in farm management. He retired June 30, 1969, and was made an emeritus professor.

The major thrust of Professor Cunningham's work was determining the factors that affect the successful management and operation of dairy farms and the effective use of associated agricultural resources. His research was based on the collection of data from individual dairy farmers in order to determine the factors affecting costs and returns in producing milk. His economic studies were used extensively in developing milk-pricing systems in New York and elsewhere, and he was often called to present testimony and economic information at public hearings. The findings from his research also provided the basis for developing an index of the costs of dairy farming that continues to be used as an important economic indicator.

His early experience as an extension agent gave Professor Cunningham an excellent understanding of cooperative extension and provided the basis for working closely with extension agents throughout his career. He developed

a strong commitment to the importance of coordinating research and extension efforts. Agents were involved in the early stages of planning his applied research studies. He had an equally strong commitment to getting research results to agents, teachers, and farmers promptly. Plans for extending the results were incorporated in his research project statements.

Professor Cunningham was alert to the need of extension agents, teachers of agriculture, and agribusinessmen to obtain current economic data and to improve their understanding of economic issues. He worked closely with these groups to provide teaching materials and in-service education. He was recognized for these efforts in 1968, when the Association of Teachers of Agriculture made him an honorary life member, "in appreciation of the service, cooperation, and assistance rendered to the association." His annual dairy outlook statements were widely used and much appreciated by both agricultural professionals and farmers.

With his highly integrated research and extension program, Professor Cunningham was requested to serve on many state and regional committees. He served on milk-pricing committees for the New York milkshed, was a longtime member of the College Feed Survey Committee of the commercial feed industry, served on the Northeast Regional Farm Management Research Committee, and was active on the College Interdepartmental Dairy Industry Committee for many years. On committees he was especially adept in challenging both old and new ideas, thus adding much to the soundness of decisions made.

Preparing clear, concise economic articles and publications was one of Dr. Cunningham's outstanding talents. He coauthored a book, published numerous research and extension bulletins, and authored more than one hundred articles in professional journals and trade magazines. He was an effective communicator on radio and television. His best known bulletin was *Commercial Dairy Farming in New York*, for which he received a national blue award from the American Association of Agricultural College Editors.

Tours to farms and business firms were used as part of the teaching methods both in Professor Cunningham's extension programs and in his classes. He placed great emphasis on the management experiences of the farmers and the direct interchange with them and students. His tours were carefully planned and organized, included appropriate reference data, and provided for farmer and student interaction; and events were held to a precise schedule. These tours were enjoyed and appreciated by all who participated.

Retirement did not bring an end to Dr. Cunningham's career. He held a Fulbright lectureship in Trinidad for one year, accepted several short-term assignments abroad, and hosted visitors and conducted tours for the

International Agriculture Program in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences until 1980, when he left the Cornell community.

Lou Cunningham was a person with great drive, energy, and enthusiasm; high standards of performance; and a dedication to serving mankind. He was committed to the seeking out of all relevant facts and then presenting and defending them in the best way he knew how. His impact on the dairy industry and the agriculture of New York State and the nation will be felt for a long time.

In addition to his productivity as a professor of farm management, Lou Cunningham found time for nonprofessorial activities. His family, home, and garden ranked high among his priorities. He swam regularly as a health measure, was an avid bridge player, enjoyed athletic events, and was active in church and community affairs. His nearly fourscore years were full and productive, bringing enrichment to his family, friends, colleagues, and mankind.

He is survived by his wife, Marie Crouch Cunningham, who was a loyal helpmate and supporter in all his professional activities for nearly fifty years, and by their three sons, Jay, Robert, and Lynn, all graduates of Cornell.

George J. Conneman, Bernard F. Stanton, C. Arthur Bratton

Otis Freeman Curtis, Jr.

January 28, 1915 — July 18, 1988

Otis Freeman Curtis, Jr., emeritus professor of plant physiology, Department of Horticultural Sciences, had 73 years of association with Cornell at the time of his death. He was born in Ithaca, the son of Otis F. Curtis, Sr., professor of botany at Cornell, and spent his boyhood here. He received his B.A. degree from Oberlin College in 1936, but came back to Cornell for his Ph.D. degree, which he received in 1940. Otis took a job as junior plant physiologist and instructor at the University of California at Los Angeles from 1940-42. From 1942 to 1946 he was associate physiologist with the United States Department of Agriculture Guayule Project at Salinas, California. He then joined the Department of Pomology of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, where he stayed until he retired in 1980.

Ote, as he was known, worked primarily in herbicides for fruit crops. He tested many new herbicides that were being developed at that time and also worked in techniques of applying herbicides. He was a regular speaker at the New York State Horticultural Society meetings and the County Fruit Schools on herbicides, and was well-known and appreciated by county agents and fruit growers. He served for many years on the Northeast Weed Control Committee and in the Northeast Weed Science Society. He was awarded a Certificate of Merit of that organization for a paper on "Weed Control in Peach Nurseries with Terbacil."

Otis had several cooperative projects with a number of entomologists and plant pathologists on the effect of various pesticides on the growth and yield of apple trees. In particular, he worked with Dr. Siegfried Lienk on the effect of various levels of mite infestations on the yield of apples. He also worked on techniques of crop forecasting in apples.

Otis was a member of numerous professional societies: American Society for Horticultural Science, International Society for Horticultural Science, Council for Agricultural Science and Technology, Weed Science Society of America, and Sigma Xi. He was interested in university governance, and was a member of the University Senate 1972-74, and the Faculty Council of Representatives 1974-77.

His other greatest interest was barbershop singing. He was very active in the Geneva Chapter SPEBSQSA for 38 years. He was area counselor, president of the local organization, and held several other offices in the group. He sang bass in several quartets. Otis was elected to the National Hall of Fame of the club in 1978.

Another great interest of Otis and Elizabeth, his wife, was the American Indian Program of the Save the Children Foundation. They visited reservations in the south and the southwest and worked in support of the Indian Tribes.

Otis is survived by his wife Elizabeth; his two children, Cynthia (Mrs. Timothy Volin) and Otis F. Curtis, III; his sister, Mrs. Frank Walkley; and four grandchildren.

Otis was a warm and friendly colleague who served the Department of Pomology well. He was always willing to discuss a problem, whether it had to do with herbicides or statistics. He loved the out-of-doors and knew many wild plants. He was a great help in identifying wildflowers.

Robert C. Lamb, Roger D. Way, Donald W. Barton

Otis Freeman Curtis

February 12, 1888 — July 4, 1949

Otis Freeman Curtis, Professor of Botany at Cornell University, died unexpectedly and suddenly on July 4, 1949, while on vacation at Chatham on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. He is survived by his wife, two sons, a daughter, six grandchildren and two sisters.

Dr. Curtis was born in Sendai, Japan, on February 12, 1888, where his father, a minister of the Congregational Church, was active in missionary work. He left Japan at the age of seven and received his education in various parts of the United States, finally entering Oberlin College in 1907 and receiving from Oberlin the A.B. degree in 1911. While at Oberlin he came under the influence of Susan Percival Nichols and Frederick O. Grover, Professors of Botany in that institution, who undoubtedly stimulated young Curtis to enter the field of botany. At Oberlin he held the Oberlin Alumni Magazine Scholarship and during the summers of 1911 and 1912 the Oberlin Botanical Fellowship at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

Dr. Curtis entered Cornell in 1912 with his major in what was then the Department of Plant Physiology and which in 1913 became a part of the newly created Department of Botany in the College of Agriculture at Cornell. He obtained the Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1916. In 1913, while still a graduate student, Curtis became an Instructor in Plant Physiology. He continued in this position until July 1917 when he was made an assistant professor. He became Professor of Botany in 1922, a position which he held until his death. During the year 1926 Dr. Curtis was an exchange professor at the University of Leeds (England) and in the summers of 1930 and 1931 he was a nonresident Professor of Botany at Ohio State University.

At Cornell teaching occupied a large share of Dr. Curtis' time, nevertheless, through great diligence he published about thirty papers dealing chiefly with vegetative reproduction, translocation, temperature and water relations of plants. The name of Dr. Curtis is generally associated with the subject of translocation of solutes in plants. His monograph on the subject brought together in one volume a critical appraisal of the work of others, a summary of his own contributions, deductions concerning the tissues involved and the mechanism involved in translocation. This monograph redirected research in this important field. He pioneered also in emphasizing the relation of re-radiation and the relative non-importance of transpiration in controlling the temperature of plants.

For many years Dr. Curtis, as senior author, and Dr. Daniel G. Clark had been working on a textbook on Plant Physiology. Fortunately, shortly before the death of Dr. Curtis the manuscript was completed.

While contributions of Dr. Curtis to the advancement of knowledge in plant physiology were numerous and important, it is probable that his greater contributions were in teaching. Alternating for many years with Dr. Lewis Knudson in teaching an advanced course in plant physiology which ran throughout the year, he taught anywhere from thirty to sixty graduate students who majored in the plant sciences and soil technology. These men, now scattered throughout this country and in foreign lands where many hold responsible positions in the field of science, recall with pride their association with Dr. Curtis. Throughout his teaching he stressed the dynamic use of factual material in the solution of problems rather than memorizing facts. In his conferences with students he emphasized the importance of critical reading and of analyzing and evaluating the evidence for or against an hypothesis. He took special delight in arousing a group of students to an argumentative discussion of a particular problem. His ideal for teaching was epitomized in his presidential address to the American Society of Plant Physiologists in 1938 which bore the interesting and revealing title, "Education by Authority or for Authority?" As a result of his teaching methods, graduate students during and after their days at Cornell were often heard to say "He taught us to think".

In addition to his duties within the Department of Botany Dr. Curtis devoted many hours to important committees of the College of Agriculture and the University. Committee work to Dr. Curtis was a serious and important phase of university work and he devoted effort to whatever problem was under consideration. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the University Committee on the "Evaluation and Improvement of Instruction", a subject in which he was greatly interested. For many years he was a valuable member of the General Committee of the Graduate School and for the last five years served as secretary of the Graduate School. He took an especial interest in the Graduate School; perhaps because of the fact that in addition to three or four graduate students who majored with him each year there were from forty to sixty graduate students who were registered with him for a minor subject.

It is needless to add that the passing of Dr. Curtis has left a void in the Department of Botany, and his loss is felt by a host of devoted friends in the University. Rarely does one find a man with such high ideals and with such a desire to serve. In this sudden and unexpected passing of Dr. Curtis, Cornell University has lost one of its most earnest and devoted scholars and the field of botany one of its outstanding scientists. Internationally recognized as a leader in his field, his passing at the height of his power is especially regrettable.

C. W. Jones, Lewis Knudson, L. H. MacDaniels

Ralph Wright Curtis

December 8, 1878 — November 13, 1968

The death of Ralph W. Curtis in his ninetieth year brought to a close more than seventy years of devotion and dedication to Cornell University. For thirty-three of these years he was a professor at Cornell and devoted his energies to transmitting to two generations of students his enthusiasm and great understanding of the landscape merits of trees and shrubs. His kindliness and good humor endeared him to each of his students, and his teaching had effects far beyond the subject matter.

Ralph Curtis was born in Burlington, Wisconsin, son of Charles and Mira Vail Curtis and received his early education in Burlington. He first came to Cornell in 1897 and received his B.S. degree in agriculture in 1901 and the M.S. degree in 1905. He continued for a year as an assistant in nature study at Cornell and then left to work in the Boston Park Department under John A. Pettigrew. From this great park superintendent, Ralph Curtis gained his practical experience as well as his bride, Miss Allison Pettigrew, who survives him. In 1909 Professor Charles Sprague Sargent asked him to come to the Arnold Arboretum as assistant superintendent under Jackson Dawson. It was with this background of inspiration and practical experience that Ralph Curtis was called back to Cornell in 1913 by Liberty Hyde Bailey to become assistant professor of landscape art. He retired in 1945 with appointment as emeritus professor of ornamental horticulture.

During the years 1913 to 1945 Ralph Curtis was primarily a teacher and leader among his associates. He taught courses in lawnmaking, plant propagation, landscape design, and the production of trees and shrubs in nursery and park planting, as well as his outstanding courses in woody plants and their landscape value.

His writing included numerous bulletins and mimeographs as well as material for the public press. His voluminous classroom outlines and keys to woody plants were revised continuously; and, while he never published these extensive records, they have served many of his students in later years as the bases of numerous books and courses of study at other institutions. In his professional writing, as in the classroom, he was always concerned with his primary thesis of proper use of plants in creating simple, pleasing, and enduring landscapes. The standards thus set up are now accepted by all progressive plantmen.

Ralph W. Curtis joined Karl M. Wiegand (botany) Ralph Hosmer (forestry) and Eugene Montillon (landscape architecture) in 1928 on the first College of Agriculture study committee for setting up a Cornell Arboretum. This same group continued to serve as key leaders in the Arboretum development that was to become the Cornell

Plantations. Thus the Cornell Plantations stands as most tangible evidence of the interest, proficiency, and faith of Ralph Curtis and his associates.

As a citizen of the Ithaca community he frequently shared his knowledge by writing for the local press and by aiding garden clubs and other civic groups in improving the appearance of local roads, parks, and grounds.

It can most truly be said of Ralph Curtis that his contribution to horticulture lives on through his students, many of whom hold responsible positions in horticulture throughout the country. The significance of his thirty-three teaching years at Cornell lies as much in the regard by which he is held by his students as in his recognition as an authority on ornamental trees and shrubs. He was truly the beloved mentor in his chosen field. In his later years, the accomplishments of his students were the source of great pleasure to him. The strength of his teaching is shown in the number of sponsors of the Cornell Plantations who are former students of Ralph Curtis.

We concur with Albert Hazen Wright when he said that he knew of no finer human, in spirit and in practice, than Ralph Wright Curtis.

L. H. MacDaniels, A. M. S. Pridham, J. F. Cornman

Ella Mary Cushman

April 22, 1886 — February 21, 1967

Poverty was the condition of life for many farm families at the time Ella Cushman began her extension teaching in New York State in 1926, and this condition continued through the 1930's. Miss Cushman brought to her teaching the conviction that farm families could be helped to recognize, use, and develop the resources they had to make their everyday life more satisfying, and that such activity would contribute to the improvement of their total way of life. Her ideas are finding renewed interest today, although now the concern centers on low-income families in our large metropolitan areas.

Although Miss Cushman came to Cornell as an extension instructor in clothing, a latent interest in organization and management was developed by Martha Van Rensselaer and Dexter Kimball while Miss Cushman was a graduate student in 1927-28. As chairman of Miss Cushman's graduate committee, Miss Van Rensselaer encouraged the investigation of the organization of sewing centers as the subject of a Master's thesis. Miss Van Rensselaer had a long-time interest in work organization and had written the first issue of the Cornell Reading Course for Farmers' Wives, "Saving Steps," in 1901. Dean Kimball, as a member of Miss Cushman's committee, introduced her to scientific management in industry and to work-study methods which she used for her research. It was probably through her association with Dean Kimball that she met the Gilbreths.

During the spring of 1928, at the invitation of Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, Miss Cushman visited the Gilbreth Micromotion Laboratory in Montclair, New Jersey. She was eager to learn the method of analyzing micromotion films and to consider the possibilities of adapting this technique to the study of household tasks. This experience probably emphasized to Miss Cushman the importance of photographic records of work areas—a technique she used extensively in teaching. Her friendship with Mrs. Gilbreth continued through her lifetime as did her interest in the developments in industrial management. In 1952, Miss Cushman took part in a round-table discussion of "Management in the Home" at a program sponsored by the Washington Chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management. She discussed principles of home management as illustrated through her experiences in many homes.

Ella Cushman was born in Akron, Ohio, in 1886. Because of family responsibilities, her college education was delayed, and it was not until 1915 that she graduated from Kent State Normal School. She obtained a B.S. degree

from Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1925. While Miss Cushman was studying for the M.S. degree, which she received from Cornell in 1928, she held the Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Fellowship.

Upon completion of her graduate study Miss Cushman was appointed extension instructor in economics of the household and household management. She was promoted to Extension Assistant Professor in 1935. During extension appointments Miss Cushman taught in the resident program for summer sessions in 1934-37 and also in the regular academic fall term of 1936-37. In 1938, Miss Cushman moved into resident teaching full time and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1941. She became a professor in 1950 and was named a Professor Emeritus, following her retirement in 1954.

In her many Cornell Extension bulletins and her book, *Management in Homes*, this teacher-author dealt with actual homes in which families lived. From the written words and the many photographs, homemakers and students gained insight into the ways in which differently situated families had achieved important goals in the face of varied obstacles.

Miss Cushman pioneered in such effective teaching methods as management conferences in homes and management tours of homes. Carloads of interested men and women joined the tours to see the improvements that families had made in their homes, to hear the family members describe the satisfactions they had gained from the intelligent use of their resources, and to return home with new ideas. Pictures of work areas in many of the thousands of homes in which she taught from 1928 to 1954 proved to have far-reaching value. They provided ideas to students, homemakers, and social workers in New York and other states, even foreign countries. Builders, carpenters, and manufacturers of household equipment put the new designs into mass production.

In Miss Cushman's applications from industrial management, she never lost sight of individual values and goals of families and students with whom she worked. She was vitally interested in good methods of teaching. She had the courage to try methods that she originated, first in extension teaching and later in resident classes.

The presence in the Cornell community of her brother, Robert E. Cushman, now Professor of Government, Emeritus, and his family gave to Miss Cushman both pleasure and stimulation.

Mabel Rollins, Kathryn Walker, Elizabeth Wiegand

Harold R. Cushman

December 21, 1920 — July 28, 2007

Harold R. Cushman was born in Ferrisburg, Vermont and grew up on a dairy farm during the Great Depression. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II, taught high school agriculture in Vermont, served as an agricultural education professor at the University of Vermont and Cornell University, and spent much of his professional life working in the South Pacific. Harold is survived by his wife, Natalia, who still lives in the home they shared in Ithaca, New York; two daughters, Janette and Nanette; two sons, Robert and William; 11 grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren. His eldest son, Richard, predeceased him.

Harold graduated from Vergennes High School, having been a student in the agricultural education program and serving as his local FFA Chapter President and as the Vermont FFA State Reporter. He worked his way through the University of Vermont with the help of scholarships, majoring in agriculture and graduating in 1941. He began teaching agriculture at Peacham Academy that fall and completed his first year of teaching before enlisting in the Army in August 1942.

Harold attended Officer Candidate School at Ft. Knox, Kentucky and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant. He was stationed at Camp Polk, Louisiana until being transferred to England in November 1944. On Christmas Day 1945, the German Army began a major winter campaign in the Ardennes region of France that came to be known as the Battle of the Bulge. Lt. Cushman's unit had been scheduled to deploy some time after the beginning of 1945 but when Allied commanders realized the seriousness of the German offensive, he and his unit were immediately rushed overnight to France to help counter the attack. During the remainder of the war in Europe, he served as an armored Infantry troop leader and company commander in the 8th Armored Division of the U.S. Army. Lt. Cushman was wounded in close combat; his injuries resulted in medical evacuation and extended convalescence until the end of the war in Europe. By the end of the war, Cushman had been promoted to First Lieutenant and had been awarded the European Service Medal with Battle Star for the Rhineland Campaign, the Bronze Star medal, the Combat Infantry Badge, and the Purple Heart medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

After the war, Mr. Cushman taught agriculture in Woodstock, Vermont for three years. After Woodstock, he was appointed to a half-time position as Assistant State Supervisor of Agricultural Education for Vermont and attended graduate school half time, completing a Master's degree at the University of Vermont in 1949. He attended Cornell University for his doctoral studies and earned his Ph.D. degree in Agricultural Education in 1951.

Dr. Cushman began a long career in higher education as an Assistant Professor of Agricultural Education at the University of Vermont in 1951. In 1955, he moved to Cornell University as a faculty member in the Department of Education serving as a member of the Agricultural Education team until his retirement in 1990. He taught courses in Agricultural Education, directed 39 graduate Master's theses and doctoral dissertations, developed curriculum, and worked to improve teaching methods.

Professor Cushman was best known for his international work. In the early 1960s, he was assigned as a Visiting Professor at the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture at Los Baños to help rebuild the undergraduate agriculture program with funding from the International Cooperation Administration (ICA). He followed his Los Baños ICA tour with post-doctoral study at the University of Hawaii, returning to Ithaca in 1962. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1963 and to Professor in 1968. Professor Cushman returned to Los Baños for a second tour in 1968-70, during which he helped establish the College of Agriculture as a graduate educational and research center for agriculture in Southeast Asia. He returned to Ithaca briefly in 1970-71. He was appointed by the United Nations as a Rural Education Officer at the University of the South Pacific in Western Samoa in 1972 and simultaneously appointed as the first Professor of Agriculture at the University of the South Pacific. His work led directly to the establishment of the University's Agriculture Bachelor's degree program. That tour was followed by a return to Ithaca lasting from 1973-79. His next international posting was to Papua New Guinea in 1979-80 followed by an assignment to the South Pacific Region Agriculture Development (SPRAD) Program in Fiji from 1980-86, on a grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development with the University of Hawaii and Cornell University. As a part of the SPRAD program, Professor Cushman developed and implemented a teacher preparation program in Agricultural Education at the University of the South Pacific.

In all of Harold's international projects, he recruited local graduate students for Cornell to prepare them to staff the programs when the project funding was terminated. Between his international assignments, Harold was a teacher educator in agriculture advising undergraduates and graduate students, teaching, and conducting research. Jointly with the late Professor Fred F.K. Tom, he developed a program for evaluation of college teaching that was used at Cornell and other higher education institutions.

One of Harold's former colleagues said:

"It was my privilege to work with Harold Cushman from my joining the CALS Education faculty in 1967 to his retirement in 1990. We collaborated in research, co-taught courses, and co-authored research papers. Harold's advice and assistance was very important for me as a new faculty member. He was also a close personal friend including deer hunting in New York and Vermont. I will both miss and remember him."

A former student said:

“Harold Cushman was my faculty advisor at Cornell. As one of the early female agriculture teacher candidates, he gave me advice as if I wasn’t a female in a male dominated world. He was similar to my parents by telling me that I could do anything if I put my mind to it. Thirty years later I am still following his advice and counsel.”

In 2005, Harold published a book of memoirs entitled *The Other Side of the Mountain*, in which he recounted his experiences as a child in Vermont, his war years in the Army, his years as an agriculture teacher in Vermont, his university career at the University of Vermont and Cornell, and his life with family and friends. Some of Harold’s most interesting stories involved his experiences in the War, his days in Vermont and New York hunting deer and bear, and his experience in the South Pacific working in sometimes dangerous but always interesting settings. Reflecting back on his life with the kind of wisdom that comes only with age and experience, Harold concluded his book with what he called “a few rules for life:”

- Dare to dream big when setting your life’s goals.
- Get all the education you’ll need to achieve your goals. Don’t let anything stop you. Stay in school.
- Work hard when you have to. Otherwise, don’t strain yourself needlessly.
- Pursue your hobbies vigorously.
- Listen a lot – and carefully.
- Be a team player. You’ll need the stimulus of others to do your best.
- If you can’t say anything positive or pleasant, keep your mouth shut.
- Volunteer for tough jobs; they have more payoff. Take reasonable risks.
- Be persistent. Don’t give in to aches, pains, or loneliness. Hang tough. See it through. Life is not always a stroll in a rose garden!!
- Make love the central theme of your life and your relationship with others.

William G. Camp, Chairperson; Arthur L. Berkey, Daryle E Foster, Richard E. Ripple

Robert Eugene Cushman

March 27, 1889 — June 9, 1969

Robert Eugene Cushman, Goldwin Smith Professor of Government, Emeritus, and for many years head of the Department of Government, died in Washington, D. C., on June 9, 1969. He was born in Akron, Ohio, on March 27, 1889, and was the son of Sylvanus Dustin Cushman and his wife Estelle Caroline. Professor Cushman married Clarissa White Fairchild in 1916. They had two sons, Robert and John.

Professor Cushman had his formal education at Oberlin College and Columbia University. Columbia gave him the Ph.D. degree in 1917; Oberlin gave him an honorary Litt.D. degree in 1946. Study and writing and teaching, together with some involvement in academic administration, filled up his professional life from the time he began as an instructor in history and civics at Oberlin Academy in 1911 until he retired in 1957, after thirty-four years of service at Cornell. In 1958 he moved to Washington where he took over the position of editor-in-chief of the *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*. The location of his command post in the National Archives Building was proof that he was in full-time service.

While at Cornell, Professor Cushman took part in the work of the University faculty. The faculty elected him to serve as its representative on the University Board of Trustees for a period of five years. He was also a trustee of Wells College. His professional eminence caused him to be chosen a member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Administrative Management and to become a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Science. In 1944 he served as president of the American Political Science Association.

The Political Science Quarterly published his first article in 1913. Year by year, from that time till his death, he contributed to the study of American government by books and articles and reviews. The range was wide. His *Leading Constitutional Decisions*, first published in 1925 and issued in a dozen or so later editions, shows the great central area of his work as an undergraduate teacher. In his study of *Independent Regulatory Commissions* he compared the administrative procedures of the United States with those of Great Britain and other European countries. He wrote about the case of the Nazi saboteurs. But his chief concern as a scholar and writer from 1940 was the problem of civil liberties. He himself wrote much on the subject—his presidential address to the Political Science Association in 1944 was on the topic “Civil Liberties after the War”—and, in addition, he launched the Cornell Studies in Civil Liberty with a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. When some of Professor Cushman's

students and colleagues published a volume of essays in 1958 to show their affection and respect, they gave it the title *Aspects of Liberty*.

To many thousands of Cornell undergraduates Professor Cushman was the teacher of the elementary course in American government, and in him they saw the Cornell concept of undergraduate teaching at its best. The teacher was a scholar of eminence and a man of practical experience in the working of national government. He presented his subject simply, directly, vigorously; he answered questions, offered interpretations, and dealt with one and all, freshman or graduate student, in class and out, as though they shared with him in the business of learning. As a teacher-scholar he was one of a marvellous foursome of contemporaries who had offices side by side in Boardman Hall: Carl L. Becker, M. L. W. Laistner, Robert E. Cushman, and Carl Stephenson.

To his colleagues and other friends Professor Cushman was an open, warm companion; they went to him for practical advice, or to state a case about University policy, or to talk over the affairs of the day. He listened well, he spoke with simple force; his voice, with a hint of dryness in it, kept to the facts, to the logic, to the way of reason.

He was in many respects the perfect representative of the Cornell professor of the 1930s, 40s, and 50s. He was both teacher and scholar, he participated in the management of University affairs, he presided over the growth of a department which gave strength to the College of Arts and Sciences and to the University, He brought his students face to face with the governmental problems with which they were to contend, above all with the problem of civil liberty.

Herbert W. Briggs, John W. MacDonald, Frederick George Marcham

Edward Cussler

May 3, 1882 — February 2, 1949

Edward Cussler, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, was born near Catskill, New York on May 3, 1882 and died in his 67th year at his home in New York City. After graduating from Columbia University where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904, he served on the staff of the New York Hospital for a period of forty-four years. His service during that time was varied and comprehensive. Beginning as assistant house physician in 1905, he served in turn as house physician, 1906; physician to the Out Patient Department, 1907 to 1911 and associate attending physician from 1912 to 1922. He continued on the staff of the New York Hospital from 1932 to 1948 and was made Consulting Physician in 1948. In addition he was internist at the New York Hospital in Westchester from 1925 to 1948 and Consulting Physician from 1948 to 1949.

Dr. Cussler was interested in medical education from the beginning of his medical career. He taught at the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1907 through 1916. He came to Cornell in 1932 as Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine and continued in that capacity until his death.

From 1906 until his death Dr. Cussler was in active practice as an Internist in New York City. Here he made his reputation as an astute diagnostician and sound therapist. He was interested in his patient as an individual, and through his unusual power as a listener he lead the most reserved patient to unburden his problems to him freely. His skill imbued the patient with confidence so that he left the consulting room with relief of mind and belief in his future. Through his own fortitude and philosophy he gave comfort to even the incurably ill.

Dr. Cussler was universally beloved and admired as a devoted physician and loyal friend.

Connie M. Guion

Trevor Rhys Cuykendall

November 30, 1905 — June 4, 1985

Trevor Rhys Cuykendall came to Cornell from the University of Denver as a graduate student in physics in 1929 and retired as the Spencer T. Olin Professor of Engineering Emeritus in 1972. During the major part of his long tenure at Cornell, Trevor Cuykendall played a central role in developing and sustaining the excellence of the innovative curriculum of engineering physics in the College of Engineering.

Finishing his doctoral research in the field of high-energy X-ray physics, he showed an early interest in areas of engineering that were strongly based on physics, such as photoelastic modeling of structural shapes, on which he worked with Professor S. C. Hollister. However, it was in his work at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, and then at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, during the war years that he came to realize the need for a new type of engineering curriculum. During those years he worked very closely with hundreds of young engineers and physicists on widely varying projects that required background training in both engineering and physics. He quickly sensed that very few of his co-workers were properly trained for the demands set by the fast pace of the war-time effort. He realized that generally a combination of engineering and physics training would continue to be in demand long after the war. This realization was the basis of his deep commitment to the development of engineering physics and its undergraduate teaching and administration.

Returning to Cornell in 1946, Cuykendall found this same understanding among the other physicists who were returning to Cornell from their war work. With the effort given direction by Lloyd P. Smith, chairman of the Department of Physics, and the strong support of S. C. Hollister, then dean of the College of Engineering, a Department of Engineering Physics, with Lloyd Smith as director, was established in the College of Engineering. They saw this course of undergraduate study, an engineering curriculum combined tightly with physics and mathematics, as the necessary basis for the postwar education of future engineers, who would have to deal with an ever innovative, changing, and expanding technology.

Trevor Cuykendall and Henri Sack were co-opted as the primary faculty members in the establishment of the new department. In their complementary ways, and with a small group of faculty members from physics-, chemistry-, mathematics-, and science-oriented faculty in the College of Engineering, they developed a unique undergraduate program that set the highest standards of excellence, combining a strong core of courses in the physical sciences and mathematics with engineering courses. Trevor Cuykendall was director of the Department of Engineering

Physics from 1956 to 1962. Under his guidance the department grew, taking on new faculty members in areas of solid-state physics and nuclear engineering, strengthening the teaching in the undergraduate program, and establishing a strong graduate Field of Applied Physics. He taught several key courses and was particularly active in the development of the program in nuclear engineering and research in reactor physics. Through his efforts the TRIGA reactor was brought to Cornell as a teaching and research tool, which was housed in a building specially constructed for it, the Ward Laboratory.

Nationally he played a significant role in promoting the teaching of reactor physics and nuclear engineering as a consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission and as the chairman or member of a number of the commission's committees and panels on nuclear engineering education and training. From 1962 to 1966, when engineering physics and materials science were one department, he became the associate director in charge of the undergraduate curriculum and student advising. In 1967, when engineering physics and materials science and engineering were separated, he again became the director of engineering physics. He continued to guide the undergraduate program until his retirement in 1972. During this period of leadership he made engineering physics a strong, unique program that to this day continues to attract many of the best undergraduate students in the College of Engineering.

His outstanding success in pursuing his commitment, in guiding students and faculty members alike, was due in large part to his "unflappable" personality—to the knowledge whereof he spoke, to his unfailingly quiet, encouraging sympathy toward everyone. Unobtrusively persuasive and always helpful, he is and shall be forever cherished with affection by all who have been fortunate to have entered his sphere of influence.

We will also remember his joy in the beauties of nature, especially his native Rocky Mountains. His love of the varied American landscape was beautifully expressed in the paintings of Muriel Fetterly Cuykendall, Trevor's first wife, who died in 1968. Some of her paintings now add warmth and character to the engineering physics student lounge in Clark Hall. Muriel Cuykendall, a physician for many of the public schools of the district, is remembered with Trevor and their children, Mary and Robert, for the friendly hospitality they shared with their many friends and colleagues.

Trevor and his second wife, Helen, moved to Englewood, Florida, shortly after they both retired from Cornell. There she cared for him through his later years of declining health and long illness.

Paul L. Hartman, Lyman G. Parratt, Benjamin M. Siegel

Arthur C. Dahlberg

1896 — May 5, 1964

A long and distinguished career in dairy science and technology came to an end on the fifth day of May 1964, when Arthur C. Dahlberg, Professor Emeritus of Dairy Industry at Cornell University, died at his home in Florida. In a day of specialization when it is most difficult for a scientist to keep abreast of movements in a single phase of a discipline, Dr. Dahlberg remained a foremost authority not only on most of the phases of dairy manufacturing and the sanitary handling of milk, but also on dairy cattle breeding and dairy cattle production. To many, he was known for the development of processes for making cheeses, but he was as famous in the ice cream industry for his work on flavorings and body and texture of ice cream. His work, sponsored by the National Research Council to determine the sanitary and physical conditions of the milk supplies of our major cities, remains an outstanding contribution to sanitary science.

His studies on milking machines, carried out at the Geneva Experiment Station about thirty-five years ago, remain the basis for present proper milking methods.

Dr. Dahlberg was born on a dairy farm in Wisconsin four years before the turn of the century. From the University of Minnesota in 1915, he received the B.S. and M.S. degrees in agricultural chemistry. He then became an instructor in dairy manufacturing at the University of Wisconsin. A brief period of service for the U.S. Navy as an inspector of butter followed, whereupon he accepted a position as creamery extension specialist at North Dakota State University. In 1919 he was superintendent of a co-operative creamery in Fargo, North Dakota, leaving shortly thereafter for a research post at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York. During this early period he completed the University of Illinois requirements for an advanced degree and was awarded the Ph.D. in 1929. He served at the Geneva Experiment Station from 1921 until 1943, at which time he became Professor of Dairy Science at Cornell University, a post that he held until his retirement in 1963.

Dr. Dahlberg was the author or co-author of 179 research publications and the holder of several patents. He gave many lectures and published many papers of both a scientific and a popular nature. The Borden Award for excellence in research in dairy manufacturing was given to him in 1944.

In 1937 he was an official delegate of the U.S. government to the International Dairy Congress in Berlin, Germany. He traveled on technical missions for the U.S. Department of Agriculture to Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama during World War II. He has served as an adviser on many committees of the U.S. Department of

Agriculture and of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. He was for many years an adviser to the board of directors of the Dairy Products Improvement Institute, a non-profit organization interested in improving milk and milk product quality. He was an officer of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club from 1923 to 1948.

He served as director, vice-president, and president of the American Dairy Science Association and was editor of the *Journal of Dairy Science* from 1928 to 1938. In 1958, he was elected an honorary member of that association, the highest recognition given by that society.

He was a member of Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Phi Kappa Phi. His biography has appeared continuously in *Who's Who in America* from 1930 until his death. In 1960 he was elected a fellow in the American Public Health Association.

Dr. Dahlberg brought to the dairy industry a keen mind, an understanding of the chemical, physical, and bacteriological problems that beset the industry, and the initiative to attack the dairy industry's problems with vigor. Those who worked with him were appreciative of his intuitive understanding of a problem, his resource in getting a job done, and his lively sense of humor that was always evident to those who worked with him. He leaves us a large legacy of scientific work, and he will be missed greatly by those in his chosen field.

In his personal life Dr. Dahlberg showed civic responsibility of a high order. He was president of the Rotary Club of Geneva and was a member of the board of trustees of the Geneva General Hospital and of the North Presbyterian Church.

Professor and Mrs. Dahlberg, the former Lenora Damuth of Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin, have two children—a daughter Leola with whom they were residing in Florida, and a son Dale, a technical dairy manufacturing consultant.

F. V. Kosikowski, C. S. Pederson, J. C. White

George Irving Dale

August 12, 1886 — June 19, 1960

George Irving Dale was born in Rome, New York, the son of James and Edith (Heeley) Dale. He attended the Schenectady High School and graduated from Cornell with the degree of A.B. in 1910. He was a member of Bandhu fraternity and of Phi Beta Kappa. He remained at Cornell as a graduate student, working especially with Professor Everett Ward Olmsted, and collaborating with his master in the composition and publication of a *French Grammar*. He took the Ph.D. degree with Spanish as his major subject in 1918. Previously, in 1915, he had gone to Washington University, St. Louis; there he rose to be Professor.

He returned to Cornell in 1925 as Professor of Romance Languages, becoming in 1946 Professor of Romance Literature. He retired in 1954, after 29 years on the Cornell Faculty.

He was an admirable linguist, competent in Russian as well as the Romance languages, and was a cogent writer. In addition to many articles for scholarly journals and compendia, and the *French Grammar* mentioned above, he published a critical edition of *Ver y no creer*, a seventeenth-century play attributed to Lope de Vega, a *Portuguese Reader* (the first in this country), and a *Spanish Grammar* (with Thomas G. Bergin). He was associate editor of *Hispania*, the journal of teachers of Spanish, and was prominent in the meetings of the Modern Language Association. His special interest was in the drama of the seventeenth century, the Spanish Golden Age.

He was one of the kindest, the sweetest-natured, of men. His character made him an exemplary teacher—not that he was easy with his students, but because he was eager to draw forth their interest in the subjects of his own enthusiasm. Many former students, now themselves teachers of Romance languages, owe their first stimulation in the subject to his example.

The old teachers pass, one by one, and their friends who knew their qualities and virtues pass too. But the old teachers remain alive in their students' methods, memories, and affections. The students will in turn pass on something of what they have learned from their masters. This is the special immortality vouchsafed to the good teacher.

George Dale is survived by his wife, the former Alvena Hartung, whom he married in 1914; by his daughter Marjorie, Cornell '40, now Mrs. John G. Hemingway of Lyons; and by five grandchildren.

Morris Bishop, Harry Caplan, Blanchard L. Rideout

Norman D. Daly

August 9, 1911 — April 2, 2008

One of Norman Daly's proudest achievements was having taught at Cornell for over 50 years, in a career which began in 1942. He was probably the most influential art teacher in the post-war years in a long and remarkable career. It was a time when the University truly valued a strong independent Art Department as his esteemed colleagues joined him: Joe Hanson, John Hartell, Kenneth Evett, and Victor Colby. Norman Daly often remarked that he had been privileged to teach at Cornell during its golden age which he defined as that period after the war when all the veterans were returning to school, filled with enthusiasm, intellectual curiosity and the need to accomplish.

What made Norman so successful and valued as a teacher was his ability to sustain throughout his career, both as artist and teacher, an ever youthful and innovative mind forever searching out new ways to communicate, spreading out beyond the realm of visual aesthetics to archeology, music, poetry, history, anthropology, etc, etc. This served to make him invaluable to ever changing generations of students who brought new needs to their learning as well as providing him with the tools for his greatest artistic accomplishment to make him a peerless teacher of teachers.

Norman was born in Pittsburgh in 1911, receiving his undergraduate degree from the University of Colorado and Master of Fine Arts degree from Ohio State University. Professor Daly took great pride in having been a featherweight boxer as an undergraduate as well as a bartender in Chicago where he had been told to keep a knife behind the bar. He did post graduate work in Paris as well as the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University. This diverse education gave him a great breadth of knowledge and erudition not often encountered.

After arriving at Cornell, he began an active exhibiting career, which included such galleries as Lurand-Ruel, Betty Parsons, Bertha Schaefer and the Rochester Memorial Museum as well as the State Archeology Museum in Bochum, Germany. Over his long career, he was represented in countless group exhibitions as well as achieving many awards and commissions. He is likewise represented in collections at Oberlin College, Walker Art Center, University of Washington, Seattle, Rochester Memorial Art Gallery, etc.

In 1972, Norman exhibited the largest project he had ever conceived and worked on at the Andrew Dickson White Museum. It was nothing less than the invention of an entire civilization, the Civilization of Llhuros, a project whose production had consumed him for well over a decade and whose roots went back to his beginnings

as an artist. It was his protean qualities that allowed him to achieve this conceit for he was a painter but also a sculptor and conceptual artist, a found object artist, a musician, historian, actor, playwright and an insightful observer of the human condition. The civilization is a satire on how we humans organize ourselves into groups, form religions, taboos and conduct our lives in accordance with strict unsparing rules of behavior. Norman Daly explored as many avenues of how we organize our lives as any single artist could be expected to do.

This brilliant exhibition when fully installed often entirely filled a museum. It was shown internationally to rave reviews in the national and international press breaking attendance records when exhibited in Berlin. In the ensuing years, Norman Daly never stopped working on his civilization. He created music, church liturgy, further artifacts and a play, which was produced at Cornell. He was involved with art until the very last years of his life, never losing his ardor and enthusiasm. As the years gathered, his loving son, Dr. David Daly, helped him in this and his many projects.

On a personal note, Professor Blum clearly remembers his Llhuros exhibit in the Rochester Memorial Museum when he dressed in a completely black ninja outfit replete with an immense gold medallion that he had made. He addressed an audience of over 300 museum goers posing as a Scandinavian archeologist who sought to debunk the entire exhibit as an obvious fraud. He soon convinced the audience of this. They left the hall with a new sense of their own erudition.

Professor Daly was truly a man for all seasons.

Moses Zevi Blum, Chairperson; Victor Kord, Eleanore Mikus

Louise Jane Daniel

October 28, 1912 — October 18, 2001

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

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

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

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

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

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

George Lust, Ross MacIntyre, David B. Wilson

Arthur Gordon Danks

December 10, 1906 — July 1, 1989

Born to a farm family at Allamuchy, New Jersey, Gordon Danks had an early introduction into the field of animal care. His father was a widely known breeder and judge of dairy cattle and sheep. It is therefore quite understandable why Gordon would select veterinary medicine as his lifetime pursuit. This choice was strengthened by his admiration of Dr. Neil Gordon Darby, the farm veterinarian.

His secondary training was obtained at Blair Academy, Blairstown, New Jersey, after which he acquired a B.S. degree at Pennsylvania State College in 1929. He interrupted his education during the year 1926-27 to lease and operate a 100-acre dairy farm in northern New Jersey. This confirmed his desire to obtain a veterinary degree.

He entered Cornell in 1929 and, because of his advance training, was able to finish his course work in three and one half years. During this time he served as student assistant in physiology and helped in two other departments from time to time. Since his classroom obligations were completed in midterm, he was permitted to assist in the Small Animal Clinic during the second semester of his final year. He was awarded the D.V.M. degree in June, 1933.

Upon graduation he spent a year in general practice at Allamuchy, New Jersey. In 1934 he obtained an appointment as instructor in the Department of Surgery and Medicine at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

It was in Kansas that he met and married Bernice Sutherland. To this happy union in due time were added four children. They are Mrs. Gary Homer (Marguerite), Gordon Sutherland, Edward Robert and Paul Douglas.

Dr. Danks remained at Kansas State until July 1936 when he accepted an appointment as instructor in Large Animal Surgery at Cornell. From 1936 to 1948 he rose through the ranks to a full professorship. In addition to his clinical and teaching duties he became active in the affairs of the *Cornell Veterinarian*, a unique veterinary publication with world-wide circulation.

With the January issue of 1938, he became the assistant editor to Dr. D.H. Udall. When Dr. Udall resigned in 1939, Danks took over the editorship. At that time he was the youngest editor of a major veterinary publication in this country. He held this position until 1942 when the pressure of clinical teaching forced him to relinquish it. World War II was in progress, the curriculum had been accelerated, and Dr. Frost was on sabbatic leave. Danks was the only person of faculty rank in the department and his schedule was tight in order to meet all his commitments. In the autumn of 1942 he published a new revised edition of Williams's *Surgical and Obstetrical Operations*.

In 1948 he left Cornell to become the director of the Department of Surgery and Medicine at the University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois. He was disappointed with his choice, and after a brief period moved to the University of Pennsylvania as professor of animal husbandry and manager of the New Bolton Farm at the School of Veterinary Medicine.

His return to Cornell in 1950 occurred shortly after the death of Dr. J.N. Frost. For the next twelve years he served as professor and head of the Department of Veterinary Surgery and director of the Large Animal Clinic. During that time he was forced to abandon his surgical activities because of a physical disability.

He was appointed the first director of College's Student Administration in 1962 and remained in that position until he retired in 1970. He was granted emeritus status that same year.

Gordon Danks's contributions to veterinary medicine covered a broad spectrum. His written offerings were sound and concise, and were primarily in the field of clinical veterinary surgery. He was a good teacher and instilled professional discipline in his students. His services were widely sought for programs of veterinary organizations throughout the country, and he received many attractive offers from other colleges including the deanship at one veterinary college. He served the American Veterinary Medical Association as a member of the Research Council and as a trustee on the Group Insurance Trust. The A.V.M.A. awarded him Gold Star membership. At the state level, he was president of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society in 1973 and elected a distinguished member in 1981. He was also voted "Veterinarian of the Year" by the State Society in 1964.

The Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association elected him president in 1967, and in 1976 the New York State Agricultural Society awarded him a distinguished service citation.

His fraternal affiliations included Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, Phi Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, and Alpha Psi. Gordon had a wide acquaintance with veterinarians across the country and visited with many of them during trips that he made after retirement. His was an encyclopedic knowledge concerning the veterinary graduates from Cornell, and many questions about our alumni were referred to him.

During his active years he often served as a consultant to the dean, especially during the construction of the east campus and during the establishment of the student administration service. For his distinguished alumni service he was presented the Daniel Elmer Salmon Award in 1986. In his declining years, his veterinary activities were severely curtailed. but in spite of the long illness his interest remained, as illustrated by his attendance at the alumni breakfast in June, 1989.

Francis H. Fox, John M. King, Ellis P. Leonard

Harold W. K. Dargeon

May 7, 1897 — October 29, 1970

The loss of Dr. Harold Dargeon, a highly respected and beloved pediatrician and authority in the field of cancer in children, is deeply felt by all. A native New Yorker, Dr. Dargeon was graduated from Fordham University in 1919 and from Albany Medical College in 1922. He completed his internship at the 4th Division Bellevue Hospital, became an assistant attending physician at Willard Parker Hospital, then an assistant attending pediatrician at St. Luke's Hospital and subsequently at New York Foundling Hospital.

Dr. Dargeon's interest in juvenile cancer began in 1933, and with the establishment of the first children's cancer ward in this country he was appointed to the attending staff of the Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases, where he later served as the chairman of the Department of Pediatrics. He also established the first training program in cancer for Pediatric residents.

In the early 1930s, with the cooperation of the American Academy of Pediatrics, Dr. Dargeon established the first pediatric tumor registry in this country. These records together with his own experiences constitute the basis for the descriptions of the clinical aspects of 1,418 malignant tumors and 1,800 benign tumors in children, described in his second book, *Tumors of Childhood*, published in 1960. In 1940 he edited *Cancer in Childhood*, the first book written in English dealing exclusively with juvenile neoplasms. In 1966 he published a monograph on reticuloendotheliosis and he has authored sixty-three scientific articles and books. Dr. Dargeon also participated in local, regional, national, and international meetings and prepared eleven exhibits on various aspects of children's tumors.

In 1950 Dr. Dargeon was elected to the Theta Chapter of the Alpha Omega Alpha. He was a member of the American Medical Association, a former member of the New York Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics, a fellow in the New Jersey Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics, a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the James Ewing Society, the American Radium Society, the Irish and American Pediatric Society, and the New York Celtic Medical Society. Prior to his death he was chairman of the Committee on Neoplastic Diseases of the American Academy of Pediatrics, which was writing a manual on cancer for pediatricians; he was chairman emeritus of the Department of Pediatrics at Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases, clinical professor of pediatrics emeritus, Cornell University Medical College, and a consulting pediatrician in eight metropolitan hospitals.

Dr. Dargeon was the recipient of several awards including the Alumni Award of Albany Medical College, 1969, and the James Ewing Society Medal, 1963; he was the Henry Harrington Janeway Medalist and Lecturer of the American Radium Society, 1964, and the Otto A. Faust Lecturer at Albany Medical College, 1961. He was also appointed as a special consultant of the United States Public Health Service. Recognition of Dr. Dargeon's work came not only from professional groups but also from political leaders. In 1948, when he pointed out that cancer ranked third among causes of death in children, support grew for expansion of his children's ward at Memorial Hospital. The ward was expanded from eighteen to thirty-five beds in 1950, and Governor Thomas E. Dewey and Mayor Vincent Impellitter were on hand for the ceremony.

Dr. Dargeon served in both World War I and World War II, retiring a captain, Medical Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve. He participated in the Kwajalein, New Britain, Guam, Leyte, Morotai, and Lingayen Gulf invasions and was awarded six Bronze Stars.

To the people who knew him Harold Dargeon was a respected doctor and warm friend. But to the children with whom he worked he was the tall, kind man who was doing all that he possibly could to help them. In the History of the Department of Pediatrics at Memorial Hospital, which Dr. Dargeon prepared in 1967, he wrote, "The concept of the child as a person suffering from a grave illness rather than the primary approach of that of a disease being attached to an individual was the decisive factor in placing the children in Memorial Hospital under the direction of a pediatrician in 1933."

Dr. Dargeon is survived by his wife, the former Muriel Mosher, of Sea Girt, New Jersey, and a daughter Jill of New York City.

M. Lois Murphy, M.D.

Charles Douglas Darling

July 7, 1905 — August 23, 1986

Doug was born in Walkerton, Indiana, the second son of a Canadian-born Presbyterian minister, Charles David Darling, and an American mother, Gertrude Peebles Darling. As church ministers then and now frequently receive different parish assignments, Doug's early schooling was in many places. His longest childhood home was in Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated from high school and entered Lafayette College, from which he graduated summa cum laude in 1929 and was honored by membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He entered the University of Pennsylvania Medical School that same year, received his medical degree in 1933, and immediately entered a two-year internship at the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia.

Colleagues of Doug's in medical school and during internship days remember his great interest in music, especially his talents with the piano. His interest in music continued throughout life. One of his classmates remembers going with Doug to operas many times in Philadelphia. At Cornell Douglas and his wife regularly attended the concerts in Bailey Hall.

Following his internship he became school physician at the George School for two years. While there, Doug met Ruth Walton, the daughter of the director of the school, whom he later married in the summer of 1938. Doug became a member of the staff of the Princeton Student Health Service for the following two years, marking the beginning of Doug's interest in, and understanding of, young people. In the course of his medical education, in medical school and during his internship, Doug made the acquaintance of, and established the beginning of a lifelong friendship with, Dr. Joseph Hughes, director of the Pennsylvania Institute in Philadelphia, whose influence was to nurture Doug's interest in mental health and the emotional problems of young people. While still on the Princeton staff, Doug enrolled as a summer extern in psychiatry at the institute. So great was his interest in the mental health field that he accepted the invitation of Dr. Dean Smiley, head of the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine at Cornell, to join (in 1938) the staff of that department as lecturer in mental health and adviser to students with emotional problems.

About the time Doug arrived at Cornell there appeared on campus concern that the university had no control over the medical care of ill students. After two years of investigation and debate among university officials, the trustees took action. In July 1940 the university assumed responsibility for clinical care of students and delegated that responsibility to a newly appointed clinical director, whose duty was to organize a medical staff to provide

both ambulatory and hospital care for ill students. As the service was short of clinicians and Doug had a solid background in medicine, he was requested to serve along with others as an attending physician for all hospitalized student patients, as well as act as counselor to student patients with emotional problems. That was a time when a residency program in medicine was begun at the direction of the board of trustees. Doug added to the program by sharing in the total educational program of those young physicians. Later, when the residency program was expanded by arrangement with the staff of Tompkins County Hospital, Doug's contributions to the educational program were of even greater significance.

Before the clinical department was fully developed, and because of the war, physicians in the newly formed department were assigned additional medical responsibilities by the Cornell administration: for the personnel of the Naval Officer Training Program, the Army Student Corps, the Air Force Officer Training Program, the Army Student Training Program, and other short-term military programs on campus. Those responsibilities were in addition to providing clinical care for some four thousand civilian students. The medical facilities and staff were fully occupied from 6:00 to 8:00 a.m. and from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. with military sick call. The hours between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. were the hours for ambulatory visits by civilian student patients. Douglas Darling, although eager to develop a mental health division, recognized the priorities of war time, and shared the clinical load with his medical colleagues. Needless to say, he had patients with serious emotional problems from both the military and civilian groups in addition to his sick-call patients.

After the war Dr. Darling was able to continue the development of the mental health division. With administrative support he recruited psychiatric social workers and clinical psychologists. He spread his expertise to the larger community by establishing a local Mental Health Society and by encouraging other colleges and universities to develop strong mental health divisions via the American College Health Association and through state and national psychiatric associations, of which he was a contributing member. He continued his general medical interests through membership in the Tompkins County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, and the American Medical Association. He was in demand by public health officials to participate in programs in mental health.

During that time Doug kept his contact with Dr. Joseph Hughes at the Pennsylvania Institute. He seldom came back from a visit to Philadelphia without the urge to strengthen the mental health program at Cornell. Even before the war the problem of suicide attracted his attention. As the years went on, his interest in suicide became stronger. Together with one of his clinical psychologists, Leif Braaton, he pursued the subject in several scientific papers

and, with the cooperation of his medical colleagues at Cornell, devised a system to help identify students with suicidal tendencies. The implementation of that system put a burden on the mental health staff at Gannett Clinic, but it worked. The last years Doug was at Cornell, the student suicide rate was very low.

Doug's career in psychiatry did not end with his retirement from Cornell in 1969. He opened an office for private practice from 1969 to 1977. Although failing health restricted his activities, he continued to see some former patients and a few new ones at his home until 1983. When further failing health forced him into complete retirement, Doug continued his intellectual pursuits although seriously ill. In fact, he wrote and published a booklet of poems during that time, which he enjoyed distributing among his friends.

Friends and former patients alike will miss this genial, talented man. Those professionals who worked with him during his active years will remember him as the one who developed high standards for the treatment of emotionally disturbed students at Cornell.

Doug is survived by his wife, Ruth, who was affiliated with Cornell in several capacities—as a research assistant, as a member of the staff of the Office of the Dean of Men and Women (1959-77), as the coordinator of disabled students (1977-79), and as the acting dean of students (1979-80). Douglas Darling is also survived by his daughter, Barbara. His son, Charles Douglas Darling, Jr., died in a motor vehicle accident in 1958.

Ralph Alexander, Blanchard Rideout, Norman Moore

Lawrence Bryce Darrah

December 4, 1915 — May 25, 2004

Lawrence B. Darrah was an important contributor to the teaching and research programs of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the Department of Agricultural Economics during his 30 years of service on the faculty, 1944-74. A native of West Virginia, he received his Bachelor's degree at the University of West Virginia in 1939. He completed an M.S. degree at the Pennsylvania State University in 1941 and then entered the doctoral program in agricultural economics at Cornell, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1944 under the direction of Professors F.F. Hill and E.G. Misner. The title of his thesis was "Commercial Poultry Farming in New York State." During much of his early career, his work was intimately connected to the poultry industry. He was appointed an Instructor in April 1943 and his substantial talent as a teacher was quickly recognized. He became an Assistant Professor of Marketing in 1944, was given tenure in 1946, and made a Professor of Marketing in 1951.

Professor Darrah initially taught a course in marketing eggs and poultry products. His success as a teacher and communicator led to his receiving responsibility for the introductory course in agricultural marketing, which began to attract students from throughout the college and other colleges of the University. In 1955, he was chosen by the senior class of the college to receive their Professor of Merit Award given annually to one professor for the outstanding quality of his teaching. In 1971, the American Agricultural Economics Association honored him for the excellence of his teaching, the 7th such award granted by AAEA nationally.

Darrah's performances in lectures are legendary. Nearly every lecture was an exciting demonstration to illustrate a concept. One of the favorites each year was to bring a large box of chocolate-covered cherries to class. He would then hold an auction to see how much a student was willing to pay for the first chocolate covered-cherry. He then kept that student in front of the class ascertaining his willingness-to-pay for more cherries until Darrah was paying the student to consume one more candied cherry. Finally the student refused more at any price. The concepts of demand, time and place utility, and diminishing returns were all illustrated. His final lecture each semester included a series of awards to students based on his keen observations of their behavior during lectures and discussion sections throughout the term.

Darrah and his colleague and friend, Dr. Max Brunk, collaborated in writing a basic text, *Food Marketing*, in 1967, which they revised in 1971. It was the standard text for the course for a number of years. A succession of able teachers followed in Darrah's tradition using his text and classroom illustrations successfully. Student demand

for the course led to it being offered each semester. Darrah was also a top-notch student advisor, often working with 40 to 50 students annually on their academic programs and later helping them find employment in the food industry and business. He was one of the builders of the agricultural business program that in the 21st century has become an accredited undergraduate business degree program, located within the Department of Applied Economics and Management at Cornell.

In the 1950s, Darrah was one of the leaders in the Department in carrying out studies of new methods of handling and merchandising perishable products. Most of this work was developed with colleagues in the Departments of Poultry Science and Food Science. This was the period in which the self-service, supermarket industry grew rapidly throughout the country. Darrah worked effectively with Professor Robert Baker (Food Science and Poultry) in developing and then studying new methods of packaging and merchandising eggs and poultry products. The acceptability of new products was tested with Latin Square designs in supermarkets at selected locations throughout the Northeastern States. A number of the products, now found in supermarkets, such as frozen French toast, chicken hotdogs and frozen egg whites, had their origin in these studies. Many ideas were tested, even taking cracked eggs, breaking them and putting them in plastic containers (“naked eggs”). Retailers and manufacturers, as well as consumers, benefited from this early merchandising research.

Larry and his wife, Wanda, were effective ambassadors for the College and University. They had three tours of service at the College of Agriculture, Los Baños, of the University of the Philippines. The Darrahs first took a two-year assignment in 1957 to help the Filipino staff design and then teach a basic course in agricultural marketing. He worked with a young staff member, P.R. Sandoval, in writing a new textbook, using examples from the Philippines. It was titled, *Marketing of Farm Products in the Philippines*. They returned in 1962 to assist the Philippines Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources with its research program in agricultural marketing. In 1970, when Cornell was working with the College at Los Baños to develop its graduate program in agricultural economics, Darrah returned to help establish courses and research programs in marketing in cooperation with the staff at the International Rice Research Institute, also located in Los Baños. He continued in this assignment for four years.

Retiring from Cornell as a Professor Emeritus in 1974, Darrah stayed on in the Philippines until 1980 working for their Department of Agriculture & Natural Resources in developing their research programs and statistical reporting system. He received honorary Master’s degrees from both the Philippine Special Studies Division, Agriculture and from the National Food and Agricultural Council. The Philippine Council for Agricultural

Research and the Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, also presented special awards. He was much appreciated by his former students, the faculty of the College, and the DANR.

Wanda Darrah was an important contributor, along with her husband, to the Philippine community. She helped reorganize the library of the College at Los Baños in the 1950s and volunteered there on each of their subsequent assignments in the Philippines. They returned to Ithaca for health reasons and Mrs. Darrah died in 1984. Larry married Fern (Rusty) Rhoades in 1985 and moved to the Leisure World retirement community in Mesa, Arizona where they enjoyed the mountains of Arizona in the summers and the warmth of the Salt River Valley near Phoenix in the winter.

The Darrahs had three children: Dr. Larry L. Darrah, now retired as a research geneticist for USDA-ARS and Professor Emeritus, University of Missouri; Ms. Alice A. Darrah St. John, living in Florida, and Dr. Brenda B. Darrah, a physician in Illinois. There are seven grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Larry Darrah was a loyal Cornellian, and throughout his life cared a great deal about his former students and the health of the University where he had worked and taught. He enjoyed good stories and playing practical jokes on his colleagues. There was a twinkle in his eye that stayed with him to his last years. His students, colleagues, and long time friends fondly remember him.

George J. Conneman, William G. Tomek, Bernard F. Stanton

Paul H. Darsie

October 2, 1916 — May 29, 1999

Paul Harold Darsie, a physician on the staff of Cornell University in the Department of University Health Services, died on May 29, 1999, at the age of 82. He was born October 2, 1916 in Lexington, Kentucky, the youngest of seven children of a third-generation Protestant minister. Paul's early years were spent in Lexington and Cynthiana, Kentucky. He went on to obtain his Bachelor's degree in 1938 from Washington and Lee University, and his M.D. degree in 1942 from the University of Rochester.

In college, Paul achieved exemplary grades in a broad spectrum of academic studies, while actively participating in a sports program that included basketball, tennis and track. Furthermore, he not only earned all his college expenses, but was able, by the time he graduated *magna cum laude* and with a Phi Beta Kappa key, to repay his parents completely for all the funds that they had advanced him toward his education. (At a time, before the computer age, when few college students knew how to type, Paul's skills as a typist and even as a stenographer, won him many income-producing opportunities.)

Paul interned at the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, New York, then completed residences in internal medicine at the University of California Hospital in San Francisco, and at Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital in New York.

He initiated his medical practice in Cooperstown, New York, where he was affiliated with the Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital. After two years, Paul moved to Ithaca to join the staff of the recently formed Student Health Service at Cornell University, where he served for 34 years until his retirement in 1980, with the rank of Professor of Clinical and Preventive Medicine, Emeritus.

Paul derived much pleasure and professional satisfaction from his medical practice at Cornell. He found that the ambiance of teaching and learning that surrounded him was stimulating and motivating. From his earliest days in medical school, he was convinced that a medical encounter was never complete unless the persons seeking advice or treatment learned something about their problems and the ways to correct them and to prevent their recurrence. Crowded university curricula have seldom allowed time for formal courses in health education, but Paul found that his one-to-one contacts with his student-patients were ideal times to impart useful information as well as treatment. He was always a good listener and explainer, and the students who have sought his advice or treatment over the years have appreciated his talents.

Paul enjoyed his life among the Finger Lakes. He made good use of all the advantages that his surroundings afforded him. He loved fishing, hunting and sailing, and practiced these activities with his father as well as with his sons. He took an active part in the planning, building and maintenance of his home. (He was as methodical in the care of his home as he was in his medical practice. For example, when he decided that his house should be repainted every four years, he proceeded to paint one of the four sides of the house each year, to complete a four-year cycle.) He was proud of his skills as a gardener, and often-brought fruit and flowers from his garden to the clinic to share with his colleagues.

Paul was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, where he has served as a deacon and elder. He has been a compassionate and caring visitor to shut-ins and the elderly. He also was a member of the City Club of Ithaca, and of the Liberty Hyde Bailey Men's Garden Club.

Paul is survived by a loving family: his wife of 52 years, Peggy; three sons; a daughter; eight grandchildren; and a sister.

Leroy K. Young, Allyn Ley

Herbert Joseph Davenport

Professor of Economics

— *June 16, 1931*

RETIREMENT STATEMENT

Professor Herbert J. Davenport came to Cornell in 1916 at the ripe age of fifty-five years. Already he had published two stout volumes, "Value and Distribution" (1908) and "Economics of Enterprise" (1913), the earlier giving a detailed, penetrating, and systematic criticism of his predecessors' contributions, the later embodying his own constructive theory. That they are among the outstanding contributions to American scholarship in a most difficult field, the field of systematic coherent abstract thought, and that they are marked by a rare combination of theoretic insight with hard common sense, no competent judge will deny.

Before Davenport came to this University he had had an indirect but significant relation to it. When the University of Chicago opened its doors, its department of economics was staffed with four men from Cornell, and ten years later when Davenport began his teaching of economics with an appointment at the university which held him there for six years, he found on its faculty two of the Cornell appointees, Laughlin and Veblen. To the former he dedicated his first and perhaps his most important book, saying that, much as Laughlin might differ from its conclusions, the book had been made possible "only through the freedom of thought and of teaching" which he had fostered. Davenport's debt to Veblen, widely as they also differed, was even more intimate and personal.

During the thirteen years which were passed at Cornell before he reached the age of retirement, Davenport continued to write numerous articles on economic theory, incisive in style and constructive in content, but none the less his main service was in the classroom, the work which he best loved and in which his mastery and success grew with the years. Formal lecturing he disdained; with his students he trod the more congenial Socratic path of a cooperative search for truth, for the principles which underlie, for example, the simplest act of purchase and sale. Along this path he guided them until they seemed with him to discover what before was unknown, and in the process to gain confidence and zest in the unwonted exercise of their own powers of analysis and thought. His classroom was the arena for a conflict of ideas, and the teacher's word of approval went not to the one who agreed with him but to the one who had wrestled well or even successfully against the elder thinker.

His power as a teacher was increased by his rugged, forceful personality, his kindly personal interest in all his students, his deep enthusiasm for his own theories, his conviction of their abiding importance and of society's need of them for its salvation.

Source: Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, October, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Nine

Alice Davey

March 24, 1924 — January 27, 1997

Alice Davey received a Bachelor's degree from the University of Maryland in 1946, and taught junior and senior high school home economics in Maryland for three years. She came to Cornell as a graduate student in Household Economics and Management and was a teaching assistant for two years. She received a Master's degree in 1951. Subsequently, she taught and supervised home management houses at the University of Massachusetts from 1951-53 and at the University of Connecticut from 1953-58.

In 1958, Professor Davey was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Household Economics and Management at Cornell. She taught courses in family decision making and home management and supervised the residence for undergraduate students in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. The residence course was required for high school teacher certification. She worked with the faculty in home economics education to develop appropriate placements for student teachers. In addition, she adapted her teaching to include experience in managing a low income household with food stamps and few resources. Thus, her students were prepared not only for teaching in high school courses, but also for working with modest income households in social welfare offices and in cooperative extension programs. Her handbook for home management residence courses was widely used. She has been recognized as a gifted teacher and advisor who held her students to the highest standard of intellectual integrity.

With her particular interest in teaching, Professor Davey became a consultant to the New York State Department of Education and worked with foreign visitors to help them understand home management in the United States. For several years, she served as graduate field representative for her department and developed orientation activities for new students. Her work with graduate students, particularly those assisting in the management house, provided life long friendships.

On campus, Professor Davey was active on the Board of Cornell United Religious Work, the Faculty Council of Representatives, and Omicron Nu. When the major in home economics education was terminated, Professor Davey served on the committee developing plans to combine preparation for teaching with the various majors in the college. To whatever committee assignment she accepted she gave her full attention and responsible leadership.

While teaching, Professor Davey continued her graduate education during summer school and during a leave of absence. She completed her doctoral work and received a Ph.D. degree from Michigan State University in

1971 under Professor Beatrice Paolucci in the areas of Family Ecology and Higher Education. On a subsequent sabbatical leave, Professor Davey worked on preparing the papers of Professor Paolucci for publication.

Professor Davey was a member of the American Association of University Women, Omicron Nu, Pi Lambda Delta, the American Home Economics Association, the New York State Association of Gerontological Educators, the National Education Association, and the National Council on Family Relations.

Professor Davey retired in 1987. She then gave up her Ithaca residence and lived in the home her grandparents had built in Ninevah, New York, where she had earlier spent her summers. For the last several years she had spent winters in Texas, and was there when she died. She is survived by her brother, Robert Davey, of Ninevah.

She loved to garden and shared flowers and vegetables with friends and neighbors. She was a quiet, private person but welcomed her circle of friends to conversation and tea in both Ithaca and Ninevah. She was open to discussion about how to reach students, current developments in family resource management and family decision making, new studies in Bible history and any new mysteries. She taught through her example of faith, gentleness and grace. She was an excellent listener and students brought concerns to her and in her open and accepting way she frequently helped students work through their own problems.

She was a friend to many and a very special friend to a few.

Francille Firebaugh, Jean Robinson, Rose Steidl

Adam Clarke Davis

November 21, 1889 — March 17, 1942

The sudden passing of Professor Adam Clarke Davis on March 17, 1942, in Ithaca, New York, removes from Cornell engineering and the profession at large one of its ablest and most lovable figures. Succeeding the late Dean Herman Diederichs, Professor Davis had been head of the Department of Experimental Engineering since 1936.

Born in 1889 in Goldsboro, North Carolina, Professor Davis received his preliminary education in the Goldsboro schools, he then attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute for two years, and this he followed by four years in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell. Upon graduation from Cornell, Professor Davis became an instructor in Experimental Engineering and, except for a two-year period in industry, had been teaching at Cornell ever since. He became an assistant professor in 1919, and was named Professor of Experimental Engineering in 1925, becoming head of the department in 1936.

Professor Davis was twice associated with the training of members of the United States armed forces. During World War I, he was an instructor in the U. S. Army School of Military Aeronautics and, at the time of his death, was in charge of the World War II Diesel Engine Training of the Ensigns of the U. S. Naval Reserve. The success of both of these training courses was due to Professor Davis' choice of the curriculum and the teaching staff.

Professor Davis was widely known in industry, both as a teacher and consulting engineer, particularly in the fields of internal combustion engines and physical metallurgy, and was associated with Professor G. B. Upton in many investigations in these fields.

Professor Davis was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society for Metals, and the American Foundrymen's Association. In addition, he was a licensed professional engineer of the State of New York, and a member of the Cornell Club of New York, the Ithaca Country Club, and the Ithaca Yacht Club.

"Dave," as he was affectionately known to his friends, was an unusual judge of men. He had long cultivated this rare ability and as he grew older, he perfected the knack not only of fitting men into their proper places in an organization, but also of developing such men to their fullest capabilities. Competent as he was in the judgment of men, so likewise was he talented in the design and construction of machines. His particular gifts lay in correlating

the theoretical, practical, and economic aspects of a problem, and of translating the results of research and development into actual manufacturing processes. He had an uncanny ability to estimate the costs of machines and operations. This was most important both in the conduct of the Department of Experimental Engineering and in his own consulting work.

He was a sincere, loyal friend, modest and unselfish to a fault, and possessed a rare sense of justice, honor, and square-dealing that made him beloved by all who knew him.

“Dave’s” hobby was boats. His many friends knew that a trip to the boathouse to tinker with the engine or to polish the deck was his way of relaxing and keeping fit.

In work or in play he strove everlastingly for perfection. He loved to work with his hands—to remake the old and to create the new. This zeal for perfection and creation he carried into all of his many research and consulting projects. About him it might well be said:

*“How few men venture out beyond the last
Remaining mark upon the well-worn trail,
‘Tis he who has courage to go past
This sign, who cannot in his mission fail.
He will, at least, have left one mark behind
To guide some other, bold, exploring mind.”*

E. Gorton Davis

Professor of Landscape Architecture

May 7, 1880 — May 23, 1930

Professor E. Gorton Davis was born May 7, 1880 at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent his early years. He was graduated from Denison University in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Shortly after graduation he joined Townsend and Fleming, Landscape Architects, and remained with this firm until 1911 when he became a member of the Faculty of the Landscape Department, then in the College of Agriculture. He soon became head of this department and held this position until his sudden death at Ithaca, on May 23, 1930.

During his years at Cornell Professor Davis became outstanding in the educational field of his profession and greatly influenced the course which the teaching of Landscape Architecture throughout the country has followed. He also greatly influenced the development of the School of Landscape Architecture at Cornell and was a vital factor in its progress. As a teacher he inspired the confidence and held the interest of his students. His close contact with them as undergraduates was followed by an equally great interest in them as alumni.

Undoubtedly, his greatest interest was in the History of Landscape Architecture, of which he made a most scholarly study. His compilations and research in this field, particularly as related to the early American work, are a great achievement. They constitute, even in the unfinished state in which he left them, a valuable contribution to our knowledge. It is to be hoped that this work, which he formulated so effectively, may be carried forward.

In addition to his teaching he carried on a private practice; his work in this field bears ample witness to his practical ability as a Landscape Architect.

But the memory of Professor Davis that lives undimmed in the minds of his friends is a warm and human thing that no record of work done can render. His fiery enthusiasm, his gusto in the act of living, even his quick and generous anger, were the marks of such an ardent spirit as we see but seldom. It was this prodigal ardor of his that so caught and held his students that they would crowd his hospitable home, and would return thither year by year when they were undergraduates no longer. One likes to think that this ardor of spirit has worked upon them, and is through them preserved to the future.

Source: Faculty Records, p. 1646 Resolution of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University December, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty

Hollis Rexford Davis

October 18, 1915 — January 13, 1995

Hollis Rexford Davis, Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering, retired on February 28, 1978, after over thirty-three and a half years of service to the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University. In March of 1978, he was awarded the title of Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Engineering.

He graduated from South Otselic High School where he played baseball and basketball and participated in band and orchestra. He was active in 4-H and played in the Chenango County 4-H Band which made a trip to the Chicago World's Fair in 1933. At Cornell, he was a pitcher on the Freshman Baseball Team and played in the Cornell Marching Band. He received both his degrees from Cornell University, the B.S. in Agriculture in 1937, and the M.S. in Agricultural Engineering in 1948.

Hollis taught vocational agriculture at DeRuyter High School. In January 1942, he was appointed District Agricultural Engineer to work with the New York State Emergency Farm Machinery Repair Program, directed by the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell University. Hollis served in the U.S. Marine Corps from October 1943 to March 1946 and returned to Cornell University as an Extension Agricultural Engineer in April 1946.

Hollis distinguished himself as an outstanding teacher in educating farmers, dealers, and equipment service personnel in proper selection, operation, and adjustment of agricultural machines and equipment. As the program emphasis changed, Hollis was called upon to broaden his Extension commitment to include structures and electrification, dairy and poultry building ventilation, and materials handling systems. His Cornell Extension Bulletin 849, "Adequate Farm Wiring Systems," became a widely used publication throughout the United States.

Mr. Davis was promoted to Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural Engineering, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University, in 1956, and in 1962 was promoted to Associate Professor. He was an authority on poultry laying and pullet housing systems. Builders, equipment manufacturers, and poultry producers throughout the United States continually sought his advice. He worked with government agencies in developing plans and regulations in the design of egg grading and breaking facilities, processing plants, and slaughter plants for poultry operations.

Davis was also involved in the problems associated with the disposal of waste from the above facilities as well as for home sewage disposal systems. In the 1970s, he worked with growers and builders to design common refrigerated and controlled atmosphere storage facilities and ventilation systems for crop storage. He helped develop drying systems for potatoes and onions that made it possible for growers to salvage their crops during wet harvest seasons. He collaborated on the most practical and authoritative cabbage and onion storage bulletins that are available in the United States today.

He consulted in England, Italy, Greece, Iran, India, and with the World Bank. He was widely respected by growers, equipment manufacturers, contractors, government agencies, professional peers, and his friends for his expertise, friendliness, and desire to help people with problems. He served the agricultural industry of New York State in a dedicated, conscientious manner, always emphasizing practical solutions.

Early on, Hollis was an active sportsman indulging in hunting and fishing. Later he became an ardent golfer and continued to be one for the rest of his life.

Hollis was an active member of the American Legion and past Commander of the Owen Woodford Post 894, DeRuyter; past Master of Masonic Lodge 692, DeRuyter; member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers; and member of the Ithaca Lions Club.

Hollis and his first wife, Harriet, had a happy life with their four sons. Harriet died in 1982.

Later Hollis married Margaret Sullivan Paetow. Hollis and "Peg," both ardent golfers, enjoyed life at their summer residence in Ithaca and their winter townhouse at Suntree in Melbourne, Florida.

Hollis is survived by his wife Margaret; his four sons: Richard of Merrit Island, Florida; Robert of Atlanta, Georgia; Allen of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Steven of Reading, Pennsylvania; and his two stepdaughters: Elizabeth Cowger of Rochester, New York, and Anne Barnett of Jasper, Indiana.

Everett D. Markwardt, Richard W. Guest, E. Stanley Shepardson

Stanley Warburton Davis

March 19, 1920 — June 1, 2001

Professor Stanley Davis, Stan to all his many friends, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey on March 19, 1920 and lived there for much of his early life. Stan was educated at Cornell, and received his A.B. degree in Psychology in 1947, and his doctorate in Applied Psychology in 1951.

During his academic career, Stan was employed by three institutions of higher learning. From 1951-56, he was an Operations Analyst in the Psychology Department at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. After a stint at General Electric Corporation from 1956-62, during which time he was a Manager of Corporate Psychology, Stan returned to higher education when, for five years, (1962-67) he was Dean of Students and a Lecturer in Psychology at Cornell. In 1967, Stan was recruited by Ithaca College and served as Vice President of Student Affairs and Professor of Psychology until 1972.

In 1972, Stan rejoined Cornell when he was appointed as full Professor to the faculty of the School of Hotel Administration where he served with distinction until his retirement in 1983.

In 1977, Stan, Professor William (Bill) Wasmuth (ILR), and Senior Lecturer Roy Alvarez '72, M.P.S. '82, began developing CHARMS, an international hospitality research project which dealt with strategies for reducing employee turnover.

It subsequently became an effective and popular human resources management training simulation.

Dr. Davis was appointed by Cornell as Professor Emeritus on July 1, 1983. Following his retirement in that year, he went to live in California and for several years thereafter maintained a consulting practice using the CHARMS program. He died on June 1, 2001.

His wife Lucile, of Vista California; and his former wife, Ruth Ann of Ithaca; and two sons, Richard W. and Robert P. Davis, survive him.

While at the Hotel School, Stan was the leading member of the Human Resources area, and was also the Graduate Field Representative for the college. During that period, Stan was the active voice and moving force behind the implementation of the academic program for the Master of Professional Studies in Hotel Administration. His ongoing guidance brought the new program to full accreditation.

Among his many honors, prizes and awards, he was most proud of his citation by the United Nations from which organization he received a service award for his civilian research efforts during the Korean War (1950-53). In later years, he was active in the local community as a member of the Tompkins County United Fund Board of Directors, and served for an extended period as a member of the Tompkins County Drug Steering Committee.

Stan was a member of the American Psychology Association, the American Educators Resource Association and the American Association for Higher Education.

He will be remembered by his colleagues for his wonderful sense of humor, his contagious laugh, his love of Cornell, his broadly inquisitive mind and his extremely cooperative nature. He will also be remembered by scores of students for his open door policy, his willingness to listen, and his wise advice. He was a truly loved and respected professor.

John J. Clark, William J. Wasmuth, Malcolm A. Noden

Jeffery Earl Dawson

July 18, 1920 — February 2, 1969

Jeffery Dawson died suddenly on a Sunday morning, ending a struggle with diabetes and its complications that began in boyhood.

He was born in Newberry, Florida, and educated in the public schools of the state and the University of Florida. After receiving the B.S.A. degree in 1942, he came to Cornell as a graduate student. He was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1945 and in the following year joined the Department of Agronomy staff as assistant professor of soil technology. He became associate professor in 1949 and professor in 1955. His first sabbatic leave was spent as a Guggenheim Fellow at the Biochemical Institute of Uppsala, Sweden, in 1952-53, and the second in the laboratories of the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1961. For several years he served as a special consultant on organic soils to the United States Soil Conservation Service.

Through his work on the chemistry of organic soils he became a recognized authority on those soils and on soil organic matter. He was gifted with a bold, imaginative, and analytical mind, however, and there were few topics within the scope of his competence that he did not consider and speculate upon. At one time or another he worked on the chemistry of boron in soils and boron deficiency in plants, continuing this interest from his Ph.D. dissertation. He investigated the transformation of nitrogen and its equilibrium levels in soils, the effect of soil factors on the fungal diseases of banana, and the nature of organo-copper complexes in soils, in addition to problems of crop plant behavior in organic soils. In recent years his knowledge of organic structure in soil and command of analytical techniques led him to a cooperative series of fundamental studies of how pesticides decompose in soil or are metabolized in plants. He saw his profession as science applied to the world's need for food; in a quiet way he rejoiced in the mission as well as the science, and in his own part in these.

He approached even the most applied problem in terms of simplest theoretical considerations first, then through sifting existing data for consequences others had overlooked, and, finally, to analysis or experiment. On one occasion he was persuaded to examine the drying process in hay because farmers were being sold a useless chemical for this purpose; quite characteristically, his seminar report on the study began with the Second Law of Thermodynamics and proceeded to the energy requirements of drying and the unexpectedly large contribution of mold respiration.

Colleagues and graduate students came to him for advice on equipment and techniques, and even more frequently for the insights which discussion with him so often generated. His firm grasp of chemistry and soil science was

coupled with a fondness for concept above detail, and a shrewd appreciation of research strategies. No matter how unfamiliar, a problem that a colleague found interesting must be worthy of attention, and he was willing to give the full resources of his mind to its exploration.

He studied his disease dispassionately with the interest and objectivity he gave to analysis of any scientific problem; few physicians could have known as much about its biochemistry. He was conscious of the numbering of his days in a way that few men are, though of this he rarely spoke. Nevertheless, the feeling intensified a dedication to his own research and his generosity of outlook. An unintended acknowledgement of this came once in a comment on an unproductive and dissatisfied acquaintance; the man, he said, has never lived with Death looking over his shoulder.

Until increasing ill health began to limit participation, he was active in the affairs of his department and profession. He served in numerous departmental committees, as Field Representative to the Graduate School for several years, and as an effective member of the Cornell coordinating committee on computer use during the formative years that led to the present Computing Center. Among other societies, he was a member of the American Chemical Society, Soil Science Society of America, International Society of Soil Science, and a Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Chemists, although notice of this honor arrived too late for his attention before his death. He was twice chairman of the Division of Organic Soils in the Soil Science Society of America, chairman of the Soils Section at the Copper Symposium at Johns Hopkins University in 1950, and served on committees for the monographs and advances published by the American Society of Agronomy.

He carried into his personal life the same zest in understanding and a delight in good conversation, mingling ideas and observation, logical argument and humanity. Few topics were beyond his wide ranging interest and no company dull in his presence. In this his wife, Elizabeth Ritchey Dawson, was an able companion, and many colleagues and graduate students recall with pleasure an evening at the Dawson home.

He is survived by his wife; a son, Leonard J. Dawson; a daughter, Loretta Dawson; and also by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie S. Dawson; a grand-mother, Mrs. E. C. Sapp; and a sister, Mrs. Mildred Bryant, all of Florida; and by nieces and nephews.

W. T. Federer, M. D. Glock, E. L. Stone

Edmund Ezra Day

December 7, 1883 — March 23, 1951

Edmund Ezra Day, destined to be the fifth President of Cornell University, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, on December 7, 1883. His parents were Ezra Alonzo and Louise Moulton Nelson Day. He attended Dartmouth College, and there made a brilliant scholastic record. He was awarded a Rufus Choate scholarship, and thus acquired the nickname of "Rufus," which clung to him all his life. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Theta Delta Chi. He received his B. S. from Dartmouth in 1905 and an M. A. in 1906. He then entered the Harvard Graduate School, and gained a Ph. D. in Economics in 1909.

He began his teaching career as Instructor in Economics at Dartmouth, from 1907 to 1910. He entered the Harvard Department of Economics in 1910, and rose rapidly to become Professor of Economics and Chairman of the Department. During the first World War he served as statistician for the U. S. Shipping Board and the War Industries Board.

In 1923 he left Harvard for the University of Michigan. There he was Professor of Economics, organizer and first Dean of the School of Business Administration, and Dean of the University.

His administrative ability and his understanding of economic and social problems attracted the attention of the great Foundations. In 1927-28 he was associated with the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial; in 1929 he left Michigan to become director for the social sciences with the Rockefeller Foundation. He carried on concurrently the duties of director of general education with the General Education Board. His signal success in these responsible positions prompted his appointment to the presidency of Cornell in 1937.

In the following years he added to his onerous presidential duties many important tasks in educational and social realms. It is impossible here to list more than a few examples. He was president of the New York State Citizens Council, the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, the World Student Service Fund, the American Statistical Association; he was chairman of the American Council on Education, director of the National Bureau of Economic Research, director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Councillor of the National Industrial Conference Board. He held fifteen honorary degrees. He was the author of "Index of Physical Production," "Statistical Analysis," "The Growth of Manufactures," (with W. Thomas), and "The Defense of Freedom".

In 1912 he married Emily Sophia Emerson, daughter of Dean Charles F. Emerson of Dartmouth College. He leaves two sons and two daughters. One son (Dr. Emerson Day) at present holds a professorship in the Cornell Medical College.

Dr. Day was suddenly stricken by a heart attack on the morning of March 23, 1951.

Dr. Day was President of Cornell University from 1937 until his resignation on July 1, 1949. He was then appointed Chancellor, with the larger interests of the University in his hands. Counseled to disburden himself of such responsibilities for reasons of health, he resigned the Chancellorship on January 31, 1950.

The twelve years of his presidency were a period of rapid growth of the University. The student enrollment and the Faculty lists nearly doubled. New schools and units were established, responsive to new educational and social concerns of the nation: the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, the School of Business and Public Administration, the School of Nutrition, the School of Aeronautical Engineering, the School of Nursing. The Floyd Newman Laboratory of Nuclear Studies in Ithaca and the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo were inaugurated.

The physical development of the University kept pace with the new demands. Important buildings were erected, among them Olin Hall, the Newman Laboratory, Savage Hall, Moore Hall, Clara Dickson Hall, and the Administration Building. Arrangements were made for other buildings, now rising on our campus. The Greater Cornell Fund was carried triumphantly to its goal, raising over \$12,500,000 for university needs.

To assess the value of Dr. Day's contributions to the University would require far more space than can be here afforded. This much is clear and certain: that during a period of war, of disorganization and reorganization, of rapid social and economic change, of inflation, insecurity, fear, his strong hand at the helm guided us through the storms to calmer waters. We cannot know how much of his own strength, his own life, he sacrificed to this terrifying task.

The writer of the notice on the death of President Livingston Farrand (in the Necrology of the Faculty, 1940) said: "No doubt every true leader communicates something of himself to his companions. The Cornell of Andrew D. White partook of his indomitable idealism; the Cornell of Jacob Gould Schurman shared his superb, almost resistless energy; the Cornell of Livingston Farrand became somehow more urbane, more kindly, more human." To these words we may now add that the Cornell of Edmund Ezra Day became more socially conscious, more cognizant of its duties to the state and the world, more aware of its function as an organ of the body politic. The

new schools established during Dr. Day's regime were mostly schools of social service. Within the older units of the University a corresponding influence was at work. Such Departments as Sociology and Psychology were reconstituted; the need for social justification was felt throughout the University.

Dr. Day liked to ask provocative and sometimes infuriating questions. He liked to affront a Professor of, for instance, English, with the demand: "What are you trying to do? What is the use of the study of literature?" The Professor of English usually found, after his first bewilderment or anger had died, that the necessity of defining his aims was very wholesome. Dr. Day of course knew his own answers before he asked the question.

His mood was often quizzical. He liked to shock, unsettle, disturb; he enjoyed playing dumb. He was convinced that the great menace to successful teaching is complacency, satisfaction with routine. Tirelessly experimental himself, he could easily be exasperated by the conservatism of the Faculties. And if, as was inevitably the case, Faculty members found themselves in disagreement with him, they had only to visit him to be most cordially received and most fairly heard. In such circumstances his visitors were usually astonished to find how minutely Dr. Day was acquainted with the least operations of his great, far-flung, multifarious University, and how he had given serious attention to the smallest of her problems.

He gained this knowledge by giving to Cornell the best part of his thought and his life. He had little time for recreation, all too little for the intellectual diversions he earnestly desired. His obligation to Cornell came always first, and this obligation never ended, never left him free.

He had planned, on his retirement, to take at last his rewards: the pleasure of friendship, the pleasure of reading, the mere simple pleasure of rest. He did not have time for his rewards. He had never had time. He had time only for his duty.

Morris Bishop, S. C. Hollister, L. A. Maynard

William Tucker Dean

August 31, 1915 — December 3, 1999

William Tucker Dean graced the faculty of the Cornell Law School from the time of his appointment as Associate Professor in 1953 until his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1988. His academic pedigree included a Bachelor's degree from Harvard, a law degree from the University of Chicago and a M.B.A. degree from Harvard's Business School. Between his law and business degrees, he served in the Army for three years. Following a brief assignment as a private, he became an officer in the Army Transportation Corps, with overseas service in the Pacific Theater as a Lieutenant and Captain, principally with the 96th Infantry Division in the Philippines. Before coming to Cornell, he had taught at the law schools of the University of Kansas and Texas for a summer term.

At Cornell, Tucker's basic teaching interests revolved around trusts and estates, a field that encompassed estate and gift taxation, fiduciary administration and family law. He authored a number of law review articles in this field, together with many devoted to legal history. Meanwhile he served on a vast panorama of committees within the Law School as well as the broader university. During his tenure, the New York State Law Revision Commission was based at the Law School and he not only put in a stint as its Associate Director for Research, but also drafted various statutes calculated to rationalize work-a-day New York law.

Many a senior member of today's university faculty, not to mention innumerable alumni, will recall also that Tucker, between 1962 and 1990, served the outside community as the Village Justice in Cayuga Heights. Professor Dean as Judge Dean was dedicated to the proposition that a posted 30 miles-per-hour speed limit meant precisely that, a maximum speed of 30 miles-per-hour. Thus on the bench, he presented a formidable formal presence, and this mien carried over into his appearances behind the classroom lectern. And all the while, Tucker chose to walk at a brisk pace between his home and the Village and the Law School, the Village Hall, downtown, or wherever it was he was headed about the town, always carrying himself in a very erect military manner.

To have accepted these appearances as the last word was to miss the delight of knowing the very humanely decent, witty and fun-loving person that lay behind the veneer. His wit was quick and cut to the nub of the matter, as when he manhandled a cigarette machine into the office of a sober colleague who had just forsworn nicotine. And there are those who recall fondly the time that, during the interminable student protests about the Vietnam War, his Myron Taylor Hall teaching was disturbed by the loudspeaker noise from across the street. Tucker's was an old

soldier's answer to the problem: he applied a pair of wire cutters to the electric cord powering the apparatus. But again, one has to recall, these were pre-political correctness days, happy days as it were.

This same informal *joie-de-vie* characterized the hospitality ever present at the home occupied by Tucker and his wife Ann, and their four children. As fate would have it, Ann died in the year of Tucker's retirement. Then it was that he married Rosamond Arthur and moved to Long Island where, until illness overcame him, he was able to continue to enjoy domestic life while contemplating the world around him with wry acumen more often encountered in a poet than a lawyer.

Let it be recalled, finally, that whenever there arose a last minute need to find a teacher for some Law School course or other, it was William Tucker Dean who would step in and undertake the thankless job of spending hour upon hour to bone up on a subject he might never again teach. These must have been particularly onerous chores given his wide-ranging interests in the literature of contemporary law and politics. Duty to the larger community was an idea deeply rooted in his mind-set and he never failed to perform that duty as he perceived it.

W. David Curtiss, Gray Thoron, E.F. Roberts

Peter Joseph William Debye

March 24, 1884 — October 2, 1966

Peter J. W. Debye came to Cornell University in the fall of 1939 to present the Baker Lectures in Chemistry; he departed, to our great sorrow, in the fall of 1966, while still working on several exciting research problems, among the many which interested him during his active and rewarding scientific career. But a chronology of his sojourn in Ithaca is somewhat misleading. Through his reputation and influence as an explorer and expositor of physical phenomena, he may be said to have arrived in the early years of the second decade of this century, and he will remain as long as there is a single student of physics or chemistry on the Cornell campus.

To our nonscientific colleagues a listing of the numerous awards and honors which have been bestowed on Professor Debye by his scientific peers will convey some impression of the significance of his contributions. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1936. In addition, he received fourteen medals and citations, eighteen honorary degrees, and was elected to membership of twenty national academies.

After serving as departmental chairman at Gottingen, Leipzig, and other universities, he became Director of the Max Planck Institute in Berlin in 1934, and in the decade of the 1940's he was Chairman of the Department of Chemistry at Cornell. Between 1952 and 1966, he was a Professor Emeritus, but a very active one.

In science, as in art, there is style. Debye's theories, his ways of looking at physical phenomena and of expressing his understanding of them, were as uniquely Debye's as a painting is unmistakably an El Greco or a van Gogh. The essential element of his style was simplicity, which for Debye was not merely a technique; it was an earnest conviction. He knew that physical phenomena must have simple explanations; he took complexity to be lack of understanding. If a theory was not yet simple then it was not yet right—it was unfinished and imperfect. To achieve simplicity one must identify the essentials and isolate them from the irrelevancies. To recognize the essentials, to express them clearly and pictorially, and then to pursue their consequences with superb technical facility was Debye's style.

A scientist verifies that he has recognized and isolated the essentials by constructing a *model*—a hypothetical system which consists of abstractions of physical entities and of the laws which govern their behavior. If the consequences of the model correlate well with measurements made on the real physical system, then it provides an “explanation” of the phenomenon. A successful model has no redundant elements and in the minds of scientists becomes the embodiment of the very physical system it illustrates. It permits visualization of the phenomenon in its starkest

simplicity, unencumbered by irrelevancies. In the role of a master model-builder, Debye has left an indelible mark on physical science. One cannot now consider an aqueous solution of a strong electrolyte as anything other than a somewhat organized yet dynamic distribution of small, charged spheres in a uniform dielectric; the dynamics of a crystal are accountable in terms of an ensemble of coupled, harmonic oscillators, and at low temperatures the important crystal vibrations are those of a continuum; an amorphous structure scatters light as would plane traveling ultrasonic waves. These ideas and a host of others, each of breathtaking audacity because of its simplicity, burst upon science as sudden illuminations.

The illustrations and analogies which so enlivened Debye's lectures are unforgettable. Those who heard them can no longer think of density fluctuations without seeing the tiny stick he asked us to imagine thrown into the medium to measure spatial correlations, and we cannot think of a dipole without seeing a cigar. (In a photograph of Debye, which is now famous because of the cigar he is shown holding, a plus sign was dubbed in at one end and a minus sign at the other.) These two homely examples of Debye's models point up another aspect of his style in his approach to model-making. Models may be either physical or mathematical; Debye's were physical. Though he had mathematical abilities of the highest level (one of his earliest papers, published in 1905, contained the independent discovery of the method of steepest descents, and its application to the determination of the asymptotic behavior of Bessel functions), he had a deep distrust of overly mathematical theories, and dismissed as "mere mathematics" any explanation of a physical phenomenon that lacked a concrete, visualizable basis.

Debye reached scientific maturity at exactly the right time and place. Thoroughly grounded in (indeed, one of the great masters of) the classical disciplines of mechanics and electrodynamics, he also knew their basic limitations. When quantum mechanics was discovered, he was ready; in fact, he promoted its development and made some of its important early applications. Thus, through a receptivity that was genius in itself, and a lucky accident of time and place, Debye was to be one of the first to combine in a single intellect a knowledge of classical mechanics, electrodynamics, thermodynamics, statistical mechanics, and quantum mechanics. He had all the materials for his models, and he used them as would a great artist—each step simple, spare, and incisive. It was a unique experience to observe how Debye immediately recognized the basic components of a new problem and their relations to known phenomena in other areas. When he read a publication, its essentials were immediately incorporated as a constituent element in his overall picture of the physical world. This explains, in part, his phenomenal memory of everything he had read or heard. It may prove that he was one of the last of the great natural philosophers, who recognize no boundaries between the various portions of science. At the same time, he was among the first in the twentieth century to demonstrate the artificiality of the historical boundary between physics and chemistry.

Although Debye was considered a theoretical physical chemist, for many years he occupied chairs in experimental physics. And this was not an empty title. Almost unique among theoreticians, he was not only vitally interested in explaining experimental results and suggesting new experiments to test a theory, but he participated actively by giving practical advice, designing new laboratory techniques, and following the day-to-day progress of his experimental coworkers. Indeed, many of his theories were tested and confirmed by his associates in his own “institute.” He did not withhold his interest nor avoid involvement with practical applications. A number of his investigations actually started from industrial problems that came to his attention. It is thus not surprising that he was much sought after as a consultant. Were one to attempt to delineate his field of activity it would be the determination of molecular structure in its most general sense, in that he started with the underlying postulate that the geometry of molecules, the force fields around them, and their interaction with the radiation field in which they were immersed, determined the physical and chemical properties of matter.

For decades Professor P. J. W. Debye graciously received many visitors, among them scholars, students, and historians of science who came to pay their respects, to discuss, to learn, sometimes to dispute, but often simply to establish contact with a great intellect and to gain wisdom. To questions as to how he selected problems for investigation his reply was that he worked only on those problems which interested him and which he could solve; as to how he partitioned his time, he said that he devoted all his efforts to a single problem until it was resolved. He thoroughly enjoyed his scientific pursuits but balanced this with full appreciation of physical well-being. He stressed the importance of giving students enough time to think seriously about their assignments, and he frequently talked of the importance of generating and living in intellectually stimulating surroundings which could lead to scholarship and scientific discovery. He believed that the intense preoccupation of serious scientists with a problem generates an atmosphere which is pregnant with ideas, which goads the imagination of those who are immersed in it to the discovery of principles of the physical world.

With the departing of Debye the world has lost one of the few “total” scientists; total in his devotion to his task, total in the breadth of his interest; total in the mastery of his discipline, and total in his human simplicity and straightforwardness.

Henri Sack, Benjamin Widom, Simon H. Bauer

Melvin G. deChazeau

March 20, 1900 — November 28, 1985

Without the efforts of Melvin G. deChazeau, one of the small group of academic entrepreneurs who guided the then Graduate School of Business and Public Administration in its early years, it is unlikely that there would be a Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell today. Known affectionately as “the Silver Fox” by three decades of students, Mel was an academic in all the best senses of the word and a tower of strength to the new institution. As the “first among equals,” he provided the continuity and institutional energy that sustained the school through its early, lean years.

Together with such colleagues as Paul O’Leary and John Hutchins, in economics; Arthur Nilsson, in finance; David Thomas, in accounting; Frank Gilmore, in business policy; and Edward Litchfield, Miller Hillhouse, and Paul VanRiper, all in public administration, Mel established the atmosphere of excellence in research and teaching that distinguished the school from the outset. By the quality of his mind and the force of his personality Mel was a true leader of the school. He assumed formal leadership as acting dean when Paul O’Leary’s term ended. Afterwards he was the perennial chairman of the school’s policy committee.

Mel and those of his colleagues who constituted the senior faculty of the school had an unusual talent. They facilitated growth and change in the school with statesmanlike attitudes: younger colleagues trained in different, more-quantitative ways were welcomed as team teachers in the basic courses in the curriculum “because that made the courses better courses.” The senior faculty members gave of themselves unselfishly to the school. In many ways Mel gave of himself the most. He gave to his students and to the school countless hours that he could have used to enhance further his national reputation. Nonetheless, through his teaching and research Melvin deChazeau, along with Joel Dean, was recognized as a founder of the newly emerging field of managerial economics. The less-talented of the students in his managerial economics class sometimes facetiously referred to the course as “the mystery hour.” At the same time, students and alumni alike appreciated the course as one of the most important in providing the foundation for analytic thinking by managers.

For more than a decade Mel represented the university at the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), then headed by his longtime friend and Harvard classmate Arthur Burns. At NBER the two men did much of the fundamental work on business cycles.

Mel recognized that few things in real-world economics are simple. He had the ability first to understand problems

in their complexity and then to reach a reasoned judgment about their true significance, whether within the firm or at a public policy level. These qualities came through in his monumental works on the steel industry (with Dougherty and Stratton) and on the petroleum industry (with Alfred Kahn). The latter, *Integration and Competition in the Petroleum Industry*, was recognized at the time of its publication as the definitive work on the structure and performance of that industry and earned a full, highly favorable review article in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.

Mel treated us, his junior colleagues, with great courtesy as equals and encouraged us to speak our minds on all matters academic. It didn't take us long, however, to recognize the gap between his intellect and our own.

With Mel as a friend, we had a friend for life. The friendship extended deeply into our families and his. Mel had great personal grace but could appear brusque and imperious at times. When that did occur, Eunice was always there with sweetness, intelligence, and deep humanity, providing the leavening that permitted Mel's inner warmth to re-emerge. We can still recall his distinctive laughter, which so often echoed through McGraw and Malott halls and in our homes and his home on the Knoll.

Melvin deChazeau was born in 1900 in Olympia, Washington. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of Washington and his Ph.D. degree in 1930 from Harvard University. He justly took pride in the fact that he, as a westerner from the University of Washington, had graduated first in his doctoral class at Harvard—a class that included Arthur Burns and a number of other distinguished economists. Mel served his country during World War II as a senior official of the War Production Board. Later he served as a senior economist and as liaison between the Department of Commerce and the President's Council of Economic Advisors. Before coming to Cornell, he taught at the University of Virginia and the University of Chicago. He is survived by his wife, Eunice; his daughter, Marian Holmes; his son-in-law, David Holmes; and his grandchildren, Melvin, Rebecca, Jessica, and Robert Holmes.

We remember Mel with deep respect and great affection. The Johnson School—and the field of management education in general—owes a great debt to him and to his fellow pioneers.

Harold Bierman, Edward Flash, Seymour Smidt, Alan McAdams

Herrell Franklin DeGraff

August 12, 1908 — January 4, 1986

Herrell DeGraff, professor emeritus, died at his home, 12 Burns Road, Brooktondale, New York. Much of his life was spent as a participant and leader in the Cornell community. He was born and reared in the town of Murray, Orleans County, New York. After high school he operated a farm on a share basis, worked as an equipment salesman and office manager, and sold investment securities. At the age of twenty-five, with a wife and young daughter, he enrolled as a freshman in the College of Agriculture, working nights at a commercial dairy farm. He completed the B.S. degree with an outstanding academic record in 1937. He completed his M.S. degree the following year and the Ph.D. degree in 1941, when he was appointed to the Cornell faculty as an assistant professor. He spent the first year of his tenure in postdoctoral study at the University of Chicago to develop a new course in agricultural geography. He was promoted to associate professor in 1942 and to full professor in 1947.

For ten years his course in agricultural geography provided incoming freshmen with a broad, worldwide perspective of agriculture. He was a dynamic teacher and tireless leader in the agricultural community, highly sought after as a speaker at both state and national meetings. He was the second person to be voted the Professor of Merit Award by the college seniors and for several years was the faculty representative on the Cornell Board of Trustees. Expanding his interests to include international agriculture after World War II, he served as a Rockefeller Foundation fellow in Mexico and as a consultant to the Rockefeller Foundation Development Program in Mexico and Colombia. His friends remember well during the late 1940s that he would habitually return to his office late at night, following some speaking engagement “out in the state,” to prepare for the next day’s lecture. Though he was involved in many peripheral activities, it was in the classroom where his skills reached their zenith. His classes were always filled to capacity, and although his subject matter was aimed at the freshman and sophomore level, it was a rare graduate student that did not sit in on his lectures.

In 1951 he was chosen to be the first holder of the H. E. Babcock Memorial Professorship in the Graduate School of Nutrition, an endowed chair. His appointment was based on his original work in food economics. He held that position until 1962, when he became president of the American Meat Institute in Chicago, a position from which he retired in 1973. During much of that period he continued to serve Cornell as chairman of the College of Agriculture’s Advisory Council. On his frequent return trips to Ithaca he spoke as a guest lecturer in various

courses dealing with the food economy. On retirement from the American Meat Institute Professor DeGraff returned to Ithaca, where he resumed many of the community interests he had left in 1962.

For several years he served as a senior lecturer in marketing and food economics courses, and he renewed his involvement with the Tompkins County Hospital Board of Managers. He served as president of the hospital board during the years when it made the decisions to build a new building and to become a nonprofit public corporation. For many years before leaving Ithaca in 1962 he had also served on the hospital board of managers. Because of his long and continued interest in Cornell, and because of his outstanding achievements as a teacher of many years, the faculty voted him professor emeritus. Indeed, few faculty members over the years have served Cornell so faithfully and so well.

Professor DeGraff's wife, Gladys Pool DeGraff, died in 1977. They are survived by a daughter, Sara K. DeGraff, and a son, Peter H. DeGraff.

Wendell G. Earle, Robert S. Smith, Bernard E. Stanton, Max E. Brunk

Donald Dee Delahanty

August 4, 1923 — July 8, 1975

With the passing of Donald Delahanty, the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine and Cornell University have lost an able alumnus and dedicated teacher. A graduate of our own veterinary college and a member of this faculty since 1952, his death at the age of fifty-one ended a life of unusual activity.

Donald Delahanty returned from military service in 1947 a mature, serious, dedicated individual who mystified those companions of his student days by his seriousness of purpose, drive, zeal, and dedication. In spite of serious health handicaps dating back to precollege days, he became an excellent surgeon and a good teacher, always interested in the welfare of his patients and the progress of his students. He was most concerned for the little man, be he student or client. He had tremendous enthusiasm and physical vigor. He worked from early until late and was intolerant of colleagues or students who were less dedicated. To complement his teaching, he became an accomplished artist and photographer. When he needed another language, he learned one. He traveled widely: to South America, Mozambique, China, and Japan. He did not aspire to great riches or to fame, but simply to be a better teacher. Though it would jeopardize his personal advancement and comfort, he often rejected sophisticated procedures and techniques because many of his students would not have the facilities to duplicate them. Throughout his twenty-three years at Cornell he took just three sabbatical leaves. Typical of the man, rather than attending a foremost institution where he could advance his skills and knowledge he chose Lima, Peru; Asunción, Paraguay; and Mozambique, where he could help to improve the clinical training of the students in these countries.

Donald Delahanty had many interests: scouting, public schools, gardening, racing pigeons, and his family are but a few of his many and varied interests. He was proud of his family, spoke often of their accomplishments, and looked forward to their return to the family circle at the holidays. Unfortunately, he seldom relaxed. If he were to race pigeons, he would raise and train them in such a manner that they would win—not usually but always. His home and garden bore evidence to the attention he gave them over the years. He gave freely of his time to horse shows, trail rides, and rodeos. While he gave unlimited time and effort to the honest, the deserving, and the unfortunate, the chiselers found him to be uncompromising.

Donald Delahanty spoke and demonstrated at many scientific programs in this and many other states. However, he declined many invitations because he did not wish to leave his classes and clinics in the charge of an associate. Here was a man who truly loved students, who gave to his students far more than he received in return. He made a

lasting imprint on those with whom he was in contact. Horsemen considered him to be a most reliable consultant in solving their problems. He was truly a gifted surgeon whose techniques embraced both art and skill.

Dr. Delahanty is survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Delahanty of Dryden; two sons, Michael J. Delahanty of Salem, West Virginia, and Timothy C. Delahanty of Dryden, a student at Tompkins Cortland Community College; three daughters, Mrs. Mary Lou Zielinski of Maiden, Massachusetts, Sara Delahanty of Dryden, a student at Cornell University, and Alice P. Delahanty of Dryden, a student in the local high school; two grandchildren; his mother, Mrs. Louise Delahanty of Stony Brook, Long Island; a brother, James Delahanty of Stony Brook, Long Island; and a sister, Mrs. Alfred Jayne of Bridgewater, Connecticut.

John Bentinck-Smith, Dorsey W. Bruner, Bud C. Tennant, A. Gordon Danks

Eugene A. Delwiche

November 26, 1917 — January 14, 1994

Eugene A. Delwiche, Professor Emeritus of the Section of Microbiology, died January 14, 1994 at Tompkins Community Hospital, Ithaca, New York.

Gene Delwiche was born in Green Bay, Wisconsin in 1917. His father was a Professor of Agronomy and Director of the Branch Experiment Stations at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. In 1941, Gene received his Bachelor of Science degree with honors from Wisconsin majoring in bacteriology. Soon after graduation, he entered active duty with the United States Infantry as a Second Lieutenant. He was placed in command of a Howitzer Company and remained in active service through the Second World War. At the end of WWII hostilities, his infantry company was stationed in Germany.

After receiving an honorable discharge from active duty in

1946 at the rank of Captain, Gene decided to go to graduate school. Dean LL. Baldwin at the University of Wisconsin, was a friend of James Sherman, the Head of the Department of Dairy and Food Science at Cornell University, and Baldwin recommended Cornell. As a result, Gene entered graduate school at Cornell with Sherman as his thesis advisor. He lived for a time in a room in the basement of Stocking Hall, a room that was used for many years to house graduate students.

Gene obtained his Ph.D. degree in 1948 and became an Assistant Professor in the “Laboratory of Bacteriology,” in the Department of Dairy and Food Science. However, in

1947 and 1948, he had supported himself by working as a Teaching Assistant in the class in introductory microbiology and there he had met a nutrition major named Constance Nott. He and Connie Nott were married in 1949. They remained a true Cornell family and their two sons and two daughters all became recipients of Cornell degrees.

Gene’s Ph.D. thesis research had focused on the propionic acid fermentations of the bacterial genus *Propionibacterium*, and he continued that research area throughout his career, teaching courses in bacterial physiology and chemistry. He was awarded many grants to fund the research in his laboratory, and that research resulted in numerous publications. In later years, he also studied aspects of the physiology of the anaerobic genus *Veillonella*. In addition

to directing research and teaching courses in microbiology, each year he advised about two dozen undergraduate students.

Gene was promoted to Associate Professor of Bacteriology in 1951 and full Professor in 1955. From 1951 to 1958, he was a consultant to the Biological Division of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. In 1963, he was awarded a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship and spent a sabbatical leave at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, where he worked in the laboratory of Tord Holme, studying biosynthesis by bacteria of the genus *Bacillus* grown in continuous culture.

In 1965, his title was changed from Professor of Bacteriology to Professor of Microbiology and when the Department of Microbiology was formed in 1977, he became a faculty member in that new Department. Gene served on the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Bacteriology*; he contributed descriptions of the genus *Propionibacterium* to the 7th and 8th editions of *Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology*; he served as president, vice president and secretary of the Physiology Division of the American Society for Microbiology, and served as program reviewer and in the Postdoctoral Fellowship Program of the National Science Foundation.

Gene served on numerous departmental, college and university committees, including the Area Committee, the Fellowship Board for Biological Sciences of the Graduate School, the Honors Committee, Curriculum Committee of the Division of Biological Sciences, and the Academic Achievement and the Petition Committees of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

He continued his research in the areas of microbial physiology and energy metabolism and served as the major advisor for many Ph.D. and M.S. students. He had membership in the American Society for Microbiology, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the Canadian Society for Microbiology and the Society for Industrial Microbiology. He was also elected a fellow and a charter member of the American Academy of Microbiology.

Gene Delwiche had stayed in the Army Reserve, as a member of the Chemical Corps, long after he had finished his active tour of duty. During the summer months, he would spend his required two weeks of active duty at the Army research laboratories at Fort Detrick, Maryland. He remained in the Army Reserve until his retirement at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1984. Also, in 1984, after thirty-six years on the faculty of Cornell University, Gene Delwiche retired that position and was granted the rank of Professor Emeritus.

For many years, Gene was a licensed “ham” operator of a radio transmitter and generously helped others who were interested in learning the hobby. In recent years, his interest turned to computers and he worked actively through

Cornell's Computer Internet Connection. Among Gene's other interests were hunting, swimming and vegetable gardening. As a member of the Ithaca Yacht Club, he participated in many waterfront activities, especially sailing. He was also a member of the City Club, a charter member of the Statler Club and was once an active golfer.

Besides his wife Constance, Gene Delwiche is survived by his four children and twelve grandchildren.

Norman C. Dondero, Harry W. Seeley, Jr., Robert P. Mortlock

Louis Monroe Dennis

Professor of Inorganic Chemistry

— *Dec. 9, 1936*

The death of Louis Monroe Dennis, on December 9th, 1936, marked the passing of another of that small group whose long services to Cornell, beginning in the earlier years of the institution, have been constructive forces in the development of the University.

Coming to the Department of Chemistry in the Fall of 1887 as Instructor, he was advanced to an Assistant Professorship in 1891, and to an Associate Professorship in 1893. In 1900, he became Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, and he served as Head of the Department of Chemistry from 1903 until his retirement in 1931: forty-five strenuous years of active service.

These years saw the work in Chemistry transferred to Morse Hall from Franklin Hall which had previously been shared with the Department of Physics; the extension and additions to Morse Hall; and the disastrous fire which well nigh destroyed that building in the Spring of 1916.

The laying of the cornerstone of Baker Laboratory was a memorable day for Professor Dennis. It marked the beginning of an adequate home for the Department of Chemistry, and to the planning and building and equipment of this Laboratory, he devoted years of intensive study and expert knowledge. The Baker Laboratory of Chemistry is a monument and a memorial to the wisdom, the vision, the resourcefulness, the energy, and the inspiration of Louis Monroe Dennis.

During these years and under his able guidance, the department showed steady progress, not only in material things, but also in academic work and in productive scholarship and research. The establishment of the "George Fisher Baker Non-Resident Lectureship in Chemistry" is the direct outgrowth of the plan, conceived and executed by Professor Dennis, of bringing to America each semester one of Europe's leading scientists.

The wide studies of his undergraduate days in literature, languages, and music were developed and enriched by a highly sensitive and refined taste in artistic values.

Blessed with rugged strength and a love of sport, he was no mean antagonist in competition with those who were many years his juniors. This joy of a life that was clean, and fair and generous, led to his long and devoted service

to athletics at Cornell, to the inception of the annual musical festivals at the University, and to the support of other causes for the welfare of his fellows to which he gave himself persistently and unselfishly.

To those whose chief contacts with Professor Dennis were along professional lines he will be remembered as the accurate, painstaking investigator, exacting and rigorous in his demands upon himself, and equally insistent that all who were under his direction should exhibit the same high standards and ideals. It is a source of gratification to his colleagues that, during the period of his retirement, he was able, with unimpaired vigor and industry, to continue the high quality of the scientific research in his chosen field which had brought him great distinction both at home and abroad.

To those who were privileged to know him in more intimate ways, Professor Dennis was the gracious host, the welcome friend, the fair and generous sportsman, the tasteful connoisseur and gifted performer in various forms of art, the patron and supporter of many a fine endeavor, the ardent advocate of freedom in all its phases, loyal to the institution which he had served so long, devoted to the welfare of the community in which he moved. The world is finer and fairer because he lived.

Source: Faculty Records p. 1971 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, April, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Seven

Retired: 1932 Faculty Records, p. 1737, 1754

Bernard E. Dethier

June 5, 1926 — February 22, 1995

Bernie Dethier was for many years the leader of the meteorology group in the Department of Agronomy. Through his leadership, meteorology at Cornell grew from a one-person operation to a vital, nationally recognized program. In 1983, he established the Northeast Regional Climate Center at Cornell and served as its Director until his retirement in 1988. The Center serves as a unique resource of climate data and applied climate information for Cornell researchers as well as for businesses, government agencies, and citizens throughout twelve northeastern states.

Born in Boston, Bernie earned his bachelor's and master's degrees in meteorology from the California Institute of Technology and a Ph.D. degree in geography from the Johns Hopkins University. Bernie joined the Cornell faculty as an Assistant Professor of Agricultural Climatology in 1958. He was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor in 1962 and to Professor in 1969. Prior to his employment by Cornell, Bernie held faculty positions at Nazareth College in Michigan and at Morgan State College in Maryland. He was also employed as Director of Climatology with a private weather service in California and served as an aerology officer in the United States Navy from 1952-54.

When he arrived in 1958, Bernie *was* the meteorology program at Cornell, serving the entire university with instruction, research and public service in all aspects of atmospheric science. The meteorology program grew in size and importance under Bernie's leadership. His entrepreneurial spirit and outgoing personality well suited him for developing a more substantial academic program. By the mid-1960s, Bernie was successful in obtaining an additional faculty position in meteorology to meet growing student interest and enrollment in meteorology courses. In the early 1970s, he greatly expanded the meteorology curriculum to give undergraduates the training necessary to meet requirements for professional employment in the field. This resulted in a surge in enrollment and led to the addition of a third faculty member to the meteorology program. By the time of Bernie's retirement, the program consisted of four faculty members, a half-dozen support staff, and over forty undergraduate majors. He is remembered for his encouragement and support of younger colleagues and for promoting a harmonious and cooperative work environment for everyone involved with the meteorology program.

Bernie taught the introductory course in meteorology for many years as well as courses in climatology, tropical meteorology, and air pollution. The introductory course was very popular with a typical enrollment of 75 to 100

students. Several thousand Cornell undergraduates received their introduction to meteorological phenomena and processes in this course and it inspired many to take up meteorology as a major and career.

Cornell's atmospheric science program was lifted to regional and national prominence through Bernie's efforts in establishing the Northeast Regional Climate Center. The Center's data resources, service, outreach, and research activities complement and enhance the teaching and research programs of the department. Bernie was appointed State Climatologist for New York in 1979 and, upon his retirement to Blue Hill, Maine, he assumed the position of State Climatologist for Maine—a position he held until his death. He was an active member and past president of the American Association of State Climatologists, a Fellow and professional member of the American Meteorological Society as well as a member of Sigma Xi.

Bernie's research focused primarily on the use of climate data and information to address problems in the field of agriculture. Much of his work was done in cooperation with colleagues in the department and at many other institutions in the Northeast and throughout the nation. These studies most often involved organizing, analyzing and summarizing large quantities of weather observations. In the early 1970s, he organized and led a large, multi-disciplinary group of scientists in a pioneering research project to explore the potential of satellite observations in monitoring the phenological development of crops, rangeland, and forests on a continental scale. Many of the publications resulting from his work are widely used to this day.

You may have wondered why only the top floor of Bradfield Hall has windows. Credit is due to Bernie Dethier. Bernie was fond of relating a tale of his meeting with the architect during the building's planning stages and his insisting that meteorologists had to have a clear, unobstructed view of the sky in order to observe and forecast the weather. His arguments were obviously persuasive, and the faculty and staff of the atmospheric science group as well as thousands of campus visitors each year enjoy the splendid views of the campus and Cayuga Lake afforded by Bernie's windows.

Robert F. Lucey, Madison J. Wright, Warren W. Knapp

A. Henry Detweiler

October 4, 1906 — January 30, 1970

With the passing of Henry Detweiler, professor of architecture and associate dean of the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning, the University lost a persuasive administrator, enthusiastic teacher, and loyal supporter. A scholar concerned with the past, he was also a man devoted to improving the present and the future.

He came to Cornell to teach architectural history. Beginning as an instructor in 1939, he rose to the rank of professor by 1948. His remarkable adaptability was tested by special wartime assignments which by 1943 included: assistant to the director of the Army Area and Language Program, geography instructor for the U.S. Military Academy Preparation Program, and instructor in aeroplane drafting techniques for Curtiss-Wright trainees. His administrative talents were soon recognized, and he served, often as chairman, on a number of *ad hoc* study groups and standing committees of the University. Following the student disturbances of 1958, as chairman of the Committee on Student Conduct, he was responsible for the implementation of recommendations made by the deans of the undergraduate colleges and the organization of a new judicial system. When the Faculty determined to make the University Lectures program more effective, he was persuaded to accept the chairmanship of the University Lecture Committee with outstanding results. In 1956 he was appointed associate dean of the College of Architecture. To the discussion of the innumerable University-wide problems with which he was concerned, he brought special talents: directness, organization, and an ability to understand the views of those who did not agree with him.

Professor Detweiler died in New York on the day he was to have begun his term of office as president of the Society of Architectural Historians. He had looked forward to this as the capstone of a lifetime of professional, educational, and administrative achievement which had already brought him many responsibilities and honors, most recently election as a fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

Of even longer standing than his association with Cornell was Professor Detweiler's relationship with the American Schools of Oriental Research. An architectural fellow from 1932 to 1935, he was acting director of the school in Jerusalem in 1949, and visiting professor, then director in 1953-54. He was chairman of the school committee from 1951 to 1954 and president of the Schools from 1955 to 1966, leading the organization from the low ebb of the post-World War II era to financial security, an expansion of facilities and activities, and new heights of achievement. After eleven years as president, he resigned and was appointed a life trustee.

His familiarity with the Near East dated back to 1930, when, as he put it, he became an “archaeological hobo.” There was in this tall, bespectacled, scholarly-looking Pennsylvania Dutchman a streak of the adventurer, the knight errant of architecture, something which responded to the age-old romantic lure of the Near East. Emerging from school in 1930, during the Depression, as a bachelor of architecture from the University of Pennsylvania, he became field architect to a galaxy of the most famous excavations of the thirties. He worked in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, and Iraq as familiar and friend of the great archaeologists and field architects of that era. He recorded the excavations and monuments unearthed by expeditions to Tell Billa, Tepe Gawra, and Seleucia on the Tigris (Iraq); Tell Beit Mirsim and Samaria (Palestine); Gerasa (Jordan); Bosra and Dura Europos (Syria).

His seven years of archaeological effort in the Near East included the survey of the d’Juma Mosque in Isfahan in 1936 and association with the great historian M. I. Rostovtzeff at Dura. His restoration drawings of Bosra Cathedral and the monumental buildings of Gerasa have become classics, while his *Manual of Archaeological Surveying*, published in 1948, is a systematic distillation of his vast experience in the field.

The breadth of his interests is suggested by his study of seventeenth-century architecture in England, undertaken in 1947 on a Langley Fellowship of the American Institute of Architects, and his investigation of Renaissance architecture in central Italy in 1953-54. Much of his research into the origins of early Christian architecture was embodied in the Haskell Lectures on “The Architectural History of the Early Church,” delivered at the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology in 1964. During the last years of his life, he was engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive study of the Lombard churches of northern Italy. Much of the field work for this was accomplished on a Guggenheim fellowship in 1961-62, but he continued his investigations on several subsequent visits to Italy, when he also kept in touch with the American Academy’s excavation at Cosa on the Italian coast where he was an adviser in 1954.

Keenly interested in problems of architectural conservation and restoration, Professor Detweiler was called upon between 1963 and 1966 by the Department of State and other authorities to serve as adviser on the protection of the monuments of Egypt, including the salvage of the great cliff temples at Abu Simbel, and as director of a U.S.A.I.D. program for the preservation of sites and antiquities in Jordan.

In 1957 Professor Detweiler joined George M. A. Hanfmann of Harvard in organizing the archaeological exploration of Sardis in Turkey. They formed an inspired team, and the Cornell-Harvard Expedition greatly enlarged on the work inaugurated by a Princeton University group before the first World War. In the central area of the historic capital of Lydia, extraordinary architectural remains were laid bare, including a monumental Byzantine shopping

street, a Roman gymnasium complex centering on a court lined with ornate multistoried marble colonnades, and an unparalleled giant synagogue% As associate director, Professor Detweiler was responsible for much of the organization of the project and participated in the campaigns for ten seasons, his keen eye and wealth of experience enabling him to make essential contributions to the understanding and interpretation of the buildings at Sardis. He was often accompanied by Mrs. Detweiler, who served as numismatist.

He first met Catharine Bunnell in Athens, where she was a member of the American team excavating the Agora. They were married in 1939 and moved the same year to Ithaca, where their family grew to include a son and three daughters.

Henry Detweiler was a well-known figure throughout Cornell University, an institution of which he was exceedingly proud and to which he was intensely loyal. He seemed inexhaustible and indefatigable, and his never-failing resourcefulness and ingenuity resolved many problems for his colleagues and associates, often without their becoming aware of the innumerable complications with which he was involved. He may have been helped in dispatching the College's business by the early experience as radio repairman and technician which paid for his architectural schooling and was reflected in his lifelong hobby of electronic tinkering. At the time of his death, he had nearly completed the assembly of a color television set. For the generations of architecture students whom he came to know well through admissions procedures and advising, he was a surrogate father. Although he could be stern and direct in counsel, he was sympathetic. Students understood his concern for their welfare, as well as for their academic and professional careers. An enthusiastic teacher and persuasive organizer, Henry Detweiler made a lasting contribution to three related professions: archaeology, architectural history, and architecture.

Thomas W. Mackesey, John A. Hartell, Stephen W. Jacobs

Edward C. Devereux

September 14, 1912 — March 14, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Urie Bronfenbrenner, Henry N. Ricciuti

James E. Dewey

January 15, 1917 — August 29, 2009

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

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

In the spring of 1944 Dr. Dewey was appointed as an extension specialist in fruit insect control, with the rank of instructor. During this time he made numerous excellent contributions to the state fruit industry, establishing relationships and improving communication with federal and state agencies involved with pesticides.

In 1945, Dr. Dewey joined the faculty at Cornell becoming an Associate Professor in 1947 and a Full Professor in 1954. In the 1950s he conducted pioneering research on the use of *Daphnia magna* as an environmental biomarker and for use as a means of determining pesticide levels in water and on food crops. He served as director of the Pesticides Program in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences from 1964-1973. His major duties, in addition to research, included teaching courses and supervising graduate students in insect toxicology. At that time he also taught a course in the biology, research and control of fruit insects. One specific graduate course in chemistry and toxicology of insecticides, in which he shared responsibility with the insecticide chemist, was regarded as the top course of its kind in the country. Later in his career, he devoted considerable effort to preparation of educational programs and manuals for the safe application and handling of pesticides in agriculture.

Over the course of his career, Dr. Dewey continued to offer his expertise to various state and federal committees that were formulating rules for the safe use of pesticides with emphasis on avoidance of residues in food and milk. His impact on the formation of state and federal pesticide legislation was significant. Dr. Dewey also served as the President of the Eastern Branch of the Entomological Society of America from 1980-1981. He was the recipient of numerous awards, including the New York State Agricultural Society Distinguished Service Citation (1975), the USDA Award for Superior Service in Cooperative Extension (presented by the Secretary of Agriculture at a ceremony in 1983), and the Northeast Agricultural Aviation Association Outstanding Service Award (1999). Dr. Dewey was elected an honorary member of the Entomological Society of America in 1984.

Dr. Dewey was predeceased by his wife of sixty- two years, Agnes. He is survived by his daughter Elizabeth of Dryden, New York.

Arthur A. Muka, Lisa E. Westcott, Jeffrey G. Scott

John W. DeWire

June 12, 1916 — September 17, 1990

John W. DeWire has left an indelible imprint on Cornell. Arriving in 1947, he became one of the most influential and respected members of the Physics Department. He was one of the earliest members of the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies and was instrumental in its development into international leadership in high energy physics. In 1983 he was appointed University Ombudsman, a position he filled with great distinction until 1988, two years after his retirement, when ill health forced his resignation.

John was born in Milton, Pennsylvania in 1916, received a B.S. degree from Ursinus College in 1938 and a Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University in 1942. In 1979 he was awarded an honorary D.Sc. degree from Ursinus College. After receiving his doctoral degree, John worked on scientific projects connected with the war effort. He joined Robert R. Wilson at Princeton University on a uranium isotope separation project. In March 1943 he accompanied Wilson to Los Alamos where he measured various nuclear properties required for the design of nuclear weapons. One of the most important of these was the measurement of the neutron multiplication constant for neutron induced fission in uranium. He also participated in measuring the neutron growth rate in the first nuclear explosion at the Trinity test site in New Mexico.

In 1946 John joined the newly established Laboratory of Nuclear Studies at Cornell as a research associate. In 1947 he was appointed to the Physics Department faculty. He was an active player in the life of the department. John enthusiastically taught courses at all levels, from freshman autotutorials to graduate-level courses on high energy physics. He took on many departmental responsibilities from graduate field representative and admissions committee to writing and directing skits for the Christmas party. His sense of fair play guided the physics faculty through many difficult decisions. In the laboratory, he was a key member of the faculty group which designed, built, and used the five electron accelerators that kept Cornell in the forefront of elementary particle physics. For seventeen years he was the associate director of the laboratory. The successful and harmonious operation of the laboratory was due, in large measure, to John's devotion to its work and to his concern for the welfare of its employees.

Over a period of forty years John carried out an active research program on each of the laboratory accelerators and he did important work in many fields of elementary particle physics. We can only touch on some of the highlights. He made the first accurate measurements of the interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter

at high energy. In a beautiful series of experiments he demonstrated that this interaction was correctly described by the then young theory of quantum electrodynamics. He worked for many years on the production of mesons by electromagnetic radiation during which he made essential contributions to our understanding of the form of the strong or nuclear interaction. In collaboration with others at Cornell he discovered an excited state of the proton. For the last ten years he was a senior member of a collaboration working at the Cornell Electron Storage Ring studying the properties of heavy quarks. This group produced many of the most important elementary particle physics results of the last decade. Much of what we know about the properties of heavy quarks, including the discovery of more than six different particles containing one or more such quarks, comes from that work. Events with electrons are an important signature for the decay of particles containing heavy quarks; John was particularly effective in applying his years of experience in detecting electrons to the study of events of this type. Each of these subjects was at the forefront of elementary particle research when John was working on them. Together they span a large fraction of the history of elementary particle physics. John's contributions assure him an honored place in that history.

John was a prominent figure in the national and international high energy physics community. In 1960 he was a senior postdoctoral fellow at the Italian National Laboratory at Frascati, Italy. He spent the 1968 and 1974 academic years as a visiting professor at the University of Bonn in West Germany, first as a Fulbright Fellow and then as a Humboldt Senior Scientist Awardee. He developed very close professional relations and lifelong friendships at both places. He was also invited by the Soviet Academy of Sciences to lecture at a number of laboratories in the Soviet Union. In addition, he was a Fellow of the American Physical Society.

For fifteen years John was a member of the Board of Trustees of Associated Universities, the organization responsible for the management of Brookhaven Laboratory and the National Radio Astronomy Laboratory. He enjoyed his work on the board and was highly valued for his knowledge of elementary particle physics as well as accelerator design and civil construction. His characteristic outspokenness and his critical judgement were particularly useful to the board.

John was an early member of the Federation of Atomic Scientists and worked effectively in the successful effort to keep the development of atomic weapons under civilian control. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and he served on the editorial board of the *Review of Scientific Instruments*.

Among John's many enthusiasms, railroading was a special interest; he knew routes, systems, equipment, and schedules. One of his most cherished memories was the trip arranged by his Bonn friends for a ride in the engine

of a crack train traveling along the Rhine, a trip that earned him a photograph in a Bonn newspaper which he showed with great pride. He also enjoyed travel, music, art, and gardening, being particularly proud of his grapes. However, above all other interests, John's true love was physics. His passion for physics survived, undiminished, an eight-year struggle against leukemia. The first six years he continued working normally. The last graduate student to profit directly from John's knowledge and experience is just now finishing his thesis. During the last two years he became progressively weaker. Nonetheless, he continued to maintain a strong interest in the work of the laboratory. Even when he was very weak he went to the laboratory to work for an hour or so on a research project he was particularly interested in. When finally he was unable to leave his home, his first request from visitors was for information about the activities at the laboratory and in the rest of the world of physics. This devotion to physics was but one of the reasons he was so much admired by his colleagues.

All of John's personal qualities, his integrity, compassion, sense of humor, experience as a professor, and knowledge of the entire Cornell Community, enabled him to be a particularly effective University Ombudsman. He was equally at home mediating a dispute between the campus police and an unruly hockey fan, assisting a victim of sexual harassment and her family, and fighting for students' rights when he felt that a department had abused its authority. Even though the Ombudsman's responsibilities demanded a large commitment of time and energy, he found the role immensely satisfying.

John had a happy and productive life. He loved physics and Cornell and particularly the combination. He had a loving and devoted family and a large circle of grateful friends who basked in his warmth and generosity. He was loved and honored by his many colleagues.

John DeWire is survived by his wife, Ruth*; a daughter, Susan Hosek, of Los Angeles, California; son, William, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania; five grandchildren; a brother; and two sisters.

Boyce McDaniel, Albert Silverman, David G. Cassel

*Ruth DeWire died January 2, 1992.

Robert S. Dickey

January 18, 1921 — July 1, 1991

Robert S. Dickey, Professor Emeritus of Plant Pathology, Cornell University, died at his home in Prescott, Arizona on July 1, 1991.

Professor Dickey was born on January 18, 1921 in Riverside, California. He received his early education in public schools in Riverside, California after which he attended Riverside Junior College where he earned an A.A. degree in 1941. In 1948 he was awarded the B.S. degree in Plant Science and in 1954 a Ph.D. degree in Plant Pathology at the University of California, Berkeley. His doctoral thesis research dealt with several aspects of the crown gall disease caused by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*.

From September 1942 to January 1946 Professor Dickey was in military service. He served as Regimental Intelligence Officer and Company Commander in the 39th Infantry Regiment, 9th Infantry Division in Europe where he participated in four military campaigns. Four decorations were awarded to him for heroic action and two of these were awarded by the Belgium Government. His discharge from the United States Army was with the rank of Captain.

Bob Dickey joined the Department of Plant Pathology at Cornell as an Assistant Professor in 1952. From 1952 to 1954 he served as Extension Specialist in charge of cereal, potato, and forage crop diseases. He was Plant Pathology Extension Project Leader from 1954 to 1958 with additional responsibilities for preparing plant disease survey reports, for being in charge of the Plant Pathology Extension Office, and planning Extension conferences. With the retirement of W.H. Burkholder, Professor Dickey moved to a research/teaching position dealing with plant diseases caused by bacteria. From 1959 until his retirement in 1987, he carried out research and taught courses in bacterial plant diseases and phytopathogenic bacteria. Research on bacterial diseases of plants included the diagnosis, pathogen identification, epidemiology, and control of bacterial diseases as well as the host-pathogen interaction during pathogenesis. His investigations of phytopathogenic bacteria were concerned primarily with the taxonomy and physiology of various genera, species, and strains. A limited collection of selected bacterial cultures also was maintained as an integral part of the program.

One of Professor Dickey's first research projects on bacterial diseases of plants at Cornell was on the wilt disease of carnation caused by *Pseudomonas caryophylli*. The results of this research were published with his co-workers and graduate students in a series of papers in *Phytopathology* covering all aspects of this disease. An important

finding from this research by Professor Dickey and his graduate student, C.W.D. Brathwaite, was the discovery of the synergism between *Pseudomonas caryophylli* and *Corynebacterium* species in causing maceration of carnation stem tissue. Another of Professor Dickey's major research interests was the genus *Erwinia* particularly *E. carotovora* subsp. *carotovora* and subsp. *chrysanthemi*. A series of papers were published dealing with the affects of these organisms on chrysanthemum, *Musa paradisiaca*, *Zea mays* and other host plants as well as work on the taxonomy of this genus.

Professor Dickey was an active participant in International meetings and programs dealing with bacterial diseases of plants. In 1971 he was awarded a New York State College of Agriculture Travelling Fellowship to attend the Third International Conference of Plant Pathogenic Bacteria in The Netherlands and to visit research laboratories in Denmark and The Netherlands. He was Discussion Session Organizer and Chairman for the Ecology of Bacterial Plant Pathogens at the 2nd International Congress of Plant Pathology and on the organizing committees for Bacteriology for the 3rd and 4th International Congress of Plant Pathology held in 1978 and 1983. He also served on the Executive Committee for the International Group on Plant Pathogenic Bacteria, the Committee on Taxonomy of Plant Pathogenic Bacteria and the *Erwinia* (Soft Rot) Working Group.

Professor Dickey served his University and the American Phytopathological Society in a number of ways. He served on numerous University, College, and Department committees at Cornell. He served his professional society as Councilor of the Northeast Division, as Associate Editor of *Plant Disease*, as a member and as secretary-treasurer of the Committee on Phytopathological Classics, and on numerous committees dealing with Plant Pathogenic Bacteria and Bacterial Diseases of plants.

He was an excellent teacher and his courses on Bacterial Plant Pathogens and Bacterial Plant Diseases were well organized and thorough in subject matter covered. Although he was a firm taskmaster, students came away from his courses with a thorough grounding and understanding of Plant Pathogenic Bacteria and Bacterial Diseases of plants. His devotion to teaching was further demonstrated by the fact that a portion of each of the three sabbatic leaves he took was devoted to course revision and improvement.

In 1946 he married Muriel F. Duffy who survives along with three sons: Paul of Meadville, Pennsylvania; Mark of Buffalo, New York; and David of San Francisco, California; one sister; and a grandson.

Bob Dickey was known for his integrity, and the thoroughness and accuracy of his research. His advice and assistance were sought regularly was generous with his time in offering assistance. Many of us regret the loss of a

scientific colleague but more important is the loss of a good friend who was willing to discuss a variety of topics and listen patiently to the concerns of his friends. Bob will be sorely missed by his many colleagues and friends in Plant Pathology.

P.E. Nelson, R.K. Horst

Herbert Dieckmann

May 22, 1906 — December 16, 1986

Herbert Dieckmann, the Avalon Professor of the Humanities emeritus, died in Oak Hill Manor Nursing Home in Ithaca at the age of eighty. He was an internationally acknowledged authority on eighteenth-century French literature and in particular the work of Denis Diderot. Born and educated in Europe, he was also a fervent, demanding, generous teacher, whose influence greatly contributed to the growth and increasing sophistication of Romance studies in America during and after the war. His spirited intellect, his learning, his devotion to the highest ideals of research and teaching, and his tireless giving of himself will long be remembered by at least three generations of his students and colleagues. We join his family in their sorrow and in honoring his memory.

Many cultivated European readers of the eighteenth century failed to recognize in Diderot a figure of the stature of Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Buffon. In large part that was because Diderot left so many of his singular and compelling works unpublished during his lifetime. On learning, at the age of sixty, that the publication of a new, unexpurgated edition of the *Encyclopédie* he had struggled to produce would soon be undertaken in Russia, Diderot wrote to a correspondent: “[Thus] I shall not die without having imprinted on the earth a few traces that time will not erase!... When I received your letter, I was busy preparing an edition of my complete works; I let the whole matter drop. I cannot undertake both projects at once; let us do the *Encyclopédie* and leave it to some good soul to gather up my scraps and tatters after my death.” In the two centuries intervening, many good souls and many learned minds have labored to bring Diderot’s works into print; none has contributed more to that achievement than Herbert Dieckmann, who devoted the major part of his long and productive scholarly career to the establishment and elucidation of Diderot’s texts. At this writing his efforts are just coming to full fruition in the thirty-three-volume critical edition of Diderot produced by an international committee of some seventy scholars and now officially designated (after Dieckmann and his friend, the French general secretary of the editorial board) the Dieckmann-Varloot edition. Though Diderot was the most personal of writers, he gave precedence over his own works to the *Encyclopédie*, which he called “an establishment raised up for humanity.” Herbert Dieckmann was a kindred spirit; he gave his life over, not to the display of his own uncommon mental powers (great erudition, philosophical acumen, wit, imagination, and a poetic awareness of evanescence), but to teaching others and to rescuing the work of Diderot from misunderstanding or oblivion.

Herbert Dieckmann was born in Duisburg, Germany, in North Rhineland. He was the son of Gottfried Dieckmann, a businessman not especially friendly to the life of the intellect, and his wife Amanda (née Wehrhahn-MacDonald) of Scots and Latin-American ancestry, known for her beauty and sense of fashion. Herbert learned English early from his Scots grandmother, and he attended a classical *Gymnasium* in Duisburg. When he was sixteen, his mother unexpectedly died in the course of routine surgery; his whole life was to be marked by that bereavement. He studied in Heidelberg and Munich (with the philosopher Karl Jaspers, among others), spent a year in Paris, and in 1930 finished his doctorate in Bonn under the direction of the great Romance philologist Ernst Robert Curtius.

In 1930 Herbert Dieckmann was married to Liselotte Neisser, a scholar of German philology. He was to have been appointed a *Privatdozent* in Bonn, but his wife's Jewish extraction, and his own well-known political activities on behalf of socialist and Evangelical Church groups, made it seem unwise to accept a post in what was rapidly becoming Hitler's Germany. The Dieckmanns spent the year 1933-34 in Rome under the sponsorship of the Dutch Emergency Council for Refugees, and then both took teaching positions at the Turkish State University in Istanbul. In Istanbul they had as friends and colleagues two illustrious representatives of the Germanic school of Romance philology, Erich Auerbach and Leo Spitzer, who were both, like the Dieckmanns, to end their careers in the United States.

In 1938 Herbert Dieckmann undertook the long trip to Baltimore to attend the annual Modern Language Association meetings and was offered an assistant professorship at Washington University in Saint Louis, where in due course he became professor and chairman of Romance languages. Though technically an "enemy alien" during the war, he gave instruction in Italian to American servicemen. He was naturalized in 1945. In 1948-49 he spent the year in France on a Fulbright fellowship and, in a chateau in Normandy, rediscovered the Fonds Vandeul, the largest and most important collection of Diderot manuscripts, which for many years had been lost to scholarly view.

In 1950 Dieckmann was appointed to Harvard, where he succeeded the legendary André Morize and eventually became the Smith Professor of French and Spanish, serving for several years as chairman of the Department of Romance Languages. In that same year he and his wife separated, and they were divorced a few years later. Liselotte Dieckmann continued to teach German at Washington University and remained a dear friend not only to Herbert but to his second wife Jane (nee Marsh), whom he married in 1959, and to the two children of that second marriage. In 1956-57 Dieckmann was invited to lecture on Diderot at the Collège de France (a signal honor for a foreign scholar of French literature). Those lectures provided the substance of his best-known book, modestly entitled

Cinq Leçons sur Diderot. At Harvard Dieckmann continued to demonstrate his uncompromising insistence on high principle and his devotion to teaching of an open, personal sort. He made noteworthy appointments that helped to revitalize Romance languages and took measures to rationalize and modernize the teaching of French literature.

To the delight of his friends in Ithaca, in 1966 Herbert Dieckmann accepted a professorship at Cornell, where he became the Avalon Professor of the Humanities the next year. He seemed to take special pleasure in the intellectual exchanges of a small, relatively tranquil, informal department that included younger colleagues (among them the three authors of these lines) whom he had known at Harvard. His teaching continued with undiminished (even renewed) vigor. On the cover of the April 1975 *Cornell Alumni News* a stunning photograph by Sol Goldberg shows Herbert teaching in a seminar room in Olin Library. Inevitably the scene appears somewhat posed (on the blackboard, in Herbert's energetic, expressive hand, one reads the title of the course rather than the more immediate, fragmented jottings that would naturally occur); but nothing masks the fire in Dieckmann's eyes, the controlled energy of his gesture of offer and exposition, or the eagerness in his face.

Dieckmann formally retired in 1974 but continued to teach at Cornell and elsewhere. At various times he held visiting professorships at Aix-en-Provence, Berlin, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Konstanz, and Pittsburgh. On his retirement he was honored by a lecture given (at Dieckmann's suggestion) by Paul de Man (once at Cornell but by then a professor at Yale), a younger colleague whose views on philosophy and writing offered the most serious of challenges to Dieckmann's own. It is typical of Herbert's open-mindedness and his integrity that he should have proposed de Man, and not some renowned *dix-huitièmiste* or an obedient disciple. In the late seventies, with characteristic self-effacement and devotion, Herbert busied himself with preparing the text and annotations of yet another much-needed edition: the voluminous exchange of letters between his teacher Curtius and such French writers as André Gide and the critic Charles Du Bos. (That edition, completed by Jane Dieckmann, poignantly represents the sentiments of European-minded artists and intellectuals in a France and a Germany divided by two world wars.) It was about that time that Herbert felt the first crippling effects of Alzheimer's disease: he, who had remembered the least details and made intellectual capital of them, had forgetting thrust upon him. He entered a nursing home in 1981 and lived out the rest of his life in a gradual decline.

The most spectacular scholarly episode of Herbert Dieckmann's eventful life was his rediscovery of the Diderot manuscripts. He himself has told that story with wit and feeling in a carefully elaborated paper that he twice gave as a lecture but was reluctant to have printed, since he himself necessarily appeared as the chief protagonist. In

that talk he apologized for the “painful oddity” of speaking in the first person. (The paper has recently appeared in French translation.) At Diderot’s death one set of manuscripts he had carefully prepared went to Catherine the Great, who had bought his whole library as a way of providing him with financial support. Another set (autographs and scribal copies) remained with Diderot’s only surviving child, Angélique Vandeuil, who hoped with her husband’s help to produce a complete edition of her father’s works. That edition never appeared, and throughout the nineteenth century such editions of Diderot’s works as were published were for the most part prepared from clandestinely made copies of the Hermitage manuscripts. In 1929 some of the Vandeuil manuscripts were exhibited at the library of the Chambre des Députés, but their location and ownership were unaccountably not made public.

In 1931 and again in 1938 Herbert Dieckmann made fruitless attempts to ferret out information from librarians and from a scholar-bibliophile who himself hoped one day to produce the great edition. In 1948, with a combination of sleuthlike flair, help from a handful of individuals, efficacious charm, and sheer pertinacity, Dieckmann established contact with the owner of the manuscripts. Herbert was able to persuade Baron Le Vavas seur not only to allow him to spend time in the family château consulting the precious and much-deteriorated papers but even to take them to the United States. There, in the unbelievably short span of two years, Dieckmann was able to prepare and publish a meticulous history and critical inventory of the many loose pages of Diderot’s autographs and the fifty-six bound volumes of excellent scribal copies of his works (often corrected in Diderot’s hand). By the time Dieckmann found the collection, many pages had already been lost, and at least twice the whole *fonds* had narrowly missed complete destruction: once because German engineers undertook to build a V-2 launching platform on the estate, another time because occupying American soldiers inadvertently set fire to the château. With the help of the French national librarian, Julien Cain, Dieckmann undertook negotiations that ended with the sale of the manuscripts to the Bibliothèque Nationale. For the first time in nearly two hundred years the manuscripts Diderot had left to his daughter became generally available to the scholarly public.

Throughout that prolonged effort Dieckmann was sustained not only by his strong feelings about truth and scholarly probity but also by a consuming love for the departed Diderot as he is revealed in the manuscripts he has left us. Diderot’s “fine, delicate” handwriting, Dieckmann writes in his *Inventaire du Fonds Vandeuil*, “not only testifies to great sensitivity, I might even say a sort of tenderness, but also reveals a deeply artistic temperament, an exquisite sense of beauty in composition and form.” Those are precisely the qualities of Dieckmann’s own French prose at its best. Many qualified scholars find themselves quite baffled by Diderot’s hand; Herbert could not only decipher it with uncanny speed and accuracy but also, as it were, live in it.

Besides the *Inventaire* and *Cinq Leçons sur Diderot*, Herbert Dieckmann also published his two dissertations (on Claudel and Diderot), along with some sixty articles that brought a new animation to studies in the French Enlightenment. But it is in the introductions to his flawless critical editions of Diderot, in dialogue with the texts of his beloved author, that he communicates the most of himself and his own humanity. His hundred-and-fifty page introduction (or supplement?) to the *Supplément au Voyage de Bougainville*, for instance, is a model of the learned genre and much more besides. In reading that essay, one is first struck by Dieckmann's way of writing out, in decorous and objective scholarly language, the drama and poetry of loss: Diderot's text is ever threatened by entropy; this edition can transcribe certain words only because it was prepared from a microfilm made before the edges of the manuscript further crumbled; most everything, despite our best efforts, falls away. Diderot was in his late fifties when he wrote the *Supplément* and still in the backwash of what Dieckmann calls "a passion of one's ripe age... when apprehensions and fears of old age already cast a threatening shadow." Himself in his late forties, writing at a time of crisis and reorientation in his own life, Dieckmann meticulously describes (by anticipation, as it were) the affective and ethical conflicts that pervade the *Supplément*, most of them turning on the themes of constancy and desire, sex, and marriage. He argues that it is impossible to decide to what degree Diderot was conscious of writing out his own life in the representation of these tensions and complexities; such conscious awareness as he may have had is only manifest in sudden flashes, by fits and starts. Denying any independent value to his own commentary, Dieckmann writes, "to be sure, the text is always superior to any exegesis." And yet he adds that only exegesis can bring the text to life, "as teaching shows us every day."

Herbert Dieckmann is survived by his first wife, Liselotte Dieckmann, and their daughter, Beate Goree (a son, Martin, died in 1983); by his second wife, Jane Dieckmann (who has prepared one volume of the Dieckmann-Varloot edition and continues her collaboration in that enterprise), and their daughters, Katherine and Judith; and by two sisters in Germany, Helga Fischer and Gisela Tribull. He was decorated a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur; he held an honorary Doctorate of Letters from the University of Exeter (England); and he was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and several honorary societies. Hugo Friedrich and Fritz Schalk published a volume of essays by several hands to honor him on his sixtieth birthday. Those richly deserved honors say less about Herbert than do the admiration and gratitude of his friends, colleagues, and students, among them most of the eminent Enlightenment scholars of France, Germany, and the United States. He did not die without leaving ineradicable traces.

David I. Grossvogel, Alain Seznec, Edward Morris

Herman Diederichs

John E. Sweet Professorship in Engineering; Dean of the College of Engineering

August 12, 1874 — August 31, 1937

The death of Herman Diederichs on August 31, 1937 removes another of those outstanding figures that have brought fame to our College of Engineering and have given luster to the University as a whole.

Born at Muenchen-Gladbach in the Rhine Province, on August 12, 1874, the German lad received his elementary education in his native city. In 1888 his parents brought the family to America, settling in Dolgeville, New York. In spite of modest circumstances, means were found to send young Diederichs to the local high school, where he won a Cornell state scholarship, walking to Herkimer more than twenty miles distant, to take the competitive examinations. With this scholarship and a promise of financial assistance from friends, he entered Cornell University in 1893. Here, with a large measure of self-support and with only a recent acquisition of English he not only completed his course in engineering in the prescribed four years with a record that won him election to the honorary society of Sigma Xi, but also found time to engage in student activities, becoming prominent a shot-putter. After receiving the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1897, he was at the end of the following year appointed Instructor in Experimental Engineering under the late Professor Rolla C. Carpenter. In 1902 he was promoted to an Assistant Professorship, and to a Professorship in 1907, and he succeeded Professor Carpenter as Head of the Department of Experimental Engineering in 1920. In 1928 he was appointed as the first incumbent of the John E. Sweet Professorship in Engineering which had been established in honor of the distinguished engineer who at one time was a professor at Cornell. Professor Diederichs had in 1911 become Director of the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering, and in 1936 he was appointed to the Deanship of the College of Engineering—a well-deserved honor, which he was fated to enjoy for only a little over a single year.

The entire period of Herman Diederichs' manhood was, therefore, devoted to the service of his Alma Mater. His activities concerned not only his chosen field, but also many of the broader aspects of university life. As a member of the faculty he was often called upon to serve on important committees, and the confidence in which he was held by his colleagues is attested by his election in 1929 to serve as one of the Faculty Representatives on the Board of Trustees. For many years no important question in the College of Engineering, whether of academic or administrative character, has been decided without his advice and judgment.

Interested in athletics, Professor Diederichs was over a long period a member of the Athletic Council for several years he served as President of that body. Here, again, his sterling character impressed itself, and the appreciation of this service is shown by the following dedication of *The Cornellian* of 1935.

“To Herman Diederichs, who forty-two years has served his Alma Mater as student, teacher, and administrator, and who through his intense interest and untiring efforts, has succeeded in inaugurating a new era in Cornell Athletics. For his active participation in Campus affairs he will long be remembered, and as a stern teacher and a sympathetic honest friend, the Class of 1935 will revere him—”Cornell’s Man of the Year.” Surely student praise can attain no higher level.

He was an authority in the field of experimental engineering, and his contributions to the literature of this field were many and important. In 1930 the Melville Medal was awarded jointly to Dean Diederichs and William P. Pomeroy by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers “in recognition of a thesis of exceptional merit.

Professor Diederichs was a member of Quill and Dagger; Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity; Sigma Xi; Tau Beta Pi; Phi Kappa Phi; American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Society of Automotive Engineers; American Society of Metals; Verein Deutscher Ingenieure and Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. Last year he was chairman of the Board of Honors and Awards of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and also of its Nominating Committee for 1936. He was vice-president of the second district of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and Chairman of the Board of Athletic Policy of Cornell University.

His teaching naturally reflected his scholarly habits and thoroughness. Perhaps his best known undergraduate course included his lectures on Materials of Engineering which he gave to many generations of electrical and mechanical engineers. No student ever went to him for advice or help on any matter without receiving assistance, and as freshmen grew into seniors, they acquired respect, admiration, and real affection for his rugged personality. Of permanent value also has been his assistance in developing the course in experimental engineering. The engineering experimental laboratory had been conceived by the late Dr. Robert H. Thurston at Stevens Institute and brought by him to Cornell in 1885, and the background of the present course was further developed under the late Professor Carpenter. Professor Diederichs, therefore, carried with him to his death the inspiration of these two great pioneers, but it was his own labor to modify and adapt the course to an ever-changing industrial world, and this he did in a masterly manner. He has also kept alive at Cornell the spirit of research in mechanical engineering,

and in spite of many handicaps, the long list of scientific publications issued under his guidance continued to grow. His influence and knowledge in this important part of the work of the college will not be forgotten.

One of Dean Diederichs' outstanding virtues was his sturdy honesty, not only in matters appertaining to his professional work and his teaching, but in all his personal contacts with people. Modest to an extreme degree, he was nevertheless essentially a sociable person with a sympathetic and tender heart.

Herman Diederichs was helpful to all around him. Cornell University and this entire community are the better because he lived and worked among us.

Source: Fac. Rec. p. 2016 Resolution of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-Eight

Henry Dietrich

October 24, 1894 — November 8, 1978

The death of Dr. Henry Dietrich ended a long career of devoted service to Cornell University. His special interest was the Cornell University Insect Collection, which he saw as a foundation of the Department of Entomology in support of teaching, research, and extension for Cornell and as a resource for specialists throughout the world.

Henry Dietrich was born in Eufurt, Germany, and came to the United States as a small boy. As a graduate of the Cornell Class of 1917, he was one of the Department of Entomology's last links with John Henry Comstock. After his graduation he served from 1917 to 1919 as assistant curator of the insect collection, except for ten months in the United States Army. He spent 1920 with the United States Forest Service in California. From 1921 to 1928 he was a fruit grower in Niagara County, New York. He served as an inspector for the Mississippi Plant Board from 1929 to 1932. He returned to Cornell in 1932 and served in various capacities until he earned his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1937. In 1939 he became curator of the insect collection. He retired in 1962 as professor emeritus.

Hank, as he was known to faculty and students, was first of all a collector and deserves to rank with such great collectors as H. H. Smith, F. H. Snow, W. T. Davis, and J. C. Bradley. Holidays and vacations were spent in the field. To collect with Hank was to learn all the best techniques, not only of collecting, but also of preparation for securing the highest quality specimens. He was usually accompanied in the field by his wife, the former Alice Stout, a descendent of a pioneer western New York family. Alice, who had done graduate work in entomology and was a specialist in Odonata, was his strong right arm in everything he did. The Cornell collection is much richer for the work of the Dietrichs. They added to every major group and many species are represented only by their material.

Henry Dietrich published very little on his speciality, the Coleoptera. His major paper, "The Elateridae of New York State," was published as Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station Memoir 269. Hank felt that there were other, more competent people to publish revisions and describe new species. His expertise was in his ability to identify species with the aid of existing publications. In this he was outstanding, and many specialists working with the Cornell collection have expressed appreciation for the accuracy of his determinations. That publication is not necessary for recognition in one's field is demonstrated by the many species named *dietrichi* by grateful specialists. *A Manual of the Common Beetles of North America*, by Elizabeth and Lawrence Dillon, is dedicated to Henry Dietrich.

Students and faculty in and outside of Cornell called on Hank to help identify specimens involved in their work. Never did he refuse, and much of the work he did for others was well beyond the call of duty. Shortly after he retired as curator, the late Harold S. Grant, chairman of the Department of Insects, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, said, "Henry Dietrich has done more for more entomologists than any living person." This sums it up well.

For thirteen years after his retirement Hank came to his office every day and continued to identify beetles for students and faculty and update certain Portions of the beetle collection. He was always available for advice but never volunteered any. Never did he find fault with changes being made in curatorial procedures and policies.

In Ithaca, Henry Dietrich was active in the Unitarian Church, the Boy Scouts, and Rotary.

On August 21, 1975, Hank and Alice left Ithaca to make their home near their son in Kirkland, Washington. Although contact by mail and phone remained close, this move left a big gap in many lives.

Henry Dietrich leaves Alice, his wife of 58 years, a son Ernest, two daughters, Mary Alice (Mrs. Howard E. Evans) and Dorothy (Mrs. John Gardner), and eight grandchildren.

Clifford O. Berg, Edward H. Smith, La Verne L. Pechuman

Arthur Watson Dimock

June 20, 1908 — April 22, 1972

The death of Arthur Watson Dimock in his sixty-third year brought to an end the career of one of Cornell's most distinguished plant pathologists. He was born on June 20, 1908, in Middleboro, Massachusetts, and soon moved with his family to Richmond, California. He earned the B.S., M.S. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of California at Berkeley. Immediately after completing the doctoral program in 1936, he served as assistant plant pathologist for the Division of Forest Pathology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in San Francisco. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1938 as an assistant professor and was promoted to associate professor in 1943 and to professor in 1947.

While pursuing graduate work at California, Professor Dimock developed an enduring interest in the diseases of ornamental plants. Because of this interest, he was selected to 'develop a research and extension program at Cornell for the practical solution of plant disease problems of commercial and noncommercial flower growers.

Professor Dimock possessed an unusually broad range of skills and abilities coupled with an intense curiosity. He was a respected scientist in several areas — plant pathology, botany, genetics, and mycology; he also was a talented engineer. His breadth of understanding, together with his ability to communicate effectively with the laity and scientists in diverse disciplines, enabled him to develop perhaps the most effective and comprehensive program of research and extension on diseases of ornamental plants in the United States. He pioneered critical work on the rust diseases of ornamentals, *Ascochyta* ray blight and virus diseases of chrysanthemums, *Verticillium* wilt of roses and other crops. The culture index procedure for establishing disease-free plants, which was developed in Dimock's laboratory, is recognized as an important contribution to saving the chrysanthemum industry in the early 1950s. This technique and modifications of it were the basis for the development of the chrysanthemum, carnation, and geranium industries as we know them today. His many contributions to the science of plant pathology and to industry, and his unselfish attitude in aiding his fellow man were instrumental in establishing Cornell as a leading center for the study of diseases of ornamental plants. His advice was regularly sought by many, including graduate students, his colleagues, international scientists, and members of industry.

In recent years his interest in the effects of environmental variables on the epidemiology of plant diseases was emphasized. He was called upon by the College of Agriculture in the early 1960s to develop methods and equipment for regulated environmental control of plant growth. He attacked this problem with zeal and imagination, and

his efforts culminated in the production of research plant growth chambers which are widely used by the plant science disciplines, both at Cornell and elsewhere.

Although he was not responsible for formal class instruction, his informal conferences and discussions, for which he was noted, attracted many students and colleagues who were not directly involved in his programs. While being demanding of his graduate students, he always had them work side by side with him in his program so that he could impart to them his critical approaches to the solution of problems. He emphasized the practical aspects of research and encouraged his students to do the same. He also championed the importance of interdisciplinary programs.

The contributions of Professor Dimock were recognized by the many awards he was accorded by the scientific community and industry. He was elected a Fellow of the American Phytopathological Society and received the Award of Merit from the Northeastern Division of this society. The Foundation for Floriculture-Research Award was presented to him by the Society of American Florists. The New York State Flower Growers Industries recognized his contributions by a Special Award. He was field representative to the Graduate School for several years and a member of numerous departmental committees. He willingly served the American Phytopathological Society in many capacities. He was treasurer-business manager (1958-64), vice-president (1967), president-elect (1968), president (1969), past-president (1970), and associate editor of *Phytopathology* (1952-54). He had also served as a councilor of the International Society for Plant Pathology since 1968. He was a member of AAAS, AIBS, and Sigma Xi.

He took great pride in the Ellis Hollow community in which he lived and contributed many hours to its development. He organized or assisted in the organization of many of the activities which are a part of this community.

Professor Dimock is survived by his widow, Edith; a daughter, Anne; and three sons, Douglas, Thomas, and Bradford.

R. Kenneth Horst, Robert S. Dickey, Durward F. Bateman

Paul Albinus Dineen

March 8, 1888 — September 19, 1948

Through the unexpected death of Paul Albinus Dineen on September 19, 1948, at his summer home in New Milford, Connecticut, Cornell University Medical College lost an inspiring teacher and surgeon of wide experience, and his friends a lovable, unselfish and loyal colleague.

Dr. Dineen's early education was in the schools of New York City, after which he entered St. Francis Xavier College where he graduated in 1910. He received his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, completing his formal studies in 1914. Immediately after graduation he entered upon his hospital training as Junior Assistant House Surgeon in the New York Hospital, and followed this by a second year as First Senior House Surgeon.

With the beginning of World War I, Dr. Dineen enlisted in the Army as a First Lieutenant and went overseas in August 1917 with the New York Hospital Unit, Base Hospital #9. The surgical team of which he was a member made a distinguished record for itself, and special recognition came to Dr. Dineen for his skill and unflinching devotion to his work in the award of the French Croix Epidemics.

On return home and to civilian practice, he was appointed in 1920 Assistant Attending Surgeon on the Staff of the New York Hospital, and in 1933 he became an Associate Attending Surgeon. His first appointment to the teaching staff of the Medical College came in 1932, when he was made an Instructor in Clinical Surgery. He was appointed Assistant Professor in 1942, and, Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery in 1946, a post he held until the time of his death.

Schooled under some of the most outstanding surgeons of his time and developed in an era of conservative surgical methods, meticulous technic, manipulative dexterity and critical learning, Dr. Dineen entered into his chosen profession with a background of sound experience. He set for himself at all times a high standard of achievement, and he possessed moreover the determination to carry through to fruition the worthy ideals he conceived for his profession. By his ability to grasp and critically evaluate facts and interpretations, and by his warmth of understanding of the personal problems of his patients and associates, he engendered a lasting confidence as a counselor and high esteem as a friend.

In his professional life in addition to carrying on an extensive private practice he served for over 20 years as Medical Director for the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. To the employees, their families and friends he was the physician in times of sickness, a wise counselor in many of the everyday problems of life, and a benefactor in periods of reversal and stress.

A regular participant in the activities of the New York Surgical Society, Dr. Dineen served as its president in 1946, and continued as a member of its Advisory Board until his death. He held membership in the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York County Medical Society, and in these groups he gave freely of his time and interest. His special studies include publications on the surgery of bones and joints and on the operative management of acute perforated ulcers of the stomach and duodenum. Some of his most valuable contributions, however, were made in discussions in which he brought fresh and unexpected light on many subjects of broad surgical interest.

His love of sports found expression through membership in the New York Athletic Club and attendance at meets and games of various kinds. In fact practically all forms of athletics held strong interest for him, and it was through these means that he found much relaxation.

The intimate association of teaching and practice is traditional; indeed the very foundation of medicine may be traced to the increasing awareness of these ties and the influence of inspiring leaders in the art of imparting information to others. As a teacher, we think first of the fine personal qualities that endeared Dr. Dineen to students and commanded an abiding respect. Although a strict disciplinarian in the operating room and a staunch advocate of rigid attention to duty, he always had kindly and soft words in times of discouragement and an even temper to calm troubled waters. He was very generous and restrained to sudden original ideas, openminded and receptive to real accomplishments, polite and considerate in estimating achievement in others less experienced than himself.

In everyday life he had a cheerfulness, courtesy, thoughtfulness and sympathetic understanding that endeared him to all. His depth of character, nobility of instincts, and unfailing loyalty to friends remain as an enduring monument to his memory. Of the great privileges of life, none can have a deeper meaning and a richer significance than that of having known Paul Dineen.

D. J. Edwards

Robert Emmett Doherty

January 8, 1923 — February 19, 2005

Robert Emmett Doherty, known to all as Bob, trained in history, was an early student of teachers' unions, taught and mediated in the wider field of public-sector collective bargaining, and deeply influenced the School of Industrial and Labor Relations as Associate Dean and Dean from 1977 until his retirement in 1988. He is fondly remembered as a colleague, steward and leader whose astonishingly deft sense of humor allowed him to speak plainly without offense, entertain while educating, and act in a principled way without appearing dogmatic or punctilious.

Born in 1923, Bob's early years were spent in Trout Lake, Washington. Growing up as the youngest child in a family of twelve, he experienced a rural childhood of church services held in local homes, playing in a high school football league with six-man teams, being entertained and educated via radio, and creating harmless, small-town mischief with his pals. In retirement, he wrote several short stories that recounted, with great wit and insight, experiences that happened (or could have happened) in this small, western hamlet; he published many in a book entitled, *The Ambiguity of Remorse*.

Bob's undergraduate education was interrupted by World War II, in which he served as a paratrooper in the Pacific. He graduated from Oregon State University in 1949 and received a Master's degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1951—teaching high school in Oregon and New York both before and after obtaining his Master's degree. In 1959, he earned a doctorate from Columbia in history and began teaching American and labor history at the State University College at Oneonta, New York. In 1961, he was hired by the ILR School to teach labor history in its adult programs, and in 1967 he was made a full Professor in the School's Department of Collective Bargaining, Labor Law and Labor History. The 1960s were a time of historic change as the nation's public school teachers became unionized and the practice of collective bargaining took hold. Bob was prominent in analyzing such emerging public-sector issues as negotiation and mediation, contract structure, the right to strike, effects on educational quality, teacher job security, and emerging organizational issues for school districts.

At heart, Bob was a keen observer of the human condition who had a sharp eye for the ridiculous, a love of words and the English language, and a creative sense of humor. Under the pen name of Peter Pedant, he wrote several very funny, but salient, essays on academic pretensions, including the "epidemic misuse" among academics of such words as "parameter" (when "boundary" or perhaps "perimeter" is meant) and "impact" (when "effect" is meant,

not Webster's "collision"). He attributed the use of "impact," for example, to "literary impotence" among social scientists:

Our contributions are of little consequence. They don't change things much, not even the views of fellow social scientists. That could be because we have been using the more gentle effect in describing complicated relationships. Effect is too tame, too amiable a word to catch anybody's attention. So we say "impact" instead since it conjures up thoughts of force and penetration.

Bob believed strongly that those professors to whom the university had made a lifetime commitment had a reciprocal obligation of service. The ILR School came to count on the respect Bob had among faculty and staff for his honesty, conscientious attention to necessary tasks, willingness to make tough decisions, and unselfish loyalty to the School. He was Associate Dean from 1977-79, served as Acting Dean in 1979-80, as Associate Dean again from 1980-85, and was Dean from 1985-88.

Although Bob chose to serve as the ILR School Dean for only three years, they were three of the most critical years in the School's history. In 1985, when Bob assumed the deanship, the world of work was dramatically different from the world that existed when the School was founded in 1945. It was apparent that globalization, technological change, the growing regulation of the labor market, the changing composition of the workforce, and other factors had undermined several of the central premises on which the School had been founded. The School, however, had not fully come to grips with the implications of these historic changes for its curriculum, research, and outreach programs. Faculty, students, alumni, and other constituencies were all dissatisfied with the direction the School seemed to be taking, but did not necessarily agree on the strategies and programs that were most likely to succeed in addressing the School's problems. In some quarters, doubts were even expressed about the survival of the School. It is not an exaggeration to say that the School faced a crisis.

Bob confronted these challenges head on, dealing with them in a principled but pragmatic fashion. Under Bob's sponsorship, a distinguished panel of academics and practitioners conducted the first outside evaluation of the School. The outside evaluation was followed by an exhaustive internal assessment by a committee chaired by Professor Ronald Ehrenberg. These evaluations resulted in dozens of recommendations, most of which were implemented in the years that followed.

It was during Bob's deanship that the School launched the Center for Advanced Human Resource Studies (CAHRS), which brought together over fifty senior human resource management executives with ILR faculty in a partnership that continues to endure. During this period, the School also offered its first executive education programs. Simultaneously, Bob expanded and strengthened the programs the School offered to the labor movement. A score

of new extension programs were launched during the Doherty deanship. Planning new classroom, library, office, and conference center facilities accelerated during Bob's deanship, which ultimately resulted in over \$50 million of new and renovated facilities.

Perhaps most importantly, Bob, exercising superb qualities of leadership, repaired frayed relationships that had existed within the School and between the School and its external constituents. The mood in the School changed from one of pessimism to one of optimism. After three short years of Bob's stellar leadership, the School had restored its prominence in the field of employment relations and no one doubted its standing as the preeminent institution of higher education in that field.

Edward Lawler, who served as Dean of the School from 1997-2005, summarized Bob's contributions as follows:

"Bob played a critical role in the School during some difficult periods. He was a straight shooter who didn't mince words and who had a special wit that many will remember fondly."

Those who knew Bob will miss both his wit and his wisdom.

Ronald Donovan, David Lipsky, Robert Smith

Martín Domínguez

December 26, 1897 — September 13, 1970

Martín Domínguez was born in San Sebastian, Spain, in 1897, brought up in the Basque country, and was a longtime resident of Madrid and Havana before he came to Cornell as a visiting professor of architecture in 1960. He shared the experience of many of the architectural pioneers of his generation who were uprooted from their homeland by political circumstance: in his case this occurred twice. He was impeccably honest, indefatigably rational, morally fastidious; a critic of sanctimony and sham, as well as the intellectually slipshod. Yet he remained vivacious and was never deserted by his deep sense of the ludicrous. His esthetic interests were avant garde, his professional work was international in character and influence, but his spirit remained quintessentially Spanish. Thus his pride was natural, his distinction unaffected, and his dignity inherent.

Professor Domínguez brought unique qualities to Cornell's architecture Program based on his long experience as an outstanding practitioner. He was able to transmit in memorable fashion (in his second language) candid criticisms of his students' design work. His comments were expressed objectively and left the recipients inspired and eager to go ahead. His colleagues valued his concern for their collective good, his willingness to undertake thankless assignments, and the enthusiasm he radiated. All were delighted that he continued to give Cornell the benefit of his extraordinary talents long after reaching the normal retirement age. His unexpected death at the age of seventy-two deprived the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning of a dynamic spirit and one of the most distinguished practitioners ever to serve on its faculty.

His father determined early that Martín would follow the profession of his architect uncle. The boy began life drawing classes at seven and later supplemented his school program with evening classes at an arts and crafts school. At seventeen he went to Madrid, completing the course of the Escuela Superior de Arquitectura in 1922. He stayed at the lively "Residencia de Estudiantes" of the Institucion Libre de Enseñanza, an organization which experimented with new teaching methods and brought to its campus, as lecturers or guest professors, leading figures in science and the arts (including the architects Walter Gropius and Le Corbusier). Here Domínguez developed his belief that rivalry between technocrats and humanists is damaging to both and militates against the development of a generally acceptable philosophy or set of values. As he saw it, "Programs of studies should not be afflicted by that dichotomy between the scientific and the humanistic disciplines that burdens the modern world, presenting knowledge in a broken-up fashion menacing for liberal ideas. For the different disciplines remain

isolated in tightly closed containers; not only in thought, but in terms of language as well, each scientist, each artist or practitioner speaking his own dialect.

“For want of a philosophy capable of uniting all the different and often disparate parts, it becomes impossible to define a scale of values. This generates indifference towards the norms of behavior, and leads to a diffuse determinism which, by preventing us from distinguishing the good from the bad, brings us defenseless to the realm where force exercises its empire.”¹

His involvement with the extraordinary intellectual and artistic ferment of the Madrid of 1924—which still retained the scale and intimacy of a small town—is reflected in the cafes, the haberdashery, the furniture, the bar, and the auto showroom designed in the first two years of his collaboration with Carlos Arniches. This association lasted until he left the country in 1936. During this period Martín Domínguez also devoted much time to discussions looking to the preparation of a new housing law for Spain. In addition to residences and hotel projects, Domínguez and Arniches produced twelve *Albergues de Carretara* for the Patronata Nacional de Turismo (1928), a kindergarten (1934), and a secondary school (1931), a series of building types for the tobacco industry (Centros de Fermentacion, Secaderos de Tobaco, Centros de Recogida for the Patronato para el Cultivo del Tobaco, 1935-1936), and a subway station (1933). For the latter, Eduardo Torroja was the engineer: two years later he was part of the team which produced the firm’s masterpiece, the Zarzuela racetrack complex. There the grand-stands are sheltered by scalloped reinforced concrete canopies with edges only two inches thick cantilevered forty-three feet from their supports.

Fascinated by the dynamic and esthetic impulses of the new as well as the old worlds, Martín Domínguez made his first trip to the United States in 1932-33, designing movie sets for Hollywood. After 1936 he continued this activity in Cuba, and his first major commission in Havana was the *Radiocentro* (1945-49), containing a movie house and office block, as well as radio and television stations. In 1951 he won first prize in the competition for the *Teatro Nacional*. In the meantime, he had designed three private houses for presidents of Cuba and married the charming Josefina Ruz. The other immediate survivors are his architect son, Martin, and two sisters in Spain.

From 1943 to 1948 his work was done in collaboration with Emilio del Junco and Miguel Gaston, and from 1948 to 1952 with Gaston alone. From 1952 until 1960 he was associated with Ernesto Gomez Sampera. The large scale of Domínguez’s major projects of the 1950s reflects the revival of building activity after the second World War, but their complexity, plasticity and structural daring recall the Madrid works of the mid-1950s. When it was

1 Felix Candela, address at Memorial Convocation for Martín Domínguez Esteban, Monday, October 19, 1970.

built in 1956, the thirty-nine-story F.O.C.S.A. was the tallest concrete structure in the western hemisphere. It is still a dominant landmark of the Havana skyline. Thirty floors were devoted to condominium apartments with cantilevered exterior access galleries. Occupying a slab structure built like an egg crate and bent in the middle, they overlook a garden atop a terrace structure. The latter contains stores at street level with offices above, and three levels of parking and a TV studio below ground. The whole is topped off by a five -story tower intended for duplex apartments and a bankers' club. The F.O.C.S.A. (Fomento de Obras y Construcciones S.A.) complex was the culmination of a series of important projects in Havana in which building elements for a variety of uses were combined on a restricted site in a sculptural manner. More restrained official projects such as the central Post Office and Ministry of Communications in Havana, and the Municipal Building for Marianao (both 1951), were developed in the same manner, with office slabs above horizontal terrace structures.

The architect also continued his efforts to develop better low-cost housing, devising in 1954 in association with Gaston and the engineer Bartolomé Bestard of the F.O.C.S.A., a prefabrication system of light precast concrete panels. After 1959 Domínguez concentrated on a series of low-cost concrete housing projects. Most interesting is the *Edificio Libertad* Tower, winning design in a competition for a high-rise structure with four hundred apartments. This fifty-story scheme was a work of extraordinary strength and vibrancy, a fitting and poetic capstone to the second phase of the architect's international career.

After he joined the staff of the Department of Architecture, Professor Domínguez was in demand as a consultant, traveling to Canada to advise on new urban commercial complexes, and, under official auspices, to South America to advise various governments and agencies on housing. For some years he also maintained an architectural office with Peter Cohen in Rochester, New York. Throughout his long and productive career as a Professional architect, Martín Domínguez retained an extraordinary ability to work with others and a determination to express in design the potential of twentieth-century technology, art, and social organization.

Many recall affectionately his beret and cape, his mustachios and sharp eye. Few completely understood his sense of affinity with King Philip II of Spain, the withdrawn emperor who built the *Escorial* and ended his life there. Like Philip II, Martín Domínguez died on the thirteenth of September. Death came to him in New York; he is buried in Spain.

Colin Rowe, Frederick M. Wells, Stephen W. Jacobs

Bennett Avery Dominick, Jr.

March 19, 1921 — April 14, 1971

The death of Bennett A. Dominick, Jr., professor of marketing, on April 14, 1971, suddenly ended the outstanding career of a dedicated student and nationally respected friend of the fruit industry.

Professor Dominick joined the Cornell faculty in 1951, was promoted to associate professor in 1956 and professor in 1962. His entire professional career was devoted to the fruit industry. This singleness of purpose made him not only an established authority in his chosen field but also a friend and confidant of fruit growers throughout the nation. His primary responsibility was to keep fruit growers informed on research and current developments in both production and marketing.

With his dissertation research he pioneered the use of controlled experimental designs for measuring the response of consumers to specific marketing practices. Over the years he continued his research in fruit marketing and production, using it effectively to provide the information which fellow researchers were not able to supply. His close working relationship with commercial fruit growers made him a keen observer of industry needs, and he freely communicated these needs to his colleagues, who readily responded to his leadership. The high degree of his effectiveness as a teamwork leader was a product of his sincerity, warm personality, and unselfish desire to advance the welfare of the fruit industry.

At the time of his death he taught a course in marketing and served as adviser to undergraduates in marketing. He was extension leader in agricultural economics, was chairman of the Northeast Regional Extension Marketing Committee, and served nationally on the Agriculture, Marketing and Related Industries Committee of the Land Grant College Association. He was a popular speaker at any meeting—state, regional or national—of fruit powers. The proceedings of the New York State Horticultural Society carry over forty articles authored by him. One of his favorite activities was the planning and conducting of county fruit school programs.

While more than fulfilling his responsibilities to Cornell, he was an active citizen of the community. He was an elder and former Sunday School superintendent of the First Presbyterian Church, and he served as president of the Bryant Park Civic Association. Being the proud parent of four daughters, he was active in both school and athletic activities.

Professor Dominick was born in South Carolina and was reared on a dairy and citrus farm near Orlando, Florida. He was graduated from the University of Florida in 1943. He served with the Army beginning in 1943 and was discharged with the rank of captain in the field artillery. He remained in Europe for two years, serving as assistant chief of food, agriculture and forestry in the military government at Salzburg, Austria. Following this he received his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell prior to joining the faculty, which he served so well throughout his life.

Among his colleagues, students, and fruit industry audience, Professor Dominick established a lasting reputation as a hard-working, industrious person of the highest integrity. He pursued his work with lasting vigor, leaving no detail unturned. He was practical and pragmatic. When he did a job he did it right and yet he was never content with the finished product. In many respects he was his own worst critic and this provided the drive for his many accomplishments in academic, community, and social affairs. Yet at every turn he was the warm and helpful friend ready to serve those around him. His humility and constant consideration of others made him the perfect gentleman, long to be remembered by those privileged to know him.

He is survived by his wife, Emily Wright Dominick, and four lovely daughters, Linda, Nancy, Cindy, and Amy. We share with his family a deep sense of sadness and suffer the personal loss of a gracious friend and colleague.

Robert S. Smith, Melvin B. Hoffman, Max E. Brunk

Mabel Doremus

October 19, 1905 — October 9, 1988

A native of Nebraska, Mabel Doremus was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1928 with a Bachelor of Science degree in home economics. In 1937, she received the Master of Arts degree also in home economics from Columbia University.

Education was highly valued in the Doremus family. Mabel's mother was the first woman to graduate from Middlebury College in Vermont. She taught school in New Hampshire and then in Nebraska. Mabel's father was widely known in educational circles in Nebraska, and of the five children in the family, four followed professional careers in education.

Mabel began her career as a teacher in the Nebraska public schools, starting immediately upon graduating from high school with a year as an elementary school teacher. Upon graduation from the university, she spent eight years as a high school home economics teacher before joining the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension Service. There she served as a specialist in food and nutrition, a position she held for 14 years.

Mabel Doremus joined the Department of Food and Nutrition in the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University in 1950 as an assistant professor and cooperative extension specialist. She was promoted to the rank of associate professor in 1953. When she retired in 1966, she was named professor emerita.

Mabel made many contributions through her publications on foods and nutrition. One area in which she excelled was food preservation. During the World War II years in Nebraska, Mabel wrote bulletins, leaflets, lessons and articles on the subject. While at Cornell, she co-authored the "Handbook For Freezing Foods," a comprehensive 60-page bulletin that continues to be widely used in New York State and nationally. She also authored numerous consumer information publications on nutritionally important foods.

In New York, Mabel served on the governor's committee on emergency preparedness, contributing especially in the area of emergency feeding. During a sabbatical leave, she conducted a pilot study of young homemakers in Onondaga County to learn about the special interests of this audience of cooperative extension programs.

Mabel had high standards of workmanship in the handling and preparation of foods, which she stressed in her teaching. She was eager to have the leaders and agents she taught become good teachers, and she was confident that the subject matter was worthwhile. She was an effective department extension leader, a member of Epsilon Sigma

Phi, Extension's honorary fraternity, an active member of the New York State and American Dietetics and Home Economics Associations, and of the American Association of University Professors.

Mabel imparted her positive attitude, cheerfulness and zest for life to her colleagues and to the homemakers with whom she worked throughout the state. Her keen sense of humor enriched many departmental and college functions. "Good company" describes Mabel, whether you were a colleague sharing a long trip to a county in the corner of the state, a partner or competitor in solving a word puzzle, or one of the Friday night out-to-dinner group. Friends delight in recalling her recitations of childhood verses or citations from the classics. Her yarns of her Nebraska childhood, her travel, or her teaching and extension experience still bring a smile and a reminder of the way of life of a woman who was truly liberated—long before that term came into common use.

After retirement, Mabel's involvement in community activities increased. An active Presbyterian, she served on a number of church committees, was a deacon and was among the active supporters of an interdenominational group, Area Congregations Together (ACT). Through the Kitchen Cupboard, ACT continues to provide weekly supplies to families and individuals in emergencies. Mabel was also an active member of the Ithaca Women's Club.

Mabel was predeceased by two sisters and two brothers, and is survived by a nephew, Robert Doremus of Schenectady, New York; by a niece, Ann Nicholson of Dallas, Texas; and by several great-nieces and great-nephews.

Charlotte Bruce, Mary Wood, Mildred Dunn

John L. Doris

April 12, 1923 — January 22, 2008

John Doris, Professor Emeritus of Human Development and founding director of the Family Life Development Center (FLDC) in Cornell's College of Human Ecology, died January 22, 2008 at age 84.

A member of the Cornell faculty since 1963, he served terms as director of the graduate program and associate chair in the Department of Human Development and was an active and dedicated mentor of many graduate students and newly hired faculty. He introduced a graduate curriculum around individual testing and assessment and directed a graduate training in psychopathology. He served as director of the FLDC from its establishment in 1974 until his retirement and appointment as Professor Emeritus in 1993, though he continued to work on center programs until his death.

The FLDC serves as a resource for extension, research and teaching related to issues of family stress and child maltreatment. Under Doris' leadership, the FLDC established a federal regional Resource Center for Child Abuse and Neglect as well as for Foster Care and Adoption, and the New York State Child Protective Services Training Institute, the first of its kind in the country dedicated to providing basic and advanced training to child protective workers and supervisors.

Four other major programs inaugurated under his leadership that continue today and have worldwide impact include: the Residential Child Care Project to prevent abuse and increase the quality of care in residential settings; the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect to ensure that researchers have access to federally funded research data; the Internet-based Child Abuse Prevention Network, a worldwide resource to apply information technology to child abuse prevention; and the Military Projects, to prevent child maltreatment and domestic violence in families connected to the armed forces and help family members prepare for the stress of deployment.

Doris also directed the center while it was instrumental in developing the private, nonprofit New York State Federation of Task Forces on Child Abuse and Neglect. The largest advocacy organization for maltreated children in New York State, the federation, now known as Prevent Child Abuse New York, is affiliated with the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse.

Doris grew up in the Bronx and graduated magna cum laude from the College of the City of New York in 1951. He earned a Ph.D. degree in 1957 in Child Clinical Psychology from Yale University. From 1958-63, he was chief

psychologist in the Yale Child Study Center and an Assistant Professor in Yale's Department of Psychology before he joined the Cornell faculty.

Doris' research and teaching broadly concerned child clinical psychology, child and family psychopathology, and learning disabilities, as well as visual acuity in infants and young children. In addition to numerous journal articles and chapters, in 1969 he published the 4th edition of an award-winning book *Psychological Problems in Mental Deficiency* with his longtime mentor and collaborator, Yale professor Seymour Sarason. Their groundbreaking 1979 work, *Educational Handicap, Public Policy and Social History*, continues to receive both scholarly and popular interest.

In 1991, he edited a landmark volume, *The Suggestibility of Children's Recollections*, published by the American Psychological Association. This highly-cited volume was the culmination of an historic three-day convocation at Cornell of top researchers throughout North America and Europe prompted by concerns about the reliability of children's eyewitness testimony in cases of alleged child abuse. The conference has been widely viewed as setting a decade-long research agenda for the field.

Predeceased by his wife, Marjorie Fouts Doris, M.D., Doris is survived by five children.

John Eckenrode, Chairperson; Ritch Savin-Williams

Arch T. Dotson

July 19, 1920 — April 6, 2006

Arch T. Dotson, Professor Emeritus of Government at Cornell University, died April 6, 2006 at the age of 85. He had been sound of mind and body virtually until the end, teaching until his voice was too weak to be heard. A “country boy” born and bred in Paris, Kentucky, he worked from his early teens on farms managed by his father. Arch left for World War II just short of his B.A. degree from Transylvania College and joined the Army Air Force as a “check pilot,” becoming a jock in every warplane up to the B-29. Discharged with the rank of major, the GI Bill got him through the Harvard Ph.D. degree and a postdoc at the London School of Economics. His entire academic career was at Cornell, beginning in 1950, as a dedicated teacher, serving beyond his retirement as a teacher and, respectively, as Director of Cornell-in-Washington, Director of Cornell Abroad and Director of the Cornell Institute for Public Affairs.

Arch’s field, his professional identity, was public administration. As was true of so many in this subfield of political science, Arch was not well known as a publishing scholar. He wrote copiously, but for clients, not journals—and for public clients, not corporate or private clients. He did this exclusively from 1958-60 as a deputy controller of the State of New York. Other clients were, for shorter durations, the U.N., the Ford Foundation, and the governments of India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Iran, Jordan, the PRC, Eritrea and Mexico. Another of his clients was Cornell University. His seven-year stint as chairman of the Department of Government (1969-76) were dedicated to rebuilding the department after the campus crisis of the late 60s. In the 1980s, he was instrumental in the founding and success of Cornell-in-Washington, Cornell Abroad and the Cornell Institute for Public Affairs.

It would be difficult to identify anyone ever associated with Cornell—faculty, administrators, trustees or alumni—who has left a more important mark on this institution. The Government Department now holds its own among the top ten in the nation. Cornell-in-Washington and Cornell Abroad became and continue to be models for universities with Washington programs and programs abroad. And the Cornell Institute for Public Affairs has grown in size and stature among schools, programs and institutes for public affairs. The Dotson legacy should not—will not—be forgotten.

Arch chose the path of reform, practice and teaching; and he pursued that path to the very end with integrity, vigor, honor and distinction. Arch was one of the exemplars of the great tribute to public service made by Louis Brownlow in the title of Volume Two of his autobiography, *A Passion for Anonymity*.

Milton J. Esman, Jerome M. Ziegler, Theodore J. Lowi

Esther Gordon Dotson

October 21, 1918 — October 28, 2009

Esther Gordon Dotson, Professor Emerita of art history died, after a long illness, a week after she and her family celebrated her 91st birthday. She was born in Westerly, R.I., a granddaughter of the Rev. Adoniram Judson Gordon, the founder of Gordon College in Wenham, Mass., and the daughter of the Rev. Arthur Hale Gordon, a Baptist minister who held pulpits in Atlanta, Buffalo, and Middlebury, VT. Her husband, Arch Dotson, a professor of government at Cornell, predeceased her in 2006. She is survived by her stepson, Bruce Dotson, a professor at the University of Virginia, his wife, Diane, their children and grandchildren, and nine nieces and nephews of the Gordon family.

Esther inherited her family's commitment to good deeds and causes and was a founding member of the Loaves and Fishes Ministry, serving meals to the poor at St. John's Episcopal Church; a long-time volunteer with the Southern Tier Episcopal Peace Fellowship and of Meals-on-Wheels; and one of the earliest drivers of the not-for-profit Gadabout Transportation Service, helping the elderly and disabled get to church and around Tompkins County. She actively supported challenged citizens, defended the rights of immigrant families, helped people to obtain affordable housing, and collected surplus food from stores for delivery to migrant workers.

Esther was an active member of St. John's, and was one of the first women to serve on the Vestry. Her brothers and sister shared in her life of active Christian commitment as well. Esther's brother John was a Presbyterian minister who, just after the Hungarian uprising of 1956, installed the erstwhile Hungarian minister of agriculture and his family on the Gordon family farm in New Hampshire. Esther's brother David administered the U.S. effort to blockade commerce with the Nazis during World War II.

At the Dotsons' farm on Danby Hill, where the whole department was invited for Christmas cheer and an opportunity to cut a Christmas tree, she sunbathed luxuriously in her solar-paneled, red barn, the first solo commission of her former student Richard Meier, Cornell '56—now an internationally known architect, and designer of Cornell's Weill Hall, the new Life Sciences Technology Building—preferring it to the old farmhouse on the property which was rented out. The barn accommodated her needs as an art historian, giving her a grand second-floor studio with a northern exposure and a twenty-foot ceiling, with a bookcase covering one whole twenty-foot wall.

Both Dotsons were interested in alternative energy and land preservation, working with the Finger Lakes Land Trust to protect large tracts of land, and helping to create a community park in Danby. They were staunch members of the “Updike Road Unimprovement Association,” a neighborhood alliance devoted to preserving their unpaved road in its unpaved condition.

Esther Dotson graduated summa cum laude (and junior Phi Beta Kappa) from Vassar College in 1939 and taught art history after graduation and during her graduate studies at New York University’s Institute of Fine Arts (IFA) back in the days when one could teach on the university level without a Ph.D. in hand. Survival was no easier then than now, however. When she was a graduate student at the IFA she subsisted on something she called the “wolf diet”—consisting of a large meatloaf that she sliced into seven pieces, one for each dinner of the week to come—though later, when she could afford it, she proved she was an accomplished French chef. She completed her Ph.D. in 1973 with a dissertation entitled “Shakespeare Illustrated,” a study of English painting, book illustration, aesthetic theory, and stage practice, and, after stints at Ithaca College and Wells College, became the first woman appointed to a full-time professorship in the Department of the History of Art at Cornell, from which she retired in 1989.

At Cornell Professor Dotson was an inspiring teacher whose course History of Art 240, “Introduction to the Renaissance,” became one of the most popular undergraduate courses at Cornell in the 1970s and 1980s, although she was a tough grader. Her ultimatum to her full-house audience was always the same: “Look at the images I am showing you. Think about what I am saying. I’ll give you a handout with all the names spelled properly and the dates written down correctly.” She received the College Art Association’s Award for Distinguished Teaching of Art History in 1986. The citation read in part: “The many letters from former students...all emphasize one quality above all others, and that is the immense amount of personal care that she takes with every one of her students.... She is praised for articulate and carefully planned lectures, for her breadth of learning, for her demanding standards and for her sense of humor, but it is by the personal attention far beyond that expected of any faculty member that she has distinguished herself.” In her acceptance remarks, Professor Dotson said with characteristic grace, “If I’ve been a good teacher, it’s because I have had good teachers.”

Esther happily contributed to team-taught courses as well as her own. For a number of years she co-taught the Renaissance Culture Course with Carol Kaske (English), and continued to offer lectures on Michelangelo after her retirement, when Bill Kennedy (Comparative Literature) took her place as course leader with Carol. Her lectures to “Art, Isotopes, and Analysis,” at the time cross-listed among five departments and three colleges, were among

the highlights of the course. Several of the engineers and scientists enrolled in the course subsequently took Art History courses. When the Sage Collection of Casts of Greek and Roman Sculpture was still on display in Goldwin Smith Hall, she would take a newly-cleaned statue and surround it with photographs of all the Renaissance and later art that had been inspired by it. The exercise was of benefit to both the classicists and the Renaissance art historians in Goldwin Smith.

Esther's commitment to her students and the time she gave to them, in person and in comments on their work, was remarkable. She was equally generous to graduate students, who were deeply devoted to her, and to her younger colleagues, not only offering hospitality, but arranging meals with some of the prominent scholars on campus. She was the engine behind the appointment of the distinguished British art historian Michael Baxandall as A. D. White Professor at Large. She also served as Director of Undergraduate Studies in the history of art department.

Esther Dotson's extensive, two-part article, "An Augustinian Interpretation of Michelangelo's Sistine Ceiling," published in the *Art Bulletin* in 1979 argued for the authorship of the theologian Egidio da Viterbo of the program for the narrative scenes. Presenting aspects of the ceiling in relationship with Egidio's writings along with the pervasive influence of those of St. Augustine, particularly *The City of God*, she reveals a profound knowledge of the religious and philosophical ideas current in the papal court. The question behind this essay and its mixed critical response is how much theological significance to give to details of the narrative scenes and what kind of theological messages were being promulgated in the papal court of the early sixteenth century. Dotson's study has been taken seriously by both critics and defenders and is still—over 30 years later—considered canonical for its valuable and original observations.

At the time of the Sistine ceiling's restoration Professor Dotson served as a consultant to the project and in recognition of her scholarly contribution was received at the Vatican by Pope John Paul II. She was also editor-in-chief of the journal *Marsyas*, and she published articles in Collier's *Encyclopedia of Art*.

In her article "Shapes of Earth and Time in European Gardens," published in an issue of the *Art Journal* devoted to earth works in 1982, Esther understood Renaissance gardens first of all as earth shaping. In a strikingly original analysis of the Sacro Bosco, or Sacred Grove, at Bomarzo near Viterbo, the creation of the aristocrat Vicino Orsini, she pointed out fallen and semi-ruined architectural elements that suggest a process of creation and destruction that was purely fictitious. She related these both conceptually and thematically to a very popular forged account of an Etruscan golden age first published in 1498 by Nanni di Viterbo.

In addition to all these serious matters, Esther set some sort of record at Cornell for locking herself out of her office, to the point where one of us was given a master key by the building manager with which to let her back in. Her many one-liners, among them: “O Salome, please, not in the fridge!” are not the sort of thing one finds in a scholarly publication, but were recalled by many former students and colleagues at the time of her memorial service at St. John’s last winter.

Esther was preoccupied over many years with the 18th-century Austrian architect Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach. Her research has come to fruition in a posthumous book, written in collaboration with her former student, photographer Mark Ashton, which will be published by Yale University Press in late 2010 or early 2011. On hearing of the positive reviewers’ reports and its acceptance by the press last fall, she said that at last she could rest.

Service and scholarship were the traditions in which Esther Dotson grew up and in which she lived her life. She lived greatly. She loved the world deeply, loved those around her deeply, and gave her utmost to her work, to her family, students and colleagues, and to her community.

Peter Ian Kuniholm, Chairman; Claudia Lazzaro; Carol V. Kaske

Many thanks to Esther’s nephew, John Hellegers, some of whose family information and prose we have used, with his kind permission, for this memorial statement.

Edwin John Doty

December 9, 1903 — March 19, 1948

Edwin J. Doty, Associate Professor of Clinical Psychiatry, Cornell University Medical College, died on March 19, 1948, at the age of 45. Dr. Doty's death brought to an end a promising and productive career in clinical psychiatry. He was known as an outstanding clinician, and brought to his clinical work unusual training and skill in clinical neurology, clinical psychiatry, and psychoanalysis. His outstanding personality traits were particularly suitable for the practice of his specialty; unflinching kindness, thoughtfulness, sympathy and warmth for people, broad cultural erudition, and a delightful sense of quiet humor. He had unusual intuition into human problems, and the greatest of warmth for troubled people.

Dr. Doty received his medical training at the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1929. During his years in medical school he served as an assistant in anatomy and in internal medicine. During the year following graduation he remained as an instructor in anatomy. He then undertook his internship in medicine at the Peter Brent Brigham Hospital, Boston. Following this he began his formal training in psychiatry, first at the University of Michigan Psychiatric Hospital, then at the Westchester Division of the New York Hospital, and subsequently for two years at the Payne Whitney Clinic of the New York Hospital. Following this intensive training in psychiatry, he undertook training in clinical neurology at the Neurological Institute of New York. In 1937 he returned to the Payne Whitney Clinic as resident psychiatrist. In 1940 he became Associate Attending Psychiatrist, and in July 1947 Associate Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at Cornell and Associate Attending Psychiatrist, New York Hospital.

For a number of years Dr. Doty acted as main consultant to the various departments of the New York Hospital. Here his combined talents proved most effective, and he accomplished much in the inter-relation of Psychiatry with the other divisions of medicine in the Hospital. He was particularly effective at this because of his sound background in internal medicine as well as neurology. He was an outstanding diagnostician, and an excellent teacher. He was particularly beloved by all the staff members of the New York Hospital, and the sorrow at his death is shared by an extensive circle of psychiatric and non-psychiatric colleagues and former students. Dr. Doty was the psychiatric consultant for several years to the medical students of Cornell and to the Cornell-New York Hospital School of Nursing.

In addition to these attributes, Dr. Doty possessed a wide knowledge of psychiatric literature and creative ability in psychiatric research. He organized a system of indexing of psychiatric records of great value, which has been adopted by other psychiatric centers. He made real contributions to our knowledge of depressive states and the psychiatric problems of ageing.

Dr. Doty's death came at the very peak of his professional and personal success. Within the year he had married; he had undertaken the part-time practice of psychiatry with every promise of a successful and active practice. He had achieved his academic goal of professorial rank. His death, coming at the very fulfillment of his life goals, brings particular sorrow to those hundreds of colleagues and friends who miss him and mourn him.

I. A. C. Rennie

Donald L. Downing

April 2, 1931 — February 29, 2008

Donald L. Downing, Professor Emeritus of Food Processing at Cornell University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, New York, passed away suddenly on Friday, February, 29, 2008 after a wonderful morning of skiing. He was 76. He was an exceptional mentor, colleague and friend, and will be greatly missed by those he worked with as well as by the food-processing industry.

Don was born in Willoughby, Ohio, on April 2, 1931, to Lelah and Dana Downing, both of who preceded him in death. He grew up in Fulton, New York, where he was a member of the class of 1948 at Fulton High School.

After high school, Don received an Associate degree in Dairy Science from Morrisville (New York) College. He then spent three years in the Army including two years in Europe. Upon his return, he enrolled in the University of Georgia's Food Science and Technology Program. After receiving first his B.S. degree and then his Ph.D. degree, Don and his family moved to Johnstown, New York, where he worked for Beechnut-Lifesavers for three years before joining the Cornell University faculty at the New York State Agriculture and Experiment Station in Geneva, New York, in 1967, where he advanced to full professorship.

Don's distinguished career at Cornell spanned more than 40 years; he attained full professorship in 1980. Although his position was 100% extension, he was always available to Food Science graduate students for advice in all aspects of the food industry. He was well known for encouraging them to attend symposia, conferences and meetings to complement their academic training. He established the annual Downing Graduate Student Excellence Award. In addition, he was a valuable mentor to junior faculty in the Department of Food Science and Technology in Geneva. He gave freely of his time, and was an exceptional friend and colleague.

When he began work at the Station, Don's primary responsibilities were to assist the state food processing industry and farm wineries. To this end, he conducted pesticide training and certification for 13 years. He organized, or took part in, over 150 food related workshops and ran 22 annual offerings of the Better Process Control School required by the FDA for canning operations. He had 152 publications to his name, including *Processed Apple Products* and the three-volume *A Complete Course in Canning* both of which he edited and are industry standards. In addition, Don was one of the first Cornell faculty to work extensively with New York wineries. He was instrumental in creating the first Wine Industry Workshop in 1971 and helped start Cornell's enology extension program.

In 1988, Don created the New York State Food Venture Center in response to a growing need in the New York state food industry. The program, which began as an extension effort for the Department of Food Science and Technology, remains a valuable resource to this day. For most of its existence, Don has been an integral part of the Center's function. He was its first director, running the program until his partial retirement in 1994. After retiring, he continued to work at the Food Venture Center part time as the Process Authority, evaluating the safety of proposed recipes, making changes as necessary, and approving processes. His knowledge of Federal and State food law was inexhaustible, and he excelled in making obtuse regulations easy to understand. He was much sought after as a go between for the FDA and USDA, and could often be found with a phone to his ear, spending time with clients answering questions and offering suggestions.

He earned numerous honors and awards for his work including a Commendation from the New York State Commissioner of Agriculture in 1997 and the USDA-Group Honor Award for Excellence for NECFE program in 2004. As a Fellow of the Institute of Food Technologists (IFT), Don initiated several divisions and served as chair of several national committees. He was Councilor for Western New York IFT for 21 years, helping to maintain the section's focus and financial health at a time when it was losing industry members due to transfers and plant closings.

In addition to IFT, Don was a member of the Alumni Association at the University of Georgia, the Geneva Country Club, the Finger Lakes Forum, and the Associated New York State Food Processors. He gave consistently both to Morrisville College and the University of Georgia. He showed every day, with words and actions, with an unselfish, enthusiastic, joyful and professional disposition, how to be a Cornell extension leader and a caring mentor. He loved working with people, always providing meaningful assistance and encouragement. His colleagues will be forever grateful for his advice, support and friendship and will never forget all he taught and the kindness he showed to everyone.

Don is survived by his wife of 48 years, Rochelle (Shelly); a son Kurt (Janice), Dublin, Ohio, and a daughter Karla, Phelps, New York; granddaughter Jacklyn Downing, Dublin, Ohio; four brothers, Eugene (Nancy), Phoenix, New York, Alan Downing, Mexico, New York, a twin brother Dana (Patricia), Valparaiso, Indiana, and Stanley (Josephine), Huntsburg, Ohio; and several nieces and nephews.

Olga I. Padilla-Zakour, Chairperson; Chang Y. Lee, Randy W. Worobo

William Emerson Drake, Sr.

September 19, 1927 — April 17, 2005

William Emerson Drake, Sr. was born in Traverse City, Michigan, the son of George and Evelyn (Emerson) Drake. Bill was raised on a farm near Traverse City and graduated from Traverse City High School. He served in the United States Navy at the end of World War II; earned his B.S., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from Michigan State University; and taught high school agriculture in Michigan until 1960.

Professor Drake supervised scores of student teachers in Agricultural Education and, through them, has literally touched the lives of thousands of young people. Writing on behalf of the active and retired teachers of agriculture in New York State, one of Professor Drake's former students and past President of the New York Association of Agricultural Educators wrote a tribute to Dr. Drake after his death.

“On behalf of agricultural educators throughout New York, thank you for a lifetime of service to our profession. ...you may never have fully known or realized your true effect on our profession or the lives you touched.... As one of your former students, I cannot begin to explain to you the impact you have had on my life. From the day I first walked into your office a naive and raw transfer (student), you took me under your wings and became my advisor. Little did I know then the impact you would have in developing my career. ... you made me feel like the most important person in the world, a true hallmark of a quality teacher ... please accept ... our gratitude for having known you, our privilege of having learned from you, our honor for having served with you, and our love for being able to have called you our teacher, our mentor, our colleague, and our friend.”

Sir Isaac Newton is credited with saying, “If I see farther than other men it is because I stand on the shoulders of giants.” In every generation in the field of Agricultural Education, a precious few giants step forward to hoist the next generation to new heights. Bill Drake was one of those giants. He was Professor of Education at Cornell University from 1960 until his retirement in 1990. During those years, Professor Drake served as Program Leader for Agricultural and Extension Education at Cornell, Eastern Region Vice President and later as National President of the American Association of Teacher Educators in Agriculture (AATEA). He received the AATEA Distinguished Service Award, the SUNY Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching at the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, and the Cornell Association of Teachers of Agriculture (CATA) Outstanding Service Award.

Professor Drake was active in various international programs sponsored by the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Among these efforts was advising colleges of agriculture in several African countries including Kenya, Sierra Leone, and Cameroon. In addition, he was a consultant to the University of the South Pacific, assisting policy

decisions concerning the training of teachers of agriculture for the twelve English speaking countries served by that institution.

Bill loved his family. He enjoyed teaching his grandchildren about nature and the environment including how to make maple syrup from the trees in his yard. He was also a master gardener and did extensive grafting on the fruit trees he planted. He was proud of harvesting eight different varieties from a single apple tree. One of his colleagues at Cornell said,

“The thing I remember about Bill is how warm, funny, and generous he was. He used to grow pumpkins, and would carve the administrative assistants’ names into pumpkins in the early summer—by harvest time, scar tissue had grown over the names and made the pumpkins look ‘engraved’ with the names.”

Bill’s wife, Mary; his son, William E. Drake, Jr.; his daughter, Diane Clark; and five grandchildren, Mary and Billy Clark, and Sammy, Libby and Nate Drake survive him.

William G. Camp, Richard E. Ripple, Verne Rockcastle, Dalva Hedlund

David Dropkin

September 13, 1908 — October 12, 1990

David Dropkin savored over 50 years of academic life at Cornell, first as an undergraduate, then as a graduate student, next as a research associate, eventually as a faculty member, and finally as a professor emeritus teaching part-time. This is certainly more than most of us experience and he was still showing some reluctance for final detachment when he moved to Florida to ameliorate the poor health of his first wife, Sophie.

He was born in Vitebsk, Russia and became naturalized as a U.S. citizen soon after his parents moved to the U.S.A. He attended elementary and high schools in Nyack, New York and matriculated at Cornell in 1929, graduating in mechanical engineering with the M.E. degree current at that time. He continued his studies on the graduate level, earning an M.M.E. degree in 1935 and a Ph.D. degree in 1938. During the period from 1933 to 1942, he held appointments as research assistant and research associate, with instructor being added to the latter in 1942, entitling him to become a faculty member of the Sibley School. He was appointed an assistant professor in 1943, associate professor in 1946, and professor in 1957. In 1970 he was named the John Edson Sweet Professor of Engineering and retired in 1974 as professor emeritus.

Dave was that *rara avis*, a first-class experimentalist and a first-class teacher—he had many publications to his credit and was accorded the Excellence in Teaching Award of the College of Engineering in 1968-69. His experimental work was meticulous, as shown in his published papers and his laboratory teaching, both of undergraduates and graduates. His field of interest was in heat transfer in general, and a hallmark of his work was the accurate measurement of temperature: good enough was not enough, it had to be as precise as technique and tenacity allowed. A major quality of character possessed by Dave was his innate kindness to students and it was this attribute, together with a certain ingenuousness of approach and of unaffectedness in presentation, which endeared him to them, because they perceived, either consciously or not, that he was personally concerned about their learning. This affection and respect carried through the years, and alumni returning to Sibley School after several years of absence from the campus immediately made inquiries at the school office of his whereabouts and were grieved to learn that he was retired and, later on, far away in the South.

During Dave's long attachment to Cornell from matriculation to emeritus, a number of curriculum patterns were advanced, the major one providing a significant change over the decade of World War II and following years. This innovation was engendered by the establishment of the five-year undergraduate engineering program which

emphasized a new concept, the teaching of “Engineering Sciences” in depth, before the introduction of design and applications. In Sibley, this meant separate courses of study, such as thermodynamics, fluid mechanics and heat transfer, which had been previously subsumed in ‘Heat Power Engineering’ as a single two-semester course covering both basic and application material. While a few of his colleagues might have grumbled that whatever it was called, their lecture notes would remain the same, Dave welcomed the change wholeheartedly and immediately took advantage of it. It meant that heat transfer became a required study complete with built-in laboratory, with temperature measurement and advanced heat transfer for graduate courses and for graduate research.

His publications became well-known in the late fifties, again largely for his prowess in temperature measurement and he established consultancies with a number of institutions and companies. To quote a former chairman, “Dr. Dropkin has done more good work with graduate students than any other teacher in the Sibley School. This is, I believe, one true mark of a scholar”. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Engineering Education, the American Association of University Professors and the New York Academy of Sciences.

Throughout his career at Cornell, Dave gave generously of his time to the many necessary tasks within the school beyond those of the classroom, such as advising of both undergraduates and graduates, and acting as graduate field representative of the Sibley School. Even in his retirement, he took up the office of secretary-treasurer of the Cornell Alpha Chapter of Sigma Xi, the Scientific Research Society, and brought it to a long-needed order.

Dave was a conscientious person of the highest order and could not abide intolerance, injustice, deception and hypocrisy. He could speak out forcibly whenever an event occurred that violated his high standards of behavior. At such time his friends knew that Dave could always be expected to start his objections with the characteristic phrase “I am furious”. On one memorable occasion, during the student anti-Vietnam War demonstrations, Dave arrived at Upson Hall to find that a number of protestors were carrying the Upson Hall furniture to the outside patio. Dave became “furious” and peremptorily ordered the students to return everything to its proper place. Hearing the voice of authority, possibly for the first time in many years, the perpetrators, all of whom were relatively large fellows, attended to the diminutive professor who was suddenly nine feet tall, meekly restored the furniture to the lounge, and sheepishly departed from the scene.

On September 15, 1940, Dave married Sophie Katz of Nyack, New York. Most of their 43 years of life together were spent in Ithaca, except for sabbaticals and some foreign travel. When Sophie became ill, they moved to Coconut

Creek, Florida, where she died on February 4, 1983. On March 5, 1985, Dave married Idie Kertesz in Coconut Creek, Florida, and, except for occasional visits to Ithaca and some travel abroad, remained there until his death.

He is survived by his wife, Idie, of Coconut Creek, Florida; his son, Dr. Lloyd Richard Dropkin, of New York City; his daughter, Marilyn Hoffman, of Ithaca, New York; and his brother, Harry, of Florida.

David Dropkin will be long remembered as a dedicated and caring teacher, an honored and esteemed colleague, and a true and devoted friend.

Bart J. Conta, Sidney Leibovich, Dennis G. Shepherd

Matthew Drosdoff

December 15, 1908 — April 24, 1998

Matthew Drosdoff culminated a distinguished career as Cornell's first professor of tropical soils following a long period of service as a scientist and administrator for the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Agency for International Development.

In 1935, after receiving the B.S. degree from the University of Illinois, and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Soil Chemistry from the University of Wisconsin, Matt began his 31-year career in government as a research scientist and administrator. Much of his early efforts were devoted to tung oil research at the University of Florida, considered vital to the war effort. His international career began in 1950 when he first went to Central America as a member of a mission to identify soils and mineral nutrition problems of Manila hemp. In 1955, he joined the forerunner of USAID and spent five years in Peru as a soil science advisor to their Ministry of Agriculture. Matt then served four years in Vietnam and from 1961-64 was the chief of the U.S. agricultural mission in that country. He was then named Administrator of the International Agricultural Development Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, a position he held until he joined the faculty at Cornell in 1966.

Upon joining the Cornell faculty, Matt Drosdoff rapidly became one of its most active and distinguished members. Matt had a remarkable capacity to interact with people and involve them in the many activities that he undertook as a Cornell professor. Under his guidance, multi-disciplinary research programs on effective utilization of soil and water resources of the tropics were organized and carried out. Using discussion and persuasion, he was able to coordinate effective research among members of the faculty from Cornell and other universities and at in-country institutions. The result was a world-perspective of soil science. Even though he became emeritus in 1976, there still remains a core of soil professors in his former department active in research on soils of the tropics.

Matt's course in Properties and Management of Tropical Soils attracted many foreign students as well as students from the United States and remains a subject desired by many students interested in international development. He was heavily involved in the development and execution of an interdisciplinary course in Tropical Agriculture that included a field trip to tropical areas. This course likewise remains one that attracts many students annually. The graduate program developed by Professor Drosdoff and colleagues resulted in more than 20 M.S. and Ph.D. theses produced by students in the program. A feature of the program was the training of scientists in their own country at in-country research institutions. Building on this base, the subsequent graduate program in tropical

soils has remained very active. As a consequence, both U.S. and foreign students trained under these programs are in positions of leadership throughout the world.

At the same time, Matt interacted with faculty and students throughout the university and was highly influential in university affairs. He was a member of the Steering Committee of the Program for Science, Technology, and Society; the executive committee for Programs and Policies for Science and Technology in Developing Nations; and the executive committee for the Latin American Studies Program of the Center for International Studies. He served as a member of the Constituent Assembly and chaired the Faculty Committee on International Student Affairs. Matt was an inveterate tennis player and was a consistently formidable contender well into his eighties.

Professor Drosdoff chaired the Tropical Soils Committee of the National Academy of Sciences. He served as a consultant to the Ford Foundation and to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations among others. He was elected a Fellow by the American Society of Agronomy in 1969 and received its International Agronomy award in 1974. He also was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Matt was born and raised in Chicago and died in Ithaca. He is survived by his widow, Mildred Binder Drosdoff, of Ithaca; a sister, Naomi Weinstein, of Chicago; a daughter, Ruth Tucker, of Cincinnati; a son, Daniel, of Fairfax, Virginia; a stepson, Jonathan Prigot, of Boston; a stepdaughter, Andrea Hovaness, of Westchester County; three grandchildren; and three step-grandchildren. His first wife, Sarah Max Drosdoff, died in 1978.

It is noteworthy that a life-long public servant, however distinguished his record, could become at the end of his career, a truly outstanding and energetic example of that unique species, the Cornell University professor. Matt Drosdoff, however, contributed a decade of extraordinary achievement to Cornell University and to soil science for which he will be long remembered.

David R. Bouldin, Armand VanWambeke, Douglas Lathwell

Alexander M. Drummond

July 15, 1884 — November 29, 1956

Alexander M. Drummond, born and reared in Auburn, New York, received the bachelor's degree at Hamilton College in 1906, and the Master's degree at both Harvard (1907) and Hamilton (1909). He came to Cornell in 1907 to teach in the Department of Public Speaking and to continue graduate study. Thus began an association with this University which—except for two years (1918-1920) when he was the efficient headmaster of Cascadilla Preparatory School—continued until his death on November 29, 1956, four years after his retirement. For twenty years (1920-1940) he served as Head of his Department. The national reputation that Professor Drummond enjoyed was earned largely through his contributions to the advancement of drama and theatre in this country. Classically educated, and solidly grounded in the principles of art and in the best of the world's dramatic literature, he upheld staunchly the integrity of the art of the theatre. With brilliant success, he taught how to write a good play, how to put one into production, how to enjoy and benefit from one. He made instruction in theatre an academic subject, occupying its proper place among the liberal and fine arts. And his ultimate hope was that the theatre should become an essential element in the lives of American "folks", with a non-professional stage-company functioning in every county in the land. In 1909 he helped organize the Cornell Dramatic Club, and was its Director from 1912 to 1947—a period of flowering for one of the best dramatic organizations in the country. He performed a signal and extremely popular service as the Director (and later adviser) of the Little Country Theatre at the New York State Fair and inaugurated, with the Rockefeller Foundation as sponsor, the New York State Plays Project.

Professor Drummond's activity as author or editor was devoted to various aspects of the field of Speech and Drama. He wrote original plays (which were performed at Cornell and elsewhere), and a monograph on play production; edited *Cornell Plays*, *New York State Plays*, and *Plays for the Country Theatre*; and issued books and articles dealing with public discussion and the problems of training in speech.

Among his other endowments he will be remembered for his executive gifts. He increased the course-offerings in drama and theatre as well as in public speaking, and expanded the related student activities. Under his leadership the work of the Department was established on a firm basis of historical knowledge and philosophical principles, and his influence, and the prestige of the Department, were such that the scholars he trained now occupy responsible positions all over the country.

Fecund in ideas, he would also test them in action, and he inspired his students to industrious collaboration. Many have noted this uncommon wedding of creative faculty with strong practical sense. With a method of his own, in which a penetrating dialectic, irony, and understatement played each a role, he stimulated thought, inculcated high critical standards, and developed imagination. The distinguished actors, playwrights, lawyers, and teachers he trained in his theatre or classroom have testified to this expert teaching—and have expressed also their gratitude for his counsel and friendship.

Many honors came to Professor Drummond. He was President of the Speech Association of America in 1920; he was the first to be elected as Vice-President of the American Educational Theatre Association (in 1936), and he was the first honorary President of the National Theatre Conference (in 1948) ; in 1938 his Alma Mater awarded him the degree L.H.D. *honoris causa*; he received numerous invitations to lecture at other universities; and at the time of his retirement articles praising his personality and services appeared in various magazines, and he was inundated with letters, telegrams, dinners, receptions, speeches, and resolutions passed by professional groups—not to mention the Drummond Fund set up by former students for the purpose of fostering projects in drama that claimed his interest, nor the commemorative portrait of him, painted by his friend Christian Midjo, that hangs in the University Theatre. The loyalty and admiration that Professor Drummond commanded from his friends and pupils (who were wont to refer to him affectionately as “The Boss”) were extraordinary.

What were the personal qualities that won him such admiration and such loyalty? Imposing stature and a striking appearance, intellectual power, independence of mind, and unshakable adherence to the principle of fair play, warm human sympathy, a rare capacity for friendship and companionship, a rich sense of humor joined with a consummate talent as raconteur. Add an unusual versatility, for he was also a painter in oils; and for ten years a successful Coach of football at Cascadilla School (his advice on strategy being often sought by coaches of university teams) ; and a devoted student of American history, especially the history of the Civil War (in which his father had fought as a Union soldier) and the history and lore of central and southern New York, this region whose people and way of life he loved. And perhaps most admirable of all his virtues was the superb courage with which he endured physical infirmity since his early boyhood.

Harry Caplan, Howard S. Liddell, Herbert A. Wichelns

George Burton Du Bois

June 20, 1906 — September 25, 1988

George Du Bois was the right person in the right place for Cornell University when he returned to his alma mater in September 1947 as an associate professor in the Department of Machine Design in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. World War II was over and a new era for engineering education was beginning. The sudden and great increase in the number of students had to be met by a concurrent increase in the faculty. At the same time, curricula were being completely revised to incorporate the many significant technological advances made during the war years and to meet the demands of a rapidly expanding industrial economy. George's eighteen years of industrial experience, in what we would now call "hi-tech" industries, were invaluable in the education of mechanical and administrative engineering students and in the continuing education of new, young instructors and assistant professors who came to Cornell with minimal contact with industry.

George was born and raised in Newark, New York, where his father, John Edmund Du Bois, was the editor and publisher of a semi-weekly newspaper. His early contact with printing and paper-handling machinery and with power and sailboats at the family's summer home on an island in Sodus Bay, combined with an innate curiosity as to why and how things work, made it inevitable that he would become an engineer.

He entered Cornell University in 1923 in a six-year program combining arts and sciences with engineering. He majored in mathematics and physics in the Arts College, and in the automotive option in mechanical engineering. He received the A.B. degree in 1927 and the M.E. degree in 1929.

He was a member of Delta Upsilon, the Society of Automotive Engineers, and Tau Beta Pi.

George was employed by the Sperry Development Company, Brooklyn, New York, for two years before entering what would be the focal point for the rest of his career—the field of aircraft engines. He worked for the Lycoming Division of Aviation Manufacturing Company, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, for five years, rising to the position of project engineer for a new 200-hp radial engine. He then joined the Engine Division of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Wood Ridge, New Jersey. At Wright he served as project engineer on a number of increasingly larger and more powerful engines until in 1945 he was put in charge of the rear section design group. In 1946, he was put in charge of the reciprocating engine design group.

At Cornell George's extensive, up-to-date knowledge and experience in design, manufacturing, and experimental testing and development were quickly put to use in many ways—from the development of the terminal, all-inclusive course in a new four-term sequence of required courses, to the development of new elective courses in automotive engineering, creative design, and design for manufacturing, to the securing of a major award from the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA, now NASA) for research on high-speed plain bearings.

His contributions to creative design were widely recognized in industry, as well as in academia. He served as a consultant to several companies, including the A.C. Division of General Motors Corporation, the Procter and Gamble Company, and the Corning Glass Works. Reunioning alumni often bring up the names of professors whose ideas have had the greatest impact upon their professional lives. Professor Du Bois—and his approach to creative design and design for manufacturing—comes up frequently. Many alumni have said that they still keep their sets of his mimeographed notes close at hand.

A research effort of the magnitude of the NACA project was most unusual for a university in 1948. It involved, initially, the design and development of a bearing test machine with many unique capabilities. The scope of the research soon expanded to include theoretical studies, along with the analysis of the experimental data. The theoretical developments in the early 1950s by the late Professor Fred W. Ocvirk, related to the short-bearing approximation, are known and used throughout the world. The design procedure that was developed by combining experimental results with theory is still the simplest and best approach to the design of “short journal bearings.” The project continued for more than a decade with Professor Du Bois in charge, and directly involved in the details, throughout the entire period.

George was a “gentleman” in every sense of the word. He was always considerate, accommodating, very patient and forgiving. In the course of numerous, often somewhat heated, departmental and course group discussions, he was always the first to suggest what frequently became the reasonable compromise. He was interested in students as individuals; he enjoyed working with them on special project investigations, and he served enthusiastically for many years as faculty advisor to the Student Branch of the Society of Automotive Engineers, and as an alumnus advisor to Delta Upsilon fraternity.

Professor Du Bois was a registered professional engineer in the State of New York. While at Cornell he joined the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and for a number of years served as secretary of the Fluid Film Section of the ASME Lubrication Activity. He was elected to the honor societies of Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi. George was promoted to professor in 1951 and to professor emeritus in 1971.

Professor Du Bois is survived by his wife, Evelyn Davis Du Bois; a stepson, Dr. Melzar T. Richards of Ithaca; a cousin; two nephews; and a niece.

Dennis G. Shepherd, Robert L. Wehe, Richard M. Phelan

Vincent du Vigneaud

May 18, 1901 — December 11, 1978

Vincent du Vigneaud was born in Chicago in 1901. He majored in chemistry at the University of Illinois at Urbana and received the Master of Science degree in 1924. H. B. Lewis and W. C. Rose introduced him to biochemistry, which became his major field of interest. At Urbana he supported himself by working as a waiter and teaching cavalry tactics and equitation as a reserve second lieutenant. He received his Ph.D. degree in 1927 from the University of Rochester for work on the chemistry of insulin. Insulin is a protein containing sulfur, an atom that became his life-long center of interest, as vividly told in his book *A Trail of Research* (Cornell University Press, 1952).

For his postdoctoral work du Vigneaud moved to Baltimore with his wife, Zella, whom he had married in 1924, to work with J. J. Abel at Johns Hopkins. There, in the first steps following the sulfur trail, he worked on cystine, a constituent of insulin which Abel had crystallized in 1925. Du Vigneaud helped to establish that insulin is indeed a protein, an unpopular viewpoint at the time. After another year of postdoctoral fellowship in Europe, du Vigneaud returned to Urbana as an assistant professor in physiological chemistry (1930-32). He continued his work on cystine and developed an important method for the reduction of the disulfide bond by metallic sodium in liquid ammonia. These reagents remained valuable tools in his hand for his later synthetic work. In 1932, at age 31, he was appointed chairman of biochemistry at George Washington University School of Medicine, where he remained for six years. Here he broadened his research interest to include nutritional studies on cystine isomers and other sulfur-containing amino acids, particularly methionine and homocystine. He also began work on the synthesis of cystine peptides. Both of these new approaches laid the groundwork for du Vigneaud's later and most important work on amino-acid metabolism and peptide synthesis. In 1938 he moved to New York City as the head of biochemistry at Cornell Medical College. Once again he broadened his sphere of interest to include studies on the structure of biotin and pituitary hormones, keeping close to the tracks of the trail of sulfur atoms. At Cornell he established the metabolic process of transmethylation. He was helped in these fundamental studies by three collaborators, Mildred Cohn, Sofia Simmonds, and Joseph Chandler, who later became well-known biochemists in their own right. It is of interest that two of these collaborators were women, an unusual pattern at the time. During World War II, du Vigneaud worked on the chemistry and synthesis of the sulfur-containing antibiotic penicillin. In this work he was aided by a team that included Robert W. Holley. After the war he concentrated on the elucidation of the chemical structure of the pituitary hormones oxytocin and vasopressin. By 1953 the

chemical synthesis of oxytocin was achieved and its biological potency established. For this and earlier work on sulfur-containing biological molecules he received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1955. In 1967 he moved to Ithaca where he was warmly welcomed by the chemistry department and remained active until the summer of 1974. His primary interest in Ithaca was the relationship between chemical structure and biological activity of oxytocin and vasopressin (which he had synthesized earlier).

On a Saturday morning during a conference with one of his postdoctoral fellows, he had his first stroke, which interrupted his brilliant career. It was a tragic end because he remained mentally alert but incapable of communication and physically feeble for several years until his death on December 11, 1978, in St. Agnes Hospital in White Plains, New York. Zella, his wife, who had attended him with love and devotion during his illness, died in 1977.

Du Vigneaud's most outstanding characteristic was his devotion to science and enthusiasm for research. When he retired as chairman of biochemistry in New York, instead of taking a vacation he moved to Ithaca on July 1 with two moving vans full of equipment and spent the summer "getting started." He set an exacting example for his colleagues by extending his work week through Saturday mornings and by designing laboratory work with meticulous care. He was a great listener and stimulated young scientists to greater efforts. He remained a father image to many brilliant scientists, now leaders in the field of biochemistry.

Du Vigneaud received many awards, both before and after the Nobel Prize, including the Lasker Award in 1948, the Passano Award in 1955, and honorary degrees from several universities.

Stuart J. Edelstein, Gordon G. Hammes, Efraim Racker

Eugene Floyd DuBois

June 4, 1882 — February 12, 1959

Eugene Floyd DuBois, Professor Emeritus of Physiology at Cornell University Medical College and one of the great medical scientists of our time, died on February 12, 1959. He was born June 4, 1881, on Staten Island, New York. He was educated at Harvard University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1903. From Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons he received his doctorate of medicine in 1906. Following an internship at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, he pursued postgraduate studies in medicine and physiology in Germany.

In 1910 he returned to become instructor in applied pharmacology at the Cornell University Medical School. The following year, under the stimulation of Graham Lusk and with the financial aid of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, he established a laboratory for investigation of human calorimetry. He acted as medical director of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology from 1912 to 1951. He became Associate Professor of Medicine at Cornell in 1919 and was Professor of Medicine there from 1930 to 1940 and Professor of Physiology from 1941 to 1951.

Eugene DuBois was a man who was fortunate in acquiring early in his professional life an absorbing interest in a fundamentally important and relatively new branch of medicine. His pioneering venture in calorimetry, small and modest at its inception, was destined to have an extraordinary influence on the development of medical science. In a relatively short time there came from DuBois's laboratory contributions on metabolic disturbances in typhoid fever, tuberculosis, malaria, pernicious anemia, leukemia, thyrotoxicosis, nephritis, and cardiac disease. With his cousin, Delafield DuBois, he established a relatively simple formula for the estimation of surface area, now recognized throughout the world as basic to the study of human nutrition and metabolism. With other associates, he demonstrated the physical mechanisms of fever and the applicability of van't Hoff's law to variations in total metabolism in fever. Inferences from this work in calorimetry led directly to remarkable studies and to formulations concerning skin temperature and heat radiation.

His laboratory early became a mecca for young clinical investigators, who included Francis Peabody, James Howard Means, Joseph Aub, David Barr, William McCann, John P. Peters, Soma Weiss, Samuel Z. Levine, Edward Mason, and Nils Paul Larsen. Through these, his pupils, his influence penetrated most of our medical schools and large teaching hospitals.

This influence was extraordinary and was attributable only in part to his mastery of experimental procedure and the intrinsic value of his scientific contributions. It derived more from his own character and personality. Inspiration came to others from his abiding faith in principles of scientific and personal conduct, from his integrity and tolerance, from his sympathetic understanding of the problems of those about him, from his clear expression, unflinching courtesy, and true humility.

Dr. DuBois's military record in the service of his country was one of remarkable achievement and constant contribution. It was pursued so quietly and at times so secretly that few, even of his friends, realized its extent or significance. In the fields of submarine warfare and aviation medicine he was an outstanding authority. For heroism in the conduct of hazardous experiments during World War I he received the Navy Cross. His service during World War II was recognized by Commendation and Ribbon Bar. He was captain in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Naval Reserve from 1927 to 1950.

Dr. DuBois received many honors. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. He served as president of the American Society for Clinical Investigation, the Association of American Physicians, the Harvey Society, and the Institute of Nutrition. He was recipient of the Kober Medal of the Association of American Physicians in 1947 and the Medal of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1956.

David P. Barr

Lola Tingley Dudgeon

September 25, 1898 — October 2, 1992

Lola Dudgeon, emeritus professor of foods and nutrition, died on October 2, 1992, in Pocatello, Idaho after an extended illness. She was born in Rockford, Ohio and attended public schools there. After attending Bowling Green State Normal School she taught in rural schools in Ohio for several years. In 1934, she obtained a B.S. degree in home economics at Purdue University and in the same year entered Cornell obtaining an M.S. degree in foods and nutrition in 1938. During this period she worked as a research assistant to Professor Marion Pfund. Lola was then appointed as a country home demonstration agent at Michigan State College and in 1941 as extension nutrition specialist at the University of Arizona.

In 1943, Lola returned to Cornell as an assistant professor and extension specialist in the Department of Foods and Nutrition in the New York State College of Home Economics and became associate professor in 1948.

As an extension specialist she worked consistently and in different ways to increase public understanding of current research as it related to diet and health. She frequently consulted with research faculty in her department and experimented on her own to translate laboratory to home conditions. She was adept at motivating people to change through “how-to-do-it” demonstrations which incorporated not only the principles of food preparation and good food buying but also current research information.

She had a special interest in the bacteriological aspects of food as they related to short term food storage and the preservation of perishable foods in the home. She prepared individually and with others many extension bulletins in a variety of areas, always urging the importance of “plenty of meat” in the content. Some of these contained such useful information they are still in current use. She worked closely with the staff in food marketing particularly in the activities of the Potato Commodity Committee of the College of Agriculture. Another activity was to prepare materials on home reserves of food for the State Civil Defense Commission.

Lola was seen as a stimulating mentor to young extension staff as well as a creative co-worker in the many cooperative projects she undertook. Keenly aware of public concerns, conceptions and misconceptions and of consumer practices, her suggestions for enriching programs for consumers were sound and timely. One example from her work on the Potato Committee was her suggestion of instituting a potato peeling contest at the annual Potato Field Day. Each contestant came with a favorite knife, well sharpened, to compete in producing a batch of potatoes in the least time with the lowest weight of peelings and the fewest blemishes left on the potato. This

proved a popular activity as did her ideas for cartoon style leaflets and exhibits used at state and county fairs and other consumer events. Her understanding of consumers and their needs made her a popular figure at training meetings where her lessons were keyed to practical home conditions yet contained sound information and were a source of enjoyment as well.

Following her retirement in 1960, Lola taught courses in nutrition and food preparation to Peace Corps volunteers training for service overseas. With her experience in teaching many different kinds of people, many of whom had very limited knowledge in this area, she was invaluable in helping the volunteers to think through the essentials for them to try to teach and the importance of simple illustration to accompany new information.

Lola's Ithaca home, planned by herself to suit her needs, and her garden were a constant source of pleasure to her and to the many others who visited there. She delighted in hospitable gatherings of colleagues, students and other friends and was famous for her Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. She remained active for many years working with Foreign Student Aid, Girls Youth Ranch and Handicapables among several other organizations. She was also a deaconess of the Presbyterian Church for many years both in Ithaca and Sun City. She was a member of several professional honor societies including Omicron Nu, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Delta Epsilon; she was also a member of the American Home Economics Association, and the American Dietetic Association.

When she moved to Sun City, Arizona after retirement, she lived close to former Cornell colleagues and this congenial ground was a welcome focus for visiting friends. While in Arizona she gradually lost her vision; Cornell neighbors, especially Leola Cooper, became her "eyes" making it possible for her to continue living independently. After the onset of Alzheimer's disease she moved to a nursing home facility with special provision for Alzheimer's patients in the community in Idaho where her daughter lives.

Survived by her daughter, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, her relationship with her family was one of Lola's greatest joys as she grew older. She will be remembered by Cornell friends and colleagues not only as a kind and loyal friend but as an able teacher with a keen perception of people's needs and interests.

Nell Mondy, Hazel Reed, Kathleen Rhodes

Henry Hugh Dukes

September 9, 1895 — June 8, 1987

One of the golden eras in physiology ended with the passing of Henry Hugh Dukes on June 8, 1987, in Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. Dukes was born in Saint George, South Carolina, on September 9, 1895. After obtaining a B.S. degree at Clemson College, he attended Iowa State College, where he received a D.V.M. with honors in 1918. His M.S. degree was earned while he filled positions as a teaching fellow and assistant professor at Iowa State and as an assistant state veterinarian of South Carolina.

He returned to Iowa State in 1921 after practicing in Greer, South Carolina, for one year. During the next eleven years his title changed from instructor to assistant professor of veterinary physiology to assistant professor of veterinary research.

Two important happenings occurred in Hugh Dukes's life in 1927 that probably set the tone of his career: he married Mary Alice Kent, his lifelong companion, and he began writing the manuscript for his famous textbook, *Physiology of Domestic Animals*.

The book was completed at Cornell in 1933, and Comstock Press assumed the publishing with the third edition. It received worldwide acclaim and has been translated into several foreign languages.

When Dukes arrived on campus in October 1932, he began to develop an innovative method of teaching physiology. It was called the lecture-demonstration method, which he developed with the help of Professors Howe and Grantham of the Department of Physics. Soon graduate students from other parts of the campus were attending the lectures along with the veterinary students.

The popularity of his course finally reached a point where the numbers were overwhelming. Dukes admitted later that at one time he was on the committees of forty graduate students. Gradually other staff members assisted him. Eventually summer courses were given to teachers of physiology in other schools and colleges so that they too could apply the lecture-demonstration method.

By that time Dr. Dukes had established himself as a distinguished physiologist and gave lecture demonstrations in this country and abroad. In 1953 he went to Brazil to lecture and received an honorary degree at Rural University. That same year Iowa State University awarded him the Alumni Merit Award, and Michigan State University

honored him with the Centennial Award in 1955. At Clemson an honorary D.Sc. was awarded him in 1966. The honors, awards, and citations that he received during his career fill five typewritten pages.

He retired in July 1960, whereupon former Dean William A. Hagan wrote to him from Ames, Iowa: "Since I had a hand in your appointment at Cornell... I should like to say now that I am very pleased at the outstanding record you are leaving. You certainly built a department that put the veterinary college on the map."

But to Dukes retirement only meant a change of direction. He immediately embarked on a career of lecturing. He covered elementary and secondary schools as well as colleges. His lectures, "Demonstrations in Living Biology," were seen by nearly a hundred thousand persons. For that work he received the Distinguished Physiologist award from the American Association of Veterinary Physiologists and Pharmacologists in 1973.

Because of his preeminent position in the world of veterinary physiology it was altogether fitting that he was invited to give the inaugural Sir Frederick Smith Memorial Lecture at the Royal Veterinary College, University of London, in 1965.

Recently an endowed fund was established at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine on the occasion of H. Hugh Dukes's ninety-first birthday. It will be used to perpetuate the Dr. H. H. Dukes Prize in Experimental Physiology that is awarded annually to a veterinary student demonstrating evidence of scholarship in the field of physiology.

A. Gordon Danks, Robert H. Wasserman, Ellis P. Leonard

William Harold Dunn

April 13, 1898 — February 11, 1955

Word of the death on February 11, 1955 of Dr. William Harold Dunn, Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell University Medical College and Associate Attending Psychiatrist, was received with profound regret by his colleagues on the medical faculty. Known to innumerable friends as “Jack” Dunn, he was one of the most beloved and respected members of the staff of the Medical College.

He was born on April 13, 1898 at Scottsville, New York. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Rochester in 1923, and a Doctorate of Medicine from Harvard in 1927. He interned at the Rochester General Hospital from 1927 to 1928, and was on the Neurology Service at Bellevue Hospital from 1928 to 1929. During the next two years he served as assistant physician at the Bloomingdale Hospital. In 1931 and 1932 he was engaged in postgraduate studies in neurology and psychiatry at Berlin. In September, 1932 he was appointed to the staffs of Cornell University Medical College and The New York Hospital, with which institutions he continued his association until the day of his death. In World War II, as a lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps, he served in this country and in the Southwest Pacific and was recipient of the Medal of the Legion of Merit.

He was an effective and conscientious teacher, who contributed to the instruction of medical students and graduates in both psychiatry and medicine. He was an active participant in the Payne Whitney Institute; he did much to form and guide the work in the Psychosomatic Clinic.

His publications, although not numerous, were weighty and wise. In the period after World War II, he was consultant in the crime trials at Nuremberg, Germany, and was assigned the task of writing a psychiatric survey of the Nuremberg trials, a report which was published in the United States Army Bulletin.

Few psychiatrists have exerted a more profound influence. He was a physician whose colleagues sought his advice for their own troubles and for those of their families. He was an approachable man, and his quiet, sagacious words were treasured. To an unusual degree he made the cares of his patients his own. He was indefatigable in his attentions; and even after the first attack of the disease that caused his death, he continued to sacrifice himself for the aid of others.

To all who knew Jack Dunn, his death was an irreparable, personal loss. There are few men of the great staff of our Hospital who could be more missed than he.

D. P. Barr

Charles Love Durham

January 2, 1872 — April 16, 1949

With the death of Charles Love Durham the University community has lost one of its best-known figures and most vivid personalities. To many generations of students his slight but wiry frame and ringing voice formed an emphatic part of their experience of Cornell—in the classroom, on the campus, at athletic rallies, in fraternity affairs, and, after they had graduated and gone, in their alumni gatherings throughout the country.

Born in 1872 at Shelby, North Carolina, Professor Durham took the M.A. degree at Furman University in 1891, and was instructor at Furman for five years thereafter. In 1922 Furman University awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. He came to Cornell University in 1896 as Fellow in Latin and Greek, and at Cornell he remained for the rest of his life. Named instructor in 1897, he took the doctoral degree in 1899, became assistant professor in 1901, and professor in 1909. The year 1905-6 he spent in study at the universities of Leipzig and Munich. He became professor emeritus in 1940, having been in 1939-40 the first incumbent of the John Wendell Anderson Professorship. Anderson was a close friend of Professor Durham and a fellow member of Chi Psi fraternity.

In 1903 he married Jean Liddell Glendenning of Halifax, N.S., who, with their five children and eight grandchildren, survives him.

As a student and teacher of Latin Professor Durham set himself a high ideal of thoroughness and comprehensiveness, and, though he knew Greek well, never believed it possible to master both languages with the perfection which his generation of classical scholars demanded. Within the Latin field his special interests lay in syntax, descriptive and historical, of which he possessed a very subtle knowledge, and in rhetorical theory. Insistent upon a correct and scientific pronunciation of Latin, he made this the mark of all students who went out from his classroom. Most of these students best remember his freshman course in Horace, a poet in whom he took infinite delight; but he also placed special emphasis upon his work with secondary-school teachers, both in the teachers' course which he gave for many years and in the more general work of a long series of summer sessions.

But more and more Professor Durham's energies were extended to other university activities; thus plans he had made for scholarly research were regretfully laid aside, and even his teaching came to be on a reduced scale. Much of his work lay in all parts of the country among the alumni clubs, at whose meetings his vibrant and arresting style of speaking made him a most welcome guest. This service and the visiting of schools in the interests of the University kept him almost continually traveling. Especially in 1919-20, he traveled many thousands of miles, in

nearly every state, speaking on behalf of the Semi-Centennial Endowment Fund. His work among the graduates of the University was continued after his retirement from teaching, when he became special assistant to Provost H. W. Peters and later to the successive vice-presidents in charge of university development. In this capacity he had much to do with the planning and setting in motion of the Greater Cornell Committee, on behalf of which his efforts continued literally to the day of his death.

The members of the University owe him a special debt for exploring the possibilities of Group Insurance and securing the adoption of such insurance for the faculty and the administrative staff. This was in 1931. Six years later he served on the committee that developed the contributory pension system for the endowed colleges.

The list of Professor Durham's services to the university community is indeed a long one. To those mentioned we may add a few typical examples. In the years 1917-1919 he was Acting Secretary, and latterly Secretary, of the College of Arts and Sciences; and over a long period was active in the committees of this college and in the General Committee of the Graduate School. At one time he regularly revised the official publications of the University. For many years he was a member, and in 1934-5 president, of the board of directors of the Cornell Co-operative Society. He was master of ceremonies at the inauguration of President Farrand and again at the inauguration of President Day. At many successive Commencements he served as marshal of the Faculty. He was active in arranging Spring Day programs, and helped initiate the Saturday night alumni rallies at class reunions in June. As a musician, he occasionally in earlier days played the organ for Sunday services in Sage Chapel. He fostered and promoted various student organizations; was long a member of the Athletic Council; shared in the activities of the Savage Club; and in the old Town and Gown Club and other associations worked for the closer relationship of the University and the city of Ithaca.

Always alive to his duties as a citizen, Professor Durham from an early period took an active interest in politics. Twice nominated on the Democratic ticket as New York State assemblyman from Tompkins County, and twice as representative in Congress, he was defeated on each occasion after a lively campaign; not even his vigor and charm could stem the political current. He was widely known as a bitter foe of national prohibition. For years his striking oratorical gifts were in demand by his party at political meetings throughout this region. And during the first World War he delivered 275 patriotic speeches—some of them, to be sure, 'four-minute' speeches—in promotion of the several Liberty Loans.

Yet always the centre of his life was the University. To say that for more than fifty years he devoted himself heart and soul to its interests is a true statement that yet hardly conveys the completeness with which he identified himself

with Cornell. He gave his life to the University, and in return received that vitality that comes from absorption in an interest that one feels to be great and worthy. It is this vitality that his friends and pupils can never forget.

James Hutton, D.S. Kimball, E.J. Murphy

Lewis Hudson Durland

January 5, 1908 — September 1, 1982

Lewis H. Durland was born at nearby Watkins Glen, the son of Charles Mortimer and Clara Johnson Durland. His death at the age of seventy-four, following a courageous fight against cancer, brought to a close a very full life as investment manager, financial consultant, corporate director, enthusiastic sportsman, and loyal Cornellian.

After attending schools in Watkins Glen and Middletown, New York, Lew entered Cornell as a freshman in the fall of 1926, in the era of the racoon coat, bathtub gin, and the Stutz bearcat. While an undergraduate at the University he was a member of the Chi Phi Fraternity, where he also served as an alumni adviser until his death. He was a member of Quill and Dagger Society and the Mummy Club. He also was manager of the baseball team and was elected to the honorary Aleph Samach Society. He received the A.B. degree in economics in 1930 and set forth to make his way in the world at the very bottom of the Great Depression.

Following up his interest in baseball, for three years Lew was on the road as a salesman for a local sporting-goods emporium. Then followed three more years in local banking and brokerage businesses.

Lew joined the University staff as an investment assistant in 1936. The following year he became secretary to the former and very distinguished Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees. He was named assistant treasurer in 1939 and was elected treasurer of the University in 1948. On June 30, 1973, he retired as treasurer and was named treasurer emeritus of the University.

During the twenty-five years of Lew's stewardship of the investment portfolio supporting the University's endowments, that portfolio grew in market value from 45.2 million dollars to 332 million dollars. The *New York Times* on September 24, 1972, cited Cornell as an "example of enlightened endowment management," noting a 43 percent appreciation in its capital fund over the previous four years. According to the *Times* only one mutual fund had exceeded this record. Under his direction the unit share plan was established in 1963, providing a more uniform and fairly stated system of accounting for the University's endowments. In 1968 the unrestricted portion of the portfolio was transferred to a new capital fund whose investment objectives successfully broke away from the orthodox trust concept, with its conservative investment precepts, to the modern concept of total return, with its emphasis on maximizing the return, whether from dividend or interest income or from capital appreciation. In addition to managing Cornell's investment portfolio, Lew found time to become one of the early trustees of the

College Retirement Equities Fund (CREF), thus making a substantial contribution to the protection of college and university retirement plans across the land from the ravages of inflation.

Lew's outside business interests were extensive. He was a director of the present First Bank and Trust Company of Ithaca from 1941 until 1978 and served twenty-five years as chairman of that board. He also served as director and/or as financial consultant to a number of regional and nationwide business corporations.

Through his stature and financial acumen, Lew became a friend and adviser of many business leaders among the alumni of the University. He combined these associations with his deep interest in Cornell to make an important contribution in obtaining major gifts and bequests for the University. He served as a trustee and director of the Griffis Foundation, which had been established by Stanton Griffis, Cornell class of 1910. In conjunction with that foundation he established the Lewis H. Durland Fund at the University. Among other programs the fund provides major support to the Anne Carry Durland Alternatives Library in Anabel Taylor Hall in memory of a deceased daughter.

Throughout his extended career as a member of the official Cornell family, as a corporate director and financial consultant, or simply as a friend, neighbor, or family member, Lew was widely known for his characteristic good humor and his penchant for attacking problems with both imagination and pragmatism. He was always good social company and he always made a contribution in whatever situation he became involved.

Robert T. Horn, Deane W. Malott, Neal R. Stamp

Mary Eva Duthie

June 26, 1892 — August 19, 1972

Dr. Mary Eva Duthie, professor of rural sociology, emeritus, died August 19, 1972, in Ithaca, New York. She joined the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences staff in 1924 as extension instructor in what was then the Department of Rural Social Organization. Until her retirement in 1955, Dr. Duthie served as an extension specialist in community recreation and drama. She was named extension assistant professor of rural social organization in 1928, a title which was changed to rural sociology in 1939, and was promoted to associate professor of rural sociology in 1946. After her retirement, Dr. Duthie was active in local community affairs, particularly the programs of the Ithaca Women's Club, the Campus Club, the Ithaca Community Players, and the Presbyterian Church.

Mary Eva was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan. She received a teaching certificate in 1913 from what is now Western Michigan University and taught in the public schools of Grand Rapids for six years. Her Bachelor of Science degree was completed in 1924 at Teachers College, Columbia University, and her Ph.D., with a major in rural sociology, at the University of Wisconsin in 1937. Professor Duthie left public school teaching to be a recreation director for War Camp Community Service in 1919. She was in charge of the girls' club department, Y.W.C.A. Recreation Unit, in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1920-21. She served as an assistant home demonstration agent at Pennsylvania State University for a period in 1922 and then became executive secretary, Rural Unit of the Y.W.C.A., in North Dakota in 1922-23.

In her thirty-one years on the extension staff, Dr. Duthie planned and promoted a variety of dramatic and recreational programs for the communities of New York State, with emphasis on training for group leadership. Dramatics leader training schools were given in the county seats of many counties in the period before World War II, usually under the auspices of the County Extension Association. Those who attended were representatives of schools, churches, Granges, local units affiliated with the Extension Service, and similar groups who brought theatre to their local communities. Beginning in 1926, county and intercounty dramatic contests and festivals were held, and, until they were interrupted by World War II, drama performances were an annual feature of Farm and Home Week at Cornell. Dr. Duthie also developed a loan library of more than one thousand plays.

Probably best known was Dr. Duthie's work leading to the organization in 1946 of the New York State Community Theatre Association, with its annual conference and workshops. She served as executive secretary of the Association

and was responsible for producing the quarterly publication, *Community Theatre Bulletin*. At the first annual conference, representatives of nineteen groups met in Ithaca; nine years later eighty-four member groups honored Dr. Duthie upon her retirement. A recognition plaque presented to her by the Association in 1955 is in the custody of the Department of Rural Sociology.

Dr. Duthie had a continuing interest in the role of the community theatre in changing the self image and the citizen's image of performers. Among her favorite stories were those in which theatre participation served to initiate the transformation of community citizens into active local leaders.

Mary Eva Duthie organized a wide range of recreational activities for the 4-H Club programs. Also, a State Drama Festival was incorporated into the annual 4-H Club Congress held at Cornell. Another activity Miss Duthie instituted in the 1920s was training in pageantry. Many local pageants were held as a result, and, in 1924, a pageant of agriculture was put on as a demonstration. Professor Duthie understood and appreciated the various roles of drama and recreation in people's lives and used her many talents to promote their use.

Dr. Duthie wrote a number of extension bulletins on recreation and dramatics. Her doctoral dissertation on 4-H Club work was reproduced by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work. She authored several articles for professional theatre journals, one reporting on her interviews in 1949 with representatives of sixty-four amateur theatres in sixteen states. She was responsible for the compilation of a directory of nonprofessional theatres in the United States, published by the American Educational Theatre Association in 1952.

The Duthie apartment was a meeting place for students, University staff, and other members of the Ithaca community. Her wide circle of friends always looked forward to invitations to her home, for the conversation was interesting, the food superlative, and the atmosphere friendly and warm.

O. F. Larson, W. W. Reeder, R. A. Polson

Leonard B. Dworsky

January 5, 1915 — March 28, 2008

Professor Leonard B. Dworsky, a long-time Civil and Environmental Engineering faculty member, passed away in March 2008. He was 93 years old.

Born in Chicago in 1915, Leonard earned a B.S. degree in Civil Engineering at the University of Michigan in 1936, and an M.A. degree in Public Administration from American University in 1955. From 1936-41, he worked as a sanitary engineer with the Illinois Department of Public Health. During WWII, he served as an officer in the Army Sanitary Corps rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. His responsibilities included water supply engineering and malaria control in the American Theater of Operations centered in the Caribbean, and staff training for military government field operations in preparation for the Far East military occupation.

In 1946, he became a commissioned officer of the U.S. Public Health Service, retiring after 18 years with the (Naval) rank of Captain. The USPHS was the focus of the nation's post-war federal effort in pollution control. As a senior administrator, Leonard formulated and administered legislative and policy initiatives that became the basis of the nation's environmental programs for decades to come. Together with Sanitary Engineering Director Carl Schwob, Leonard wrote the Congressional testimony for Surgeon General Thomas Parran on the Water Pollution Control Act of 1948. When the Act became law, Schwob was named the first Administrator of the Federal Water Pollution Control Program, and Leonard was his first appointee. Leonard prepared and presented testimony for the subsequent extension and the 1956 revision of the Act.

The 1948 legislation was noteworthy for recognizing that environmental and political boundaries often differed, and that formal interstate arrangements were necessary for successful pollution control. Participating in the implementation of the legislation he helped create, Leonard supervised the publication of 15 major basin summary reports covering the nation's 226 sub-basins. He was also a member of the first Federal Interagency Committee's River Basin Committee (1947), Secretary of the Missouri Basin Interagency Committee (1956), Chairman of the Columbia Basin Interagency Committee (1959-62), and HEW representative to the Federal Committee on Water Resources (1962-64).

Leonard joined the Cornell faculty as the first director of the Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center in 1964. For ten years as Center director, Leonard positioned Cornell as a major player in the development of the field of water resources research. The Center demonstrated the value of bringing together expertise from different disciplines

including faculty from Engineering, Law, Economics, City Planning, Remote Sensing, Agriculture, Geology, and Human Ecology. Studies sponsored by the Center ranged in focus from the local Finger Lakes Environmental Studies program to the international Canada/U.S. Inter-University Seminar that laid the groundwork for the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

Leonard's move to Cornell amplified his enthusiasm for the important role of government in improving environmental quality. He commuted to Washington where he was an advisor on water resources to Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon; he served on the President's Science Advisory Committee (1966-70), chaired the Federal Council for Science and Technology's Water Resources Research Committee (1965-67), was Senior Staff Assistant for Water Resources in the White House (1967-68), and served on the President's National Environmental Panel (1968-72).

For over 40 years at Cornell, Leonard studied and taught about river basin management, water quality planning, management of resources in international boundary areas, and conflict resolution. His teaching and research concentrated on water and land policy and institutional issues. He sought to bridge the gap between social problems and science and technology. His seminars frequently provided analyses and recommendations directly to state and national policy makers.

After becoming Emeritus in 1985, Leonard and his colleague David Allee, taught their water policy seminar course for another 15 years. Well into his 80s, Leonard continued to write and lecture nationally and internationally, to mentor graduate students, and lobby his colleagues about the bigger issues of resource management. His vision is illustrated by the conclusions in his 1963 speech, *The Problems of Water Quality Management*:

"Man's relationship to water is vital and cannot be limited by engineering-economics or market-place economics. This nation has voluntarily taken on the task of blending massive industrial and urban society with high social and cultural goals in support of a seemingly boundless improvement in its standard of living. We cannot foretell the end result of this effort. It is clear, however, that water, the management of its quality and related factors, will play a large part in determining the outcome.

"Our job is to do all we can to guarantee to our children and generations to follow, the widest possible range of choice without loss of flexibility of action today."

Leonard was active through the Universities Council on Water Resources, the Engineering Foundation, the American Water Resources Association, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Environmental Engineers, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. Leonard was also an environmental consultant to the Rockefeller Foundation where he initiated the first comprehensive study (11 volumes!) of the

Hudson Basin. To the delight of his family who accompanied him, Leonard was also a consultant to the Governor of Puerto Rico for nine years. He was a member of the International Joint Commission's Great Lakes Science Advisor Board (1972-79) and he was a Senior Associate of the Utton Trans-boundary Resource Center at the University of New Mexico Law School, writing frequently for the *Natural Resources Journal*. He traveled on behalf of the State Department, the United Nations and the OECD. Honors he received included a "Commendation Medal" from the Surgeon General; the "Caulfield Medal for Exemplary Contributions to National Water Policy," from the American Water Resources Association; and the "Outstanding Professional Achievement Award" by the Hudson River Environmental Society.

Leonard was happily married for nearly 50 years to Diana Levin. Together they had five children. In Ithaca, he found time to earn his private pilot's license at East Hill Flying Club, and he was an avid glider pilot, hiring sailplanes at any location that had an airport. He also sailed, was a scuba diver and in his mid-60s, took up skiing. He was a trustee and president of Temple Beth-El.

Leonard Dworsky never quit caring about water policy, the wise use of water resources, inter-government cooperation, and the development of his students and colleagues. He was on a mission, and encouraged his colleagues to join him by thinking larger thoughts and exploring broader issues. He was always talking about new ideas and paradigms: watershed-based, ecosystem-based, and risk-based planning. If we could just work together, he knew we could all be better off. He served as a tremendous role model for us all.

Jery R. Stedinger, Chairperson; Richard I. Dick, Daniel P. Loucks

Elton James Dyce

July 15, 1900 — February 23, 1976

Professor Emeritus E. J. Dyce passed away at his winter home in Florida on February 23, 1976. Dyce served as assistant professor, associate professor, and professor of apiculture in the University's Department of Entomology for twenty-three years. He had retired on December 31, 1965. A native of Ontario, Dyce served as demonstrator, lecturer, and professor of apiculture at the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph, now Guelph University, from 1924 to 1940. He was the first manager of the Finger Lakes Honey Producers Cooperative in Groton, New York, between 1940 and 1942; in that position he worked to develop a wide market for New York State honey.

Dr. Dyce was born and raised in Meaford, Ontario. He obtained his B.S.A. from Ontario Agricultural College in 1923. He earned his M.S. degree at McGill University where he was a Macdonald scholar. He obtained his Ph.D. degree at Cornell under the direction of Professor E.F. Phillips.

Dyce was best known for his process for controlling the crystallization and fermentation of honey. His process is used throughout the world in all major honey-producing countries. The United States patent rights were given to Cornell University with the stipulation that any monies earned be used solely for research on bees and honey. The patent earned more money than any other patent ever held by the University. In Canada the patent was granted to the Province of Ontario. A small portion of the monies earned in the United States was used to endow the E.F. Phillips' Library, the world's most complete collection of apicultural literature.

Money earned by the Dyce patent was also used to build the Dyce Laboratory for honey bee studies on the Freese Road near Varna in 1968. The three-thousand-square-foot laboratory is devoted exclusively to honey bee studies, especially studies on reproduction and behavior.

During his tenure at Cornell, Dyce traveled to many of the major honey-producing countries in the world and wrote extensively about bees and beekeeping problems that he witnessed. He advised on methods of bee management, honey production, and marketing; his advice has had a profound effect on the development of the worldwide beekeeping industry.

Professor Dyce spent one sabbatic leave in Central America where he was engaged by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs to make a survey of the beekeeping industry in Costa Rica and Peru. On a separate tour, he was invited by the government of the Dominican Republic to advise on honey processing and handling in that

country. During one period he went around the world and spent considerable time in Australia and New Zealand, major honey-producing countries, advising on honey processing techniques there. He subsequently visited India, the East, and Europe.

Students came from many countries to study under Professor Dyce, both to obtain degrees and just to study. He trained more professional apiculturists during his time at Cornell than any other man in the United States had ever trained before him. Several men had also obtained advanced degrees under his tutelage at Guelph as well.

Dyce was elected an honorary member in the International Bee Research Association; he was the second American apiculturist to be so honored. He was also honored by being elected a vice president of that organization. He was awarded the Silver Medal of the Apiculture Society of Argentina and was elected to honorary membership in the Pan American Association for apicultural investigators. He was a member of Sigma Xi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, the Entomological Society of America, the American Beekeeping Federation, and the Empire State Honey Producers Association for which he acted as field secretary for a great number of years.

William L. Coggshall, LaVerne L. Pechuman, Roger A. Morse

Joseph A. Dye

March 8, 1892 — December 17, 1966

Dr. Joseph A. Dye was appointed Professor of Physiology, Emeritus, August, 1960, after having served Cornell for more than a third of a century. His death occurred in Ithaca, December 17, 1966.

Professor Dye was born March 8, 1892 in a one-room cabin at Basalt, Idaho. His academic career included attendance at Weber Academy, Ogden, Utah; Ricks Academy, Rexburg, Idaho; Brigham Young University; and the University of Chicago. Professor Dye joined the Cornell faculty in 1923 as an instructor and two years later was awarded a Ph.D. degree. He became an Assistant Professor in 1926. In 1933 he served for a year as a Physiology Fellow at Harvard Medical School and in 1941 was a resident in research at the Medical College at Cornell. For twenty years he taught physiology in the Ithaca Division of the Cornell Medical School. In 1939, when the teaching of the first year of medicine was discontinued on this campus, he moved to the Veterinary College as Assistant Professor of Physiology. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1941 and was named Professor in 1946.

He had a fine, analytical mind. This, together with his excellent training and wide experience in physiology, enabled him successfully to attack complicated problems in the field of intermediary metabolism. They included studies on fats, carbohydrates, proteins, experimental diabetes, ketosis, the pancreas, thyroids, parathyroids, the anterior pituitary, sympathin, the prevention and cure of rickets, and the *in vitro* metabolic investigations of rumen microorganisms in sheep.

He is credited with fifty-eight scientific papers. His book, *Human Physiology Syllabus*, was published in its third edition in 1955. He was co-author with A. D. Gould of the book, *Exercise and Its Physiology*, which appeared in 1932. He contributed to Dukes's *Physiology of Domestic Animals* and *The Vitamins*, a supplement to the *Book of Popular Science*.

Numerous scientific organizations as well as many honor societies and fraternities claimed Professor Dye as a member. He was listed in *Who's Who in America*, *American Men of Science*, and *Who's Who in the East*.

Along with the eminence that Professor Dye attained as an excellent teacher and scientist, he won the reputation of true kindness. His students were treated as individuals who deserved special attention and consideration and not as groups or masses to be met with briefly and dismissed. Those who knew Professor Dye agree that he would go to great lengths to help them in all situations, and the ones who worked with him are thankful that they had

the opportunity to do so. One of his special skills was his ability to make any type of equipment “fit the occasion.” He could take an ancient, long-paper kymograph instrument, wire it together, and make “classical tracings.” He always insisted that basic studies be complemented by clinical observations and trials. This enabled him and his graduate students to develop a broad understanding of both physiological and pathological processes. His scholarly studies on the metabolic diseases of large domestic animals were of marked significance to the members of the clinical departments of the Veterinary College and to practicing veterinarians.

Professor Dye was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Ithaca and had served as president of the Susquehanna district. He was active in Boy Scout work and other community organizations.

He will be remembered by his students and colleagues for his scholarship, his unassuming ways, his intellectual and personal integrity, his quiet devotion to duty, and his unswerving loyalty to Cornell.

Professor Dye is survived by his wife, Dorothy Young Dye, who is a great-granddaughter of Brigham Young; a daughter, Mrs. James W. Spencer; four sons, J. Gordon, Howard S., H. Wesley, and Richard W.; 17 grandchildren; two brothers, Warren E. and Lynn; and four sisters, Mrs. Florence Hanny, Mrs. Rachel Hale, Mrs. Alice Brewington, and Mrs. Ida Gardiner.

P. P. Levine, S. J. Roberts, D. W. Bruner

W. Robert Eadie

May 5, 1909 — March 17, 1991

Born in New Hampshire, W. Robert Eadie received the B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of New Hampshire, where he began teaching in 1933. After completion of the Ph.D. degree at Cornell University, he became a faculty member of the New York State College of Agriculture in 1942. His special knowledge of vertebrate zoology, particularly the biology of small mammals, led him into a productive research and extension career in animal damage management.

With the buildup of the New York deer herd during the war years, problems of the fruit growers increased. Now, along with the ever present rodent problems the deer population began impacting the fruit industry. The challenge of the problems of control of orchard damage along with his teaching of undergraduate and graduate students in the area of mammalogy brought cooperation with co-worker William Hamilton and the development of an extension program for orchardists. As the plantings of Christmas trees in the state grew, transfer of the orchard mouse baiting programs was a logical extension of Bob's work and orchardists and plantation growers alike quickly accepted the findings which were likewise approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This pioneering work on deer repellents and mouse baiting in orchards and Christmas tree plantings was done at the Cornell Orchards and the Arnot Forest.

Professor Eadie led in the development and application of zinc phosphide rodenticide including aerial baiting methods that were readily adopted by orchardists. During his career he also conducted benchmark studies of the reproduction and ecology of the mammalian family Talpidae (moles). Further, he combined research efforts with his friend and colleague, William J. Hamilton Jr., to produce a number of other important scientific articles on the mammalian fauna of New York State. From the outset, both Dr. Eadie and Dr. Hamilton were leaders in advocating safety in the use of rodenticides, and in devising methods to target them to particular species. This concern long predated the development of our current general concern about the welfare of non-target species.

In August of 1944, Dr. Eadie, like many others of that period, left the employ of the University to serve in World War II, where he specialized in rodent control while serving as a U.S. Navy Lieutenant in the South Pacific.

Professor Eadie's broad interest in mammals carried him in his travels throughout the United States, Europe, the South Pacific, and the Orient, as well as East Africa, on study tours where he collected and exchanged numerous museum specimens. He served as summer visiting professor of zoology at the University of Oregon in 1949 and

at Montana State University at Flathead Lake in 1964. His widely known reputation in rodent control led to an invitation by the then United Fruit Company and its banana plantations in Guatemala to help solve continuing problems there in 1958. Throughout his career, his special interest and expertise was the biology of mammals and methods of control of species injurious to crops and homesteads while keeping environmental impact to a minimum.

At Cornell, Dr. Eadie taught courses in wildlife damage management (titled Economic Zoology) and in mammalogy. He conducted research and extension programs in wildlife damage and was advisor for many graduate students who worked on mammal damage problems, including early research on repellents for deer and rabbits. He published in professional journals, technical and extension publications, and in popular periodicals. His book, *Animal Control in Field, Farm and Forest* (Macmillan, 1954), was an early practical handbook for homeowners, nursery operators, and foresters; it is still noteworthy for an early emphasis on natural means of controlling wild animal populations to prevent damage. Professor Eadie clearly was an early conservationist in the field of economic zoology.

Throughout his career he provided leadership and guidance to several professional organizations. He was a three-term director of the American Society of Mammalogists; Editor of the *Journal of Mammalogy* (1952-57); an elected Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of Sigma Xi; Phi Beta Phi; the Wildlife Society; the Audubon Society; the American Institute of Biological Sciences; and the Ecological Society of America. He was named Professor of Zoology Emeritus upon retirement from Cornell in 1969.

In spite of, or perhaps because of, his numerous activities in his field Bob was a very private person seeking much of his recreation and quiet time fishing the local waters and his favorite activity, bow hunting, yearly at the Connecticut Hill Game Management Area or the University's Arnot Forest. After his retirement to Chatham, Massachusetts in 1969, he continued to renew his acquaintance with his old hunting areas.

During his retirement years Bob was active in the Chatham Conservation Foundation and its concern for the endangered shoreline, the wildlife, and the increasing pressures from the influx of a huge mobile population on Cape Cod. His activities also involved volunteer work with the Eldredge Public Library of Chatham.

The field of mammalogy and wildlife management has lost one of its prominent pioneers with the passing of Robert Eadie. Indeed, for those who knew him well, and benefitted from his broad knowledge, practical wisdom, and unlimited kindness, we have lost a giant in our own field.

Bob is survived by his wife, Laura; two sons; a stepdaughter; stepson; and four grandsons.

Harlan Brumsted, James Caslick, Milo Richmond, Fred Winch

Arthur Johnson Eames

October 10, 1881 — February 13, 1969

The death of Arthur Johnson Eames, professor of botany, emeritus, ended an era. Eames, Edmund W. Sinnott of Yale, and Irving W. Bailey of Harvard were youthful contemporaries at Harvard. All three subsequently exerted a major influence on American botany. All three were elected president of the Botanical Society of America. All have passed away recently. Eames was also the last of a group in morphology, cytology, physiology, and taxonomy which brought world-wide renown to botany in the College of Agriculture and Cornell University.

Eames was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, October 10, 1881. His three degrees, A.B., A.M., and Ph.D., were earned at Harvard University. During the academic year 1910-11 he and E. W. Sinnott held Sheldon Travelling Fellowships from Harvard, and they traveled around the world together spending time especially in Australia and New Zealand. This experience contributed much to the direction of their future research, particularly as it involved the morphology and evolution of gymnosperms and primitiveness among angiosperms.

Eames came to Cornell in 1912 when the Department of Botany was still in the College of Arts and Sciences. A year later he became part of the staff in a newly organized Department of Botany in the College of Agriculture. By 1914 he was made assistant professor, and in 1920 he became professor. He retired in 1949 after thirty-seven years of service and was granted the title professor emeritus. Twelve years later, in 1961, at a party honoring his eightieth birthday, it was possible to say, "His service to Cornell did not stop at retirement, he is still serving the College after what are now forty-nine years of activity." This was true, literally, because he had continued advising graduate students unofficially, carrying on research, and compiling his notes for a projected text on the morphology of gymnosperms.

One can divide Dr. Eames's career into six eras chosen partly because of the impact of each on the botanical world and partly because they demonstrate a versatile man always striving toward a goal, always building on his preceding experience, always meeting a challenge:

1. The anatomy-taxonomy era. At the outset of his career he was asked to teach plant anatomy. The available textbooks written in English were mostly highly inaccurate accounts by teachers in schools of pharmacy. They dealt with bits and pieces of plants rather than with organized wholes. Along with his first doctoral student, L. H. MacDaniels, and others, he sectioned and studied vigorously a wide range of plant materials. In 1925 Eames and

MacDaniels produced the first edition of *Plant Anatomy* which rapidly became the major textbook of anatomy in North America. A revised edition appeared in 1947 and an Asiatic edition is now available.

In 1926 *The Flora of the Cayuga Lake Basin* by K. M. Wiegand and A. J. Eames appeared. Although the two authors wrote the monograph, all of the members of the Department of Botany had participated in the drive for completeness of coverage. The flora was long regarded as a model of its kind after which many others were patterned.

2. The carpel era. Evidence of Eames's interest in the structure of the flower appeared publicly with the presentation of his general paper on the morphology of the flower at the Fourth International Botanical Congress in Ithaca, New York, in 1926. It was followed by another on the complex carpels of Cruciferae in collaboration with C. L. Wilson. At the Fifth International Congress (1930) he again talked on the flower, this time stressing the carpel. One year later his most influential paper appeared. It was entitled "The Vascular Anatomy of the Flower with Refutation of the Theory of Carpel Polymorphism." These contributions and the continued productivity of a long series of graduate students made Cornell and Eames synonymous with floral morphology and the classical theory of the carpel.

3. The first morphology era. These were the years during the completion of *Morphology of Vascular Plants: The Lower Groups*, which appeared in 1936. The outstanding characteristic of this book was the superbly clear and succinct "Discussions" and "Summaries" that transformed the essential descriptions into a text that was truly comparative and evolutionary morphology. Students during these years were caught up in the drama of interpretation and captivated by the wealth of data from which to draw conclusions. If ever teaching was stimulated by the research of the teacher, this was surely the era. Like the earlier anatomy, his book enjoyed a world-wide reputation.

4. The growth regulator era. During and after World War II, Eames worked intensively on the anatomical effects of 2, 4-D on plants. He had been impressed by the inaccuracies in the anatomical descriptions in early work on the effect of its application as a weed killer. With his characteristic energy and thoroughness he conducted a long series of experiments and analyses which demonstrated that phloem was the tissue affected by the chemical treatments. throughout much of this period he served as consultant for the United States Army Chemical Corps (Camp Derrick, 1947-52).

5. The second morphology era culminated in another text *The Morphology of Angiosperms*, which appeared in 1961, just before his eightieth birthday.

6. A third morphology era commenced immediately as Dr. Eames, now eighty, began to pull together his many notes and research achievements for a proposed morphology of gymnosperms. Unfortunately ill health prevented its completion. Many of his peers had expected this gymnosperm volume to be the most authoritative one available. This era is important to the present account as recognition of a man who was never without a major project, a man always alive to the demands of his subject.

Dr. Eames received the honors that go with work of the magnitude of his. The Botanical Society of America made him secretary from 1927-31, vice president in 1932, and president in 1938. At its fiftieth anniversary banquet in 1956, a number of distinguished botanists were awarded the newly created Certificate of Merit. Dr. Eames was among these first recipients. He was American editor for the British Journal *Annals of Botany* 1927-47; president of the Section of Morphology of the Seventh International Botanical Congress in Stockholm in 1950; a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and in 1956 the University of Glasgow, an institution with a long tradition of leadership in plant morphology, granted him an honorary LL.D. degree.

Throughout his career Dr. Eames maintained constant contact with undergraduate and graduate students through his courses in anatomy and morphology. Forty-seven graduates took advanced degrees under him. For countless others he served as minor adviser.

Dr. Eames enjoyed puzzles. This was reflected in the questioning attitude which he brought to teaching. Rather than dry descriptions, morphology appeared as a series of problems. This approach led his students to adopt specific methods of solving morphological enigmas. The methods proved to be applicable to disparate groups of plants. Thus many of his students came to realize that methods and approaches replaced the necessity of formal courses in every group of plants, a realization that was reached without Eames ever having been forced to enunciate it.

A group of former graduate students headed by Professor Emeritus L. H. MacDaniels has formed a committee to honor Dr. Eames by purchasing a tract of land in the Ithaca-Freeville area. The tract, to be held by Cornell as a nature preserve, will include an orchid bog and many of the species of the local flora which were so close to his heart.

Dr. Eames is survived by his wife, Rita Ballard Eames, whose deep insight into morphological problems enabled her to make an invaluable contribution to his morphology books. She was the artist who contributed the drawings. Her understanding and her constant encouragement were a vital sustaining force in his career. They had one son, David.

George C. Kent, Lawrence H. MacDaniels, Harlan P. Banks

Wendell G. Earle

June 16, 1923 — April 3, 1990

The faculty in the Department of Agricultural Economics, the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the University, lost one of its strong contributors and supporters in the passing of Wendell Earle. He was an innovator in his teaching, a developer of new University programs, an effective fund raiser, and an active leader and worker in the University community. We have all learned from his timely counsel, his quick wit and his selfless commitment to higher education for students of all ages.

Wendell G. Earle was born June 16, 1923 in Hardwick, Vermont, son of Blanche Earle of East Hardwick and the late Sidney Earle. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Vermont in 1946, after having his college work interrupted by a tour of duty in the U.S. Air Force. He came immediately to Cornell, completing his masters degree in 1948 and his Ph.D. degree in 1950.

Professor Earle began his professional career in the Department of Agricultural Economics in 1950 when he was appointed assistant professor of marketing. At that time, he was given responsibility for developing an extension program in poultry marketing. In this capacity, he demonstrated his leadership ability in program development and his skill as a teacher. He published nearly 150 articles in the six years that he conducted the program. He was promoted to associate professor in 1953, and to professor in 1959.

Professor Earle spent the 1957-58 year on sabbatic leave directing a research project for the National Agricultural Extension Center at the University of Wisconsin. He studied problems of organizing and operating marketing programs with business firms.

When Professor Earle returned to Cornell, he began the phase of his professional career for which he is most recognized. At that time he assumed responsibility for developing a new program in food industry management within the department of agricultural economics. Because of his vision, leadership, and tireless efforts, this pioneer program has gained international recognition. The program developed by Earle was designed to train persons with food industry experience for management positions; to interest undergraduate students and prepare them for food industry careers; and to upgrade the skills of food industry employees. He recognized the benefits that would result from exposing promising young food industry personnel to an academic environment as well as the exposure of undergraduate students to experienced food industry leaders. Under Earle's tutelage, a Home Study Program was developed which offered more than 20 different courses reaching nearly 100,000 people.

More recently, he was instrumental in developing the Personal Enterprise and Small Business Management Program (PEP) at Cornell. Although many people from the business and university communities have made major contributions to the program, PEP would not exist today had it not been for the vision, wisdom, enthusiasm, patience, and tireless efforts of Wendell G. Earle. He played an important role in recruiting and counseling four visiting faculty who were key to the development of the program from 1987 to 1989. As one visiting faculty put it, "Wendell was always there to offer me steady support, never interfering, but always willing to answer my questions with insightful, patient answers." He was instrumental in raising funds that led to the endowment of the Personal Enterprise Program with the Bruce F. Failing Sr. Chair in Personal Enterprise as its major component.

He served as an academic advisor and taught more than 3,000 students during his 33 years at Cornell. He was a member of the Faculty Committee on Physical Education and a member of the Cornell University Athletic Board. He also served as faculty advisor to the men's hockey team from 1976 to 1988, and he and Fran housed hockey players for over 15 years. In 1975, more than 300 of his former students, together with representatives of the food industry, honored him at a testimonial dinner in New York City and endowed a scholarship in his name. In 1977, he was named Professor of Merit by students in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. In 1989 he received the Distinguished Alumni Award from both the University of Vermont and Cornell University. He was a member of the University of Vermont Fund Executive Committee and an alumni representative to the University of Vermont Board of Trustees. In January 1990, he received the National Grocers Association Industry Service Award for his lifetime of commitment to raising the academic and professional standards of the food industry.

He has served on the board of directors of P&C Food Markets, Syracuse, NY; Actmedia, Inc., West Hampton Beach, NY; Pet, Inc., St. Louis, MO; Fisher Foods, Inc., Cleveland, OH; Pneumo Inc., Boston, MA; Harrington's, Inc., Richmond, VT; and Hartstrings, Wayne, PA; and he was chairman of the Site Selection Committee for Wakefern Foods Corp. in Elizabeth, NJ.

His community service contributions include the presidency of the Tompkins County United Way and more than 36 years of service to scouting. He received the coveted Silver Beaver Award, and was president of the Louis Agassiz and Baden-Powell Boy Scout Councils.

He is survived by his wife of 47 years, Francelia Connor Earle; three sons: Brian and wife Jody of Freeville, NY; Bruce and wife Peggy of Devon, PA; Terry and wife Jean of Bernardsville, NJ; two daughters: Wendy and husband

Adam Brayshaw of Lake Clear, NY; Shelley and husband Michael Mitchell of Sapulpa, OK; two brothers: Ronald of East Hardwick, VT and Walton of St. Johnsbury, VT, and seven grandchildren.

Robert Smith, Bernard Stanton, Gene A. German

Theodore Hildreth Eaton

May 23, 1877 — February 15, 1961

Interviews with colleagues and neighbors of Theodore Hildreth Eaton, made sixteen years after he left Ithaca in 1944, at the time of his retirement, give us a reasonable picture of the man and of his work. Without specific reference to authorship, here is the way he is remembered by most of his friends who had a decade and a half to form a seasoned judgment of one with whom they had worked, lived, and associated.

He was a kind neighbor who “did little neighboring.” He was an affectionate father and devoted husband in a family whose many interests kept them busily concerned with the better things of life. He was the kind of man who advised a younger associate not to get involved in politics, to avoid writing to the papers no matter how disturbing a situation might be. In spite of this, in a major emergency he would write in longhand a marvelously understanding letter of sympathy while others did nothing. He was the kind of man who in a deliberative group would calmly tamp the tobacco in his pipe, adjust his ever-present green eyeshade, and with excellent accuracy and effectiveness hit the nail he chose to hit squarely on the head. As is often the case in groups concerned with controversy, there were those who sometimes felt that he hit the wrong nail, but it is doubtful if anyone ever thought that Professor Eaton was not expressing his honest and respected judgment. He could criticize without rancor and without raising resentments. He loved to back a cause but insisted that both sides of a case be presented even at the risk of losing needed support.

These evaluations given after his death may explain in part why at 31 his career in politics closed in one year after he had been sent as a high school teacher to represent Gilmanton, New Hampshire, as a delegate to the Republican State Convention.

Professor Eaton’s career was a varied one. Yet each experience seemed to leave its mark on his major life activity. Graduating from Harvard in 1900 with an A.B. degree, he went to Massachusetts Agricultural College for a year and in 1901 took his M.A. degree there. With this part of his life’s pattern set he went into farming. From 1901 to 1906 he was a farmer. From 1906 to 1910 he was a high school teacher at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, where he may have formed some important conclusions relative to the vocational possibilities of politics. In 1912-1913 he was an instructor in agriculture at Cornell University and the following year an instructor in agricultural education at the Central State Teachers College at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. Following this he served as instructor in education at Columbia University. During the period from 1916 to 1920 he further enriched his experience and

training for his life's work. In that time he served as a high school supervisor of agriculture and as Professor and Dean of Teacher Training at the Connecticut Agricultural College. During that same period he received his Ph.D. degree in education at Columbia University.

Professor Eaton returned to Cornell in 1920. This time he came as Professor in Rural Education with responsibility in the field of the philosophy of education. He served there with distinction and did much to lay the groundwork for the program for which the University now grants a doctorate in education.

During his professional career Professor Eaton wrote and published over sixty books and papers in the field of education. Of these, five significant books were *Agricultural Education*, 1916; *Vocational Education in Agricultural Occupations*, 1923; *Education and Vocation*, 1926; *College Teaching*, 1932; and *An Approach to the Philosophy of Education*, 1938.

Dr. Eaton was not a joiner in the looser sense of the word, but he was a member of the major significant professional honorary groups of his profession. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Delta Kappa, the National Society for the Study of Education, and the American Association of University Professors. Born in Missouri he lived during his lifetime in over a dozen states and traveled in most of them. He was known for his strong scholarly interests. Nevertheless he was decidedly human.

Professor Eaton loved to fish and, for a while at least, returned many of the fish he caught to the water after putting his own mark on the fish by removing certain scales from the side of the body. It was most fitting that he spent a major portion of his retired life near good fishing water in Damariscotta, Maine. He left his mark on many of the fishes of those waters by removing scales. More important he had left his mark on thousands of students and associates by adding something to their philosophy of education. Probably most important in his judgment would be the fact that his two children Julia and Theodore, his survivors, are continuing to serve collegiate education on the staffs of institutions of higher learning in Maine and in Kansas. Incidentally his son made some significant studies of the life habits of earthworms, of some importance in bringing men and fishes together.

Harley E. Howe, Clyde B. Moore, E. Laurence Palmer

John M. Echols

March 25, 1913 — June 16, 1982

When John Echols and his family arrived at Cornell in 1952, he had already had a distinguished career. In completing his doctorate in linguistics at the University of Virginia and in subsequent study, he mastered a full dozen tongues, specializing in the Germanic languages and, with that powerful intellectual curiosity that always fueled his scholarship, encompassing Hittite as well. (Fortunately for Cornell, his love affair with Hittite later yielded place to the attractions of the Indonesian languages.) During World War II he had served in Naval Intelligence, first in Washington, and from 1944 to 1947 as assistant naval attaché in Stockholm—one of the many places where he was at home in the local language. Then, as deputy director of the language program in the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, he was challenged to prepare its first Indonesian language program so that our foreign service officers could finally learn to speak the language of the world's fifth most populous country. So well did he fulfill that difficult assignment that in the course of a single year—1952—the American Council of Learned Societies invited him to prepare an Indonesian-English dictionary, the Ford Foundation asked him to organize and direct an English-language teaching project in Indonesia, and he was invited to Cornell as associate professor of linguistics and Asian studies, in charge of instruction in Indonesian, Malay, Javanese, and Malayo-Polynesian.

Once settled in Ithaca, with his enormous energy Professor Echols was able to carry forward all three endeavors to success. Very quickly he established himself as one of the foremost authorities on Indonesian languages and literature. He developed new methods for teaching Indonesian languages, and his students went on to form the main cadres for its instruction in this country and in Australia. English teaching in Indonesia owes him a similar debt. And he also pioneered the teaching in this country of Southeast Asian literature in translation. As a valued member of the Department of Modern Languages, where he was promoted to full professor in 1957, he also taught courses in linguistics, Dutch, Swedish, and Norwegian and served as external examiner for these languages at other institutions throughout New York State.

John Echols never much liked administration, but at Cornell he did considerably more than his share—serving as chairman of the Department of Asian Studies from 1956 to 1961, and as associate director of the Southeast Asia Program from 1961 and of the Modern Indonesia Project from 1955 until his retirement four years ago. Towards all of them he had a strong sense of responsibility and was vital to their growth and success.

Outside of teaching he focused most of his scholarly efforts on producing what have become the standard Indonesian-English (1961; revised edition, 1963) and English-Indonesian (1975) dictionaries and was in the process of compiling a third edition of his Indonesian-English dictionary when he died. He was devoted to this staggering task, which he enjoyed despite his fondness for quoting those who disparaged such work—a Dutch colleague who chided him with, “What crime have you committed to be saddled with this?” and the French scholar who remarked that “the worst criminals should neither be executed nor sentenced to forced labor but should be condemned to compile dictionaries.” In a more serious vein, he frequently acknowledged that without the help of his wife, Nancy, he could never have seen these projects through. And it is certain that her cheerful and supportive involvement in the typing and other tedious aspects of this work made it possible for him to do so.

There was yet a third major contribution John Echols made to Cornell. It was as much a labor of love as were his teaching and dictionaries, but it was not a function of his academic appointment nor supported by any foundation grant. This was his prodigious input in building up the University Libraries’ Southeast Asia collection. In this sustained thirty-year effort he gave constant support to its curator, Giok Po Oey, and was crucial to making the collection the strongest in existence. Working late into the night, he maintained an enormous correspondence with hundreds of scholars and collectors around the world to enlist their help in acquiring rare and ephemeral items. It is entirely appropriate that the collection has been given his name.

Professor Echols was a member of many professional associations, including the Linguistic Society of America, the American Anthropological Association, the American Oriental Society, Societas Linguistica Europea, and the Indonesia Council of the Asia Society. He acted as consultant to institutions in this country and abroad, among other things serving as external examiner in linguistics and Malay studies at the University of Malaya and assessor for appointments to its Department of Malay Studies. He wrote an extraordinary number of articles and reviews in the fields of Indonesian languages and literature, being an especially conscientious reviewer for the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*. To the *Encyclopedia of World Literature in the Twentieth Century* he contributed articles on Dutch as well as Indonesian authors. He translated and edited A. S. Tselekin’s *Old Javanese (Kawi)* and as well edited *Modern Indonesian Literature in Translation* and half a dozen bibliographies. He received many honors. He was awarded fellowships from the Ford, Guggenheim, and Rockefeller foundations and from the National Endowment for the Humanities; he served as president of the national Association for Asian Studies; he was representative for North America of the Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal, Land en Volkenkunde; and he was one of only eight people to be elected honorary member of the Malaysian branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

But this recognition aside, what does his work all add up to? One can fairly say, we believe, that his career has built a bridge between this country and Indonesia and that over it there is a heavy two-way traffic. Thanks to his development of language programs in the United States and in Indonesia and thanks to his unrivaled dictionaries, communication, verbal and printed, between peoples of the two countries is enormously greater than would otherwise have been the case. And it is to the John M. Echols Collection—now a magnet for scholars from all over the world—that Indonesians as well as other Southeast Asian, European, Japanese, and Soviet scholars come to carry out research in a collection unmatched in their own countries.

While the fruits of Professor Echols's work are known far beyond Ithaca, his modesty and unassuming mien will, we believe, have obscured these accomplishments for many of those who have known him here. He was refreshingly unpretentious, and his accomplishments were achieved quietly and without fanfare.

Above all he will be remembered here for the qualities of his character and the ways in which he affected the lives of so many people. Some of his many friends will recall his exhaustive and precise bibliographic knowledge and, similarly, his ability to keep in mind the name of practically everyone he ever met. Some will remember his low-key, deliberate, and reticent manner of conducting business or his generosity and patience with his students. Others will remember his delight in music—the classical operas, operettas, and chamber works—as well as his enthusiasm for a wide range of sporting events. All will remember his equable temperament, the breadth and liveliness of his range of interests, his absolutely irrepressible sense of wry humor, and his inability to overlook the possibility of a pun. None will forget his deep concern for the welfare of those around him and his spontaneous impulse to help them.

He is survived by his wife, Nancy Doner Echols; two daughters: Jane E. Libbey, of Largo, Florida, and Renny E. Staples, of Newfane, New York; two grandchildren: Dorinda and Brooke Libbey; a brother, Edward C. Echols, of Exeter, New Hampshire; a sister, Mrs. William B. Patterson, of Waynesboro, Virginia; and nephews.

Knight Biggerstaff, Harold Shadick, Lauriston Sharp, Oliver W. Wolters, George McT. Kahin

Martha Henning Eddy

October 28, 1881 — August 26, 1957

The death, on August 26, 1957, of Martha Henning Eddy, Emeritus Professor of Home Economics, was received with profound regret and a sense of great personal loss by her host of friends and former associates on campus, and in all parts of the world. All who knew her, remember her as a gracious, yet forceful, kind and generous person who worked unselfishly at all times without thought of praise or gain for herself, but only for the many public enterprises which occupied the major part of her life.

Mrs. Eddy was born in Saratoga Springs, New York on October 28, 1881. She was elected permanent president of her class at Vassar College from which she was graduated with an A.B. degree in 1905. She was appointed to the Cornell faculty in 1932, shortly after the death of her husband, Edward D. Eddy, who was County Attorney for Saratoga County. They had three children, David Henning (deceased), Marjorie Linden (Mrs. McCarthy Hanger, Jr.) and Edward Danforth, Jr., and an adopted son Frederick C.

During her life as a wife and mother in Saratoga Springs, she found time to do many worthwhile things outside of the home. Among other things, she was one of the founders of home economics extension education in Saratoga County. In connection with this she served as member, local leader, unit officer and member of the Home Bureau Executive Committee. She was the first woman in New York State to serve as President of a County Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club Association.

She was State President of both the Federation of Home Bureaus and the Federation of Women's Clubs. For five years she was a representative of the Federation of Home Bureaus on the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations. In 1947, she represented the Federation of Home Bureaus at the meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World, in Amsterdam, Holland. Almost until her death, she served as Counselor to the Board of Directors of the State Federation of Home Bureaus.

While at Cornell, Mrs. Eddy was a member of many policy-making committees in both the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture. At times, she was referred to as "our roving ambassador" by the Director of Extension. Her tact and friendly smile were enough to gain entrance to any official, or any group. Once there, her intelligence and knowledge of the situation gained the respect and confidence of those contacted and, without exception, created good will for the administration of Cornell University.

Martha H. Eddy had many important assignments during World War II, all of which she did thoroughly and with dispatch. She made many of the official contacts with several statewide organizations and departments, particularly with the State Nutrition Committee and the State departments of Labor and Health.

Perhaps her most important responsibility during this period was as head of the Women's Land Army in New York State, a branch of the huge Federal farm labor program. This was organized to provide mostly seasonal and parttime help, as a substitute for the shortage of man labor, particularly on the fruit and vegetable farms.

Not only did she perform her administrative duties in the office but she was on the road almost constantly, supervising the girls located in camps or in foster farm homes. Characteristically, she drove herself far beyond her strength and the call of duty. Many critical relationships within the camps and outside, in the communities, were handled by her personally with perseverance and skill. She commanded the respect and admiration of everyone who worked with her or who knew about her activities, including the top State and Federal public officials. The girls, many away from home for the first time, thought of her as a splendid substitute for their mothers and as a sympathetic counselor in their troubles and successes.

After her retirement in 1949, Governor Thomas E. Dewey appointed her as Director of Women's Activities at the New York State Fair, where she developed this division to a high standard of efficiency and accomplishment. She was instrumental in obtaining funds for a new wing for the Women's Building to house the steadily growing number of educational exhibits. Appropriately in 1955, it was named in her honor.

Martha H. Eddy's life was devoted to serving people—all kinds of people. She loved them all and they loved her. Her presence in any group or with any individual, was an inspiration. She was an optimist with sound advice for a better future for everyone with a problem. In the hearts of her associates and friends, her memory will live forever.

L. R. Simons, Lillian Shaben

James Clifton Edgar

June 14, 1859 — April 7, 1939

Dr. James Clifton Edgar died at his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, on April 7, 1939. He was born in New York City on June 14, 1859, the son of the late James Alexander Edgar and the late Eliza Maria Coe Edgar. He attended St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, and Lafayette College, from which he received a Ph.B. degree in 1882 and an M.A. degree in 1884. His medical degree was received from New York University in 1885. In 1888, after a two-year internship on the second medical division at Bellevue Hospital, he pursued post-graduate studies at the Royal Frauenklinik in Munich. Upon his return he began private practice and a long teaching career. He first served as lecturer in Obstetrics and later as adjunct professor of Obstetrics at New York University Medical College. He became professor of Obstetrics at Cornell University Medical College in 1900 and held that position until his retirement in 1922, when he became emeritus professor.

Although Dr. Edgar's teaching methods were delightfully informal, his ability to place great emphasis on important facts impressed his pupils. He was respected and revered by the students. Among his distinguished students in the field of obstetrics was the late Harold Hailey, who succeeded him at Cornell University as associate professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology. During the early part of the twentieth century obstetrics underwent changes which caused it to be considered more of a surgical than medical speciality. Dr. Edgar was intensely interested in these changes. He took an active interest in and participated in all the advances of scientific obstetrics.

Dr. Edgar's most important literary contribution to medicine was his textbook *The Practice of Obstetrics*, which had five editions under his editorship. It was a textbook of great practical value. He also edited Winckel's textbook and wrote several monographs on obstetrical topics.

At various times he served on the visiting staffs of the following hospitals: Lying-in, New York City Maternity, Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, and Bellevue Hospital. He was a member of all the regular medical societies, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American College of Surgeons, the American Gynecological Society and the New York Obstetrical Society, serving as president in 1908.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Ellen Muriel Beatrice Soutter Edgar, and two sons, Clifton and Charles Soutter Edgar.

Louis J. Edgerton

January 28, 1914 — July 26, 2007

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

Professor Edgerton was born in Adena, Ohio on January 28, 1914, the son of Quaker parents Walter J. Edgerton and Anna Taber Edgerton. He attended the Friends (Quaker) elementary school in Barnesville, Ohio (near Adena), then Olney Friends School, a small boarding school in Barnesville for high school level students. After graduating from Olney in 1932, he attended the College of Wooster (Ohio) from 1932-34, and then transferred to The Ohio State University where he received his B.S. degree in 1937, with a major in Horticulture.

Cornell's Graduate School accepted him in 1937, where he began work toward his Ph.D. degree in Pomology (fruit studies). Interest in this subject was, no doubt, related to the fruit farm on which he was raised. At Cornell, he was one of several graduate students of that period who worked under the guidance of the late A.J. Heinicke, a pioneering fruit tree physiologist of considerable renown. Louis was granted the Ph.D. degree in 1941.

He spent four years with the USDA Forest Service during the war years, and then was appointed to the faculty of Cornell University in 1946 as an Assistant Professor.

As a Cornell faculty member, he had research, teaching and extension responsibilities. As a teacher, he introduced many students who were interested in fruit growing to their first course in the subject, and many of those students, in their time, became leaders in the fruit industry in New York State and elsewhere. He committed a substantial amount of time to extension duties, speaking to numerous groups throughout New York and other venues with respect to the latest developments in the fruit industry. But it is his research activities that are best known.

His research interests included, among others, cold hardiness of deciduous fruit plants, chemical fruit thinning, control of premature apple fruit abscission in the fall, mechanical harvesting, and various aspects of synthetic chemical plant growth regulators and their use in the fruit industry.

These studies took him from the Cornell greenhouses and orchards to numerous growers' orchards from one end of New York State to the other, as well as to orchards and laboratories in other parts of this country and the world. His sabbatical leaves and other travel and research expeditions found him at various times at the University of

California at Davis, in England, Scotland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, The Netherlands, and Belgium. A Fulbright Award in 1966 allowed him to spend several months in Egypt, and yet another sabbatical leave, in 1977, found him in Australia and New Zealand. His numerous publications and other professional activities attracted students from the United States and from around the world.

He was a Fellow of the American Society for Horticultural Science. He established the Edgerton Career Teaching Award for outstanding teaching by members of Cornell's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

During his busy schedule, he found time to serve as Chairperson for the Department of Pomology from 1970-75.

He retired as Professor Emeritus in 1979. However, in retirement he continued for many years to be active in research, extension work, and student advising, and could be found in his office nearly every day till near the end.

Dr. Edgerton married Edith Hartz of Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania in 1946. She was deceased in 2004. His son, John Edgerton and family of Akron, Ohio; daughter, Mary Edgerton of Albany, New York; and daughter, Sara Edgerton Thompson and family of Cape Girardeau, Missouri survive him.

Dr. Edgerton was a longtime member of the Ithaca Friends (Quaker) Meeting. Memorial Services were held at Kendal at Ithaca on September 2, 2007.

Loyd E. Powell, Jr., Chairperson; Leroy L. Creasy, Edwin B. Oyer

Cary Eggleston

August 1884 — November 15, 1966

Dr. Eggleston was born in Brooklyn, New York, and educated in private schools in this country. Later he went to Germany for special work in the Jena University Medical School. In 1903, on his return to New York, he entered Cornell University Medical College, graduating in 1907. He continued his medical education as an intern in the Department of Medicine in The New York Hospital from 1908-1910. During these years of formal education he became interested in research, teaching, and writing on subjects in pharmacology and therapeutics. His ability as a teacher and his unusual success as a research worker were recognized at once, and in 1911, he was appointed instructor in therapeutics and pharmacology at Cornell Medical College.

Dr. Eggleston's research on digitalis and allied drugs and their therapeutic effect on heart failure changed the focus of his work from the laboratory to clinical cardiology. His meticulous clinical research led to the determination of the best method for administering digitalis in cardiac failure. The principles laid down by him and taught to his students are still the basic rules that cardiologists follow today.

He contributed many papers to the leading medical journals on the treatment of cardiac decompensation with digitalis. Through his writings and teaching he soon became known as an outstanding cardiologist. He served as a consultant to Willard Parker Hospital, to the Cornell Division of Bellevue Hospital, and many other hospitals in New York.

Because of his interest in medical education he became a member of the editorial staff of the Medical Journal of New York State and contributed generously to other medical journals.

He was a member of numerous medical societies including state, county, and national chapters of the American Medical Association, the Academy of Medicine and the Harvey Society.

Throughout his medical career, Cary Eggleston served his alma mater and the New York Hospital as research worker, teacher, and clinician. He was at all times a student searching for new knowledge to enable him to better serve his fellow man. All who came under his influence appreciated his high standards of scholarship and his meticulous care of patients.

He served the Cornell faculty as instructor, 1911-1921, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, 1921-1939, Associate Professor, 1939-1953, and Professor of Clinical Medicine, Emeritus, from 1953. At The New York Hospital he

was appointed as Assistant Attending Physician, 1932-1933, Associate Attending Physician, 1933-1943, Attending Physician, 1943-1950, and Consultant in Medicine, New York Hospital, from 1950.

Dr. Eggleston is survived by his widow, Mrs. May Parker Eggleston; a daughter, Mrs. Edward S. Holcomb; a son, Dr. Forrest Cary Eggleston, Professor of Surgery at the Christian Medical College in Ludhiana, India; and four grandchildren.

Connie Guion, M.D.

George C. Eickwort

June 8, 1940 — July 11, 1994

George Eickwort, Professor and Chairman of Entomology, died July 11, 1994 as the result of an automobile accident on the Caribbean island of Jamaica. George will be remembered by many people for diverse reasons. To his children, Alex (Mary), Robert and Jeffrey, George was a devoted father who participated fully in their lives; he especially enjoyed his free time visiting them at their colleges. To his brother, George will be remembered as a person of exceptional talent who displayed enthusiasm and determination for the lifelong interests he pursued. To his students, both the undergraduates who knew him as a teacher and the graduate students who worked closely with him, he represented a kind mentor and an insightful advisor who achieved the highest pedagogical skills. And to his many friends and colleagues at Cornell and throughout the World, he was a forthright, scrupulous, dedicated, and imaginative person with a multitude of talents.

George grew up in Brooklyn and studied insects as long as his younger brother Jerry can remember. He took this interest to Michigan State University, where he obtained a B.S. degree with high honors in 1962 and an M.S. degree in 1963. He went on to the University of Kansas, where he studied with CD. Michener, and obtained a Ph.D. degree in 1967. Thereupon he joined the Department of Entomology at Cornell as an Assistant Professor. During his career at Cornell, George regularly taught the Introductory Insect Biology, Insect Morphology, and Insect Behavior Seminar courses. Upon student request, he also offered Acarology and advanced seminars and courses on bee biology and systematics. His reputation as a skillful teacher ranged widely; it was not unusual for graduate students at other universities to visit Cornell in order to take one or more of his classes. National recognition of his teaching skills came through the 1986 Distinguished Achievement Award in Teaching from the Entomological Society of America.

George was equally active in graduate student advising: he guided twenty-four Ph.D. and six M.S. recipients during his 27 years on the faculty. His influence in teaching extended beyond the classroom through his contributions to textbooks, reviews, monographs, and as series editor for the Cornell University Press Arthropod Biology Series.

George's long-term research interest focused on the biology of the sweat bee family Halictidae—so-called because some species are attracted to human perspiration—and the evolution of sociality in these diversely social bees. The Halictidae embraces a wide spectrum of species with habits ranging from the solitary—in which a mother provides for her offspring by herself—to rather highly social, with several to many adults of the same or consecutive

generations cooperating to raise a brood. This range provides the opportunity to throw light on the evolution of social behavior, not just in these little bees, but as it turns out, in animals in general, humans included. George was fascinated, as is his whole generation of sociobiological investigators, by such questions as: What is the role of genetic relatedness in the evolution of the social state? What behavioral traits predispose the bees to sociality? What is the relationship of particular social structures to the environment? These interests led to extensive field work throughout the Americas and interaction with researchers in the fields of behavior, systematics, chemical ecology, and genetics. Because of his broadly based curiosity and his many talents, George became a pivotal person who brought together other colleagues and students in those disciplines and guided the way toward novel syntheses of ideas. His acumen in research received recognition through extensive invited service to the National Science Foundation, participation on numerous external reviews at other institutions, and the presidencies of the International Society of Hymenopterists and the Acarological Society of America.

George's unique service to Cornell University hinged on his ability to blend the interests and activities of sometimes disparate groups of individuals. At the time of his death, he had served only one year of his term as Chairman of Entomology. But, during that single year, he had forged close ties among diverse groups of insect biologists working on campus and at the Geneva Experiment Station; he placed high priority on fostering the research and training activities of the many people at Cornell whose work focuses on insects. Aside from teaching and guiding students in Entomology, he served as a joint appointee in the Section of Neurobiology and Behavior and participated very actively in that group.

George's success as a teacher and researcher was based on his incredible enthusiasm. Whether the subject was tennis, ornithology, or bee biology, he would convey his enthusiasm without artifice, thereby initiating people into the subject. George's teaching activities never ceased. He taught not only at Cornell, but also on sabbatic leaves at the University of California at Davis and the University of Arizona; during summers he taught at the Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory. He actively participated in the Programa Cooperativo Sobre la Apifauna Mexicana, a program that combined teaching Mexican students about bees with a comprehensive survey of the biodiversity of the Middle American wild bee fauna.

George took students on numerous field trips and showed them firsthand the excitement of observing living organisms in their own environment. He also played the role of a classic entomologist, with net and jars in his luggage wherever and whenever he travelled to a location suitable for collecting sweat bees; given these bees' catholic habitat preferences, that meant everywhere.

Many former students trace their achievements as entomologists, insect behaviorists, or acarologists to George's guidance and example. He added to all of our lives through his gentle nature, thoughtfulness, accessibility, expertise, and enthusiasm. But in all ways he did much better than simply add to people's lives. He expanded their thinking and brought together people and ideas in a synergistic manner. As a result, his influence will extend well into the future. So strongly do his students identify with George's principles that they consider themselves "Eickwortians," a legacy that will be carried forward by many well-trained, highly talented scientists.

His explosive laugh which often rang down the hall or across crowded rooms, rose above the rest. It is hard to accept that we will not hear it again. However, George continues to live in the hearts and minds of his friends and colleagues.

William L. Brown, Jr., John G. Franclemont, Maurice J. Tauber, James K. Liebherr

Mario Einaudi

September 8, 1904 — May 15, 1994

Mario Einaudi, Goldwin Smith Professor Emeritus and founder of Cornell's Center for International Studies, died on May 15th, 1994 in Piedmont, Italy, in the house in which he was born almost 90 years ago. The eldest son of Luigi Einaudi, economist and Italy's first President (1948-55), his wisdom, dignity and love of freedom inspired generations of students at Cornell and at the Foundation he later created in his father's memory.

Einaudi received his degree from the University of Turin, where he specialized in European political philosophy. His first scholarly works were on the French thought of the eighteenth century and his first published volume in English was *The Physiocratic Doctrine of Judicial Control* (1937). He would return to the eighteenth century repeatedly as the fount of modern political thought and practice, especially in his *The Early Rousseau* (1967). He found amusing the current academic fashion to denounce the Enlightenment.

Einaudi first came to this country as a Rockefeller Fellow in the 1920s, returning to Harvard in 1933 as a political exile when he refused to swear allegiance to Mussolini's fascist state. Raising his three sons in America with his wife, Manon Michels Einaudi (1904-90), he taught first at Harvard, then at Fordham, and finally at Cornell from the end of World War II until his retirement.

As a teacher of Government, Einaudi opposed the growing specialization in American academia and continued to teach and write in both political theory and comparative politics until the end of his career. He served twice as the Department's chair, presiding over its heroic period, when teachers like Rossiter, Berns and Hacker—and Einaudi— had the largest enrollments of any department in the College of Arts and Sciences. The many letters that have arrived from former students since his death testify to his lasting influence as a teacher.

Proud at having become an American citizen, Einaudi yet never lost his European roots. He saw part of his vocation to try to explain Europe to Americans (especially in his three collaborative books on European communism, Christian Democracy and nationalization), and America to Europeans. In the latter respect, his most significant work was his magisterial, *The Roosevelt Revolution*. This book was an attempt to make the New Deal part of the remembered experience of the Western World, "a bold and important message for the 1950s/' notes his Government Department colleague, Theodore Lowi. The book was written out of fear that, as Europeans fell out of love with the Soviet model, they would drift towards fascism, rather than towards the liberalism of the New Deal. Italy's move to

the extreme right during the last weeks of Einaudi's life left him distressed and fearing for the future of his native country and the West.

Even as he approached retirement, the 1960s were a watershed for Einaudi. His intellectual breadth and humane universalism had their most concrete expression in founding the Center for International Studies. The Center embodied Einaudi's belief in the land-grant university, a notion quite at odds with the experience of the European universities he had grown up with. His main effort as the Center's first director was to build bridges across boundaries, linking it to the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at a time when the work of that College was highly technical. He was, as Davydd Greenwood notes, "twenty-five years ahead of his contemporaries in creating a multi-disciplinary center which combined the best in international relations, foreign language and area studies and international development and technical assistance/' As Milton Esman, his successor as Center Director, remembers, "He introduced programs that he hoped would reach across areas and disciplines and focus the attention of Cornell's students on the emerging problems of an interdependent world/' In honor of his vision, C.I.S was renamed the Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies in 1991.

The 1960s were also troubling years for Einaudi. Though no radical, he resisted the instinctive conservatism of some of his colleagues faced by the tumultuous events of 1969 at Cornell. His refusal to take a negative attitude to student activism was part of his lifelong preoccupation with the expansion of freedom: from his dissertation on the eighteenth century French philosophers to his condemnation of postwar European communism to his *The Early Rousseau*, Einaudi believed in activism, despite the contradiction between its frequent excesses and his own sense of measure and austerity.

As he approached emeritus status, Einaudi began what amounted to a second career, founding and presiding over the Italian foundation that bears his father's name and is based on the elder Einaudi's remarkable library. For most of his last 30 years, he and Manon divided their time between the Turin, where the Foundation was located, Ithaca, and their family retreat in the Val d'Aosta. At the Foundation, at the cost of constant worry and effort, he shaped an institution where young scholars could carry out their research removed from the tumult of the Italian University system. And by bringing scholars from all over Europe to spend periods of study in Turin, he also assured the Foundation's universal mission.

In all this time, Einaudi's commitment to Cornell never wavered. When he and Manon returned twice a year, he would quickly and incisively inform himself about affairs both in international studies and in the Arts College. A

penetrating interviewer, he would interrogate junior colleagues who crossed the quad about the latest happenings in the college and in the university. Those who braved inquisitorial spirit would be rewarded by his quiet approbation. At the Center, he was instrumental in the founding and expansion of the Western Societies Program, and in establishing a rotating chair for distinguished European intellectuals. With reluctance, he allowed himself to be convinced that it be called the Luigi Einaudi Chair in European and International Studies after his distinguished father. When the Berlin wall fell and Western Societies and the Center's new Slavic and East European Studies Program began to move together, he felt great satisfaction that—at Cornell too—the Cold War had been symbolically ended.

Survivors include his sons, Luigi of Bethesda, Maryland; Robert of Rome, Italy; Marc of Stanford, California; his three daughters-in-law; nine grandchildren; and two brothers, Roberto and Giulio. At the Einaudi Center and the Government Department, he leaves us bereft of a distinguished colleague, a shrewd counsellor and a dear friend.

Arch Dotson, Davydd Greenwood, Sidney Tarrow

John Einset

August 15, 1915 — March 11, 1981

John Einset, born in Lofthus, Norway, came to Geneva, New York, in 1924 with his father, Olav Einset, who was a member of the research staff in the Department of Pomology, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. John was educated in schools in Norway, Geneva, and Ithaca. He was graduated from Cornell with a bachelor's degree in 1938 and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1942. His Ph.D. studies were in cytogenetics with Professor L. F. Randolph.

Interest in pomology, for Professor Einset, had its beginning at Geneva, where, as a boy, he worked picking fruit in the Experiment Station orchards. He joined the staff of the Station's Department of Pomology in 1942, and, upon his retirement in 1973, Cornell appointed him professor of pomology and viticulture emeritus.

Professor Einset was one of the outstanding fruit cytogeneticists and fruit breeders of the world. From his laboratory came a series of papers on the ploidy of apple cultivars that will always mark a milestone in the study of chromosome numbers of fruits. His discoveries of cytochimeras in apples, grapes, and other fruits represent a classic contribution to horticultural science. His studies on the cytogenetics of the genus *Rubus* led to a new understanding of its hybridization. In addition to his full-time duties at the Experiment Station, he taught a course in cytogenetics at the University of Rochester in 1947-48.

Professor Einset was a very successful fruit breeder, as the cultivars of grapes and apples which he introduced can attest. His efforts in fruit breeding resulted in several new cultivars and potential cultivars which will have an impact on the grape industry for many years to come. These efforts climaxed in 1972 when he introduced 'Cayuga White' the first grape bred by the station exclusively for the wine market. Other new grape cultivars which he introduced were 'Canada Muscat' and 'New York Muscat' (1961), and 'Suffolk Red' and 'Lakemont' (1972). He also cooperated in introducing six new apple cultivars: 'Wayne,' 'Niagara,' and 'Spigold' (1962), 'Empire' (1966), and 'Jonagold' and 'Spijon' (1968). The very high quality apple, 'Spigold' resulted from his cytological studies. Thomas Jefferson once said, "The greatest service which can be rendered any country is to add a useful plant to its culture." In introducing several excellent new fruit cultivars, John Einset has rendered yeoman service to his country.

Although Professor Einset was primarily a specialist in cytology, genetics, and fruit breeding, he added the role of generalist in the third decade of his career. In that role he was an author of reports on growth-regulator trials on seedless grapes, on grafting of mature grapevines, on cultivar and seasonal effects on wine quality, and on

the cultivar–site problem for vineyards. He was a consultant for out-of-state commercial vineyards. The broader application of his many talents was a real service to his colleagues and to fruit production in New York State.

As head of the Department of Pomology from 1953 to 1971, Professor Einset was a capable and forward-looking administrator. He made changes in the department's organizational structure which are still retained. He believed that the research personnel should carry on the research, while he did many lesser administrative chores that another chairman might have assigned to someone else. He encouraged intradepartmental cooperation and kept the department morale high. As head of the Department of Pomology, Professor Einset was a fine leader. This was primarily by example, but also by his encouragement, and by his understanding of both the wide array of projects and of the people conducting them. He emphasized projects through which the department could contribute to the understanding of the production of New York fruits.

Professor Einset was a firm believer in the value of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association to the department and worked very hard to ensure the well-being of the association. As department head he was automatically the association's secretary-treasurer and did everything in his power to maintain it as a strong, viable organization and to expand the services it provided to the fruit industry in New York State. On his retirement he was made an honorary director of the association.

Professor Einset's talents were well recognized not only in New York but also nationally and internationally. Nationally, the American Society for Horticultural Science presented to him the 1953 Gourley Award for the year's best scientific paper in pomology and in 1970 elected him a fellow of that society; and in 1978 the American Society of Enologists recognized him as an honorary life member. Internationally, the Rockefeller Foundation sponsored his collaboration in research and teaching at the University of Chile in 1959; and in 1967 he was chosen as a Fulbright research scholar to consult in horticulture at the National Agronomical Station in Portugal.

Through the publication of more than seventy scientific papers, and through his skillful administrative contributions, Professor Einset made a lasting impact on the scientific and agricultural communities for which he so eagerly worked.

Dr. Einset's hobby was the great out-of-doors—hunting and fishing. He was competent at both and travelled widely on hunting and fishing trips. His other hobby, at which he also excelled, was the making of wine.

Professor Einset had many ties to his native land: his father returned there after his retirement; he had two sisters living there; and his wife, Hjördis, was a native of Norway. He made frequent trips to that country.

Surviving are his wife, Hjördis R. Einset; three sons: Dr. John W. Einset of Riverside, California, Peter O. Einset of Amherst, New York, and Erik Einset of Teale Beach, Geneva; a daughter, Mrs. Anne Einset Vickrey of Menlo Park, California; a granddaughter, Rebecca Anne Vickrey of Menlo Park, California; a brother, Dr. Eystein Einset of St. Joseph, Michigan; and two sisters: Helga E. Skodvin of Oslo, Norway, and Ingebgorg E. Sekse of Hardanger, Norway.

Robert C. Lamb, Nelson J. Shaulis, Roger D. Way

Helene Eliasberg

December 4, 1890 — December 16, 1957

The Department of Pediatrics and The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center share with her family, friends and patients a deep sense of loss in the death of Dr. Helene Eliasberg on December 16, 1957.

She was born in Riga, Latvia in 1890. After receiving her medical degree from the University of Berlin in 1919, she taught post-graduate courses for physicians and nurses at the Leningrad Institute in Russia and at the Kaiserin Friedrich Haus fur Arztlche Fortbildung and the Charlottenburger Zuglinge— und Kinder Klinik in Germany, attaining the rank of Head Physician at that institution before she was obliged to leave Germany in 1936. When she arrived in this country in 1937, she had already reached great distinction in the field of pediatrics.

The broad scope of Helene Eliasberg's scientific interests is reflected in her medical writings. They covered, to mention only a few, tumors of the spinal cord, infantile diarrhea, jaundice, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, burns, and anemia. Her greatest contributions were in the field of childhood tuberculosis. In 1920 she discovered a childhood form of the disease to which she gave the name, epituberculosis. Her description of this condition remains a classic in medical literature to this day. She was recognized as an outstanding clinician and diagnostician in tuberculosis and in blood disorders.

For the last twenty years of her life, she led a distinguished career at The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. At her death, she was an Associate Professor of Clinical Pediatrics at the Cornell Medical College and Consultant to The New York Hospital. She was a diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics and a member of the New York County and State Medical Societies. Her distinction in research and her clinical contributions were equalled by her endowments as a teacher of medical students and house staff. She possessed a basic knowledge of medical history; a trained and systematic mind for organizing this material for presentation; a moral integrity; a scrupulous honesty; a personal dignity; a great humility; and above all, an abiding interest in young people. These qualities made her a much sought after teacher. Her dedication to work, her unswerving loyalty and capacity for friendship endeared her to all her colleagues within the college walls as well as to her patients. Helene Eliasberg was an inspiring teacher and an outstanding pediatrician.

Above and beyond this, she was first and foremost a fine human being; kindly and courteous, dignified and sensitive, modest but disciplined, without malice or subterfuge. She was a woman of quiet courage and high character.

All of Dr. Eliasberg's friends, students and professional colleagues honor her, and extend to her family their heartfelt sympathy in this tragic loss.

Samuel Z. Levine

Scott Elledge

January 9, 1914 — December 23, 1997

Scott Elledge, a distinguished scholar, a graceful stylist, and a kindly presence died at the Cayuga Medical Center in Ithaca Tuesday afternoon, December 23 at the age of 83. He was Goldwin Smith Professor of English Literature at Cornell, a university with which he had a long association. Following his undergraduate education at Oberlin College, he came to Cornell for graduate studies, receiving his M.A. degree in 1936 and his Ph.D. degree in 1941. After serving as Instructor in English at Harvard, he was appointed in 1947 as an Associate Professor of English at Carleton College, becoming a full Professor and Chair of the Department in 1951, positions he held until his return to Cornell in 1962. He retired from Cornell in 1984.

To the general public, he is best known for two books published in his later years. One of them is a biography of another Cornell alumnus—the essayist and *New Yorker* staff member, E. B. White—whose writing had long attracted him. *E.B. White: A Biography*, was published in 1984, the year Elledge became an Emeritus Professor. In the foreword to that book, Elledge remarks that in writing his biography he was following the advice—“to please and satisfy” himself—that White gives to all prospective writers in his *The Elements of Style*; Elledge achieved the clarity and unassuming grace that marks the style of his subject. The other book, *Wider than the Sky* (1990), is a collection of poetry for children that he edited, an anthology praised for the editor’s ability to choose poems that, while appealing to the young, were rewarding to readers of any age.

Elledge’s earlier writing was largely devoted to seventeenth and eighteenth century literature. In addition to many articles, he wrote two books on Milton, the first on *Lycidas* (1965) and the second on *Paradise Lost* (1975). He was co-editor of *The Continental Model: Selected French Critical Essays of the Seventeenth Century* (1960) and editor of the two-volume *Eighteenth-Century Critical Essays* (1961). He also edited the highly regarded Norton Critical Edition of Thomas Hardy’s, *Tess of the D’Urbervilles* (1965), as well as the revised editions that have kept its scholarship current.

Interested throughout his professional career in matters pertaining to education, he was associated in many capacities from 1941-68 with the College Entrance Examination Board, and served from 1964-67 as a member of the commission on the English curriculum for the National Council of Teachers of English. From 1964-66, he was a member of the supervising committee of the English Institute, becoming its chair in 1966. On a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, he was Visiting Professor in 1969-70 at Thannasat University in Bangkok, Thailand,

and returned to Carleton College in 1976 as Benedict Distinguished Visiting Professor. In the year following his retirement, he was appointed Visiting Professor at Williams College.

Elledge's relationship with the Salzburg Seminar in Austria began early in his career as educator and provides a remarkably fitting closure to it. Following the end of World War II, Elledge, then a young instructor at Harvard, and two Harvard students—augmented by the fortuitous circumstance that gave them the use of a war-ravaged Salzburg castle—gathered enough financial support to institute a “center in which young Europeans from all countries, and of all political convictions” could come together to foster the spiritual and intellectual healing that Elledge and his companions felt to be at least as important as the rebuilding of the physical structures damaged by the war. From the beginning, the Salzburg Seminar flourished, attracting as lecturers eminent cultural and intellectual figures from Europe and America; Elledge himself was brought back as lecturer in 1953. As part of the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, the Salzburg Seminar invited Elledge to return once more. It was here that Elledge gave his final public address. As part of its anniversary celebration, the institution published a book, *The Salzburg Seminar: The First Fifty Years*, dedicating it to Elledge and the other two founders.

The generous impulses that led Elledge and his two companions to undertake that successful enterprise in open dialogue among individuals of diverse national groups can be found within all aspects of his life. *E.B. White: A Biography*, his last major work, is dedicated to his wife, Liane; they were married in 1950. The epigraph from Henry David Thoreau that Elledge chose for the biography can be applied to him as well as the subject of his book: “All that a man has to say or do that can possibly concern mankind, is in some shape or other to tell the story of his love--to sing; and, if he is fortunate and keeps alive, he will be forever in love.”

In addition to Liane, Scott Elledge is survived by two brothers: Daniel Elledge, of Naples, Florida, and Richard Reese Elledge, of Chicago; and two sisters: Mrs. Bonnie Baxter, of Gainesville, Florida, and Mrs. Eva Kathryn Shepard, of Saxton River, Vermont.

M.H. Abrams, Stephen Parrish, James McConkey

Frank Oakes Ellenwood

November 10, 1878 — September 7, 1947

Frank Oakes Ellenwood, John Edson Sweet Professor of Engineering and head of the Department of Heat-Power Engineering in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering, died in Rochester, New York, on September 7, 1947, after a short illness.

Professor Ellenwood was born in Little Hocking, Ohio, on November 10, 1878. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio and in the Academy of Marietta; in 1904 he received the degree of A.B. (in Mechanical Engineering) from Stanford University and in 1922 he received the degree of Mechanical Engineer from the same institution. He came to Cornell University in 1911 as an assistant professor of heat-power engineering after serving as an instructor of mechanical engineering at Stanford from 1908 to 1911. In 1915 he was made Professor of Heat-Power Engineering; in 1940 he was made head of that department, and in 1941 he was appointed John Edson Sweet Professor of Engineering.

In addition to employment in other industries, Professor Ellenwood had served as consultant for The Detroit Edison Company and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. During World War I, he was head of the engine department of the U. S. Army School of Military Aeronautics at Cornell University.

Professor Ellenwood was very active in honorary societies at Cornell and was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Atmos, and Triangle. He had been president of the Cornell Chapters of Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi. Instrumental in the admission of the C.E.M. Club to the national fraternity of Triangle, Professor Ellenwood was received as one of the first honorary members of the Cornell Chapter of Triangle in 1947. He was also a member of professional societies including the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, and the American Society for Engineering Education.

Author of numerous articles on thermodynamics, steam power plants, and internal combustion engines, Professor Ellenwood was co-author of the three-volume text "Heat-Power Engineering" and of "Thermodynamic Charts." These books have had an extremely widespread use in schools of engineering throughout the world. Through his membership on committees of the professional societies, his contributions to periodicals, and his inspiring teaching, Professor Ellenwood had a large influence on the content of courses in his field and on the methods used in teaching such courses not only at Cornell University but at many other colleges. He maintained high standards and demanded clear thinking and accuracy of statement on the part of his students; rigorous in these respects, he

was well liked and greatly respected by all. An indefatigable worker, he sought constantly to improve his courses and to add to scientific knowledge.

Professor Ellenwood had broad interests. An outstanding track performer at Stanford, Professor Ellenwood was keenly interested in athletics. He was an enthusiastic golfer and bowler. Above all, however, his students and his colleagues will remember him as a patient, thorough, and inspiring teacher, a wise counselor, and a kind friend.

W. J. King, C. O. Mackey, C. L. Walker

Herbert Charles Elmer

Professor of Latin

1860 — Sept. 24, 1935

Announcement was made of the death, on September 24, 1935 of Herbert Charles Elmer, Professor Emeritus since 1928.

Source: Records p. 1894, October 9, 1935

RETIREMENT STATEMENT

Professor Herbert Charles Elmer retired from active teaching at the close of the academic year 1927-28, and has been appointed by the Trustees of the University Professor Emeritus.

Professor Elmer was born in Rushford, New York, in the year 1860, held a state scholarship in Cornell University during the years 1879-83, and, after a career of distinction as an undergraduate, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1883. He immediately proceeded to The Johns Hopkins University for further study of the Classics during the two periods of 1883- 85 and 1886-88, with an interval of study abroad, in Germany and Italy, in the academic year of 1885-86. On receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins in 1888, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Latin in Cornell University. In 1909 he was appointed Professor of Latin. Apart from two other periods of study abroad, in 1895-96 and in 1909-10, he has for forty years been continuously active at Cornell University as a teacher and scholar of the best gifts, the most distinguished training, and the highest attainment.

Professor Elmer early made himself known throughout the scholarly world as an authority on Latin syntax, and has an enviable reputation besides as an editor of Terence and Plautus. His learning has made him vital in helping others to learn. As an effective, exact, patient, sympathetic teacher, he has endeared himself to generations of classical students in our College of Arts and Sciences. He has been a good and wise friend to his colleagues and to his University. Nor will his helpful influence cease. Many of his pupils are now teaching throughout the country. His latest achievement, a Latin Grammar, the fruit of great knowledge and long experience, has been perfected and issued in his first year of release from academic duties. It is a model book; its expert method, lucid expression, and simplicity of arrangement, with no lowering, but rather an elevation, of standards, will do much to promote the study of Latin and humanity in America.

The Faculty and Trustees herewith express for Professor Elmer their high esteem, their affectionate regard; their regret at his retirement in the fullness of his power from active teaching; their gratification that he will continue

amongst us, a sympathetic member of our academic community; their confident hope that in his well-earned leisure he will keep adding to those tasteful and scholarly productions which have shed lustre upon himself and upon Cornell University.

Source: Fac. Rec. p. 1564 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, January, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Nine

William James Elser

November 28, 1872 — July 6, 1952

Dr. William Elser's first appointment at Cornell University Medical College started in 1901, and he was closely associated with the College and the New York Hospital until his retirement in 1940. During this period he held several positions in pathology and bacteriology.

Dr. Elser's parents were of German descent and his scientific training was German. After graduating from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1895 and serving an internship, he spent the years from 1897 to 1901 in the medical schools of Berlin, Vienna and Graz. He often spoke of his training under Virchow. When he returned to New York in 1901 he became an assistant in Pathology; in 1904, Instructor in Bacteriology; from 1909 to 1932, Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology. In 1932 his title was changed to Professor of Applied Pathology and Bacteriology; and he held this non-teaching position until he became Emeritus Professor in 1940.

In the period before the Medical College moved to its new building in 1932, a large part of Dr. Elser's work was centered at the New York Hospital where he was appointed Assistant Pathologist in 1902 and Pathologist in 1905. Here he introduced the careful techniques he had learned in Germany and Austria.

Most of Elser's research and teaching were connected with bacteriology and immunology. His publications were few in number. In 1909 with Huntoon he issued a long monograph on meningitis and then continued on this same subject for many years. He never felt the work quite complete; and before he was ready to publish it some one else had written on the subject. It was the same with his important discovery of the method of preserving the original qualities of microorganisms by quick freezing and drying. After twenty-five years of labor he published in 1935 his article with Ruth Thomas and G. I. Steffen when it seemed that his method might be patented by others.

All of Dr. Elser's friends agree that he was an extreme perfectionist. He presented the curious phenomenon of a man whose recognition was hampered by the superabundance of a virtue. In this age when people rush into print he went to the other extreme, and received but little credit for years of hard labor and careful research.

Dr. Elser contributed his full share as a loyal American and as a public servant. He joined the New York Hospital Unit in World War I as Captain and left the service as Lieutenant Colonel. He served on the New York State Board of Medical Examiners. He belonged to many scientific societies.

Apart from his profession Elser had rather few outside interests. As a young man returning from Austria in 1901 he brought with him some of the first skis used in New York. Later in life he became interested in gardening at his home in Kent, Connecticut. He will be remembered most happily by his friends as the center of lively discussions at the luncheon table.

E. F. DuBois

George Charles Embody

November 23, 1876 — February 17, 1939

Professor Embody died of heart disease on February 17, 1939, at Daytona Beach, Florida, where he had gone on sabbatic leave.

George Charles Embody was born in Auburn, New York, on November 23, 1876. He was a graduate of Auburn High School and of Colgate University, where he received the bachelor's degree in 1900 and the master's degree in 1901. Although his interest as an undergraduate lay in the field of physical sciences and he held an assistantship in physics at Colgate, a love of the outdoors soon turned him toward biology and natural history. One of his first publications was *Birds of Madison County*. He collected several hundred specimens of birds and mammals which he gave to the Cornell museum in 1938. When he could do so he obtained further training in the biological sciences, in 1906-07 at Johns Hopkins and from 1908 to 1910 at Cornell. Here he held an instructorship in Vertebrate Zoology in 1909-10, and in 1910 took the doctor's degree. Colgate University awarded him the honorary degree of doctor of science in 1924.

Although Dr. Embody is best known for his research, he was not less eminent in teaching, being adept in the art of planting the germ of an idea in a student's mind, nourishing it through the formative stages, and then, by gradual withdrawal, creating an independent scientist in the true Comstock tradition. His teaching began in 1901 at the Delaware Literary Institute; the next year he taught science at Bradford High School in Pennsylvania; then for three years he was professor of Natural Science at Bethel College in Kentucky. After his year at Johns Hopkins he taught at Randolph-Macon College and, after his two years at Cornell, at Butler University as professor of Biology, whence he returned to Cornell in 1911 to remain here as instructor, assistant professor, and after 1920 as professor of Aquiculture. In 1921 he obtained leave of absence to teach at new newly organized College of Fisheries at the University of Washington.

Research led him into many fields, as is often the case with men pioneering in an unexploited area of knowledge. His investigations included birds, the Crustacea, the life history of fishes, the genetics of fishes, fish diseases and nutrition, and a host of field and laboratory studies bearing on the problems of game-fish production. One of his great achievements was the formulation of a standard stocking policy for streams, published in 1927 and widely adopted in the United States and Canada. Fish stocking had been hit-or-miss, often based on political expediency rather than biological principles. The policy that Dr. Embody established insists that an actual survey of stream

conditions must be made before a satisfactory planting program can be adopted. Such an actual survey had been developed, first under Professor Embody's guidance by Dr. W. A. Clemens, who published in 1917 working plans for increasing fish production in the streams of Oneida County, then by Dr. Embody himself in a study of the waters of Tompkins County. The foundations were then laid for a biological survey of the watersheds of New York which has been conducted under the leadership of Dr. Emmeline Moore and is now near completion. Dr. Embody's hatchery on Cascadilla Creek was one of the first experimental stations of its kind on this continent and there he developed many of the modern practices in fish culture. He published some fifty technical papers and reports. He had completed a work on the toxicology of fishes which his son, Daniel R. Embody, is preparing for publication, and he left in manuscript a manual of goldfish culture and a text on general fish culture with particular reference to trout.

He served as field biologist of the New York State Conservation Department for many years as adviser to the hatchery service of that department for the last ten years, and as consultant to the New Jersey Fish and Game Department and to the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. While on leave in 1932 he was in charge of the California trout investigations under the supervision of the Bureau of Fisheries. Many persons, from the owner of a garden pool or a farm fishpond to the sportsmen of the State, sought his advice.

He was a member of the American Fisheries Society and of its special Committee which drew up a policy of fish culture for North America; in 1918 he received the society's award for original work and in 1924 he was president of the society. He belonged to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Genetics Society, the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, the Ecological Society of America, and the American Wild Life Institute. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Gamma Alpha, Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Xi.

As an undergraduate Dr. Embody had excelled in track and field athletics, but such sport soon gave way to his love of sports afield. He was a crack shot and a skillful angler. From early boyhood—when it was a novelty to amateurs—he had been keenly interested in photography, and he learned to use motion pictures to illustrate some of the techniques of fish culture.

His students, many of them following paths which he pointed out to them, will remember his sympathetic and self-sacrificing help. His colleagues will recall his ease and graciousness in the midst of work.

Eleanor Emerson

June 1, 1896 — December 7, 1978

By the time that Eleanor Emerson joined the faculty of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations in 1946, she had already spent over a quarter century working in the interests of workers and their organizations. She continued that career during the years of her association with Cornell until her retirement in 1964.

Born in Buffalo, New York, Miss Emerson graduated from Vassar College in 1918. Her first job was a director of the Industrial Service Center in Bridgeport, Connecticut, a community center for industrial war workers which continued to operate after the war under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association. Following a year as a teacher of history and English at the American Junior College in Athens, Greece, Miss Emerson returned to Buffalo as director of the Urban League Memorial Center from 1926 to 1928. For the next six years she served in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as YWCA metropolitan industrial secretary, a job that brought her into increasing contact with trade unions. In 1934 she was asked by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction to supervise the establishment and development of a program of worker education throughout the state, a program that reached tens of thousands of employed and unemployed alike and that also offered employment to large numbers of unemployed teachers. During the war Miss Emerson worked for the National Labor Relations Board, the Division of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor, and Rockwell Manufacturing Company as a plant director of labor relations.

The extension program of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations was just getting underway when Eleanor Emerson was appointed in 1946 as assistant professor and extension specialist. Drawing upon her considerable organizational and administrative skills, she contributed importantly in those early years to the formulation of extension division policies, to the forging of links with the labor and management community, to the recruitment and training of extension teachers, and to the development of educational resources in support of the teaching program. The early skepticism and suspicion of the labor movement about the school and its role increasingly gave way as trade unionists around the state came to know and trust Eleanor Emerson. She took the lead in the establishment of an advisory committee on labor education, an important step in gaining union support for the school. She became the school's statewide specialist in labor education, counselled district staff on labor programming, and initiated a large on-campus program of union conferences.

Recognition of Eleanor Emerson's contribution both in and out of the University came with her appointment as professor in 1959 and in 1961 with her selection as secretary of the Adult Education Association of the United States. In 1960 she served as the school's acting director of extension.

Although the foregoing recitation touches upon some of the events in Eleanor Emerson's career, it fails to convey the enormous respect and affection with which she was regarded by those whom she encountered, even the tough-minded, unsentimental among us. This response was engendered by a deep sense of caring coupled with her perceptive intelligence and high standards. She was gentle, yet strong; kindly, yet demanding of the best of each of us. It was not uncommon for Miss Emerson to be mistaken at some large public event for Eleanor Roosevelt (a matter of some amusement and occasional embarrassment to her) and indeed there was some striking physical resemblance to that other great lady. The resemblance, however, would seem to go beyond outward appearances, for the two women shared many other characteristics, among them graciousness and stubborn determination.

A tribute to Eleanor Emerson by one of her colleagues sums it up very well: "Fond as she was of the school and its faculty, however, Eleanor would probably want to be remembered most by the thousands of workers and trade union leaders she taught and counseled over a career that lasted more than forty years. They were the ones who mattered."

George W. Brooks, Alice B. Grant, Ronald Donovan

Lynn A. Emerson

July 20, 1890 — April 1, 1985

Lynn A. Emerson was born in Twin Lakes, Minnesota, on July 20, 1890. He died in Portland, Oregon, on April 1, 1985, where he had been living in a retirement home for an extended period of time.

Lynn received a degree in electrical engineering from the University of Minnesota in 1911, did part-time graduate study in the School of Education at the University of Chicago from 1923 to 1925, and received a Ph.D. from the New York University School of Education in 1932.

After receiving his engineering degree, he worked in a number of businesses, where he gradually became interested in industrial education. Because of his interests he went into the teaching of vocational education in private and public schools. In 1918 he was state supervisor of vocational education in Maryland. At Joliet, Illinois, he was director of vocational education at Joliet Township High School and Junior College. Later he accepted the position of director of the Y.M.C.A. Schools in New York City and then became assistant superintendent of schools in Yonkers, New York.

Professor Emerson joined the Cornell faculty on January 29, 1938, as a professor of industrial education in the College of Agriculture. In September 1944 he was appointed assistant dean of the College of Engineering but continued his duties as professor of industrial education.

He was appointed a professor of industrial and labor relations in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations on April 1, 1946, and served first as assistant director of extension and subsequently as associate director of extension. Prior to Martin P. Catherwood's appointment as dean of the school after Irving Ives's resignation, Professor Emerson served on the Committee on Administration of the school.

Professor Emerson gained wide recognition as one of the outstanding authorities in the United States in the fields of industrial, vocational, and technical education. He made a substantial contribution to both the resident teaching and adult education of the school in those subjects. He also served frequently as a consultant to the state and federal governments.

Professor Emerson retired from the School of Industrial and Labor Relations on March 1, 1955, and was appointed professor emeritus. He then accepted a position as a consultant with the Foreign Operations Administration project in Israel, which was administered by the Research Foundation of the State University of New York. His

duties included advisory service with representatives of the Ministry of Labor of the Israeli government and with school officials and leaders in the vocational education field.

He is survived by five children, all Cornellians: Mary Bragg, of Sunset, South Carolina; Margaret Emerson, of Kensington, Maryland; Ruth Zilk, of Milwaukee, Oregon; Helen Barbano, of Mitchellville, Maryland; and Robert Emerson, of Sharon, Connecticut.

Felician F. Foltman, Maurice Neufeld, Philip J. McCarthy

Rollins Adams Emerson

May 5, 1873 — December 8, 1947

Rollins Adams Emerson, who for twenty-eight years was Professor and Head of the Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell University, died in Memorial Hospital, Ithaca, New York, December 8th, 1947. He was born at Pillar Point, Jefferson County, New York, May 5th, 1873. At the age of five years, he removed with his family to Kearney County, Nebraska where his early years were spent on a farm. Amid considerable hardship and only by determined effort, he acquired the grade and high school education necessary for entrance to the University of Nebraska. He was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science by that institution in 1897. The two years following his graduation he spent in the Office of Experiment Stations of the United States Department of Agriculture and in 1899 returned to his Alma Mater where he served as Assistant Professor, Professor and Head of the Department of Horticulture until 1914. He gave a year, 1911-12, to advanced study at Harvard University where the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon him in 1913. On July 1st, 1914 he became Head of the Department of Plant Breeding in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University which position he held until his retirement from active administrative duties, October 1st, 1942. As Emeritus Professor, he continued his work of research in corn genetics and his practical breeding work on celery and field beans.

Professor Emerson's compelling scientific interest was in Genetics and he was among the first to recognize the corn plant as material particularly suitable for genetic analysis. His clear grasp of the numerous and perplexing problems presented and his skill in devising methods in attempting their solution were such that he became the acknowledged leader in this exacting field of research. Through his work and that of his students, he gained world-wide reputation and more is now known about the genetics of corn than of any other plant. To his initiative, inventiveness and persistent efforts are largely due the establishment of the ten linkage groups and for the location of a large number of genes in the linkage maps of the corn chromosomes. His brilliant analysis of gene interaction in relation to plant color, of multiple alleles affecting pericarp color patterns and his approach to a genic interpretation of quantitative inheritance in relation to ear row number and other characters of economic importance are classic examples of the best type of genetic research. Though the major part of his effort was directed toward theoretical genetics, he was also very much interested in the application of genetic principles to practical plant breeding.

His achievements as a scientist and his forcefully attractive personality brought to him students from all parts of the world. Gifted with sound judgment in evaluating the work of others, his constructive imagination was

constantly suggesting new and fascinating lines of investigation. As a teacher he had the unique gift of imparting to others his own contagious enthusiasm and zeal for research. Students went out from his laboratory to positions of leadership and responsibility in numerous high ranking institutions in this country and abroad. Their noteworthy achievements and continuing devoted loyalty stand as an enduring monument to him, a truly great teacher.

Professor Emerson's efforts were not wholly confined to scientific research, practical improvement of crop plants and to teaching. He also served with distinction in other positions of high responsibility at Cornell University. For six years (1925 to 1931) he was Dean of the Graduate School and for three years (1925 to 1928) he acted as Faculty Representative on the University Board of Trustees. In 1923-24 he visited the principal maize-producing areas in South America and brought back a large collection of maize seeds for further genetical study. This trip was sponsored jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and Cornell University. In 1935 he went to Yucatan at the request of the division of archeology of the Carnegie Foundation to collect information on the probable kinds of food crops grown and consumed by the ancient Mayan peoples. His administration as Dean of the Graduate School was characterized by a devotion similar to that he gave to his Professorship. Though attentive to the detailed work of that office, he had also a wide perspective which embraced the relationship of Graduate studies to the whole university. As chairman of the General Committee his openness of mind and willingness to consider all shades of opinion gained for him the respect of all members of that body. In all his University assignments he showed leadership which eventuated in quiet steady progress.

Professor Emerson was the author of many papers on the technical phases of Maize Genetics. Other and earlier publications dealt with matters pertaining to general horticulture. His wide interest and outstanding ability as an investigator in the fields of Plant Science won for him the distinctive honors of election to both the American Philosophical Society and the National Academy of Sciences. For many years he was a member of the National Research Council. In 1923 he was President of the American Society of Naturalists and in 1933 President of the Genetic Society of America. He was a charter member of the American Society of Horticultural Science and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Other affiliations were the American Association of University Professors, American Society of Agronomy and American Genetic Association. He was also a member of Gamma Alpha, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa.

But no statement regarding Professor Emerson's achievements would be complete without mention of the fine personal qualities which endeared him to his friends and were known and appreciated by all who were privileged to have contacts with him. It was his wont to give unstintingly of time and helpful interest to all who sought his

advice or other assistance. Just prior to his retirement he suffered a heavy loss in the death of his wife who had long been in frail health and upon whom he lavished the most tender care. He leaves to mourn his loss two sons, two daughters and thirteen grandchildren. To him they were a source of pride and great comfort. With full assurance they can always look upon his life as that of a distinguished seeker after truth, a superb teacher and best of all a truly Christian Gentleman.

F. P. Russell, B. S. Monroe, L. F. Randolph

Donald English

December 27, 1885 — July 9, 1974

Donald English, professor of economics, emeritus, was born in Oakland, California. He was a graduate of the University of California, Berkeley, in the class of 1909. At Berkeley he studied under Henry Rand Hatfield and Wesley Clair Mitchell, serving as an undergraduate research assistant to Professor Mitchell, who strongly recommended that he pursue an academic career. Upon graduation, he immediately received an appointment as an instructor at Washington State College, where he taught economics for two years. In 1914 he received the M.B.A. degree from Harvard University. His special field was accounting theory, but he was broadly trained in general economics and financial theory.

In September 1914 English came to Cornell to teach accounting theory and practice in the Department of Economics with the rank of assistant professor. In 1918 he was promoted to the rank of professor. For the next thirty-five years until his retirement in 1953 he was a vigorous, exacting, and hard-driving teacher in the College of Arts and Sciences. Never one to seek student popularity, he held his students to the highest standards of sound reasoning, accuracy of detail, and promptness in the performance of all assignments. Many students thanked him in later years for holding them to standards that they had sometimes resented as being interferences with their pleasant extracurricular activities.

English was long active in University and community affairs. In 1934 he was appointed to a three-member committee on control of athletics. As a result of the activities of this committee, Cornell's athletics program was reorganized, and James Lynah was appointed director of athletics and physical education.

In 1937, while a faculty representative on the Cornell Board of Trustees, he drafted the retirement pension system for the faculty in the endowed divisions of the University. He served as chairman of the Department of Economics from 1925 to 1946. He served jointly on the faculties of the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Business and Public Administration from 1946 until his retirement in 1953. He was active in the Ithaca Community Chest, serving as chairman of its budget committee in 1941 and 1942. He also served on the board of trustees of the Ithaca City Hospital.

English gave generous amounts of his time to helping several undergraduate organizations (the *Widow*, the *Masque*, and the *Cornellian*) keep their accounts straight and preserve their chronically precarious solvency.

Although not a gregarious person, Donald English was sociable and extremely generous to his friends and close associates. He loved good food and lively conversation. He held strong opinions that he could defend with skill and vigor. He was not easily fooled. On the floor of the University Faculty he could be devastating when he felt that nonsense was being solemnly offered as sense.

During the last five years of his life English was almost totally blind. He could neither read nor watch television. But he insisted on living alone, spending many hours listening to radio programs of great variety, in even the worst of which he found something to interest him. He was delighted to have friends drop in for visits. He seldom burdened them with his problems. He was cheerful, uncomplaining, bright, and alert until the very day of his death. He outlived most of his friends, but those who have survived him remember him with genuine respect and affection. He served the University well for many years.

George H. Hildebrand, Clifton W. Loomis, Paul M. O'Leary

Frederick Seward Erdman

October 27, 1901 — September 22, 1968

Frederick Seward Erdman, professor emeritus of mechanical engineering, died suddenly on September 22, 1968.

Professor Erdman was born in Sidon, Lebanon (formerly Syria), where his parents, Paul Erdman and Amanda Cleveland Jessup, were missionaries. He completed three years of high school at the American Community School in Beirut, Lebanon, before his family moved back to the United States. His fourth year of high school was spent at Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and after graduation he was admitted to Princeton University.

He had four busy years studying at Princeton where he was a member of the crew and also a member of the glee club.

After graduating from Princeton in 1924 with a B.S. degree, Professor Erdman went back to Lebanon where he taught physics and general sciences for a year at the American University of Beirut.

In 1925 he returned to the United States and entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He completed his studies for the engineering degree in 1927 and was awarded the B.S. in mechanical engineering. From 1927 to 1928 he worked for the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation at Cincinnati, Ohio, mainly to get practical engineering experience in research and design. In 1928 he accepted an assistant professorship at Robert College in Constantinople, Turkey. The crossing of the Atlantic was also a honeymoon voyage, as Professor Erdman was married to Mary W. Nicol just before leaving. He taught various engineering subjects to college juniors and seniors for the next eight years. The teaching experience instilled in him the desire for more advanced study; therefore, in the fall of 1936 he came to Cornell University on the Sibley Fellowship and began working for his Master's degree by conducting research on hydraulic or jet propulsion of ships. His findings here revealed that previous attempts to put this theory into practice failed because of inadequate pumping mechanisms. This fact led directly to his investigation of propeller pumps for his Ph.D. thesis. He was awarded a Master's degree in 1937 and the Ph.D. degree in June 1941.

In July 1941 he was appointed assistant professor of mechanical engineering at Cornell University. He was promoted to associate professor in 1944 and professor in 1949.

During his membership on the faculty he taught required and elective courses and also performed studies for the frozen food industry with special reference to engineering features.

In 1948 he was a visiting engineer at the Brookhaven National Laboratory and for the next three years was retained as a consultant on a liquid-metal pump project.

His 1955-56 sabbatic leave was devoted to helping the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company solve their turbogenerator problems.

He published several papers in the areas of fluid dynamics, refrigeration and instrumentation. He was the coauthor of a classic book entitled *Principles of Food Freezing*.

In February 1961 Professor Erdman was appointed associate dean of the Graduate School and he held this position until his retirement in June 1967.

Professor Erdman was highly respected by his students as an excellent teacher and a strict, but very fair person. He was especially known for his precise definitions of technical terms and clear explanations of some very difficult technical topics.

Besides his scholastic activities, Professor Erdman was frequently a consultant to several engineering companies involved in fluid dynamic problems, and he was also several times an expert witness in gas explosion trials.

Professor Erdman was a deacon, elder, and chairman of the Session executive committee of the First Presbyterian Church in Ithaca; secretary-treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Beebe Chapel; and chairman of the Board of the Catherine Street Missionary Apartments.

He was president of the Cornell chapter of the American Association of University Professors; member of the American Society for Engineering Education and former member of the regional executive committee; member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; and member of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers.

His main recreation was sailing, and he maintained a sailboat on Cayuga Lake for many years.

Professor Erdman is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Nicol Erdman of Ithaca; four daughters, Mrs. David Blais of Omaha, Nebraska, Mrs. Douglas Merkle of Colorado Springs, Colorado, Mrs. Horace Mann of Montgomery, Alabama, and Miss Constance Erdman of Ithaca; a son, Frederick Seward Erdman, Jr., of Rochester; and ten grandchildren.

All those who knew him intimately will remember him as a righteous person and a loyal Cornellian.

W. Donald Cooke, Howard N. Fairchild, David Dropkin

Albert J. Erdmann, Jr.

May 17, 1911 — June 11, 1965

Dr. Albert J. Erdmann, Jr., a member of the staff of the Department of Medicine for more than twenty years died on June 11, 1965, at the age of 54.

At his death Dr. Erdmann was Assistant Attending Physician and Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine, but in recognition of his devoted and productive work in the Department he had been recommended for promotion to Associate Attending and Clinical Associate Professor to be effective July 1.

Dr. Erdmann was born in New York City and attended Lincoln and Hotchkiss Schools. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale in 1933 and his medical degree from Harvard in 1937. His graduate training was obtained at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston and the Cornell Medical Division of Bellevue Hospital. During World War II Dr. Erdmann served four years overseas as an Army Captain.

In addition to conducting an active practice of medicine, Dr. Erdmann maintained many professional interests during his career. He was one of the most dedicated and reliable teachers in physical diagnosis in the Medical College. He served as an Attending Physician in Bellevue Hospital, headed the Diabetic Clinic there, and also served as a tutor and Attending Physician in the General Medical Clinic at The New York Hospital. He was intimately involved in the development of the Cornell Medical Index as an aid in the recording of the history of patients and continued his interest in its use and improvement.

Dr. Erdmann is survived by his wife, Mrs. Joan Untermeyer Erdmann, and his children, Albert John III, Anthony Carl, Ann Louise, and Abigail Brant.

E. Hugh Luckey

William Harry Erickson

April 4, 1916 — October 21, 1998

William Harry Erickson was born in McKeesport, Pennsylvania on April 4, 1916. After graduating with a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Pittsburgh in June 1938, Bill joined the Duquesne Light Company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he became an electric-power transmission and distribution engineer specializing in the design of transmission facilities. During this period, he was also a graduate student at Carnegie Institute of Technology. In 1942, he came to Cornell as a civilian instructor in steam engineering in the U.S. Navy V-12 officer-training program as a specialist in motors and generators. He joined the School of Electrical Engineering as an Assistant Professor in 1945, received the M.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from Carnegie Tech in September 1946, became an Associate Professor in 1947, and attained full professorial rank in 1953. When Charles R. Burrows resigned as Director of the EE School in 1957, Professor Erickson served as Acting Director for two years and as Assistant Director from 1959-65. From 1965-71, he was an Associate Dean of the College of Engineering. Bill returned to teaching duties in 1972 and also served two separate three-year terms (1972-75 and 1979-82) as a member of the administrative board of the Division of Unclassified Students, a college department that supervised undergraduates who were in academic difficulty. He retired as Professor Emeritus in July 1982. The major portion of Bill's 40-year academic career at Cornell was devoted to undergraduate education in the EE School and in the college, with emphasis on the application of engineering methods. He was also an ardent advocate of good technical writing and humanities studies in an engineering curriculum.

In 1946 and for years afterward, the large number of students who were enrolled in the Schools of Chemical, Civil, and Mechanical Engineering were required to take special courses in electrical engineering. Professor Erickson was given the task of organizing and teaching these "service courses," and served as a mentor to a group of graduate students who were appointed as his teaching assistants. Several of these young instructors later became members of the EE School faculty. Since a suitable textbook was not available, Bill wrote and distributed a series of class notes on basic electrical engineering and dc and ac machinery that he dubbed "Electrical Engineering for Non-Electrical Engineers." In collaboration with the late, Professor Nelson H. Bryant, who wrote the electronics component, the notes were expanded into a textbook entitled *Electrical Engineering, Theory and Practice*. The first edition of this popular text was published in 1952, a second edition came out in 1959, followed by a paperback edition in 1975.

Professor Erickson's background and expertise in electric-power systems and machinery were invaluable in the Naval training program, in the development of his text, and throughout his academic career. His familiarity with engineering practice allowed him to construct challenging thought-provoking problems that were incorporated into his text. Unlike the usual rote exercises found in many textbooks, every problem in the text required a firm understanding of the principles involved in order for the student to achieve a correct solution. Bill often received requests for a solution manual from users of his text at other colleges but his typical response was, "I've given you the correct answers. You'll learn something if you figure out the solutions by yourself."

In the early 1950s, Bill helped initiate and taught many sessions of a required senior EE engineering-reports course that featured preparation of technical articles and oral presentations. When the Division of Basic Studies was established in the College of Engineering in 1961, Bill initiated Eng. 101 and Eng. 102, Engineering Problems and Methods, as introductory engineering courses at the freshman level. The courses featured consideration of major examples of modern engineering, emphasized the interrelationship of the several professional fields, and described the role of the engineer in society. Bill taught these courses for 10 years in addition to his duties as Assistant Director of the EE School and as Associate Dean of Engineering. During those years he also continued his service-course management and teaching responsibilities, and served as class advisor at all class levels. Upon his return to active teaching without administrative responsibilities, and until his retirement, Bill applied his machinery and power-system expertise to introductory electrical engineering courses at the sophomore level, and particularly to the junior laboratory courses that came to be known over the years as "Super Lab." He was a junior and senior advisor throughout those years and served as advisor for several Master of Engineering projects, including design of a Mars Rover, and a windmill power generator.

Many of Bill's major contributions to the College of Engineering occurred while he was Associate Dean of Engineering. In his initial task of restructuring the Engineering curriculum from a five-year to a four-year program, he achieved a smooth and relatively trouble-free transfer to the new curriculum due in large part to his direct approach and clearheaded solutions to the problems that arose during the transition process. His strong belief in the need for engineers to have a thorough grounding in the humanities led to the establishment of a college requirement in the new program of at least 30 hours in the College of Arts and Sciences. During his tenure as Associate Dean, Bill was responsible for over-all undergraduate affairs in the college, and was particularly effective in his work with the Academic Standards Committee where his stern but eminently fair judgments administered to students in academic difficulties ultimately caused many of those students to improve their records and graduate

successfully. In later years, these same students often expressed their gratitude to Bill for his positive impact on their successful careers.

In addition to his classroom responsibilities, Bill was an active participant throughout the years in the work of many committees, including among others, Long Range Planning, Financial Aids, Nominating, and Physical Education and Athletics, at the university level; the Core Curriculum, Professional Programs, Policy, and Academic Standards, in the College of Engineering; and as a multi-term member of the governing Faculty Committee in the EE School. In off-campus activities, he was registered as a professional engineer in New York State, served as Chairman of the Ithaca Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (AIEE), and was the Chairman of the AIEE Summer General Meeting held in Ithaca in 1961. Bill was named a Fellow of the AIEE in 1962 “for contributions to engineering education.” When that organization became the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), he continued his membership and became a Life Fellow of IEEE in 1981. He was elected to the engineering honor societies Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Sigma Tau, and was a member of the American Society for Engineering Education.

Bill was an avid golfer, had a keen interest in baseball, and organized the EE School Franklin Hall Bowling League. However, his particular long-time interest was in the “Sport of Kings.” His overall gaming success with the horses is not known but he always maintained that his principal concern was with statistics. On several occasions, he was a speaker at student-award banquets where he delivered a “lecture” that he called “Horse-Racing for Non-Horses”, a corollary of “EE for non-EE’s.” On these occasions, he would display his secret formula for track success: a long roll of paper covered with complex mathematical symbols.

In 1955, Bill was elected President of the Exchange Club, an Ithaca branch of a national service club. Soon after assuming office, Bill discovered to his dismay that the constitution of the club contained a clause that banned non-white persons from membership. Under Bill’s leadership, the local club voted to withdraw from the national organization and form a new group, the Ithaca City Club, that is still in existence. On April 23, 1956, the *Ithaca Journal* reported that on the previous Saturday Bill was presented with a plaque that reads: “B’nai Brith of Ithaca, New York honors William H. Erickson for outstanding achievement towards equality of man.”

Bill and Mary Margaret Mannion were married on December 27, 1941 in Chicago, Illinois. Their 40 years of life together, principally in Ithaca, ended when Mary Margaret died on August 19, 1981. Bill is survived by his son, James Paul and his wife Suzanne, of Fairport, New York; his daughter, Mary Ann and her husband, Thomas McMahon, of Stamford, Connecticut; a sister, Ada Dickey, of Monroeville, Pennsylvania; a sister, Dorothy

Erickson, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; his sister-in-law, Barbara Mannion, of Chicago, Illinois; and his brother-in-law, Robert Mannion, of Cleveland, Ohio. He was predeceased by his brother, G.F. Erickson.

Bill Erickson will be long remembered as a dedicated teacher and advisor; a man of exemplary honesty and integrity who set high academic and professional standards for himself, his associates, and his students; and a highly respected colleague, and a true friend.

Paul D. Ankrum, Norman M. Vrana, Simpson Linke

Myrtle H. Ericson

November 5, 1909 — August 28, 2006

Professor Emerita Myrtle H. Ericson passed away on Monday, August 28, 2006 at St. Benedict's Health Center in Dickinson, North Dakota. She was a long-time Food and Beverage faculty member of the School of Hotel Administration. During her 31-year career at Cornell, her enthusiasm for and knowledge of fine food and food production techniques changed many students' views on dining and how food should be presented. As an academic advisor, she was always available to her students, providing good advice delivered in a sincere and pleasant demeanor.

She was born in Cottonwood, South Dakota, the daughter of Peter J. and Esther Ericson. She received her elementary and secondary education in Vermillion, South Dakota, her Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of South Dakota at Vermillion, and her Master of Science degree from Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa. She took additional course work at the Culinary School of New York and Columbia University in New York City.

She began her career as an educator by teaching high school in Chester and Beresford, South Dakota and at Sioux City, Iowa from 1931-39. She taught at the University of South Dakota at Vermillion from 1939-44 prior to joining the faculty at Cornell in 1944. She was an Instructor from 1944-47 and an Assistant Professor of Food and Nutrition from 1947-50 in the College of Home Economics. In 1950, she became an Associate Professor in the School of Hotel Administration and taught Advanced Food Production and Menu Planning. Professor Ericson instilled in her students a respect for the quality of the ingredients used in food production and an appreciation for the artistry of food presentation long before these concepts became common in the Restaurant Industry. She focused her research efforts on experimental foods, recipe standardization and fancy foods. Her work on standardization of food production recipes using the metric system of measurement helped the Restaurant Industry produce more consistent products and achieve accurate yields and costs. She was the author of numerous food and beverage related publications, which appeared in the *South Dakota Journal of Food Science*, farm journals, Cornell Extension bulletins, and *The Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Quarterly*. Professor Ericson served as a food consultant to several hotel companies around the world. She also conducted seminars internationally. She was awarded the title of Professor in 1961. She retired from the School of Hotel Administration in 1975.

Professor Ericson was a member of the American and New York Home Economics Association and the American Association of University Women. She was listed in *Who's Who in America* in 1957. She was an avid sports

enthusiast; she liked playing golf, swimming, and bowling. She enjoyed attending athletic events at Cornell and watching sporting events on television in her retirement years.

Professor Ericson was a long-time Hanshaw Road resident in Ithaca. In the mid 1990s, she moved to Dickinson, North Dakota to be nearer family members. She resided at the Evergreen Retirement Center, and served as a consultant for renovations to the Food Service facilities there as well as menu planning.

She is survived by several cousins, and was predeceased by her parents, two brothers and a sister.

Stephen A. Mutkoski, Chair; George Bantuvanias, David Dunn

Millard Clayton Ernsberger

June 12, 1862 — January 25, 1940

The death of Emeritus Professor Millard Clayton Ernsberger at the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital on January 25, 1940, after a short illness, removed from the Engineering Faculty one of its ablest teachers.

Professor Ernsberger was born at Varick, New York, on June 12, 1862. He received the A.B. degree from the University of Rochester in 1888, entered a law office in New York City, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. While he was practicing law he became interested in the development of photography, and that pursuit led in 1897 to his appointment as manager of the pictorial department of the New York tribune. Meanwhile he was cultivating a more absorbing interest in the study of the rotary steam engine. In 1899 he went to work as a draftsman for the McIntosh-Seymour Company of Auburn, New York, builders of large steam engines, and there he trained himself so thoroughly that he became one of the company's designing engineers.

He had been employed by that company for seven years when his attention was drawn to a problem of education. There was a movement on foot at the University of Rochester to set up a department of engineering. He was consulted, as a graduate of that university engaged in the practice of engineering, and was retained as adviser. While that project was maturing he came to Cornell in 1906, earned the degree of mechanical engineer after two years of study, and served here for another year as instructor in Heat-Power Engineering.

In 1909 he organized the new department at the University of Rochester and remained there as its head until 1921, when he was drawn back to Cornell by the offer of a professorship of Heat-Power Engineering. He held this chair here until 1930, when he retired from teaching.

He was a member of Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Atmos and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The wide range of Professor Ernsberger's abilities was exemplified by his successive interest in such various things as the practice of law, the development of photography, newspaper illustrating, the practice of engineering, and finally engineering education. He was by nature a scholar. Throughout his life he was an eager student of history, literature, architecture, and the natural sciences. He brought to his reading a critical appreciation, a retentive memory, and a mature judgment of values. He was an agreeable and inspiring companion.

He embodied in his life what the engineering colleges envisage for the future, a wide cultural background and a sound training in science as well as in its application to practical use. His lectures were models of logical precision and were delivered with scholarly diction and with a wealth of illustration from his wide knowledge of human achievement.

Dora W. Erway

November 19, 1889 — December 5, 1976

Professor Erway, the wife of Edgar W. Erway, was associated with the College of Home Economics at Cornell, in the Household Art Department from 1921 to 1945 and was acting head of that department from 1944 to 1945. When the department name became Housing and Design, she served as associate professor from 1945 to 1956 and was named professor emeritus after her retirement in 1958.

Professor Erway's distinguished career as an artist began in her native Fitchburg, Massachusetts, when she was eight years old and in third grade. During elementary school, her work was published in School Arts magazine. While in high school and at Massachusetts Normal Art School, she began extracurricular activities, studying under many of the finest teachers in this country and abroad. Eight summers between 1906 and 1916 were spent at Commonwealth Art Colony, Boothbay Harbor, Maine; in the summer of 1917 she studied design at Chicago University and in 1918, color with Albert Munsell and sculpture with Cyrus Darlin in Boston. Three years at Columbia University included summer and evening classes of painting at Provincetown, Massachusetts, and Textile Vocational School and Manhattan Trade School in New York City. In 1919, she received the highest grade in the New York City examination for New York textile vocational teachers. Her interests also included courses in psychology at Brown and Cornell universities; education and architectural design at Cornell and interior decoration at Lucy Taylor's school at Nantucket, Massachusetts; painting in Paris, France; color with Rudolph Schaeffer; and theatre design and crafts with Norman Edwards and Douglas Donaldson in Hollywood, California. She painted in the Saguenay region, Canada, studied the life habits and crafts of the San Ildefonso Indians of New Mexico, and painted in Georgia and Cuba, as well as in Japan, China, and India. During a sabbatic leave in 1955, she spent seven months in South America studying Inca civilization and culture. She traveled extensively in the United States, Europe, and around the world.

A gown and wrap of Paris design, made in Hong Kong during her travels to the Orient, have been added to the Cornell Costume Collection. Her American costume dolls, designed by her students, have been exhibited twice yearly at Uris Library, Cornell University. One doll was given by Queen Marie of Rumania.

Professional experiences before coming to Cornell included teaching of sculpture and social welfare work in North Bennett High School, Boston; supervising drawing, manual training, and clothing, public schools, Maine; directing industrial art, public schools, New Jersey; and teaching home furnishings, color and design in Massachusetts,

Maine, New Jersey, Connecticut, and at the University of Nebraska. She did free-lance work in textile and costume design, selling to well-known firms such as Cheney Silk.

Mrs. Erway's paintings, largely water colors, were widely published in French art magazines and exhibited in many cities in the United States, including a one-woman show at Dudensing Gallery, New York City. Her name was listed in *Leading Women of America*, *Who's Who in the East*, and *Art contemporain livre d'or*.

Her articles on teaching design were published in the *Journal of Home Economics*, and she served as associate editor of the journal for five years. For six years, she was chairwoman of the Related Art Committee of the American Home Economics Association and was responsible for that committee becoming a division of the association. She was also responsible for a two-year traveling home economics art exhibit that was shown from Maine to California. She organized working home economics art committees with state chairpersons in thirty-six states. She was vice president of the New York State Southern Tier Home Economics Association.

Mrs. Erway made art a way of life, inspired others with the beauty and wonder of the world around her, and allowed no compromise of standards or achievements. The year of her death she received seventy-five Christmas cards from former students. To them and her associates, Dora Erway remains a legend.

M. Vivian White, Ruth B. Comstock

José Fernando Escobar

December 20, 1954 — January 3, 2004

As someone who lived nearly half his life on borrowed time, Chepe Escobar lived it to the fullest.

Born in Manizales, Colombia, and educated in Colombia, Brazil and the United States, Chepe was given a diagnosis of terminal cancer while still a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley. He became active in his own treatment and overcame the disease to recover completely, completing his Ph.D. degree in Mathematics from Berkeley in 1986. He went on to forge a distinguished career that led him to positions at Chicago, Indiana and Cornell and netted him an invitation to the White House in 1992 to be honored as a Presidential Faculty Fellow. He was a member of the Colombian Academy of Science, and held an honorary degree from the Universidad del Valle in Colombia, where he frequently was a visitor. He held visiting positions as well at the Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada (IMPA) in Brazil, the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at NYU, the Mittag-Leffler Institute in Sweden, the University of Warwick in England and the Institut des Hautes Études Scientifiques (IHES) in France.

Chepe joined the Cornell faculty in 1994 as Professor of Mathematics and quickly became an active mentor of a large group of graduate students and postdoctoral fellows. His mathematical research was in differential geometry, spectral geometry and mathematical aspects of general relativity theory. Chepe was world-renown for his research; his work and ideas were highly appreciated by his peers.

Differential geometry is the area of mathematics that studies geometric problems using the methods of differential equations. The main objects studied are called “manifolds”, generalizations of ordinary two-dimensional surfaces such as the plane, the sphere and the torus. Manifolds may or may not have boundaries; the upper hemisphere of the sphere has a boundary—the equator—while the entire sphere does not. Cosmologists suspect that the entire universe forms a three-dimensional manifold without boundary. The notion of curvature, a quantitative measure of the local deviation from flatness, allows us to distinguish between manifolds. The plane has curvature zero, while a perfect sphere has constant positive curvature. Positive curvature can be seen in a piece of onion skin, which tears when you try to flatten it, while negative curvature is illustrated by the shape of a saddle, which would tend to fold rather than tear when it is flattened. A perfect sphere is the same everywhere, so its curvature is constant, whereas the surface of the earth is flatter near the poles, so its curvature varies. Although the surface

of the earth is curved, we do have maps to represent portions of the surface on a flat piece of paper. Certain maps, including the Mercator projection, have the property of being “conformal”, which means that angles on the map are equal to the corresponding angles on the earth, even though distances must inevitably be disturbed.

A fundamental problem in differential geometry is the Yamabe problem, which asks whether every manifold can be mapped conformally to a manifold of constant curvature. When Chepe began his thesis work, the Yamabe problem had recently been solved affirmatively for manifolds without boundary by a group of mathematicians including Rich Schoen, his thesis advisor. Chepe’s thesis, and much of his subsequent work, dealt with the Yamabe problem for manifolds with boundary, where there are additional difficulties to be overcome; for example, new ideas are required just to determine what conditions should hold for the boundary. Chepe was able to solve this problem in most cases, and to do so he had to introduce new methods in nonlinear partial differential equations.

As one who had come to the United States as a graduate student, Chepe had strong opinions about the treatment of international graduate students and the problems they had to overcome, often pointing out that seemingly minor changes in the local rules governing international applicants have serious consequences. He was a consistent advocate for students who were less than privileged and was particularly outspoken about those who made their careers pretending to be their advocates while often doing more harm than good. And quietly, he held strong opinions about the effects of United States policies on Latin America. Once, after returning from a visit to his family, he volunteered that things were much better in Colombia now that the United States was more concerned about the situation in Venezuela.

Chepe had many interests outside mathematics. As a youth in Colombia, he was a competitive diver, winning national and international championships. He enjoyed fine wines, cooking Colombian dishes for his friends and salsa dancing. And he loved soccer. He played in a local league while he was living in Ithaca. When his health became an issue again in the past few years, and he was for a while unable to play soccer, he made it a part of his treatment program to get a satellite TV connection so he could watch the soccer channels from Latin America. He said that watching soccer released in him the same feeling of well being he got from playing.

After serious surgery in the summer of 2000, he once again became active in his treatment, observing a strict diet and traveling to Germany for specialized care. That he recovered from this surgery was clear when he again was able to play soccer. On his last visit to his surgeon in New York, the doctor asked him for the secret of his remarkable recovery from the surgery.

In the fall of 2003, Chepe was at the very beginning of a sabbatical leave at IMPA in Rio de Janeiro, a city that he loved, when his health began to fail. Eventually he returned to Colombia, and he died there surrounded by his family and friends. He is survived by his brother, Arturo Escobar, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and his sister, Maria Victoria Escobar, who resides in Colombia.

Laurent Saloff-Coste, Robert Strichartz, Louis J. Billera

Evan W. Evans

1827 — May 22, 1874***

“Whereas the late Evan W. Evans, formerly professor of Mathematics in this University, and the first elected member of the Faculty has recently died, and we deeply respect him and regret his loss not only on account of his very great mathematical abilities and attainments, his rare proficiency as a philologist and his varied general culture, but on account of his skill as a teacher, his calm and considerate judgement, his careful integrity and conscientious regard to his duty as a man, and we wish to record our sense of his great merits and of the loss which the University and Society sustained when he was prevented from further services to either, “Resolved, that the foregoing be inserted in the minutes of this meeting as an expression of the feelings of this Faculty, and that a copy of the same be furnished to the family of an departed friend.”

* According to plaque in Sage Chapel.

** Died at Ithaca.

Source: Fac. Rec. B117

Jennette Evans, M.D.

January 1, 1892 — August 23, 1981

Jennette Evans was born in Canaseraga, New York. The daughter of a minister, she spent her early years in rural communities of upstate New York. She attended Cornell University, graduating with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1914. She taught at the Greigsville Consolidated School for a year, then moved to the High School of Commerce, Springfield, Massachusetts, where she taught general science and home economics for three years. She then attended Cornell University Medical College and received the Doctor of Medicine degree in 1922, at a time when it required unusual determination for a woman to complete such studies. This was followed by a rotating internship at the Syracuse Memorial Hospital. She was licensed to practice medicine in New York State in 1923.

In 1923 Dr. Evans returned to her alma mater in Ithaca as assistant professor of hygiene and medical adviser of women, a post she held until 1943. During this period she taught courses in hygiene and Physical and Mental School Health Problems. Though she held an academic position, her advice was often sought on matters of a more clinical nature. She kept up her interest and proficiency in patient care by taking postgraduate courses at the Trudeau School of Tuberculosis, the Mayo Clinic, the Phipps Clinic of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, and other institutions.

In 1943, following organization of the newly created health service by Dr. Norman Moore, with its orientation toward student medicine, Dr. Evans's responsibilities changed and she became assistant professor of clinical and preventive medicine; in 1948 she was promoted to associate professor. In accordance with her new responsibilities in clinical medicine she spent several summers at the Cornell University Medical College studying the newly developing field of vaginal cytology, first under the direction of Dr. Ephraim Schorr, then with Dr. George Papanicolaou, for whom the Pap test was named. She applied the techniques of this field to the study of variant menstrual cycles and their hormonal treatment. She personally carried out most of the technical procedures, as evidenced by the staining jars and slides in a corner of her office. She maintained an interest in general medicine and was valued as a consultant to the Women's Physical Education Division. She was a member of the American Medical Association and the New York State Medical Society.

Throughout her academic and clinical career, Dr. Evans was known for her deep concern and caring attitude toward her students and patients. She retired in 1962, returning briefly in 1966 to help during a period of staff depletion. Following retirement she was awarded the title of associate professor emerita.

She enjoyed choral music and during her earlier years on the campus was a member of the Sage Chapel Choir. After retirement she followed her artistic interests by the study and practice of drawing. She appreciated flower gardens and took particular delight in the Minns Garden on campus. She continued to live at her house on Wait Avenue until declining health would no longer permit the independence she enjoyed.

Dr. Evans is remembered for her empathy with students and her bright smile, friendliness, and helpfulness to students and colleagues.

Dr. Evans was the widow of James S. Webb, who died in 1959. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Virginia Richmond, of Oneida, New York; a twin brother, Paul Evans, of Burlington, Vermont; three grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Paul H. Darsie, M.D., Marjorie F. Doris, M.D., Raymond Haringa, M.D.

W. Duane Evans

June 10, 1909 — May 25, 1974

Professor W. Duane Evans died unexpectedly of a heart attack in Washington, D.C. on Saturday, May 25, 1974. Although formally due to retire on June 30, 1974, he was planning to continue his academic activities and had scheduled teaching responsibilities at Cornell for the 1974-75 academic year.

Professor Evans was born on June 10, 1909, at Watertown, New York, the son of a Presbyterian minister who later became a chaplain in the U.S. Army. He studied chemical engineering at Clarkson College, receiving his Bachelor of Science degree in 1930.

He began his career as an engineer at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington. However, as the federal government moved to deal with the social and economic problems of the thirties, he became involved with the research activities of a variety of agencies including the National Recovery Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the Department of Justice, and ultimately, in 1939, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

It was a stimulating time and place for the development of systematic research in the social studies and Duane Evans was actively and substantially involved in raising the standards of this research. His contributions were both substantive and methodological. In addition to his formal duties, he found time in a busy schedule to teach and write on statistical techniques and the application of mathematics to economic problems. He made substantial contributions to the statistical theory of sampling.

His affiliations and honors from the 1940s on indicate the scope and quality of his efforts. He served the Bureau of Labor Statistics as chief of the Productivity and Technological Development Division, as chief of the Division of Interindustry Economics, as chief economist, chief statistician and, after 1962, as associate commissioner. He was on the faculty of the American University from 1947 to 1964 as adjunct professor of economics, on the faculty of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School from 1940 to 1964, and on the Faculty of Economic and Political Science, Cambridge University, during 1953-54. He served as a consultant to the Anglo-American Productivity Council and was a member of the U.S. delegation, International Statistical Institute, in Rome in 1953, in Rio de Janeiro in 1955, in Stockholm in 1957, in Tokyo in 1960, and in Ottawa in 1963. He received the Rockefeller Public Service Award in 1953 and the award for Distinguished Service, U.S. Department of Labor, in 1953. Professor Evans was a fellow of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the American Statistical Association, and the A. A. A. S.; he was a member of the American Economic Association, the Econometric Society, and the

Conference on Research in Income and Wealth. He published numerous articles and reports on input-output data and projections, on productivity and the effects of technological change, and on statistical methodology. The interindustry study of the U.S. economy for 1947, done with Marvin Hoffenberg, is a model for later research in this area.

In 1964 Professor Evans retired from U.S. government service and joined the faculty of Cornell University with a joint appointment in the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations and the Department of Economics in the College of Arts and Sciences. He taught courses in mathematical economics for the Department of Economics and courses in statistics for ILR. He brought to bear on his teaching the wealth of experience that he had gained in working for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and attempted to instill in his students a feeling for the valuable contributions that can result from the judicious use of statistical methods in practical problems. His presentations were enhanced by a wry sense of humor. He was most helpful to graduate students in all stages of their training and was especially helpful to those whose backgrounds in statistics and mathematics were deficient. He was a valuable member of many ILR committees, especially the Graduate Committee, in which he served several terms as chairman. He contributed significantly to recruitment and to the development of academic programs in the Department of Economics.

In his family and social life, Duane Evans was a man of wide-ranging interests and unexpected skills. He was a gourmet cook, not just upon isolated occasions but upon a day-to-day basis; he was an accomplished pianist and had an extensive collection of recorded music, as well as sound recording and playing equipment; his engineering training, collection of tools, and mechanical skill made it possible for him to undertake and complete household tasks that most of us would not even contemplate; he was an avid flower gardener; and he loved to fish from the family cottage on the St. Lawrence River. His accomplishments were made more remarkable in the face of the severe pain that he endured over many years that resulted from the loss of a leg in an automobile accident.

His friends and students will miss the congenial hospitality which all of his interests and personality engendered.

He is survived by his wife Edna, a daughter Patricia Duane Evans Exter, a son Craig Duane Evans, and a grandson Trevor Duane Exter.

Isadore Blumen, T. C. Liu, Philip J. McCarthy

George Abram Everett

April 15, 1875 — September 15, 1958

George Abram Everett, Professor Emeritus of Extension Teaching, died in a Montreal, Canada, hospital September 15, 1958, following an operation. His home since retirement had been in Potsdam, New York.

The son of Luther and Martha (Abram) Everett, he was born on a farm at Fort Jackson, St. Lawrence County, New York, on April 15, 1875. He had five sisters and a brother, Dr. Frederick Everett, who was a graduate of the Cornell Medical College.

At Potsdam Normal School he took the four-year academic course. Entering Cornell University with a state scholarship in 1895 he received his A.B. degree in 1899 and his L.L.B. degree in 1901. After being admitted to the bar in the fall of 1901 he started practice in Potsdam. In September of 1902 he was called to Cornell as an instructor in public speaking. From 1904 to 1906 he taught English at the Lawrenceville Academy, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, going from there to a similar position in the Flushing High School, Flushing, New York. He returned to the Public Speaking Department at Cornell in 1909 as Assistant Professor. In 1912, he was called to the College of Agriculture by Dean L. H. Bailey to institute a course in oral and written expression as Professor of Extension Teaching. He remained in this position until his retirement June 30, 1943.

Professor Everett was considered an exceptionally stimulating teacher by his colleagues as well as by the thousands of students fortunate enough to study speech under his tutelage. One of his chief contributions as a teacher was the work done with contestants on the Eastman Stage, a prize speaking contest held during Farm and Home Week. Some judgment of the standards he achieved can be drawn from an excerpt taken from a letter written to former Dean Calloway by Andrew D. White: "I have always considered the Eastman Stage as one of the best things that Cornell University has acquired and it has given me great pleasure to be present at its contests Again and again I have insisted both privately and publicly that it usually has merit above most college and university prize contests and debates."

As a boy, Professor Everett had attended a grade school with many students of French Canadian descent. Here he learned the peculiar nuances of this dialect which he used so effectively in reading the poems of Drummond and other writers who used the French Canadian dialect. For many years he delighted faculty and student groups with these readings. Anyone fortunate enough to have heard him read Drummond's "My Old Bateaux," would have had an unforgettable experience. He was an expert dry fly fisherman and had "wet a line" in most of the best water in

Northern New York and in Quebec. His canoe paddles which he fashioned by hand from wild cherry, were truly works of art in wood.

He was married to Anna E. McEwen of Madrid and Ogdensburg, New York, in 1907. The Everetts had two children, Martha, A.B. and Phi Beta Kappa, Cornell, who died in 1951, and Richard who died as a young man after a serious illness of many years' duration. Professor Everett was a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Republican Party and the Masons. He is survived by Mrs. Everett, who is making her home in Potsdam.

His students will always remember his warm and friendly personality, his intellectual interests, his strong convictions, and his peculiar ability to spark the hidden potentials of expression that so often were dormant in most of them.

G. E. Peabody, G. S. Butts, C. H. Freeman

Herbert Lyman Everett

August 9, 1922 — July 12, 2002

Herbert Lyman Everett, Professor of Plant Breeding, Emeritus, who died on July 12, 2002 in Ithaca after a long struggle with Parkinson's disease, served the university in a broad range of activities: teaching, research, administration, and international outreach. His specific interests included students, teaching, corn genetics and breeding, and his family, department, college, and university. He is remembered for not only his accomplishments but also his constant good humor, kindness, and desire to help others.

Herb was born in New Haven, Connecticut on August 9, 1922. The family moved to Clearwater, Florida, returning to New Haven upon the death of his father where Herb attended the New Haven public schools. Following his graduation from Hillhouse High School in 1939, Herb entered Yale University. Like many in his generation he was drafted into the armed services in 1942 at the end of his junior year, serving in the Army Air Corps until his discharge as a First Lieutenant in 1945. He returned to Yale University to complete his B.A. degree in Botany, then continued his studies to earn his M.S. degree in Plant Genetics in 1947 and his Ph.D. degree in Plant Genetics in 1949. From then until 1952, Herb was a Research Assistant in the Department of Genetics at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station where he worked with Dr. Donald F. Jones.

In 1952, Herb was recruited by the Department of Plant Breeding to join the College of Agriculture to teach the basic college course in genetics and to be responsible for the research in breeding and genetics of field corn. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1953, and to Professor in 1964. He spent one year in 1956-57 in the Philippines as a Visiting Professor, part of the Cornell contract with the College of Agriculture at Los Banos (UPCA). In 1961-62, Herb spent a sabbatical leave with the Rockefeller Foundation at Chapingo, Mexico. He returned to the Philippines in 1964 to serve as project leader for the Cornell – UPCA contract. Upon his return to Ithaca in 1966, he became the Director of Resident Instruction for the College of Agriculture, serving in this role until 1977. That year, he returned to the department to resume his teaching and research activities. Herb retired as Emeritus Professor in 1983, but continued to teach genetics until 1985.

Dr. Everett served his college and the university in many significant ways. He was secretary for the Agriculture College faculty during his term as Director of Resident Instruction. Between 1979 and 1983, he served as Cornell's Ombudsman. His calm demeanor and constant good humor fitted him well for this office. He served on and was chairman of the University Faculty Committee on Academic Programs and Policies and the University

Commencement Committee. It was during his term as chairman of the Commencement Committee that the ceremony was moved from Barton Hall to Schoellkopf stadium. For the State University of New York, he was the representative for the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and was the Chancellor's appointee to the Central Awards Committee. At the national level, he served and became chairman of the Resident Instruction Section of the Division of Agriculture, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and later Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Division of Agriculture. He also served on the Task Force on Education in Agriculture and Renewable Resources of the National Research Council. At the community level, Herb found time to be a member and president of the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club and served on many boards of the First Congregational Church. He also served a term as Vice President of Planned Parenthood of Tompkins County.

For years, Herb shared with a colleague in the Department of Plant Breeding the responsibility for teaching the basic genetics course at Cornell. This course served as the only introduction to genetics for students from all colleges at Cornell. This rigorous course included both classical and modern topics in genetics, and a weekly laboratory session, required of all students, was an integral component of the course. When in the 1960s, an undergraduate major in biology was put into place through the newly formed Division of Biological Sciences, the genetics course that Herb and colleagues established became a required course for the new major and responsibility for teaching it passed to Division faculty. With the dissolution of the Division, the course still remains a requirement for the undergraduate major in biology at Cornell.

Herb made significant and lasting contributions to the science of corn breeding and genetics, and to corn growers and farmers. While at the Connecticut Experiment Station, Herb was co-developer of a superior new corn inbred named C-103. This inbred became one of the most widely used corn parents ever developed. Its progeny are still widely used by U.S. corn breeders. Herb was also involved in the early development of hybrid sweet corns and in adapting fertility restoring genes that made practical the use of cytoplasmic male sterility to save labor and costs in seed production. At Cornell, Herb developed some 12 successful corn hybrids. Chief among these was Cornell M-3, the most widely grown corn hybrid in New York history. Throughout his research career, Herb successfully balanced basic and applied elements, helping to advance to the science of corn breeding, while developing improved corn varieties for seed growers and farmers.

During his career in Plant Breeding, Herb served as major professor for 25 students, half of whom were from other countries. The lasting bond these graduates have with Cornell is due in no small part to their association with Herb as students and continuing on into their professional careers.

Herb was married to Dottie (Dorothy Burgess) in 1944. Their son, Herbert L Everett, Jr., and daughter, Anne Lee Everett, are both graduates of Cornell.

William Pardee, Harry Stinson, Robert Plaisted

Watson Harry Everhart

June 5, 1918 — October 1, 1994

Professor Emeritus Watson Harry Everhart had a long and distinguished career in the science and management of fisheries and in higher education. Born June 5, 1918, in Connellsville, Pennsylvania, Harry began his training as a biologist at Westminster College (Pennsylvania) where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1940. Two years later, Harry completed requirements for a Master of Science degree from the University of Pittsburgh and entered the Air Force, rising to the rank of Squadron Commander.

In 1945, Harry resumed his academic training by entering a doctoral program at Cornell University in fishery science, with minors in vertebrate zoology and insect ecology. Completing requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy in 1948, he joined the faculty at the University of Maine as an Assistant Professor. In 1950, Harry was appointed Chief of Fisheries, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game; and in 1955, he was appointed Chief of Research, Maine Atlantic Salmon Commission, two posts he held simultaneously while remaining an active faculty member at the University of Maine. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1952 and to Professor in 1956. During this time, he co-authored a text in fishery science which served as the basic treatment of this subject for virtually all universities offering such a curriculum. It was rewritten with Cornell colleagues; this text is now in its third edition.

In 1967, Harry became Chairman of the Fishery Major at Colorado State University, returning five years later to Cornell as Chairman, Department of Natural Resources, a position he held until retirement in 1982. He was named Professor Emeritus the following year.

As Chairman, Harry effectively represented his department at college, university, state, and national levels; remained active in the classroom; and guided the department through a period of rapid evolution. His students perhaps best remember him as a mentor for their professional writing skills, a task Harry was especially suited for from his experience as Editor-in-Chief (1960-61) of the *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society*, one of the world's top two journals in fishery science and management.

Over the course of his career, Harry's research focused principally on fish habitat management in the broadest sense of this term. Publications of Harry and his graduate students ranged from studies of heavy metal toxicity to the effects of land use on fish habitats. In addition, he published basic works on the fishes of Maine and Colorado and on the restoration of Atlantic salmon.

While at Cornell, Harry began a long association as a consultant to the Great Northern Paper Company (Maine). He continued important work in this capacity until stricken with Alzheimer's disease. His death, at the age of 76, was due to complications from this disease.

Watson Harry Everhart was a leader in his profession during a time when fishery resources were coming under rapidly increasing stress. Through his writings, teaching, and administrative leadership, he played an important role in the development of a science to deal with these problems. The discipline of fishery science was in its infancy when Harry began his career and he played a significant role in guiding it wisely through the formative early years.

Richard Baer, William Youngs, Ray Oglesby

Kenneth Warnock Evett

December 1, 1913 — May 28, 2005

Kenneth Warnock Evett, 91, Professor Emeritus in the Fine Arts Department, died May 28, 2005 in Ithaca, New York. Professor Evett was born in Loveland, Colorado on December 1, 1913, the middle son of Charles Evett and Sarah Warnock Evett. He and his two brothers, Paul and Robert, left their mountain roots to move east in pursuit of careers in arts and letters.

The memories of his childhood were rich with talks of the family's willful animals (his father ran a livery stable in Estes Park), the equally capricious Model-T, and his mother's love of classical music and literature as well as her devotion to watercolor painting. He also recalled the pleasures of fishing for brook trout in Estes Park, playing tennis on a court the boys had carved out of a hillside, and riding on horseback through the magnificent landscape of the Rockies.

Professor Evett's first encounter with the American art scene occurred when he was encouraged to show some of his drawings to Thomas Hart Benton, who happened to be visiting wealthy Texas neighbors in Estes Park. Benton recommended Kenneth for a scholarship to the newly founded Fine Arts Center in Colorado Springs, where he met a colorful assortment of artistic celebrities and local aristocrats. He also met Betty Schluss, recently graduated from Tufts University, who would become his companion for 66 years. They enjoyed a heady mix of high-spirited Bohemian life and forays into the Rockies to picnic, sketch and ski.

After a year teaching art to Denver junior high students, Professor Evett was awarded a commission from the WPA's Federal Section of Fine Arts to paint a mural for the Humboldt, Nebraska Post Office. In all, he painted six murals for post offices in Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska. In 1941, with the onset of WWII, Professor Evett sought work in Woodstock, New York. After a year, he was lured back to Colorado Springs where, despite six-day weeks of exhausting and numbing work as a welder, again was swept up in the stimulating world of artists, musicians, and local elites. The Depression, the role of Russia in the war, the work in the factory, his left-leaning friends, and his Presbyterian sense of righteousness (instilled in him by his devoutly religious mother) all pushed Kenneth to join the Party. He left a few years later alarmed by threats against his life and appalled when Stalin's atrocities became known.

After a year's stay in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1944, Professor Evett taught at Salem College in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. A year later, he was hired by a wealthy patron of the arts to direct a small artist's colony housed in

a rambling structure several miles outside Hot Springs, Virginia. Throughout these troubled and turbulent years, Kenneth continued to paint and to seek ways to make a living through his painting.

In the fall of 1948, while Professor Evett was meeting with Antoinette Kraushaar, his dealer and the owner of the prestigious New York gallery, she answered a call from John Hartell, Chairman of the Fine Arts Department at Cornell University. Did she perhaps know of a painter who might be able to fill in for a semester? Thus began Professor Evett's thirty-one years of affiliation with Cornell, primarily devoted to teaching studio art, but also spent as a passionate Cornellian who helped organize art festivals, spoke at symposia, published in *Epoch*, and helped save the A.D. White House from the wrecking ball. In addition, he was inordinately concerned with the fate of Cornell athletic teams, especially the football, basketball and hockey teams. He often remarked that his mood would rise or fall for days depending on the outcome of weekend games.

Professor Evett's artistic abilities and integrity received increasing public recognition during his years at Cornell. He had 12 one-man shows at Kraushaar and was represented in group shows at the Whitney Museum of American Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Corcoran Museum of Art in Washington, D.C. His paintings are included in the permanent collections of the Newark Museum, the Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute and the Montclair Museum, among many.

In 1954, Professor Evett won a nationwide-juried competition to paint three murals for the Lincoln, Nebraska State Capitol building rotunda. The award not only provided him with a substantial prize with which he took his family to Rome, Italy, to spend his first sabbatical year, but also brought him some unwelcome national-level publicity when a Nebraskan legislator offered mocking comments about the "modern" art in the capitol building.

Professor Evett's painting and drawing style moved through several phases, from densely painted realistic figurative works of the 1930s and 1940s, to the starker India ink drawings based on the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, to the sometimes apocalyptic sumi ink landscapes of the 1950s and back to intensely colored oil paintings of imaginary landscapes and mythic Greek scenes. He began painting watercolors from nature in the 1960s, at first somewhat free in the brush work and light in tonality. As he explored this difficult medium through the 1970s and 1980s, his images became more saturated with color, the draftsmanship more defined and the volumes of objects more pronounced. He and Betty traveled widely in Europe, the American West and along the coast of Maine, where he painted one or two watercolors each day, almost regardless of the weather, the terrain, or curious onlookers. Exposed to the elements and equipped only with a lightweight folding stool, a table of fine French paper, a few

tubes of paints, a jar of water and a single 1” brush, he painted directly from nature, never once making a pencil sketch to guide his hand.

Professor Evett was also a gifted writer. His essays on art and architecture published in *The New Republic* attracted the attention of New York magazines, one of which offered him a job as its full-time art critic. Although he could not play a note on any instrument, he loved music that ranged from the blues and jazz to classical music, especially the “sublime” Mozart. His fondness for Mozart became even more intense after he read the complete letters of Mozart. While his literary tastes were also eclectic, he particularly relished the humanity of Anthony Trollope’s novels and the beauty of Shakespeare’s sonnets. He was unusually articulate for a visually oriented person and his care with words marked and enriched his teaching style. He was open to and supportive of his students’ work and would sometimes buy their creations—a sign of affirmation.

Professor Evett lived a long and extraordinary life, and while he faced the genuine challenges of near poverty during the Depression, keeping a family intact through World War II, and functioning in the sometimes cut-throat environments of both the academic and art worlds, he knew he lived a charmed and privileged existence. He was ever grateful for his wife Betty’s years of love and support, and he took great pleasure in the lives of his children and grandchildren.

Professor Evett’s wife, Betty; his children, Daniel (Janet Snoyer), Elisa (John Miller), and Joel (Roberta Boylen); his grandchildren Jessica and Willem; and numerous cousins and their children survive him. His grandson, Peter Evett, predeceased him in 1995.

Office of the Dean of Faculty

James Ewing

December 25, 1866 — May 16, 1943

The death of James Ewing on May 16, 1943, after an illness of several months, brought to a close the long career of one of the most distinguished members of the faculty of the Cornell University Medical College and one of the foremost of the world's leaders in the great field of cancer research.

The son of Thomas and Julia Hufnagel Ewing, Doctor Ewing was born in Pittsburgh and there obtained his preliminary schooling. He then entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1888. His undergraduate years must have been happy as well as profitable ones for they left him with a love for the study of philosophy and an attachment for some of his old teachers which remained with him throughout the many crowded, strenuous years of his life.

Entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in the autumn of 1888, he soon came under the spell of the distinguished Professor of Pathology, Doctor T. Mitchell Prudden, for whom he developed a deep admiration and affection and by whom his future career was profoundly influenced.

After graduation in Medicine in 1891, and after a medical internship in Roosevelt Hospital, he returned to Prudden's laboratory and there began his life-work in pathology.

Much of his time during the next few years was spent in a study of the pathological changes in the cells of the blood which resulted in the publication in 1901 of his treatise *Clinical Pathology of the Blood*. The book immediately won wide recognition and did much to arouse deep and general interest in this important subject. During the Spanish War, in 1898, some months were spent at the camp for returned soldiers at Montauk Point, in an intensive study of malarial fever, to the knowledge of which he made a number of significant contributions.

In 1899, one year after its founding, he was made Professor of Pathology in the Cornell Medical College, and for the next thirty-three years he remained one of the most virile and effective members of its faculty. Perhaps no teacher in the history of the school has left so deep an imprint of his personality upon both students and teachers. His profound knowledge, and his unlimited capacity for work, his brilliance as a teacher, and his friendly and sincere interest in his students—all these combined to win for him a very unusual measure of admiration and popularity.

The study of tumors, which gained his attention early in his career, came more and more to be the chief interest and concern of his life, and it was characteristic of the man that this interest should extend far beyond the purely

pathological aspects of the subject to the vastly important humanitarian ones of treatment, prevention, and cure.

This absorption in the study of tumors and his growing authority in that field, led to his appointment, in 1912, as pathologist to the Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, to which institution thereafter so much of his activity was to be devoted.

About this time began his association with the late Doctor James Douglas, a wise and understanding philanthropist, whose chief purpose in life was to use his large fortune for the advancement of knowledge which might ultimately lead to the cure of cancer. Doctor Douglas came to lean heavily upon Ewing for advice as to how he could best help in advancing the work of cancer research, and the association led to very generous financial aid to the Memorial Hospital and to the development of greatly enlarged facilities for cancer research, especially in the field of radium and the x-rays.

In 1913, Memorial Hospital became affiliated with Cornell University Medical College, and Doctor Ewing was made President of the Medical Board of the Hospital. He subsequently became Director of Cancer Research and, upon his retirement from the chair of Pathology at Cornell in 1932, was made Director of the Hospital, a position which he held until his retirement in 1939.

In 1919, after ten years of unremitting labor, he published his great work on tumors, entitled *Neoplastic Diseases*, which was to establish him as an authority upon that subject. The book has since become a standard text all over the world, is now in its fourth edition and has been translated into several foreign languages.

Although the dominant note in James Ewing's whole life was work —unremitting and indefatigable work—and although he allowed himself few relaxations, there was one form of sport in which he indulged with enthusiasm and which gave him deep enjoyment. He was an ardent tennis player, in spite of the fact that an illness in early life had left him with a shortened leg and a pronounced limp. Even with this serious handicap, his tennis game was far above the average for normal players and he was a formidable antagonist for any but the most expert. His association with the West Side Tennis Club of New York continued for a great many years. He served as its president in its early years, was active in its councils, and could be counted upon to be on hand for every important tennis event, even when he was no longer active as a player.

Doctor Ewing was one of the founders of the American Society for the Control of Cancer and of the *Journal of Cancer Research*. At the time of his death he held the position of Professor of Oncology in the Cornell Medical College and that of Consulting Pathologist to the New York and Memorial Hospitals.

Even an incomplete list of the distinctions and honors conferred upon Doctor Ewing is long and impressive. He was given a doctorate in science by his alma mater, Amherst College, by the University of Rochester, the University of Pittsburgh, and Union University. The degree LL.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon College and Western Reserve University. His international honors included the Order of Leopold (Belgium), the Order of the Southern Cross (Brazil) and an honorary doctorate from the University of San Maro in Peru, the oldest university in the Western Hemisphere.

In 1933, he received the Janeway Medal from the American Radium Society; in 1940, the Clement Cleveland Medal from the New York City Cancer Committee; and, in 1941, the Distinguished Service Medal and Award of the American Medical Association.

Doctor Ewing was married, in 1900, to Miss Catherine Crane Halsted whose untimely death a few years later caused a profound and lasting change in his personal and domestic life. His one son, Doctor James Halsted Ewing, is now a lieutenant, U. S. N. R.

To those of us privileged for so many years to enjoy close association and close friendship with James Ewing, the memories of him that remain most vivid will be, not those of his extraordinary achievements in his chosen field, but rather those of the homely virtues of honesty, sincerity, generosity, and unfaltering loyalty to his friends which he possessed in such unstinted measure.

Inta Miške Ezergailis

September 11, 1932 — January 1, 2005

Inta Miške Ezergailis was born in Riga, Latvia on September 11, 1932. In 1944, along with millions of other Eastern Europeans, she and her family were caught up in the exodus of people fleeing the advancing Red Army. They reached Berlin in time to endure the Allied carpet bombings of the city, an experience that fuelled a life-long commitment to pacifism. After the war, she and her family were shunted from one refugee camp for displaced persons to another, from Lübeck to Ansbach to Bad Aiblingen, where Inta attended a Latvian high school and then a German *Realschule*. In 1950, her family immigrated to the United States and settled in Boston, where she completed her high school work and entered Simmons College, graduating in 1955 with a B.A. degree in Social Sciences. In 1957, a year after her family resettled in Cleveland, she married Andrew Ezergailis (now a retired professor of history at Ithaca College). In 1964, the couple moved to Ithaca.

In 1965, Inta began graduate study in German Literature at Cornell. Among the academic mentors who left a lasting influence on her were Eric Blackall, Matthijs Jolles, Burton Pike, and Paul de Man. Although she had not majored in German Literature as an undergraduate, she completed an M.A. degree in 1967 and the Ph.D. degree in 1969, when she was appointed Assistant Professor of German Literature. During the first years of her career, she concentrated on the writings of Thomas Mann. Her dissertation, written for Burton Pike and Herbert Deinert, became her first book, *Male and Female: An Approach to Thomas Mann's Dialectic* (1975). Later, she edited a collection of articles, *Critical Essays on Thomas Mann* (1988). With the advent of feminist literary scholarship, Inta's interests shifted in large part to women authors. Her *Woman Writers – The Divided Self: Analysis of Novels by Christa Wolf, Ingeborg Bachmann, Doris Lessing and Others*, appeared in 1982. Her last scholarly book, *Nostalgia and Beyond: Eleven Latvian Women Writers* (1988) marked a return to abiding interests in poetry and her native country. In addition, she published numerous articles, in English and Latvian, in scholarly and intellectual periodicals. In fact, she became the guardian of the Latvian poetic tradition and its most important exponent outside of Latvia, editing, translating, and interpreting it for an international audience.

Inta's engaging personality made her a favorite of students, especially undergraduates. Her freshman writing seminars were popular throughout her entire career at Cornell; in fact, she taught a freshman seminar each semester for twenty-five years. Anyone who passed her classroom at 8 a.m. could see Inta laughing and smiling her wonderful smile and waving her arms as she walked about the room. Those who looked a few seconds longer could notice that those normally somnolent freshmen were also laughing and smiling, if not waving their arms,

and having almost as good a time as Inta, who was also enjoying getting more out of them intellectually than they realized. One of her freshmen summed up the experience succinctly, if not quite elegantly: “Professor Ezergailis was a wonderful teacher and a damn fine lady.”

During the last decade of her life, Inta’s interests shifted from scholarly analysis of German and Latvian literature to writing poetry in English. An active member of the Cascadilla Poets, she produced a number of poems, some of which her husband, Andy, has prepared for publication. *Inta’s Poems I* appeared shortly after her death; a second volume is scheduled for publication in late 2005. This final stage of Inta’s life project was vitally important to her for coming to terms with the often terrifying experiences in what one of her poems calls this “unwieldy ragged universe”—the loss of childhood and home, the trauma of war, the death of her mother, the ravages of cancer. But they also celebrate quiet insights gleaned from nature (especially from birds and a large family of dogs and cats), and the epiphany of food, family, and friendship, learning—again as one of her poems says—to “mend what can be mended.”

Inta’s husband of forty-seven years, Andrew Ezergailis of Ithaca, daughter, Anna (Toronto), and a sister, Gunta Vittands (North Andover, Massachusetts), survive her. We mourn the loss of her wonderful, deep laugh, her wisdom, and her warm humanity.

Bonnie Buettner, Arthur Groos

Jean Failing

March 17, 1913 — January 30, 2008

Jean Failing, former Dean of the College of Human Ecology at Cornell University, died January 30, 2008 in Ithaca. Born March 17, 1913 in Portland, Oregon, she was the oldest child of three to parents Marjorie Holcomb Failing and Edward J. Failing.

She received B.A. and M.S. degrees from the University of Oregon, and the Ph.D. degree in Counseling Psychology from Ohio State University in 1940. Before coming to Cornell, Professor Failing taught at Centralia Junior College, Washington. In 1939, Flora Rose, then Dean of Cornell's College of Home Economics, invited her to join the counseling staff as an Instructor. Martha Van Rensselaer, the founder of the New York State College of Home Economics, had retired her position as co-director with Flora Rose, but was still active in College and University communities. During her tenure at Cornell, Jean served as Chairman of the Counseling Service, as Coordinator of Resident Instruction, Associate Dean of Resident Education and then as Dean of the College from 1974-78. She retired as Emeritus Professor in 1978.

During her years at the College, Professor Failing exercised firm leadership in support of excellent undergraduate education and the recruitment of a highly qualified student body as well as helping to build a program with strong links between theory and practice. She advocated strong departments, and a multidisciplinary commitment to solving real world problems, with particular attention to non-formal education for New York State citizens. She traveled frequently throughout the State, visiting high schools and explaining the College's mission and programs to educators and families. She provided committed leadership to recruiting a diverse student body and built the foundation for the changes the College would undertake in decades to follow.

During her tenure as Dean, she launched the College's first drive for private funds, raising \$250,000.00 for student support, teaching projects and other College needs. She led the College through the planning for the first major addition to the 1933 building: Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. The North Wing was completed in 1965.

She initiated the first traveling institutes throughout the State in cooperation with county cooperative extension associations. College faculty members presented current issues in nutrition and health, the American family, the delivery of human services, and energy and consumer policy. The objective of the institutes was to "bring the best research and knowledge on vital topics to those who need it the most, the people of New York." It was during her tenure at the College that the name was changed to Human Ecology (1969). Professor Failing helped champion

the change and accepted responsibility for explaining the re-interpretation of the College's mission to alumni, educators, policy makers and citizens throughout the State and beyond.

In service beyond Cornell, Professor Failing was Chairman of the Council on Interaction, for the National Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities and served on several other committees at the national level. She was Chairman, Northeast Region, Home Economics Administrators, and on the Advisory Council of the National Association of Extension Home Economists. At Cornell, she chaired the Cornell Committee on Academic Records and Instruction.

During her many years as a highly effective educator and administrator, Jean Failing always maintained a personal warmth and congeniality in her daily interactions with people. She was open and sensitive to the concerns of others, whether students, faculty, staff or other colleagues. She was particularly adept at dealing calmly and effectively with complicated academic and interpersonal issues. Her many professional, as well as personal contributions to the continuing evolution of the College will long be remembered and valued.

Lucinda Noble, Chairperson; Brenda Bricker, Henry Ricciuti

Frank Latta Fairbanks

December 16, 1884 — March 5, 1939

Frank Latta Fairbanks was born at Ithaca, New York, December 16, 1884, and died on March 5, 1939, of injuries received in an automobile accident while engaged in work for the University.

Professor Fairbanks was of a sturdy family founded in this country by Jonathan Fairbanks, who came from Somerby in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1633 and in 1636 erected a dwelling at Dedham, Massachusetts, which is standing, habitable, and owned by one of the family today. Harvey Fairbanks, great-grandfather of Professor Fairbanks, moved from Cornish, Vermont, to Homer, New York, in 1816 and cleared a farm on the Scott Road that is now occupied by a grandson. In the barn on this farm the first installation of the Fairbanks-Goodman ventilating system for dairy stables was put into practical operation in 1925.

The son of a father expert in mechanical matters from whom he gained valuable early experience, Professor Fairbanks graduated from Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering in 1910, served the H. H. Franklin Company of Syracuse as test engineer, and had a varied engineering experience in Pendleton, Oregon, from 1911 until 1915, when he was recalled to Ithaca to care for his parents. He served as librarian of Sibley College from 1915 until 1917, when he became assistant in Farm Mechanics in the New York State College of Agriculture. After 1918 he was successively instructor and assistant professor of Agricultural Engineering. The title of professor came to him in 1934.

Early teaching work was in the tractor schools given during the World War to promote food production, after which, in addition to teaching, he carried on investigations in the artificial illumination of poultry houses, farm power machinery, applications of electricity to agriculture, and air-conditioning of animal shelters. In the latter field the development of the Fairbanks-Goodman system of ventilation of dairy stables, addresses before the American societies of Agricultural Engineers and Heating and Ventilating Engineers, bulletins and other publications have given deserved national standing to work done with scientific thoroughness and with a sympathetic and informed appreciation of agricultural requirements. He was a member of Sigma Xi, of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and of Masonic fraternities, being a 32nd-degree Mason.

His colleagues have lost a true friend and an able associate. The farmers of the State have lost a sound and capable adviser.

Howard Newton Fairchild

November 16, 1906 — September 1, 1990

Howard Fairchild, Professor Emeritus in the Sibley School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, died unexpectedly on September 1, 1990 at the age of 83.

Born in Liverpool, New York, he lived most of his life in New York State. He married Helen Brodhead in 1944 and their son, Howard Newton Fairchild, Jr., was born in 1945. Helen Fairchild died in 1989. Howard Fairchild, Jr. graduated from the Sibley School in 1967 and went on to do graduate work and pursue a career in engineering. He now lives in Fairborn, Ohio.

Howard was graduated from the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering with the M.E. degree in 1929. He went on to fulfill the requirements for the E.E. degree in 1930. The breadth of interest and versatility suggested by these dual degrees have characterized his entire career as an engineer and as a teacher. He began his teaching career in 1930 as an instructor in Cornell's College of Engineering and continued teaching at Cornell until his retirement, except for two years as an instructor in the Mechanical Engineering Department at Pennsylvania State University. At Cornell he advanced from instructor to assistant professor, to associate professor, to professor, and to professor emeritus in 1972.

Professor Fairchild had a wealth of experience in engineering and technology. Even before entering college he had worked as a pipe fitter during a summer vacation. He was a licensed professional engineer in New York State and was generally recognized as an outstanding member of the department in the area of engineering practice. He used his sabbatical leaves and summer vacations to achieve and strengthen this diversity of engineering experience. During one sabbatical leave he served as a visiting professor of mechanical engineering in the Department of Reactor Science and Engineering of the Brookhaven National Laboratory. Following this assignment he was granted a leave of absence for a semester to serve as a mechanical engineer in the same department. He later was called upon on two different occasions to serve as a consultant for the same department of the Brookhaven National Laboratory. He was also appointed as a visiting professor of mechanical engineering in the Experimental Reactor Division of Oak Ridge National Laboratory. During his teaching career at Cornell he also served as an engineering consultant to a number of corporations including the Frankfort Arsenal in Philadelphia, the Babcock and Wilcox Company and the Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Professor Fairchild's importance as a member of the Sibley School's faculty was never so keenly felt as during World War II. Cornell was asked to operate a Naval Midshipmen Training School and a major part was to be a Diesel School for training engineering officers. Although the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering had professors with competence and interest in the sciences and engineering which are the basis of design and analysis of performance of engines, the scope and emphasis of this school was to be quite different. The Sibley staff would be expected to teach engine operation, engine overhaul, troubleshooting and other pragmatic aspects of propulsion engines. A laboratory of operating diesel engines would also have to be established and staffed. Howard Fairchild was the obvious choice to be in charge of this new school; he was not only an excellent teacher and a competent engineer, he was also a skilled mechanic. The Diesel School which resulted and was operated until the end of the war was generally recognized as the best in the country.

Professor Fairchild was a competent researcher and experimental investigator, and was the author or coauthor of several technical papers. However, his first love was always teaching. He taught a wide diversity of subjects including thermodynamics, heat transfer, internal combustion engines, steam power generation, and refrigeration and air conditioning. He was as much at home in the laboratory as in the classroom.

As a teacher he was patient, soft-spoken, and unassuming. In spite of this mild manner, he set high professional standards for his students as well as for himself. He was highly respected by both his students and his teaching colleagues. He always accepted teaching assignments cheerfully—even unpopular ones.

Howard Fairchild will long be remembered by his colleagues and former students. His contributions to Cornell and to his profession were many. He was a gentleman in every sense of the word and a valued and deeply respected colleague.

Richard M. Phelan, Dennis G. Shepherd, Bart Conta

David Baxter Fales

April 17, 1903 — September 15, 1974

David Baxter Fales's life was dedicated to family, community, and youth. His death in Ithaca on September 15, 1974, brought to an end a distinguished career in all aspects of youth development.

Professor Fales was reared on a dairy and crop farm in Gooding, Idaho. He graduated from the University of Idaho in 1926 and obtained a Master of Science degree from Cornell in 1944.

Professor Fales served as a county 4-H agent in Idaho and Oregon for four years prior to coming to New York State, where he held similar positions in Greene and Cortland counties until 1936, when he became a 4-H agent-at-large on the Cornell staff. In 1943 he joined the Cooperative Extension Administration staff, serving as assistant and associate state 4-H leader until his retirement in 1959. Upon his retirement he accepted an assignment as a rural youth adviser for 4-H in the Philippines under the auspices of the Agency for International Development. He later acted as a consultant for the Peace Corps and participated as a member of a youth program survey and assessment team in Vietnam for the Department of State.

As a 4-H agent-at-large, he was instrumental in establishing 4-H programs in several of the state's counties that did not have such programs. In addition, one of his great personal satisfactions was obtained from conducting the State 4-H Congress Program. This program brought thousands of young people from all over New York State to Cornell each June and gave them an introduction to the campus and resources of a great university.

A person concerned with conservation during a period when it was not as fashionable as it is today, Professor Fales's foresight and efforts led to the development of the State 4-H Conservation Camp at the University's Arnot Forest. He served as a director of this training camp for a number of years and was active in broadening the 4-H conservation program to include wildlife management and soil conservation, as well as forestry.

Professor Fales took a keen interest in creating awareness of opportunities for youth through 4-H. To accomplish this, he engaged in public information activities such as radio, news media, promotional leaflets, and exhibits. He made modifications in state fair programs, broadening their scope to increase participation by young people.

As a person concerned with his community, Professor Fales was an active Kiwanian for many years, serving as chairman of and a participant on the agricultural committee and as a member of the board of directors.

David B. Fales is survived by his wife, Stella, of Sarasota, Florida; a daughter, Mrs. Barbara Smith, of Ithaca; and a son, William, of Nappanee, Indiana.

David B. Fales was an innovative individual who never lost his interest in young people and their problems. His articulate emphasis on the dignity of work and the concept of the useful work project as a developmental tool in youth education were the hallmarks of his career.

George J. Broadwell, Fred E. Winch, Jr., Harold B. Sweet

Jennie Tiffany Towle Farley

November 2, 1932 — June 19, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Susanne Bruyere, Ileen DeVault, Francine Herman, Lois Gray

William Hursh Farnham

October 28, 1896 — August 14, 1985

William Hursh Farnham, a former dean of the University Faculty, acting dean of the Cornell Law School during World War II, and a member of the law faculty from 1926 to 1964, died in Ithaca on August 14, 1985. He was eighty-eight years old.

Bill Farnham was born in Buffalo, New York, on October 28, 1896. He lived there until he came to Cornell, where he received his A.B. degree in 1920. Bill's undergraduate studies were interrupted by World War I, during which he served as a commissioned officer with the American Expeditionary Force in France. He thereafter did postwar relief work in Romania, where he was made chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Romania.

Returning to Cornell, Bill was awarded the LL.B. degree in 1922. He then became an associate in the Buffalo law firm of Kenefick, Cooke, Mitchell and Bass for four years, teaching part-time at the University of Buffalo.

Bill joined the faculty of the Cornell Law School in 1926 as an assistant professor and was promoted to full professor in 1930. In 1929-30 he was on leave of absence from Cornell to pursue graduate study in law at Harvard. While at Harvard he served as the Ezra Ripley Thayer Teaching Fellow and was awarded a Doctor of Juridical Science degree in 1930.

Bill's principal field of professional interest throughout his long teaching career was the law of property. For many years he taught the first-year course in personal property and the introductory, intermediate, and advanced courses in real property. His lectures were meticulously prepared and carefully delivered. Behind them lay years of preparation and scholarly research. Anyone visiting his office was immediately struck by the sight of shelf after shelf of loose-leaf notebooks, each crammed with the result of patient investigation into every nook and cranny of the law of property.

Bill was a splendid teacher, whose office door was always open to students who sought his assistance and advice. The esteem in which he was held is reflected in the words used by the class of 1959 in dedicating to him that year's *Barrister*, the Law School yearbook.

To WILLIAM HURSH FARNHAM:

For the example of his dignity, his kindness and thoughtfulness in and out of the classroom; his love for the law he teaches; his steadfast performance of duty and his deep and abiding loyalty to his Alma Mater throughout thirty-four years on the Cornell Faculty.

Over the years, Bill Farnham made several comprehensive studies for the New York State Law Revision Commission, some of which resulted in important remedial legislation. They dealt with such subjects as the clearing of land titles from the threats posed by long-dormant “possibilities of reverter” or “powers of termination,” and inadvertent improvements to the land of another. While the average landowner does not often encounter problems of that sort, the consequences can be devastating in terms of confusion, controversy, and cost, and the relief afforded by the corrective legislation resulting from Bill’s studies has been beneficial indeed. In addition to his work for the Law Revision Commission, he served as legal adviser to the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Natural Resources.

Bill did not abandon his research upon retirement. Until his health forced him to call a halt, he continued to do important work on the subject of water law. As legal consultant to the Cornell University Water Resources Center, he devoted nearly ten years to an intensive study of New York State’s water law. His efforts culminated in 1974 with the publication of *Modernization and Improvement of New York’s Riparian Law*, a significant contribution to the legal literature on the subject.

In addition to his role as teacher and scholar, Bill Farnham made important contributions to Cornell in the field of academic administration. He twice served as secretary of the Law School, first from 1926 to 1929 and again from 1936 to 1940. From 1942 to 1945 he was the acting dean of the Law School. In that capacity he kept the school in session on a year-round basis, providing the foundation for managing the influx of the large number of veterans in the late 1940s. He brought qualities of openness, fair-mindedness, and efficiency to his administration in Myron Taylor Hall.

Bill’s career in academic administration culminated in 1952, when he became dean of the University Faculty. He served in that post until 1957. During that period he provided outstanding leadership in strengthening the faculty’s role in the governance of the university. He presided with care and precision over the faculty’s complex committee system. He also saw to it that the faculty viewpoint on basic questions of educational policy was clearly and effectively communicated to the president and the Board of Trustees of the university. That ability was especially important because during his deanship the fundamental question of control over student affairs came into sharp focus.

Bill was a person of broad and diverse interests. He loved to play contract bridge with his wife Bess as his favorite partner. His interest in athletics also deserves special mention. For years he was a regular user of the squash court in Myron Taylor Hall. He was also an ardent sports fan. Students accustomed to his reserved manner in the

classroom were astounded at the gusto with which he cheered a Cornell team on to victory. At home one of his favorite pastimes was following major-league baseball, and he knew the names of the players as well as he knew the titles of the leading cases in the law of property.

As teacher, scholar, and administrator, Bill Farnham was a perfectionist. Yet he remained very much a warm, courtly, and gracious human being. His great personal integrity was evident in all that he did. He was devoted to his family, and the times he spent with them at their cottage on the shores of Cayuga Lake were among the happiest of his life. The church was another important influence in Bill's life, and he was active over the years in the affairs of the Congregational Church in Ithaca. At a service held on August 17, 1985, in the church sanctuary, colleagues and friends from both the Cornell and the larger Ithaca communities gathered to pay tribute to his memory.

Bill is survived by his wife, Bessie Cowden Farnham of Ithaca, and three children—Faith Farnham Koppers of Charlotte, North Carolina; the Reverend William M. Farnham of Allentown, Pennsylvania; and Dr. Janet Irene Farnham of Ossining, New York—nine grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Bill's colleagues and many friends will greatly miss him.

Harry G. Henn, Robert S. Pasley, W. David Curtiss

President Livingston Farrand

June 14, 1867 — November 8, 1939

Livingston Farrand was born in Newark, New Jersey, on June 14, 1867. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1888 and studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1891. Princeton made him a master of arts in the same year. He then went abroad for two years of study at Cambridge and Berlin. He was appointed instructor in Psychology at Columbia University in 1893 and was afterward promoted to an adjunct professorship. His interest in American anthropology, his participation in anthropological expeditions, and the writings which resulted, brought him a professorship of Anthropology at Columbia in 1903. It was about this time that he became deeply concerned with problems of public health. He was appointed executive secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and from 1912 to 1914 he was treasurer of the American Public Health Association.

That period of Dr. Farrand's life which was devoted to important administrative work began in 1914 with his assumption of the presidency of the University of Colorado. In 1917 he was put in charge of the tuberculosis work in France of the International Health Board. In 1919 he was appointed chairman of the central committee of the American Red Cross. And in October, 1921, he became the fourth president of Cornell University. Retiring in 1937, he continued to serve actively on various organizations for public health and public service until his death in New York on November 8, 1939.

Dr. Farrand married, on February 1, 1901, Margaret K. Carleton of New York. They had five children.

It is needless here to summarize the achievements of Dr. Farrand's busy years in the presidency of Cornell. It was a period of great material progress. The University's endowment was nearly doubled, the value of its buildings, grounds, and equipment nearly trebled.

The mark of Dr. Farrand's spirit is to be felt in the mind and temper of the University, as it is to be seen in the physical evidences of the campus. No doubt every true leader communicates something of himself to his companions. The Cornell of Andrew D. White partook of his indomitable idealism; the Cornell of Jacob Gould Schurman shared his superb, almost restless energy; the Cornell of Livingston Farrand became somehow more urbane, more kindly, more human. Some of us remember well the three: White, dressed with old-fashioned formality, musing on his journey from his home to his library; Schurman, vigorous, tense, striding quickly from duty to duty; Farrand, pausing with a word, a salute, and always with a smile, for almost every one who crossed his path.

He had a genius for friendship. The secret, perhaps, of such a genius is a readiness to give friendship without waiting to be assured of its return. Or, simply, the secret is an innate liking for people and a respect for them. So much was certainly true of Dr. Farrand. Those who visited him in his office with a troublesome request, even one that warred with presidential policy, were disarmed by his eagerness to understand and to aid. No one had his grace in making a refusal, as few had his delight in granting an appeal.

This friendliness of spirit was especially manifest in his speeches. Standing on the platform, smiling in a deprecatory way to the eulogies of his introducer, he would thrust his thumbs in his vest, and almost shyly address his audience, with the informal directness of private conversation. His voice strengthened and grew more resonant as he gave to each hearer what seemed a personal message addressed to him alone. And if the words of the message were sometimes forgotten, the essential remained; that the human spirit of Livingston Farrand conveyed its good will to his hearer, and to the humanity that he loved, for which he labored.

It was only natural that his good will should have been returned to him. Innumerable Cornellians whom he could hardly have known felt for him a personal affection. Unique in the University's history was the tribute paid to him at his retirement in 1937, when thousands of Cornellians gathered in New York to honor him, only to feel, at his leave-taking, an emotion that expressed itself unashamedly in tears.

The affection of those whom he served was surely welcome to him. But his true reward was the success of his work. The honors he received meant little to him, and the ease that may follow achievement nothing at all. Always under the menace of illness, he spent his strength freely for causes that seemed worthy of his strength.

The chief of these causes was the welfare of Cornell. He accepted and gladly bore his responsibility for sixteen years. The Cornell that we know, that living thing, is largely of his making. And not its walls and towers only; its spirit bears, and will bear for long, the impress of his kindly spirit.

Robert Thomas Farrell

November 16, 1938 — July 31, 2003

Bob Farrell, Professor of English, died in his sleep of congestive heart failure on July 31, 2003. He had been through extended and complex back surgery, and was in great pain much of the time, but he died as he would have wished, while teaching summer school and looking forward to Chaucer in the fall. Teaching was what kept him going, and we can be glad he did not have to endure the slow wasting that retirement would have meant.

Bob was born on November 16, 1938 in Bronx, New York, the son of Raymond and Gertrude Klesius Farrell. His mother died when he was eight, and from his early teens he bore an adult's share of responsibility for managing the household and contributing to its support. Endowed with a wonderful voice, he put himself through college as a professional singer, and might well have made a career as a singer had he so chosen. Many Cornellians will remember his performances with the Cornell Savoyards during the 1980s as Grand Duke Rudolph, Sir Joseph Porter, William Shadbolt, Ruthven Murgatroyd, the Pirate King, and Lord Mountarrarat, as well as his "Morning Performance" series of Renaissance concerts in the 1970s and 1980s.

Bob received his B.A. degree at Fordham in 1960, and his Ph.D. degree, also at Fordham, in 1967. The later stages of his graduate career were spent at Merton College, Oxford, where he studied with J.R.R. Tolkien, tutored undergraduates, and formed a deep attachment to the British Isles. In 1967, he accepted an assistant professorship at Cornell, where he spent his entire academic career. His courses ranged from Anglo-Saxon literature and culture to the Vikings, Chaucer, and medieval archaeology, which became the chief scholarly interest of his later years.

For Bob, to take up a role or an activity was to realize its essence. It was the secret of his best teaching: "He speaks like Chaucer!" his students wrote, "He *is* Chaucer!" "He not only taught us Anglo-Saxon, he immersed us in it," and he did so indeed, with powerful recitations of the great poems, Anglo-Saxon feasts, and slides which enabled him to dwell in loving detail on the wonders of Anglo-Saxon jewelry and stone work. And the same imaginative energy informed his scholarship. A colleague, Gary Rendsburg, writing about biblical narrative, quotes from Bob's monograph *Beowulf, Swedes and Geats*:

Beowulf is a work of heroic history. . . . A poet writing in this mode does not disregard absolute historical fact, history, that is, as we know it. He rather sees it as less important than other considerations His work will be a freely woven structure in which the characters and actions of the past will be part of an ethically satisfying narrative.

As Professor Rendsburg observes, the narrators of the Torah exercised the same heroic licence. Bob believed in the value of this kind of heroic history with all his heart, the heroic licence of the heroic poet.

Much of Bob's scholarly work is largely unknown in America, grounded as it was in on-site work in Britain, Ireland, and Scandinavia. He was a pioneer in underwater archeology, and an instrumental organizer and networker, perhaps most of all as leader of extensive and significantly innovative investigations of the many "turf islands" in Irish freshwater lakes. His work is held in very high esteem among European archeologists, and a volume of studies in his honor is in progress. The same genius for innovation informed Bob's work as a teacher of basic skills. Here again, he was a pioneer. His insight into the potential value of the word-processor as a teaching device grew into an active interest in the teaching of writing, and eventually led to his laying the foundations of what is now a nationally recognized undergraduate writing program.

Many at Cornell who have no interest in medieval studies will remember Bob as a cook of legendary prowess and a host without peer, unstinting in the bounty of his hospitality, his love of feasting in all its aspects. But it was perhaps students who came to know most fully the many forms his generosity could take—class parties, of course, and countless informal sessions of noshing and conversation in his wonderfully open office, but also mentoring of a special kind. Some of Bob's closest relationships were with students whom he saw to be lonely, isolated, and adrift in the sea of Cornell. They would become family, free to make Bob's house theirs, and to socialize on an equal footing with his friends and colleagues. He made several crucial interventions in the lives of students who had been lured into deep water by drugs, alcohol, or emotional problems, but whose problems somehow seemed to be the official responsibility of no college office. Bob would work tirelessly to ensure that the problem was clearly and unavoidably recognized, that the appropriate specialist care was made available, that parents were notified and, no less important, that the student knew that somebody was actively concerned about him or her in their crisis.

Bob never forgot his own early exposure to loneliness, poverty, family alcoholism and his own chronic physical disabilities. The same courage that permitted him to overcome these things, and to preserve his sense of humor right up to the end, also enabled him to sense and respond to other people's trouble with an unflinching directness and sympathy such as seen in very few people. That same generosity went out to family—his aunts, uncles, cousins, his brother and his family—a number of whom went through hard times. Bob was always available to them, had rich, often hilarious, redeeming memories of them, and gave them the kind of warmth that he himself had not known after his mother's death.

Bob is survived by his beloved wife, Shari, and by his daughters, Eva and Erica, and there are many others, locally and all around the world, who feel that with his passing they have lost not just a friend, but another father or brother.

Frederick Ahl, Andrew Galloway, Winthrop Wetherbee

Albert Bernhardt Faust

April 20, 1870 — February 8, 1951

Albert Bernhardt Faust, Emeritus Professor of German, died on February 8, 1951, after more than 45 years of association with Cornell University. He was born on April 20, 1870 in Baltimore, Md., where he attended the German Zions School, and where he graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1889. There, too, he received his Ph. D. degree with a dissertation on Charles Sealsfield. This was his earliest contribution to the study of German-American relations, a field in which he was later to attain a place of great distinction. After a few years' work at German Universities he became Instructor in German at his alma mater in 1894. Two years later he was appointed Associate Professor at Wesleyan University and, in 1903 Assistant Professor at the University of Wisconsin. He was called to Cornell University in 1904, where he remained until his retirement in 1938 as Assistant Professor and, later, Professor of German. Under his energetic leadership the Department became one of the prominent centers of Germanic studies in America. His life-long membership in several learned societies—the American Historical Association, the Modern Language Association of America, the German Goethe Society, the Steuben Society, the American Dialect Society—suggests the range of his interests: they were historical, literary, and philological.

It was as the author of *The German Element in the United States* that Albert Faust established his solid reputation as a cultural historian: when that work appeared in 1909 it was almost at once recognized as the first comprehensive survey of a subject which, until then, had been regarded as little more than a matter of local, though sometimes zealous, investigation. With extraordinary attention to detail and factual evidence, Faust produced a study which has proved both indispensable and suggestive to all subsequent workers in German and American history. It was awarded the Conrad Seipp Memorial Prize, and the Loubat Prize of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences. This major achievement was later followed by a *Guide to the Materials for American History in Swiss and Austrian Archives* (1916), and *A List of Swiss Emigrants to the American Colonies* (1920, 1925). What was characteristic of these, as well as of his shorter and occasional writings and addresses, was Faust's deep pride in the contribution which the culture of his German ancestors had made to the American civilization to which he himself belonged. He was never happier than when he recognized evidence of this fruitful interplay, and never more deeply distressed than when (as during the World Wars) he saw it disturbed.

Although his scholarly bent was on the whole historical, no more important literary discovery has been made by an American-Germanist than Faust's of Karl Postl-Sealsfield. *Charles Sealsfield. Der Dichter beider Hemisphaeren*

(1897) is an expanded version of his doctoral dissertation in which he established the critical data upon which now rests the fame of one of the major figures of Austrian literature. What led him to this curious bilingual writer of travel fiction is indicative of Faust's work as a whole: he had a remarkable instinct for the significant and productive point of cultural interdependence. Most of Faust's writing was, therefore, in kind and intention, close to that of his teachers F. J. Turner and M. D. Learned: he was ultimately concerned with the growth of the American tradition. Even in his edition of Heine's *Prose Works*, or of J. Q. Adams' translation of Wieland's *Oberon* (1940) he was less preoccupied with questions of literary criticism than with the larger purpose of illuminating the mainstream of intercultural traffic. This ideal guided him not least in his teaching; and if he was instrumental in editing and developing one of the most influential series of textbooks for the study of German in America, his success was due, not only to the warmth of his pleading and to the textual care which he devoted to each of these many volumes, but also to his untiring faith in the efficacy of a genuine understanding between the peoples of the United States and Germany. Faust's efforts toward the establishment of the Carl Schurz Foundation were his most enthusiastic attempt at giving concrete strength to the cultural 'bridge' in which he so firmly believed. In 1929 he spoke before the German Reichstag in memory of Carl Schurz; a few years later he served as Carnegie Professor at the University of Vienna. On both occasions, and elsewhere, he affirmed his allegiance to that uncompromising political idealism by which he knew his two countries could and should be bound together now, as they had been in the early years of the American republic. When the Austrian government decorated him with the Golden Cross of Honor, or, when, in 1937 the University of Goettingen bestowed an honorary degree upon him, it was to recognize this creative conviction, as much as to distinguish him for the special achievement of his scholarship.

His many graduate students will long be grateful for his kindly and unfailing counsel, and, no less, for the hospitality of 125 Kelvin Place which he and his wife were always ready to offer. In Albert Faust the University has lost a member who, by his personality, his writings, and his teaching, has contributed much to its lasting distinction.

Victor Lange, R. M. Ogden, O. D. Von Engeln

Walter Theodore Federer

August 23, 1915 — April 14, 2008

Walter Theodore Federer, or “Walt” as he was universally known, was born on August 23, 1915 in Cheyenne, Wyoming, where his parents were homesteaders. He received his B.S. degree in Agronomy from Colorado State University in 1939 and his M.S. degree in Plant Breeding in 1941 from Kansas State University. In 1948, he earned his Ph.D. degree in Mathematical Statistics from Iowa State University and accepted a position as Professor of Biological Statistics in the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at Cornell University, where he remained for 60 years. Walt became the first faculty member and Chair of the Biometrics Unit in the Department of Plant Breeding. In 1978, he was awarded the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Statistics Chair, which he held until his retirement in 1986. Walt remained active as an Emeritus Professor for 22 more years, teaching, advising, mentoring, and inspiring his junior colleagues.

Professor Federer was Secretary and Program Coordinator for the Eastern North American Region (ENAR) of the International Biometric Society from 1950-53, President-Elect of ENAR in 1959, and President in 1960. He served as Chairman and Executive Secretary of the Committee of Presidents of Statistical Societies (1965-72), Book Reviews Editor (1964-72), and Associate Editor for *Biometrics* (1972-76), Associate Editor for *Communications in Statistics* (1972-94), and Associate Editor for the *Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference* (1976-90). He was a member of numerous national, international, university, and government panels and boards, and he was a consultant for several international agricultural research stations.

Professor Federer was a Fellow of the American Statistical Association (1958), American Association for the Advancement of Science (1962), Royal Statistical Society (1964), and Institute of Mathematical Statistics (1967), and he was elected a Member of the International Statistical Institute (1974). He was awarded the Honor Alumnus Achievement Award (1972) and Honored Alumnus Award (2001) by Colorado State University, and the Distinguished Service in Agriculture Award (1988) by Kansas State University.

Walt was a major intellectual figure in the field of statistics. He gave us somewhere in the neighborhood of 300 published articles, an uncountable number of Biometrics Unit technical reports, and nine superb books, including his pioneering 1955 *Design of Experiments*, which became a major scholarly contribution and served as a day-to-day tool of statistical practice for innumerable researchers in agriculture and other fields. Walt’s pearls of practical

wisdom on design of experiments have become an integral part of statistical theory and practice throughout the world. His work will have continuing impact in the fields of statistics and agriculture.

Walt loved to collaborate with other researchers, getting them interested in projects he was working on and getting involved in projects that others brought to him. He took enormous pleasure in pushing back the boundaries of the unknown, and his excitement was multiplied by sharing it with collaborators. He was always ready to invite others to share his intellectual voyages of discovery, and he was always generous in giving credit to others for their role in the process.

Walt traveled the world to fulfill a calling to improve the lives of others, sometimes at great personal discomfort—doing joint research and lecturing on ways to advance modern agricultural systems by using suitably designed experiments. Walt introduced design concepts into our thinking. He was a researcher whose contributions made his field both respected and admired. He received worldwide recognition for his accomplishments from the international statistics and scientific communities.

Over and above what he gave us in statistics, Walt was a force of nature: champion bull, bareback, and saddle bronc rider; Little League baseball and ice hockey coach; ballroom-, square-, and tap-dancer; golfer, gardener, and skier; philosopher of statistics and science; agitator for fairness; loving husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather; and friend to hundreds, probably thousands. Walt was strongly rooted in his Christian faith and always said it was a tremendous asset to a healthy, happy, successful personal and professional life.

Walt died on April 14, 2008 at the age of 92, from complications of liver cancer. Walt is survived by his wife of 26 years, Edna Hammond Federer; and her children, Sandra Harle of Jamestown, New York, Suzanne (Thomas) McUmbler of Newark, New York, and Lynn (Lagrand) Chase of Skaneateles, New York; a brother, James (Rose) Federer of Cheyenne, Wyoming; a sister, Barbara (Harry) Epler of Cheyenne, Wyoming; 12 grandchildren; 15 great-grandchildren; and one great-great-grandchild. He was predeceased by his first wife, Lillian Vasey Federer; his son, Arthur John Federer; his brothers, John Henry Federer II, Kenneth (Tuffy) Federer, Melvin (Bud) Federer; and his sisters, Frances Federer Christensen, Ruth Federer, Lydia Federer Foster, Doris Federer Morrison, Esther Federer Thiele, and Alice Federer Pace.

Walt was a loving, compassionate man with a strong desire to give to others. He enjoyed teaching and sharing his knowledge for the betterment of his students, colleagues, family, and community. He was always ready to be a

mentor when he encountered someone he could help. He was devoted to family life and he took great pleasure in playing with his grandchildren. He will be missed and remembered fondly by all who knew him.

Martin Wells, Chairperson; Steven Schwager, Shayle Searle

Harold Feldman

June 22, 1917 — May 11, 1988

Harold Feldman was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, a son of immigrant parents, and grew up during the Great Depression. His father was a leader within his community of Jewish socialists. Harold received a B.A. in psychology and an M.A. in social work from the University of Minnesota, interrupted by four years of military service. After the war, he entered the graduate program in psychology at the University of Michigan, receiving his Ph.D. in 1952.

In 1948 Harold Feldman came to Cornell as instructor in the College of Home Economics; he retired (nominally) in 1980 as emeritus professor of human development and family studies. His active career as teacher, researcher, and advocate began while he was a graduate student at Michigan and continued without significant interruption until his sudden death while attending the convention of one of his favorite organizations — the Groves Conference on Marriage and the Family.

Three words sum up Harold Feldman's approach to college teaching: informal, innovative, and involving. He had little use for the laboratory tradition in psychology, which he regarded as a futile attempt to imitate the natural sciences. He saw psychology as the study of interpersonal relationships, and teaching as an exercise in applied group dynamics. From the beginning of his career, he excelled as a leader of discussion groups, the more controversial the topics discussed, the more Harold enjoyed the process. And his students enjoyed it too.

As a teacher, Harold saw his task primarily as one of provoking thought rather than expounding a subject. He liked to bring in living examples of whatever kind of human relationship his course concerned — people who could describe their own experiences from their own point of view. And he liked even better to expose his students directly to the life situations that shaped these experiences. One of the key features of his course on families in poverty was a weekend spent by each student in the household of a poor family.

In most of Harold's courses, students kept journals in which they recorded and analyzed their experiences while taking the course. One of his explicit goals was to encourage emotional as well as intellectual growth. Another aim was to challenge conventional ideas and conventional wisdom. He loved to tell jokes and make outrageous puns — perhaps to demonstrate that language itself can often be stood on its head.

The serious side of Harold's teaching is reflected in his choice of subjects and in his basic social philosophy. He was a tireless advocate for oppressed social groups — minorities, women, the elderly, the poor. Especially noteworthy

was his pioneering work in women's studies at Cornell. In 1953 he began offering a large introductory course called "The Modern Woman: Her Personal Relationships". Fifteen years later, he helped plan a course on the female personality taught by Joy Osofsky in what is now the College of Human Ecology.

The Cornell Women's Studies Program grew out of this course, and Harold served for a number of years as the only male on the program's board of directors.

In his research, as in his teaching, Harold was again a pioneer. His special contribution lay in the kinds of questions he chose to investigate. He continually pushed himself, his students and colleagues, and in time the entire field, to break with traditional molds and search for fresh and important new perspectives. Two decades ago, while most of his colleagues were still asking how the family situation might affect the child, Harold was asking how the children affect the marriage relationship. When most developmental psychologists were focusing on the period of childhood and adolescence, Harold's research was dealing with developmental issues throughout the entire life cycle. While much of the research in our field was focused on the "problems" of family living — probing the roots of failure and pathology, as seen in such phenomena as broken homes, mental illness, school failures and juvenile delinquency, Harold's studies focused on the "people who made it" (as he put it) with the cards stacked against them: black teenagers in inner-city broken homes who were doing well in school; mothers in poverty who managed to get off of welfare; couples who were coping successfully with problems of having to take aged parents into their homes. Much of this work was done in collaboration with his wife, Margaret Feldman, a full partner both in his research and its translation into policy and practice.

In all of his research projects Feldman was particularly effective in getting his students actively involved, in farming out interesting thesis problems to them, in inviting them to co-author publications with him, in encouraging them to present papers at professional society meetings, and in goading them to think about the policy implications of their research findings.

Harold's abilities, interests, and social philosophy made him an active participant in community affairs at the local, state, national, and international level. He served as president or vice-president of the Ithaca Family Society, Challenge Industries, and Planned Parenthood. He was local co-chairman of Shirley Chisholm's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. In 1965, at the request of his Dean, he organized an Interdepartmental Research Group on Poverty which laid the basis for subsequent efforts by College of Home Economics faculty members on behalf of poor families in New York City.

At a national level, Harold became most visible in 1972, when he became president of the Groves Conference on Marriage and the Family and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council on Family Relations. In 1978, he was a visiting scholar at the American Home Economics Association's Center for the Family. In 1985, he characteristically invented a new social form as he and his wife Margaret became co-presidents of the New York State Council on Family Relations.

After his retirement in 1980, he focused on concerns of the elderly and their middle-aged children. He spent about half of his time in Washington, where, jointly with his wife, he worked with the staffs of the White House Conference on Aging, the House of Representatives Select Committee on Aging, the National Council on Aging, and the Villers Foundation.

Early in his Cornell career, Harold had developed international interests. He held a Fulbright Scholarship in 1956-57 at the University of Ceylon, and in 1964-65 he was visiting professor at the University of Ghana. During his Ghana stay, he helped home economics faculty and students at the University Training College in Winneba organize a program of research on Ghanaian family life. He participated in several international conferences on family policy and family life. At one time or another he gave talks in France, England, Sweden, Italy, Ceylon, India, Ghana, Togo, and Sierre Leone.

But whatever enterprise Harold was engaged in — be it teaching, research, or social action — his participation (indeed sometimes it seemed as if it were only his mere presence) would bring the situation to life. People would begin to talk to each other, to come up with their own original ideas, and then to move easily from words to actions, as if that was what they had intended all along.

Nowhere was his legacy more manifest than in the memorial service held in his name. It was characteristic of Harold to have left instructions that upon his death there should be no mourning, but a celebration of life. And that's what it was. In a church filled to overflowing with people from many parts of the community, a Dixieland sextet ushered in spontaneous statements from those he loved and who loved him in return. Family, friends, colleagues, students (past and present), neighbors, politicians, and mere strangers whom he had moved by a friendly greeting — all testified to his special gift of empowering others in fulfillment of their own lives.

Edward C. Devereux, John S. Harding, Urie Bronfenbrenner

Faith Fenton

January 26, 1891 — April 4, 1972

Faith Fenton, professor of food and nutrition, emeritus, was a member of the staff of the New York State College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology) from 1922 until her retirement in 1959.

A native of Iowa, Professor Fenton received the B.S. degree from Iowa State College, the M.S. degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago.

Professor Fenton was known internationally for her research in food science and she was a pioneer in research in food freezing. She established many of the basic principles in the preparation of frozen foods in her work with Dr. D. K. Tressler of the State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva.

She had many “firsts” to her credit. She was the first woman to be invited to present a paper at an International Refrigeration Congress. She published a number of papers including one on the Vitamin C content of the cooking water of fresh and frozen vegetables. She was also first to publish extensively on precooked frozen foods.

Her research embraced fresh, frozen, dehydrated, and canned vegetables; dried fruits; frozen precooked foods; fresh frozen, irradiated meat, and meat from antibiotic-fed animals. Electronic cooking claimed her interest from its beginning. Her research in this area made valuable contribution to that process.

Professor Fenton was the author of twelve Cornell Extension bulletins and she contributed chapters to several books. More than eighty-five articles from her research appeared in scientific journals.

Professor Fenton was awarded a Certificate of Appreciation from the United States War and Navy Department for “an outstanding contribution to the work of the Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War II.” This research was to determine if vitamin supplements were necessary for armed service personnel. She was the recipient of the Alumni Merit Award from Iowa State College in 1947.

In 1954 Professor Fenton furnished testimony for the Federal Trade Commission on the effect of the composition of cooking vessels on the nutritive value of food. In 1950 she represented the American Home Economics Association in testifying before the U.S. Congressional Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food Products.

In 1958 she represented the Association at a conference called by the Food Law Institute and the Food and Drug Administration on the 1958 amendment to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; and in 1959 she was the

representative at a general conference on common names for food additives sponsored by the American Standards Association.

In 1956 she spent her sabbatic leave as a technical expert for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, assisting in the establishment of home economics at the University of Cairo, Egypt.

Professor Fenton died in Long Beach, California, following an extended illness.

E. Elizabeth Hester

Dennis H. Ferguson

February 25, 1943 — November 2, 2001

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

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

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

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

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

Hotel School Dean David Butler said:

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

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

Office of the Dean of Faculty

Jeremiah Sweetser Ferguson

May 31, 1871 — June 30, 1939

Dr. Jeremiah Sweetster Ferguson, who died on June 30, 1939, was born in Searsport, Maine, on May 31, 1871. He received the degree of bachelor of science in 1889 and that of master of science in 1892 from the University of Maine and the degree of doctor of medicine from New York University in 1892. The University of Maine awarded him the honorary degree of doctor of science in 1922.

After receiving his professional degree he joined the teaching staff of New York University as assistant in Histology and he was instructor in that subject there from 1896 to 1898. In the latter year he joined the teaching staff of the Cornell University Medical College as instructor and was advanced to the rank of assistant professor of Histology, a position which he held until 1913, when he withdrew from teaching in the pre-clinical branches.

During this period he published a rather comprehensive textbook on *Normal Histology and Microscopic Anatomy*, a subject which was inadequately covered in this country at that time. He appears to have been an expert draftsman, for many of the excellent illustrations in this book were drawn by his own hand and many of the microphotographs were of his own making. In addition he was actively engaged in research. During the early part of his career his interest was centered in the minute structure of the thyroid gland. His own work contributed to the studies of the functions and chemical composition of that organ which were being actively pursued by several of the departments of the Medical School at that time. Afterwards his attention was directed to the more basic and perhaps more difficult problems of the minute structure of reticular tissue and the relation of reticular fibers to the elastic and to the white fibers of collagenous tissue.

After he severed his connection with the teaching staff of the pre-clinical branches, his writings turned toward the clinical fields.

Throughout his professional life, extending over a period of forty-seven years, he was also engaged in the practice of medicine and held many important positions in the hospitals of New York City. He was director of Pediatrics at Gouverneur Hospital, where he was a consulting physician at the time of his death. He had also served as assistant attending physician, attending physician and consulting physician at the Willard Parker Hospital for contagious diseases and for a time was a member of the Bellevue Hospital staff.

In 1909 he became the secretary of the Faculty of the Cornell University Medical College and he held that office until his death.

Robert Harry Ferguson

December 14, 1917 — February 19, 1979

Robert Harry Ferguson, one of the first faculty members of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, died at his home in Land O'Lakes, Florida, on February 19, 1979. He was engaged as a part-time instructor for the lone course the school offered in 1945 and was the third person to join the industrial and labor relations faculty. He was promoted to the rank of professor in 1957. For reasons of health he chose early retirement in August 1977, was named professor emeritus, and moved to Florida.

He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Union College in 1938 and his Master of Arts in economics from Brown University two years later. He then came to Cornell where from 1940-42 he was a part-time instructor in economics while studying for his Ph.D. For the following three years his studies were interrupted by World War II, in which he served as an officer with the Army Air Force. He returned to Cornell in 1945 and received his degree in 1948. His major field was labor economics. His dissertation dealt with unionization of foremen and was written under the guidance of the late professor Royal Montgomery.

He served as the first associate editor of the *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* from 1950 to 1952, and in 1953 was named editor. He served for four years and resumed the position in 1965 for a five-year term. On his retirement as professor, an issue of the Review was dedicated to him for his extraordinary contribution to the development of the journal. The editorial board's tribute included the following passage: "During the years of his stewardship, the Review underwent many changes and came of age, its friends like to think, as the leading journal in its field. Manuscript submissions and circulation increased throughout most of that period, and the articles published reflected the major shifts that occurred in research interests and methodology in the industrial relations field. Through all shifts in tastes and techniques, however, Professor Ferguson remained a champion of the consumer-reader in his insistence that authors treat the English language with the respect it deserves/'

Bob Ferguson was active in professional and University affairs. He was one of the founders of the New York State Economic Association and a member of the American Economic Association, the Industrial Relations Research Association, the International Industrial Relations Associations, and the Society of Professionals in Dispute Settlement. At Cornell he served at various times on the University Calendar Committee, the University Library Board, and the General Committee of the Graduate School. He also served for several years as the ILR School's observer and representative on the Faculty Senate of the State University of New York. He invariably enlivened ILR

faculty and departmental meetings by his quick and often passionate intelligence and the conviction with which he expressed his views on issues.

As an active mediator, fact finder, and arbitrator, he held membership on the mediation panel of the New York State Public Employment Relations Board, and the arbitration panels of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the American Arbitration Association.

He took a special interest in the Weinberg Seminars, held annually at Cornell University (under joint sponsorship of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations and the National Conference of Christians and Jews) to bring together leaders from business, labor, and public agencies for discussions of labor and social policy issues on the current national agenda. In 1960 he served as chairman of the seminar.

Although his chief concerns were the domestic problems of industrial and labor relations, he was by no means uninterested in developments in his field abroad. In 1954 he taught in the Salzburg (Austria) Seminar in American Studies and travelled in several European countries to become more familiar with their labor-management systems. He returned to Europe in the academic year 1961-62 to teach labor economics at the University of Leicester, England. And in 1968-69 he spent a full year at the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland, where he held the position of senior research economist in the research and planning department.

All these experiences contributed to the value of his courses of instruction. He was a conscientious, devoted, and versatile teacher for whom students showed deep respect and admiration, for his teaching reflected assiduous preparation. He taught a wide range of basic and advanced subjects, including business history, income distribution, labor markets, and the economics of collective bargaining. He was also a successful, innovative teacher, notably in codirecting an experimental freshman course designed as a practicum in employer-employee relations. Over the years he maintained a large correspondence with former students who showed their appreciation by awarding him one of the first alumni plaques in recognition of his contributions to their education.

His research and writing likewise covered a broad spectrum of subjects, among which special mention must be made of his studies in income distribution, unemployment, poverty, cost-of-living index clauses in collective agreements, and labor policies in the agricultural sector.

Bob Ferguson will be remembered as a generous and cooperative colleague, at times a bit tart and impatient when compelled to listen to obvious nonsense, yet a friendly and warm-hearted person, who was widely liked and appreciated by both faculty and students.

Surviving him are his wife, Mary Margaret Evans Ferguson; two daughters, Mrs. Terry Parillo of Bradenton, Florida, and Mrs. Margaret Martin of Albuquerque, New Mexico; and two grandchildren, an uncle, and several cousins.

Jean T. McKelvey, John P. Windmuller, M. Gardner Clark

Karl Herman Fernow

October 12, 1893 — March 30, 1983

Karl Herman Fernow, professor emeritus of plant pathology, died on March 30, 1983, at the age of eighty-nine, ending a seventy-one-year association with Cornell.

Dr. Fernow was born in Washington, D.C., on October 12, 1893. He enrolled in the College of Agriculture at Cornell in 1912 and received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1916. During his undergraduate years he was active in athletics, winning three letters in varsity crew. In addition, he was a great lover of music and an able musician. He was a member of the University Orchestra from his freshman year until 1931, his specialty being the cello. He continued playing the cello for many years as a member of string ensembles.

Dr. Fernow became interested in potato diseases while working as a special field assistant in Steuben County during the summers of 1919 to 1922. In 1922 he was appointed an inspector in the seed potato certification program, a joint effort between the Department of Plant Pathology and the New York Seed Potato Association. He became an instructor the following year, and after completing his Ph.D. degree in 1925, was appointed an assistant professor. He spent his entire career at Cornell, being appointed an associate professor of plant pathology in 1947, a full professor in 1957, and emeritus professor in 1961.

Dr. Fernow was a pioneer in the field of seed potato certification and potato diseases. His doctoral thesis, entitled "The Interspecific Transmission of Mosaic Diseases," was published as Cornell Memoir 96 at a time when very little was known about plant viruses. When he joined the faculty, he was placed in charge of the seed potato certification program, a position that he held until his retirement in 1961. Over his long career he lectured on virus diseases of potatoes to two generations of potato growers and 4-H clubs, prepared field demonstrations and exhibits on potato diseases, and published many bulletins and articles. He taught a short course about plant diseases to winter course students from 1925 until it was discontinued in 1942.

In 1932-33 he spent a sabbatical leave studying potato diseases in Germany and in 1948-49 worked for the Colombian government on inspection, potato diseases, and related problems. As head of the potato certification program Dr. Fernow instituted numerous innovative ideas to improve the fledgling program. He conceived the idea of growing representative samples of seed lots in a southern winter test so that disease content and other factors pertinent to seed productivity could be obtained before the next growing season. This procedure is used today throughout North America by most seed potato certifying agencies. He was one of the first agricultural

scientists to use tuber indexing as a method of detecting and controlling seed-borne pathogens. The rindite gas treatment, which he devised to break dormancy of potato tubers prior to the winter test, is widely used in present-day programs.

In the early days of seed potato certification, virus diseases and their mode of transmission were poorly understood. As different virus diseases were identified, the picture started to clarify. One of the most difficult to diagnose was spindle tuber, a disease identified by both Dr. Fernow and another scientist working independently. For many years this disease was thought to be caused by a virus. Dr. Fernow, using the tomato challenge bioassay, which he developed, established that mild strains of the causal agent gave cross-protection to severe strains on inoculated tomato plants. It wasn't until 1971 that a plant virologist, using Fernow's isolates, discovered that spindle tuber was actually incited by a previously unidentified pathogen, which was named "viroid." Other early researchers worked briefly on spindle tuber but turned to other disease problems because of conflicting and inconsistent data. Dr. Fernow, however, continued with great persistence and tenacity, conducting greenhouse and field experiments with this disease until well past his eighty-sixth birthday.

Dr. Fernow was a widely recognized authority on potato diseases, especially those caused by viruses. He made outstanding contributions to the identification and control of this broad group of plant pathogens. His keen powers of observation, accurate diagnoses, and sound judgment in making recommendations for disease control were well known throughout the country. He authored numerous papers and abstracts in scientific journals, particularly the *American Potato Journal* and *Phytopathology*, as well as many extension bulletins. He was also recognized as a leader in the development of sound seed certification policies and procedures.

A quiet, modest man with a dry sense of humor and a master of the one-liner, he was always succinct and direct. He established a potato inspection service of unimpeachable reputation, and his sincerity and integrity were never questioned by the people he served.

Dr. Fernow was elected an honorary life member of the Potato Association of America in 1955. He was also a member of the American Phytopathological Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Scorpion, Sphinx Head, Mandolin Club, and Helios.

Dr. Fernow was married in 1923 to Lucy Kephart, a native Ithacan. They had three children, David, Mary Elizabeth, and Leonard, and eight grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his wife, Lucy, and his son Leonard.

William F. Mai, Leon J. Tyler, Edward D. Jones

Emory Nelson Ferriss

July 17, 1882 — January 8, 1946

Emory Nelson Ferriss, a member of the faculty in Rural Education since 1919, passed away at the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital in Ithaca on January 8, 1946.

Professor Ferriss was born in Toledo, Iowa on July 17, 1882. He was educated in the public schools of Toledo and in 1904 received the Ph. B. degree from Coe College in that State. The State University of Iowa awarded him an A. M. degree in 1906. During the year 1907-1908 he was a Fellow at the State University of Iowa and received a Ph. D. degree from that institution in 1908 with a major in modern languages. He did further graduate work in Education at the University of Chicago in 1911 and at Columbia University in 1916-1917.

He was principal of the high school at Pocatello, Idaho during 1906-1907 and from 1908-1911; instructor in English at the University of Illinois during 1911-1912; head of the Department of English, Broadway High School, Seattle, Washington, 1911-1916. In 1917 he became an assistant professor of Education at the University of Oklahoma, resigning from there in the Fall of 1919 to accept an assistant professorship in Rural Education at Cornell University. In 1925 he was promoted to a professorship. At various times he served on the summer session faculties of the Mississippi State College and of the Universities of Washington, Virginia, and Chicago.

He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the National Commission on Research in Secondary Education, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Society for the Study of Education, and the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

He was a member of three honorary societies—Phi Delta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, and Kappa Phi Kappa. He was a former vice-president of the Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association, and had served as Chairman of the National Committee on Small High Schools and as a member of the executive committee of the National Committee on Research in Secondary Education. He was past president of the New York State Educational Research Association and had charge of a study of the small high school in the New York State Rural School Survey of 1920.

While not a prolific writer, his publications have exerted wide influence. *His Secondary Education in Country and Village*, published in 1917, is generally considered to be the standard work in that field. He was co-author of *Smaller Secondary Schools* which is Monograph No. 6 of the National Survey of Secondary Education. This study

was the first comprehensive survey of secondary education on the national level and from it has stemmed many of the reforms in that field during the last decade. He contributed to various periodicals including *Education*, *School Review*, and *Junior-Senior High School*.

Professor Ferriss' broad preparation gave him an interest in and an understanding of many phases of education. He read widely in several languages and was thus able to follow closely educational developments in various countries. This, on a trip around the world in 1934-1935 he was prepared to appraise with understanding, school conditions in France, Italy, India, and China.

Professor Ferriss was one of the really beloved men on the Cornell University Faculty. His students held him in high esteem as teacher, counselor, and friend. His kindness and his fair-mindedness endeared him to all who had the privilege of associating with him. When his determination and his sense of responsibility to his students led him, despite his growing physical infirmities, to continue his teaching almost to the very end, there was no lessening of his cheerfulness, thoughtfulness, and desire to serve. His colleagues in the School of Education and the Department of Rural Education had high regard for his judgment and for the quality of his idealism. Among his professional associates in the United States, he was recognized as one of a very small group of outstanding men in secondary education and was commonly considered to be the leader in the rural phases of that field.

Julian Butterworth, R. C. Gibbs, R. M. Stewart

Reeshon Feuer

January 11, 1917 — March 29, 1997

Reeshon Feuer, soil scientist, left his mark on the mantle of the Earth: in selecting a site for the capital city of Brazil; in guiding rice farming in the Philippines; and in directing an enlightened use of the land from end to end of New York State. His boundless enthusiasm for learning and for sharing his knowledge continued to the very end of his life.

A native of New Hampshire, he began his career as scientist by graduating in Agricultural Chemistry from UNH, and he joined the USDA Soil Survey Division that was engaged in mapping the soil boundaries in that state. After an appointment as a faculty member at UNH, he came to Cornell to study for a Doctorate. Upon receiving it, he was appointed an Assistant Professor with principal duties in extension teaching. He was promoted to Professor, served as Departmental Extension Leader in Agronomy, and for four years was Visiting Professor of Soils and Agronomy at the University of the Philippines, as Cornell faculty members assisted in the creation of graduate-level educational programs at Los Banos.

The foregoing chronicle only hints at the qualities that made Reeshon Feuer famous wherever he lived and worked. “I have not known another person with such a thirst for knowledge about all things in the natural environment as Reesh had,” wrote his former department chairman. With enormous vitality he read, observed, recorded and organized information, not only in relation to his professional endeavors but also far beyond. An example was his dissertation study of the district in which the new inland capital city of Brazil was to be established *de novo*. A newcomer to the tropics, he not only as expected characterized the previously unstudied soils as to their ability to support the capital agriculturally, but also described the landscape, geomorphic relationships, and native vegetation.

His duties at Cornell were mainly those of helping both professionals and lay people across the state understand the properties of the soils on which they lived and worked. It was a period of intense, county-by-county mapping by teams of state, federal and local soil scientists; each map they produced was accompanied by a text that indicated the merits and deficiencies of each soil series for crop production, road construction, building sites, forestry and recreation. The introduction of each new county survey report touched off a major educational effort directed to bankers, highway engineers, real estate appraisers, and local officials as well as agriculturists. In this effort, Reeshon Feuer was the state leader. It was a task for which he was ideally suited, for he combined a truly

encyclopedic knowledge of our natural resources with a warm and enthusiastic personality, and a dedication to giving the public a maximum return on its investment in the soil surveys. Concurrently he was contributing to the annual college handbook, *Cornell Recommends for Field Crop Production*, and evolving a “par yield” rating system for scores of soil types, an innovation that became part of the environmentalist’s toolbox as well as the assessor’s.

Reeshon was the sort of person about whom a host of stories (some perhaps apocryphal) grew up, and to whom remarkable powers were attributed. It was said that if he were blindfolded and transported to any part of the state, then given a spade and a few minutes to dig, he could identify his location. The maps he carried were continually annotated, to the point where all margins were filled and notations were continued on the back. Some of the maps he derived from the county surveys by lumping kindred units into “associations” employed not only the usual color coding, but also a variety of shaded and polka-dotted patterns that may never before have been known to cartography. His personal compilation of best and thriftiest places to stay and eat in New York State was so highly regarded that it was finally mimeographed for distribution. He knew where the trout lurked, and how to cook them.

In the Philippines, he succeeded in enlisting several previously uncooperative agencies in the publication of a national rice-growing guidebook, a feat many veteran observers had assured him was impossible. Colleague Shaw Reid was not surprised, knowing from long association that “Reesh did 90% of the work and gave others 100% of the credit.” Several Philippine organizations honored him for his service.

Close to home, neighbors relied on him for advice about gardening, hoping to approach his marvels of vegetable production, and when the Feuers moved to the Kendal retirement community, he was immediately selected to guide the establishment of a community garden there. Less akin to his other talents, but again remarkable, was his skill as an investor. His was a guiding voice in an investment club for many years, one so sage that the members have planted a memorial tree to honor him.

Reeshon Feuer’s legacy is in the recollections of his family, coworkers and a host of friends, and in the hands of those who examine his maps and publications. It was a zestful life of service.

Marlin G. Cline, Robert F. Lucey, Madison J. Wright

John Alban Finch

1929 — April 5, 1967

John Finch was born in London, England, the son of John Edward and Annie Elizabeth Finch. He attended the Harrow Weald School and the University College of the Southwest of England, Exeter, where he read History and received the B.A. degree in 1950. After serving two years as an infantry officer in the British Army, he taught at Ashridge College, Berkhamsted, from 1956 to 1958, when he removed to America to join the faculty of the Howe Military School in Indiana. At the same time he pursued the study of English and American literature at the Breadloaf School of English in Vermont, where he greatly impressed the late Professor Stephen Whicher, who helped him to enter the Graduate School at Cornell in 1960, on a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship. There he earned the M.A. in 1961 and the Ph.D. in 1964, and stayed on to teach as instructor, and (after 1965), as Assistant Professor of English.

His doctoral thesis, *Wordsworth, Coleridge, and "The Recluse," 1798-1814*, inaugurated the work on Wordsworth which, within remarkably few years, made him known, in the informal and international society of scholars in Romantic literature, as one of the leading Wordsworthians of his time. He made himself a master not only of the writings by and about the poet in the Wordsworth collection at the Cornell Library, but especially of the great store of Wordsworth's manuscripts in the museum at Dove Cottage, Grasmere. In addition, he was a committed and gifted teacher who won the admiration and warm affection of his students. In the fall of 1966, he was given the heavy responsibility of serving as the faculty resident in charge, at the Cornell Heights Residential Club, of the first group of forty-eight students in the new program designed to lead from college entrance to the doctorate in six years. In little more than a half-year Finch, by his unobtrusive but strongly effective guidance and example, had welded a group of young, diverse, intelligent, and high-strung students into a genuine society, with its own order and developing character. In the early morning hours of April 5, 1967, a tragic fire broke out in the Residential Club which took the lives of eight students, three of them members of the six-year program for the Ph.D. John Finch was early awakened, roused most of the students, and telephoned in the alarm. He made his way out of the building but returned to make a check of the rooms and was overcome by smoke and the gases released by the fire. He died as he lived, in an act of duty and of devotion to his students.

Finch had just published, in the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, an article on Wordsworth's "*The Ruined Cottage Restored: Three Stages of Composition*." He had two major works in progress. One was an edition

of “Home at Grasmere,” the opening book of the long and unfinished work, *The Recluse*, which Wordsworth intended as his masterpiece, and for which Finch completed an Introduction and most of the editorial work. The other was an Index of Wordsworth’s manuscripts, begun in collaboration with Kenneth Abrams, which was to incorporate a full account of the form and content, as well as of what could be reconstructed of the date and intention, of Wordsworth’s often perplexing documents—a task in which he had already filled sixty-odd notebooks of meticulous description and commentary. In addition, by force of his habit of perfection, Finch had kept by him a number of articles for reworking and polishing. His range of scholarly interests was wide and included especially the novel—one of these unpublished essays was on Dante’s *Inferno* and the Eumaeus chapter of Joyce’s *Ulysses*. Of the articles on Wordsworth, four will be published in a memorial volume, to be edited by Jonathan Wordsworth and to include contributions by friends and fellow-Wordsworthians in America and England—a tribute almost without precedent for a scholar so young.

John Finch was a man of wide-ranging knowledge, with a lucid and flexible intelligence, a ready wit, and a quietly distinctive grace in demeanor and speech. His stance toward life was ironic; his irony, however, was never caustic but issued from a habitual underemphasis on his own deep concerns, and a style of understatement in expressing his penetrating judgments on people and affairs. He will be sorely missed by his friends, and will be permanently remembered in the chronicles of the University.

He is survived by his parents and a sister, Miss Veronica Finch.

Stephen M. Parrish, Jonathan Wordsworth, M. H. Abrams

William Albert Finch

— *March 31, 1912*

Professor William Albert Finch, a member of the Faculty of Cornell University for a period of over twenty years, died on March 31st, 1912. At its first meeting after his death, this Faculty desires to inscribe upon its records an acknowledgement of the great loss which the University has sustained by the death of Professor Finch.

Professor Finch was graduated from this University in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was the same year admitted to the bar, having been engaged in the study of the law during his undergraduate days in the office of Francis M. Finch. He immediately took up the practice of law in Ithaca, becoming a member of the firm of Halliday and Finch. Appointed in 1891 to an assistant professorship in law, Professor Finch was the first graduate of Cornell University to return as a member of the Faculty of the College of Law. He was promoted the following year to an associate professorship, and in 1895 to the full professorship which he held until his death. During the years 1896-1901 he acted as secretary of the Faculty of the College of Law, having full charge of the administrative work of the College during that time.

Specializing in the law of real property—a branch of the law requiring the closest application for that comprehensive mastery which was his—his presentation of it in classroom and through his writings was clear and illuminating. Yet he was no narrow specialist; it is an indication of the breadth of his scholarly interests and sympathies that he was accustomed to refresh and recreate his mind by constant studies in science and the classics.

Never robust, and suffering from ill health during the larger part of his life, especially during the last years, he nevertheless entered into his daily task with a spirit serene but enthusiastic, a self-sacrifice brave but unostentatious, that brought friendly cheer and inspiration to his students and his colleagues.

Frank Irvine, Chairman, C. T. Stagg, Ernest Merritt

Source: Records, p. 546, April 19, 1912

Myron Gustin Fincher

November 25, 1898 — March 2, 1981

Dr. Myron G. Fincher was born on a small farm at Corfu, New York, November 25, 1898, the youngest of five children. He began his education under the able tutelage of an older sister who was a graduate of the Brockport Normal School. His formal schooling began at the second grade level. Upon graduating from high school at the age of sixteen, he spent the next year and a half working in a machine shop and on his father's farm.

His great fondness for animals, particularly horses, brought him to Cornell and the New York State Veterinary College in 1916. He was appointed instructor in the Department of Medicine when he graduated in 1920. By 1925 he had obtained his Master of Science degree in spite of the rigorous schedule he was obliged to maintain as a clinician in the Ambulatory Clinic.

Dr. Fincher spent the academic year 1926-27 at a large horse breeding establishment in Kentucky to gain experience with the reproductive problems of this species. At the conclusion of his stay, he was offered a large salary to remain on a permanent basis, but he preferred to return to the college.

He became an assistant professor in 1926 and a professor in 1938. On the retirement of Dr. Udall in 1942, Dr. Fincher was appointed head of the Department of Medicine and Obstetrics and director of the Ambulatory Clinic, a position he held until his retirement in 1965.

In 1943-44 he served as acting dean of the New York State Veterinary College and repeated this duty for a few months in 1945. As a result, he was invited to accept the deanship at Texas A&M and later at the University of Minnesota. Both of these offers he declined. He had previously refused a professorship in medicine at Ohio State University, but in 1940 he served as acting professor of medicine at that institution.

Besides being listed in *Who's Who*, he held membership in Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Phi Zeta. The New York State Veterinary Medical Society selected him as the Veterinarian of the Year in 1963 because of his long and distinguished service to the profession.

He was the recipient of the Borden Award from the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1954 and served on the Executive Board of that organization from 1956 to 1965. Both the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association and the New York State Veterinary Medical Society honored him as president. He held memberships in many professional organizations, including the United States Livestock Sanitary Association.

During his long career of service to the veterinary profession, he published over 124 articles on diseases of domestic animals and was widely sought as a consultant. When he was called to the farm of Governor Thomas E. Dewey in 1946, he found the dairy herd severely affected with mastitis. Mr. Dewey became very interested in this disease and encouraged the legislature to appropriate money to set up the New York State Mastitis Research and Control Program. Dr. Fincher was appointed to the directorship with the authority to set up six laboratories throughout the state and to select a staff for each unit. This program became internationally recognized as the best approach to the control of bovine mastitis. For almost 20 years Dr. Fincher carried the responsibility for the directorship in addition to his other commitments.

In 1960 he spent a year in Peru, Uruguay, and Brazil as a specialist for the International Education Exchange Service for the U.S. Department of State. He had been a Fulbright lecturer at the University of Thessaloniki in Greece the year before and had received an honorary Doctor of Philosophy degree, a rather unusual honor at that university.

On January 31, 1965, he retired seventeen months prematurely so that he could accept an assignment in Nigeria. At that time he had served the college for more than forty-four years. As head of the Department of Medicine and Surgery he helped in establishing a new veterinary college at Ahmadu University in Northern Nigeria during 1965-67. On his return from Nigeria, he accepted an assignment with the Veterinary Medical Division of the United States Food and Drug Administration.

Finally, in 1973, he went to Citanova-Marche, Italy, to help organize an equine breeding farm. Here, on the shores of the blue Adriatic, he was back with his first love, horses. He wrote to a friend: "It is like a paid vacation to watch a band of young horses race down a country lane from the pasture to the box and oats."

While highly interested in research of reproductive diseases and disorders of horses and cattle, he was intensely concerned with the clinical application of the fruits of the laboratory. As a teacher and clinician, he was highly regarded by both students and colleagues. There was an aura about him best described as strictly professional. He performed his duties with dispatch and his clinical teaching with dignity, but there were no shortcuts in quality, dress, or demeanor. His code for neatness and cleanliness set a high standard for students: Colleagues will always remember him as a great gentleman.

He is survived by his wife, Evelyn Davis Fincher, whom he married June 25, 1924, and his three daughters, Joyce Coye, Esther Hays, and Myra Tennant.

Francis H. Fox, Stephen J. Roberts, Ellis P. Leonard

Donald Lord Finlayson

September 20, 1897— July 24, 1960

Donald Lord Finlayson, Professor of Fine Arts in the College of Architecture, died July 24, 1960, at his summer home in Kennebunk, Maine. Serious illness for several months preceding his death had so restricted his activities that he had retired from the faculty July 1 and had been made Professor Emeritus. He had served on the faculty for thirty-two years.

Professor Finlayson was born at Rye, New Hampshire, on September 20, 1897, the son of Archibald and Elizabeth Lord Finlayson. After his early education in the public schools at Rye and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, he entered Dartmouth College in 1915 and was graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1919. Although majoring in geology, he had acquired a lasting interest in the fine arts, apparently the result of some inspiring teaching in that area. This led him to Brown University in 1921, from which he received the Master of Arts in fine arts in 1923. Also while studying at Brown he worked as a museum assistant in the Rhode Island School of Design. The following year was spent doing graduate work at Harvard, and the next at Princeton as a Proctor Fellow studying under Professor Frank Jewett Mather. In the fall of 1925 he started his teaching career as Assistant Professor of Fine Arts at Wells College, and during the next year or two he occasionally appeared at Cornell as a visiting lecturer. In 1928 he was appointed Assistant Professor in the College of Architecture at Cornell and was raised to full professorial rank in 1935. Since many of his students were from the College of Arts and Sciences, he was a member of that faculty also.

Professor Finlayson's specific field was the history of painting and sculpture and to this he made his main contributions, including the publication in 1935 of *Michelangelo the Man*, as well as occasional reviews and articles for professional journals. For about ten years he served as visiting lecturer on fine arts at Elmira College. Beginning in 1926 and continuing for twenty-odd years thereafter he spent his summers abroad as a lecturer for the Bureau of University Travel, thus becoming thoroughly acquainted with the galleries and art centers of western Europe.

For many years Professor Finlayson had been interested in the history and development of early American arts and crafts, quite understandable in view of his New England heritage. As a hobby he had gathered together a substantial collection of tools, utensils, and other implements, with illustrative books, prints, and photographs. He established and gave a course called "The Arts in America" for several years before he retired.

His courses in the history of the fine arts were popular and, though primarily for students in architecture and fine arts, they attracted many from elsewhere on the campus. He enjoyed his contacts with students, both academic

and social, and gave freely of his time to their affairs. For many years he served as faculty adviser for various groups such as the student organization of the College of Architecture, the Cornell swimming teams, and Alpha Phi Delta fraternity, and he was always involved in affairs at the Heller House and in the annual Festival of Contemporary Arts. During World War II he served as a member of the selective service board in Ithaca.

Professor Finlayson was a member of several professional societies, among which were the Archaeological Institute of America, of which he was a past local president, the College Art Association, and the Society of Architectural Historians; he was also a member of the student societies Gargoyle, L'Ogive, and Kefti.

H. E. Baxter, A. H. Detweiler, J. A. Hartell

Charles Clayton Fischer

February 11, 1928 — May 21, 1993

Charles (Clayton) Fischer was born February 11, 1928 in South Bend, Indiana, the son of Wilbert and Frances Stover Fischer. He attended elementary and high school in South Bend. Chuck, as he preferred to be called, served in the United States Army Corps of Engineers with stations in the United States and in Japan. He attained the rank of Sergeant. After his discharge, he worked for several years before entering Michigan State University where he obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in ornamental horticulture in 1955 and his Master of Science degree in 1956.

In 1954 Chuck married Barbara Tomlinson while he was a student at Michigan State University.

After receiving his M.S. degree, he served as assistant county agricultural agent in ornamental horticulture with the Colorado Agricultural Extension Service in Denver, Colorado from July 1956 until October 1957. He returned to Michigan to become Genesee County 4-H Agent in urban ornamental horticulture and served November 1957 through July 1959. In September 1959, he was appointed assistant professor in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University with responsibilities as state extension specialist in ornamental horticulture. He was promoted to associate professor in 1965.

Chuck rapidly attained a fine reputation throughout the State as an expert in interior plant decoration. He gave lectures and demonstrations at county and regional meetings and at statewide meetings of county extension staff and leaders held at Cornell. He was a frequent participant on radio and television programs, and his appearances at the Horticulture Building at the New York State Fair in Syracuse were very popular. He also chaired the Cornell-Rutgers educational exhibit at the New York International Flower Shows of 1963 and 1964.

Professor Fischer wrote many articles on the effects of light on the growth of ornamental plants in interior situations, and the decorative use of lighting in home gardens. He also published on landscaping mobile homes, and the use of planters in landscaping outdoor patios and living areas. He wrote many newsletters on the culture of various interior plant species and his Cornell Bulletins, *Growing African Violets* and *The Selection, Care and Use of Plants in the Home* by Professors Fischer and Raymond T. Fox have been distributed widely both within New York State and nationwide. He also produced several slide sets used for Cooperative Extension Education in and beyond New York State.

In 1970 when a colleague was on sabbatical leave, Professor Fischer took over the teaching of the basic course in floral design in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. A very popular course since the inception of the Department in 1913, it draws students from across the University. Because of its popularity, it had been limited to upperclass students outside the department and to department majors, and had always had a waiting list. Professor Fischer's approach to the course was one of freedom and informality, which allowed the students to relax and enjoy themselves while learning a new design skill and coming to appreciate the beauty of natural materials.

Professors Fischer and Fox also taught a course, Judging Ornamental Plants and Flowers.

In the last several years, Chuck was forced to reduce his teaching effort because of his increasingly frail health. He involved student laboratory assistants to lessen the amount of "standing" time. In the way in which he handled it, his approach gave advanced students the opportunity to teach under his direction, thereby giving them valuable teaching experience which already has proved useful to many of them in their future careers.

Chuck spent the last few years in increasingly difficult health circumstances. He was hospitalized several times for long periods and was finally forced to discontinue his teaching. His last hospitalization ended in his death on May 21, 1993.

He is survived by his wife, Barbara Tomlinson Fischer and his son, Gregory and daughter-in-law, Susan Fischer; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Fischer; and his brother and sister-in-law William and Helen Fischer; and several nieces, nephews and cousins.

During all of his tribulations, Chuck was never one to complain. He related well to his colleagues and he never let his afflictions be reflected in his attitude toward his students. His students both at Cornell and in extension across the State will remember him for his caring, kind, effective and concerned manner of teaching.

Raymond T. Fox, Arthur S. Lieberman, Ernest F. Schaufler, Carl F. Gortzig

Richard B. Fischer

January 19, 1919 — August 7, 2005

Richard B. Fischer was born in Boston, Massachusetts on January 19, 1919. Soon thereafter, his family moved to Flushing, New York, where he spent his childhood and public school years. Following public school, he attended Queens College, from which he received the B.S. degree in 1942. As a child, Dick was a victim of poliomyelitis, which left his right arm partially disabled. Even so, he found ways to interact with his natural environment so that it became his playground and his lifelong laboratory, and for the rest of his life he was a dedicated, productive environmentalist.

Dick earned his M.A. degree at Columbia University in 1943, and taught secondary school science in the schools of Malvern, Lindenhurst, and Scarsdale. He entered Cornell University in 1948 as recipient of a graduate fellowship in vertebrate zoology. As a graduate student, he studied intensively the biology and breeding behavior of chimney swifts, under the supervision of one of the world's greatest ornithologists—Arthur A. Allen. He completed his doctoral thesis on that topic, and was awarded the Ph.D. degree and elected to the position of Assistant Professor of Rural Education in 1953. (Rural Education at that time included undergraduate and graduate education in Field Natural History.) He became Associate Professor in 1956 and on the basis of his outstanding teaching and a prodigious array of publications, was promoted to full Professor of Rural Education in 1965.

Over the next several decades, Dr. Fischer continued an amazing schedule of published writing as well as his schedule of popular classes in environmental education. Molded in the long Cornell tradition of natural history by superior naturalists such as Liberty Hyde Bailey, Dick Fischer became synonymous with Field Natural History, the course with which he was identified. His ever popular classes in that subject were always filled, and had a waiting list. At the same time, he seemed always pushing the limit on publishing popular works on field biology. Dr. Fischer was a prolific author and editor of natural history subjects. He was editor and senior author of McGraw-Hill's 14-volume series, *Our Living World of Nature*. He wrote many articles for *The New York State Conservationist* magazine, and served on the advisory board of *Ranger Rick Magazine*, published for children by the National Wildlife Federation. He was the natural history representative on many boards and associations, and was closely associated with policy and educational writings of such outstanding societies as the John Burroughs Society and the Roger Tory Peterson Institute. It is difficult to list any outstanding natural history periodical or organization to which Dr. Fischer was not an active contributor or didn't serve on its board in some way.

But it was as a Professor of Field Natural History that Dr. Fischer became best known. He carried on in the long-standing tradition of Anna B. Comstock and E.L. Palmer, concentrating on educating young people from public schools through university by direct experiences with living things. He could challenge and hold spellbound young audiences by hands-on experiences with goldenrod galls, the structure of a red-eyed vireo nest, or the shed skin of a garter snake. His classes were always filled, and weather was no obstacle. His students stood in the rain, snow, or glaring sun—spellbound by his clear, spirited explanations of the nature around them. He was equally in demand by schools and environmental organizations. He helped to organize, and for many years directed, the Arnot Forest Workshop for Teachers, which over a period of more than a decade, prepared public school teachers for expanding science courses to include native plants and animals and their relation to the human environment. Ever cognizant of, and committed to improving environmental quality, he labored for years to introduce legislation in the New England states and New York to limit, and then to prevent, tossing of soft-drink bottles. Roadside litter became a mere trickle because of his unyielding environmental commitment.

Dr. Fischer served as a chairman and as a committee member for many Cornell graduate students seeking advanced degrees in environmental education or conservation. He spent days and occasional nights in the field, sharing educational experiences and support. An example was a three-day trip with a graduate student research team studying reproduction in New York State black bears. Picture Dr. Fischer seated at a woodland breakfast one morning with his arm draped around a drugged adult female bear!

As with many professors, Dr. Fischer also enjoyed an array of surprising pastimes. He was an accomplished woodworker. He also thoroughly enjoyed deer hunting, and each fall for many years he went to the Adirondacks with two colleagues to hunt deer. His conversations around the campfire would have been a library treasure!

As the chairman or member of many graduate student committees over the years, Dr. Fischer was a pleasantly critical resource. The theses completed under his direction were rigorous, creative, and enlightening. He chaired a number of Ph.D. committees, and many more Masters committees. An articulate and demanding author himself, his graduate students produced impeccable theses. and later many quality publications in their own right—with knowledge and skills developed and honed by Dr. Fischer.

One might think an outdoorsman such as Dr. Fischer was a big, rough, stern man. On the contrary, he was of slight build with a big heart and a steely curiosity. Once, while accompanying a grad student on a wildlife study for the student's graduate degree, he sat in a wilderness cabin observing a white-footed mouse on a sill. The question came up about what the mouse could have been feeding on in that cabin. Dr. Fischer, ever the curious

naturalist, dispatched the mouse with a round of dust shot, opened the stomach, and found some seeds, which he proceeded to sample. His verdict: touch-me-not, or jewelweed. That was the ever-curious Dick Fischer in action! He embodied the curiosity, the dedication, the tenacity, the insight, and the educational leadership of many famous Cornell professors with whom he studied and worked: the world-famous ornithologist, Arthur A. Allen whose popularizing of ornithology led to establishing Cornell's Laboratory of Ornithology; Anna B. Comstock, founder of the Nature Study Movement in New York State and author of the *Handbook of Nature Study*; E.L. Palmer, author of many Cornell Nature Study Leaflets and author of the *Fieldbook of Natural History*; and Eva Gordon, a dedicated Nature Study proponent and author of Cornell Nature Study Leaflets for public-school children. Dick Fischer not only stood on the shoulders of Cornell's greatest natural history professors; he became one!

Retiring from his professorship in 1985, Dr. Fischer continued to be active, especially with his long-term study of bluebirds. He attached nesting boxes to posts around meadows of Tompkins and surrounding counties, keeping meticulous notes on the nesting and breeding behavior of the species. He and a colleague, Harlan Brumsted, assisted by Dr. Fischer's wife, Mary Margaret, wrote *Voices From Connecticut Hill*, detailing both the human and the natural history of this hill near Ithaca where he had led so many field trips, and conducted the Arnot Forest Workshop.

One cannot travel to the forests, streams, prairies, or mountains of the West, the Eastern Shore, Texas, the Rockies, or Alaska without bumping into someone who has studied under, read about wildlife from, or met someone who was a student of, Dr. Fischer. His "stamp" is on so many who occupy positions of classroom leadership, authorship, state or national conservation policy, or general knowledge about the world of nature!

As a living memorial to the impact of Dr. Fischer on the natural environment of the Ithaca area, his many admirers purchased and set aside through the Cornell Plantations the Fischer Old Growth Natural Forest, a 34-acre stand in Newfield, New York. It symbolizes Dick's long love of unspoiled nature, and exemplifies the natural areas of this state that thousands of citizens know more about, and appreciate more because of the dedication of this remarkable professor. Dick was one of Cornell's finest!

Plagued by a series of malignant tumors in his last years, Dr. Fischer died in Ithaca on August 7, 2005. He is survived by his wife of decades, Mary Margaret, herself an outdoorswoman of note, and three children—Peggy, now a Florida resident; Dick, a Texas attorney; and Jonathan, a language teacher in New Hampshire. At his request, Dr. Fischer was cremated and his ashes scattered above the Beaver Kill in New York's Catskills, where he carried

out his research on chimney swifts, and where he, Mary Margaret and children had spent many summer weekends camping and “naturing.” No Professor of Education will be missed more, or remembered with greater love, than this remarkable Cornell naturalist, Dick Fischer!

Dalva Hedlund, Richard Ripple, Verne Rockcastle

Pierre Augustine Fish

Dean of the N. Y. State College of Veterinary Medicine

February 17, 1865 — February 19, 1931

The University Faculty deeply deplores the death of Professor Pierre Augustine Fish, who died February 19, 1931, after a short illness. He was born at Chatham, New York, on February 17, 1865, and entered Cornell University in 1885. After a leave of absence of one year, he took the degree of B.S. in Natural History in 1890. He entered the Graduate School and was granted the degree of D. Sc. in 1894. While doing work for the advanced degree he served as instructor in Physiology and Neurology under Professors B. G. Wilder and S. H. Gage. Two different degrees in veterinary science have been conferred upon him: one from the National Veterinary College of Washington, D. C., in 1896, the other from Cornell University in 1899.

Professor Fish spent thirty-eight of the forty years of a useful and distinguished career in the service of Cornell as a teacher, investigator, and administrator. For two years he was in the service of the national government at Washington. During the year 1895-96, he was assistant to his friend and colleague, Professor V. A. Moore, in the Division of Pathology, Bureau of Animal Industry. During the year 1918-19 he was on leave from the University, having been commissioned a Major, Veterinary Corps, and attached to the Surgeon General's Department. Becoming an assistant professor in 1896, he was advanced to a professorship in 1901. When the Ithaca division of the Medical College was established he organized the courses in physiology and taught them for some years. He served for twenty-nine years as secretary of the faculty of the Veterinary College. He became Dean of the Veterinary College upon the retirement of Professor V. A. Moore in 1929. He was a member of the original faculty of the Veterinary College, having left Washington in 1896 with Professor V. A. Moore to become a member of that body.

One of the outstanding characteristics of Professor Fish was his talent for scientific investigation. Research held for him a profound interest. Such an interest in investigation led to a broad productive scholarship, which is manifest in his numerous articles and various larger publications.

He was not only interested in problems of education, research, and administration, but was also a force in the councils of the profession of veterinary medicine. He served as editor of the Cornell Veterinarian from 1912 to 1915, and of The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association from 1915 to 1918, was vice-president and president of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, and a member of numerous important committees in

local, state, and national veterinary associations. He strove always for the highest possible standards of education and professional ethics. His own high personal and professional standards, his keenness of perception, his calm and judicial attitude, caused his counsel to be sought and valued above that of other men. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Zeta, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and local, state and national veterinary associations.

He gave himself without stint to the many problems confronting him. His sound learning and impartial fairness endeared him to his colleagues and to the many generations of students passing through his classes. Death closed too soon a most successful career of teaching, scholarship, and administration. We shall treasure the memory of his kindly and helpful personality.

Source: Faculty Records, p. 1684 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, September, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-One

Elwood George Fisher

November 10, 1916 — April 25, 1961

Elwood George Fisher, Professor of Pomology, passed away suddenly April 25, 1961, following a very brief illness. His untimely death at the age of 44 ended a relatively short career marked by numerous contributions to fruit production problems.

Professor Fisher was born in Washington, D.C., November 10, 1916. During his summer vacations from high school he worked in the fruit orchards of his uncle, Rolland Reitz, in Monroe County, New York. Here he gained an interest in fruit growing which was nurtured by the years. Later in his professional career he conducted experimental field trials in his uncle's orchards. After graduation with the B.S. degree from the University of Maryland in 1938, he worked as an assistant in horticultural research at the University of New Hampshire. In October of 1939 he was appointed junior pomologist with the United States Department of Agriculture on the Florida and Louisiana Tung Project.

In January of 1942 he started his naval career at Officer's Training School, Columbia University. He was commissioned and served on a mine sweeper (U.S.S. A.M.C. 24) based at Cape May for about thirteen months. He was then transferred to the Caribbean theater where he served on a mine sweeper (U.S.S.Y.M.S. 309) for eighteen months, the last six months of which he served as captain of the ship. After "V.E." day he was assigned to a new ship on the West Coast until "V.J." day terminated his active service with the Navy.

On June 23, 1945, he married Ruth Elsbeth Burrage at Long Beach, California. They had four children—David George, Allen Burrage, Susan Trumball, and Robert Leslie. Professor Fisher is survived by his wife, children, and mother, Mrs. Clarence G. Fisher of Washington, D.C.

With the close of World War II Professor Fisher returned to his position with the U.S. Department of Agriculture for a nine-month period before coming to Cornell in September 1946. He was a recipient of the DeWitt Clinton Scholarship in 1946-1947. During the remainder of his graduate work at Cornell he held a graduate assistantship. He had a major in pomology and minors in plant physiology and biochemistry. He was granted the Ph.D. degree in 1949 and immediately accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of Pomology at Cornell. He advanced to Associate Professor in 1952 and Professor in 1959.

During the summer of 1950 Professor Fisher took a course in radioisotope techniques at the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. While on a sabbatic leave in 1955-1956 he did research and advanced study at the Institute of Agricultural Research, Wageningen, Netherlands, and at the Long Ashton Research Station near Bristol, England.

At Cornell Professor Fisher divided his time between extension and research in pomology. As an extension worker dealing with fruit tree nutritional problems he won great respect from fruit growers. His quiet, unassuming attitude, along with his patience in dealing with practical problems of farmers, won him many friends. He was a very productive scientist in his research specialty—the application of biochemistry and plant physiology to the solution of practical problems in mineral nutrition of deciduous fruits. The Soil and Leaf Analysis Service offered by Cornell as a guide to orchard fertilization was an outgrowth of his special interest and research in this field. The pioneer effort has proved to be of considerable economic importance to the fruit industry in improving the yield of high-quality fruit. His work with radioactive isotopes contributed valuable information on the absorption of various compounds by the foliage of trees and their transport to other parts of the tree. He also made valuable contributions on the control of soil nematodes attacking sour cherry trees and on the use of herbicides as a substitute for orchard cultivation.

While he did no formal teaching, Professor Fisher served as major and minor adviser to a number of graduate students. His careful and critical approach to their problems gained their respect, and his pleasing personality and sympathetic understanding won their affection.

He was a member of the American Society for Horticultural Science, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Alpha Zeta. He was author or co-author of some twenty technical papers and numerous popular articles and extension bulletins.

His many close friends, including colleagues and fruit growers throughout New York State, share with his family a deep sense of personal loss.

O. F. Curtis, Jr., M. B. Hoffman, R. M. Smock

Gordon P. Fisher

July 26, 1922 — January 22, 1993

Dr. Gordon P. Fisher, professor emeritus of civil and environmental engineering, of Warren Road, Ithaca, New York, died unexpectedly at Tompkins Community Hospital on Friday, January 22, 1993 after a sudden collapse that morning. He was 70 years old.

Dr. Fisher was born July 26, 1922 in Baltimore, Maryland, the son of the late Frank and Harriet Fisher. He graduated from The Johns Hopkins University with a Bachelor of Engineering degree in 1942. He then worked for the predecessor of NASA a short while before enlisting in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. As a 1st Lieutenant he served his country in the Pacific Theatre during WWII. Beginning in New Guinea, he fought from Leyte, Luzon, and Manila through Corregidor, Mindoro, and finally Mindinao, where he was wounded and awarded the Purple Heart.

After recuperating he returned to The Johns Hopkins University where he earned his Dr. of Engineering degree in structural engineering in 1948. He then joined the faculty of Cornell University where he taught for 42 years. He retired in 1990 as professor emeritus.

Initially he taught structural theory and design, optimization of structural systems, foundations, and steel and concrete design. In 1965, he shifted his professional interest and activities to transportation systems planning and design. He pursued those interests into his retirement.

During his long and distinguished service to the University he held a number of significant administrative positions.

From 1962-64 he served as the first director of the Cornell Water Resources Center, coordinating all water-resource-related activities on campus. He was associate dean of Engineering between 1960 and 1966. Appointed head of the Department of Environmental Systems Engineering in 1966, he was principally responsible for the conception, formation and development of the Department. In 1973 he became director of the Cornell Program in Urban and Regional Studies, holding that position until 1978.

Dr. Fisher distinguished himself early in his career when he received the Outstanding Civil Engineering Student Award from The Johns Hopkins University in 1942. He was the recipient of the prestigious Norman Medal of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1962. He was past president (1971-72) of the Sigma Xi (honorary research

society), a member of Tau Beta Pi (honorary Civil Engineering society), and an honor member of Chip Epsilon (honorary Civil Engineering society). He was a registered Professional Engineer in the states of New York and Maryland.

He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Concrete Institute, the Transportation Research Board, the Operations Research Society of America, the Comite European du Beton, the Structural Stability Research Council and the Paleontological Research Institution.

Most noteworthy among his international activities were his visiting professorships at Chalmers University of Technology in Gothenburg, Sweden (1962); UN AM in Mexico City, Mexico (1975); and twice at Kyoto University in Kyoto, Japan (1983 and 1989).

He was a leader in the Engineering Foundation in New York City until his untimely death. He was Vice President of its Board of Trustees and held many offices over the years in his work with its Conferences Committee. He was considered an outstanding organizer of leading edge, interdisciplinary, international engineering conferences.

Dr. Fisher played football in college at Hopkins and later sang lead tenor with the Ithaca Opera. He was a scout leader and volunteered with the Special Children's Center for many years. He was an avid scuba diver, a gourmet chef, and an intrepid world traveler.

Gordon is survived by his wife of almost twenty years, Mimi Ann, at home; daughters Linda Fisher of Ithaca and Jennifer Morrison of San Jose, California; sons Jeffrey Fisher of Naples, Florida, and Christopher Fisher of Orlando, Florida; and grandson, Marshall Fisher of Orlando.

He is also survived by his step-sons, John Uzmann of Millbury, Ohio, and Steven Uzmann of Spencer, New York, step-grandchildren, Michael and Erika Uzmann of Millbury and Thomas Alexander Uzmann of Spencer.

William McGuire, Jery R. Stedinger, Arnim H. Meyburg

Douglas B. Fitchen

June 8, 1936 — February 9, 2008

After an assault by cancer over a period of several months, Douglas B. Fitchen, Professor of Physics, Emeritus, died on February 9, 2008 at his home.

Fitchen was born June 8, 1936, in New York City. Many of his earlier roots were in Ithaca, where his great-grandparents and grandparents were active members of the Ithaca community. After graduating from Harvard College in 1957, he moved to the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana for graduate work in physics, completing his Ph.D. degree in 1962, working with Professor David Lazarus. He came immediately to Cornell as an Assistant Professor of Physics, thus beginning a 45-year career devoted to research, teaching and departmental leadership.

Doug, as leader of an active and productive research group in the Physics Department over a period of 25 years, mentored and inspired some 30 graduate students and worked with nine post-doctoral associates and senior visitors to produce over 70 papers and conference reports. His research was recognized by the award of an A.P. Sloan Fellowship and by Fellowship in the American Physical Society. His scientific program profited from sabbatical leaves at the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford; the Laboratory of Solid State Physics at the University of Paris-South at Orsay; the Los Alamos Laboratory; and Oregon State University.

Upon arrival at Cornell, he joined the program in the Physics Department involved with elucidating the properties of alkali halide crystals. Supported by grants from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the AEC (now the DOE) and the NSF, through the Cornell Materials Science Center (now the Cornell Center for Materials Research), he used optical absorption and emission spectroscopy to carry out extensive studies of the influence of pressure and of magnetic and electric fields on the properties of point defects (color centers and chemical impurities) in these systems. He helped develop the initial explication of the narrow features, “zero-phonon lines” as they are termed, which appeared in the low-temperature optical spectra of these defects, and then exploited them in studies that revealed the defect structures and their dynamics. The development of LASER technologies led to further studies using time-resolved photoluminescence and excited state absorption spectroscopy. Doug published an extensive review of his own and related work in 1968.

In the mid 1970s, as the research in the alkali halides matured, Doug recognized the potential for application to problems in biology of LASER techniques, including Raman spectroscopy, pulsed photo-luminescence and

transient absorption spectroscopy. He was a member of an ad hoc committee appointed to explore the possibilities of developing an interdisciplinary program to link Cornell programs in the physical and biological sciences and engineering. A program was subsequently established, and Doug, as member of the Biophysics Advisory Committee, joined with others from several departments in developing a number of instrumentation proposals and research projects. Supported by NIH grants and Cornell's Materials Science Center, he engaged in Raman studies of the structure and vibrational dynamics of various biomolecules: for example, heme proteins, cytochrome-c, and chlorperoxidase. In the final years of his research program, his focus was on LASER studies of the vibrational and electronic dynamics of pure and doped electrically conducting polymers, primarily polyacetylene.

In 1977, in the midst of his personal research and teaching, Fitchen took on the chairmanship of the Physics Department, initially for a five-year term. Thus began a major leadership role for the department and the University. With interludes of department management by other colleagues, he again served as Chair in the periods 1986-91 and 1994-99. The confidence that his colleagues and University administration had in his leadership is evident.

Fitchen's long service as Chair was marked by a number of accomplishments stemming from his strong personal leadership. (1) In each of his three terms, he worked personally and continually to upgrade the quality of Physics courses, particularly those at the introductory level. (2) In the late 1970s, as the potential for major renovation of Rockefeller Hall came into view, he became a central figure in leading the departmental input to the renovation process, working effectively with architects, College of Arts and Sciences administration and Cornell buildings and properties people. The result was an academic building whose interior is visually striking and whose service to the College and the University is significantly broadened. A plaque on the ground floor of Rockefeller acknowledges Doug's great contribution, and directs the viewer to a tree, the "Fitchen tree" planted outside as a tribute. (3) A third special contribution was providing personal leadership in breaking the gender barrier in the department's professorial faculty. In the latter part of his first term as chair, he helped pave the way for appointment of Barbara H. Cooper in 1983 as the first tenure-track female member of the faculty. He also provided special support for succeeding appointments of women: Persis Drell in 1988, Ritchie Patterson in 1994, and Michelle Wang in 1998. Each has proceeded on to a tenured appointment and has made strong contributions to the department and the University.

Doug's contributions to the quality of the introductory physics courses lay in his personal teaching, as well as in support of the work of others. In the period of the early 1990s, between his final two terms as Chair, he worked with

several colleagues in the redesign of Physics 207-208, a course designed to give physics background to students concentrating in other sciences, primarily chemistry and biology.

Doug's public service to the physics community also extended to the national scene. In the wake of the "opening" of the People's Republic of China, a special national program to connect promising Chinese physics students to physics graduate programs in the United States was established. The so-called CUSPEA ("China-U.S. Physics Examination and Application") program ran from 1981-89. Doug and his wife, Janet (an anthropology faculty member at Ithaca College at the time), served in three summers as one of several teams that went to China to interview Chinese student applicants to the program. The idea was to ascertain their overall level of preparation for graduate work in physics in the U.S. as well as their competence in use of the English language. The program brought a number of talented Chinese students to Cornell during the 1980s.

Many of his extracurricular activities centered around enjoyment of the outdoors, with activities such as hiking and cross-country skiing, as well as amateur study of nature's flora and fauna. The Fitchen family enjoyed and shared with others the wooded land they purchased in 1975, located in the Town of Caroline. They have maintained the land in its undeveloped state, in early resonance with twenty-first century concerns about taking care of Mother Earth.

While in graduate school in Urbana, Doug and Janet Mathews were married. They raised their three children in Ithaca after their arrival in 1962. Janet taught anthropology for many years at Ithaca College, concentrating her studies on the world of rural poverty in New York State and the wider U.S. She authored a 1991 monograph drawn from these studies, *Endangered Spaces, Enduring Places*. At the time of her untimely death from cancer in 1995, she had been appointed Chair of the Department of Anthropology at Ithaca College and soon thereafter as a member of the faculty of Cornell's Department of Rural Sociology (now Development Sociology). Doug and Janet's sister, Nancy, were married soon after Janet's death; unhappily Nancy was also a victim of cancer in 2000. In 2002, Doug and Karen Brazell, now Professor Emeritus of Japanese Literature and Theatre, were married. They enjoyed travels, and life with their greatly extended family until Doug's death.

He is survived by his children, John Fitchen of Portland, Maine; Katherine Nisbet and son, Stephen, of Bozeman, Montana; and Sylvia Fitchen of Tucson, Arizona.

Robert H. Silsbee, Chairperson; Neil W. Ashcroft, Donald F. Holcomb

Harry Morton Fitzpatrick

June 27, 1886 — December 8, 1949

Harry Morton Fitzpatrick was born in Greenwood, Indiana, on June 27, 1886. He attended high school in Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he became acquainted with the late Professor H. H. Whetzel, then a student at Wabash College, who stimulated his interest in mycology. He entered Wabash College in 1905 and there came under the influence of Professor Mason B. Thomas, a great teacher of botany, who developed his early interest in that science. Encouraged by Professor Whetzel and aided by Professor Thomas, he came to Cornell in 1908 as an assistant in the Department of Botany and received the A. B. degree in 1909. He then entered the Graduate School at Cornell and, continuing as an Assistant and later as an Instructor in Plant Pathology, studied mycology under Professor George F. Atkinson. He was awarded the Ph. D. degree in 1913 and was immediately appointed Assistant Professor in the recently organized Department of Plant Pathology, and began the work of teaching mycology to which he devoted the remainder of his life. He was raised to a full Professorship in 1922.

He was highly regarded as a mycologist and in recognition of this fact held several responsible positions. He was Editor of the Mycological Section of Botanical Abstracts for many years, Associate Editor of *Mycologia*, Executive Secretary of the Mycological Section of the Fourth International Botanical Congress and a member of the Sectional Committee on Fungi and Fungous Diseases of the Third International Congress of Microbiology. While on leave of absence from the University, he served as Instructor in the Summer School of the University of Michigan and as Visiting Lecturer at Harvard University. Professor Fitzpatrick took an active part in the establishment of the Mycological Society of America and served that organization with distinction. He was the first Secretary, later President, and finally served as Historian until his death.

His interest in research was primarily in the field of taxonomic mycology and he was a recognized authority on certain groups of the Ascomycetes. He made numerous contributions to scientific journals and his book on the Lower Fungi is a standard text and reference work on the Phycomycetes. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Botanical Society of America, the American Phytopathological Society, the Mycological Society of America, the British Mycological Society, Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi.

Professor Fitzpatrick will be best remembered as a teacher of mycology. His course for advanced students in that subject will long be held in memory by Cornell graduates in Plant Pathology. His meticulously prepared lecture notes, issued in mimeographed form, were models of completeness and accuracy. It is greatly to be regretted

that, save for the part on the Phycomycetes, he could not be persuaded to record this valuable work in a more permanent form. He taught mycology in the tradition of the Atkinson school and his former students, of whom he was justly proud, have carried these teachings to many parts of the world.

In spite of the severe and impersonal discipline of his subject, he recognized students as human beings and had always a friendly interest in them and their affairs. To many generations of Cornell students he was known affectionately as "Prof. Fitz," teacher and friend.

Charles Chupp, W. C. Muenscher, D. S. Welch

Earl Alvah Flansburgh

September 6, 1891 — August 30, 1943

Earl Alvah Flansburg, Professor in the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture and County Agricultural Agent Leader, died suddenly on August 30, 1943. His death was another “casualty of the war,” being directly attributable to the greatly increased duties which he had so willingly assumed as his personal contribution to aiding farm people in their war efforts.

Professor Flansburgh was born at North Easton, in Washington County, New York, and grew up on a farm in that county. He was graduated from the College of Agriculture at Cornell in 1915 and then taught vocational agriculture at Castile, New York, in 1916 and 1917. He entered agricultural extension work in 1917 when he became the first County Agricultural Agent of Strafford County, New Hampshire. In 1918 he returned to New York State as County Agricultural Agent in Livingston County and in 1921 came to Cornell as Assistant County Agent Leader. He was appointed County Agent Leader in 1912, which position he held at the time of his death.

Earl Flansburgh devoted his life to the improvement of agriculture and farm life in New York. He was a pioneer in the development of agricultural extension work. His keen appreciation of the value of careful research and sound teaching methods, coupled with the close contact which he always maintained with farm people made him admirably adapted to the job of supervising agricultural extension programs. His practical knowledge of agriculture and his understanding of farm people and their problems enabled him to lay sound democratic foundations for agricultural extension work in New York State. Both as a County Agricultural Agent and as a supervisor of county agent work he urged that the major leadership and the determination of policies in extension work should rest within the communities and with farmers themselves.

He was a kindly person who took sincere pleasure in being helpful to others. For him, his job was an opportunity to express a strong desire to be of real service. This led him to seek guidance in careful study not only along agricultural lines, but also in the field of human relationships. His success as an agricultural teacher and leader was built on his genuine interest in human welfare, his intimate knowledge and close association with the problems of farm people, and his willingness to study and strive for an understanding of both agricultural subject matter and human behavior. He thus came to be more than usually helpful to those he served in ways quite apart from the technical problems with which he dealt officially.

The health and happiness of the large group of County Agricultural Agents whose work he supervised were as important to him as the successful handling of their official duties. With the increased mental and physical strain put upon extension workers by war conditions, he sought to protect his fellow workers by carrying an ever increasing load himself and did this right up to the time of his death.

In the death of Professor Flansburgh, the faculty of Cornell University and the farm people of New York lost an excellent teacher and a most valued friend. In the years he served he not only built a monument to the memory of his own contributions and accomplishments but, what is of far greater importance, he established in the hearts and minds of many others that desire and ability to be of service for which his own life will be remembered.

Edward S. Flash

February 23, 1921 — January 27, 1987

Edward S. (Ned) Flash was a modest man who contributed greatly to the university community. It was a measure of his modesty that during his lifetime those of us who knew him only in particular roles could not fully appreciate the magnitude of his contribution. That began to become clear at his memorial service at Sage Chapel. Cornellians, Ithacans, and others came in such large numbers that one could not help being awed by the outpouring of love and respect from so many of such different ages and such diverse backgrounds. They paid tribute to a man who was unique.

Ned Flash (B.A., 1949; M.P. A., 1950; Ph.D., 1961—all from Cornell) was a Cornellian through and through. He was a gentleman, personifying grace, elegance, and dignity in all that he did. His accomplishments flowed daily from his being Ned—in his concern for students, in his commitment to fair play, and in willing participation in the uncelebrated tasks that made the living and working of others easier.

After he had earned his first two Cornell degrees, Ned worked for six years in Washington, D.C., first with the Department of the Navy, aiding in its relations with Congress; then on a personnel task force for the second Hoover Commission; and finally as director of training for the District of Columbia government. Then, returning to Ithaca for doctoral studies in public administration, he worked part-time as director of admissions, placement, and student and alumni affairs in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration. After receiving his Ph.D. in 1961, he became a member of the faculty of the school, now the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management, and was a member of that faculty for the rest of his life.

Ned was exceptionally conscientious in all his undertakings. Whether it was a brief task force, a long committee assignment, or very long service as library adviser, he was willing to undertake the study and detail work necessary to do the job well. He was truly exceptional in his treatment of colleagues. Every kind thought and generous impulse was acted on immediately. One staff member recalls how he not only said thank you when receiving help, but that months later he would write a note or make a call to repeat the thanks and to say again how much he had been helped. Inevitably he was called on to do more than his share of committee work for the university. His work as chairman of the Faculty Committee on the Professional and Economic Status of the Faculty was particularly important.

From 1966 through 1982 Ned directed Cornell's Education for Public Management program, a continuing education program for midcareer federal government officials. He was active in consulting, including doing an analysis of long-range planning for the *Apollo* and post-*Apollo* programs of NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center. His doctoral study of the President's Council of Economic Advisers and the relationship between knowledge and power grew into a book, *Economic Advice and Presidential Leadership*, published by Columbia University Press. His growing concern with the conflict between environmental issues and economic development is reflected in a significant case study, *The Battle of Cow Green*. At the time of his death he had almost completed a book on the cause-and-effect relationships in the development and execution of public policy.

Since his primary professional interests were in public administration, Ned was deeply disappointed when his school decided to drop the formal degree program in that field. That decision went against his firm conviction that those who aspire to leadership in government need specialized education in the administrative methods peculiar to the governmental process. Nevertheless, to no one's surprise, his dismay at that decision did not diminish his love for Cornell, his contributions to the school, or his sense of humor, although the latter continued to surface as a deluge of outrageous puns.

Ned developed some of the most innovative courses at the Johnson School: "The Management of Governmental Systems," studying the manner in which legislators, political executives, bureaucrats, and judges interact to make decisions, and "Effective Management Consulting," in which students undertook real-life consulting tasks. Building on his governmental experience, he assembled teams of students to work as consultants with local businesses and public offices as well as Cornell offices. This course was enormously time-consuming but very valuable and well regarded by the participants.

In a quiet way Ned was a sincerely religious man—one who practiced his faith in the acts of daily living, turning his whole life into a continuous affirmation of his faith. He was active in Cornell United Religious Work, especially with the Episcopal group. To those who knew him it was not surprising that the Episcopal group had a fall-term project to help him prepare for a new course on ethics in the Johnson School. Such interweaving of academic work, religious life, and social activities was typical of the fabric of the life of this man.

Ned's last class was the first lecture in that new course, "Ethics of Managerial Power," an appropriate epitaph for a man whose entire life was a course in ethics, and who, at sixty-five, was still eager to grow and contribute in new ways to his university and his school.

Ned was unsurpassed in his devotion to Cornell. He maintained close ties throughout his life with many of his friends from undergraduate days and added to that group the generations of students who regarded him as a friend as well as a teacher. Ned was an oarsman at Tabor Academy as well as at Cornell, exhibiting the intense loyalty peculiar to that sport. He was an avid cruising sailor with a strong preference for saltwater rather than fresh. Although his sloop, *Fanfare*, bore Ithaca on her transom, her home port was in Maine, and Ned loved that beautiful, if often foggy, coast. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps in the South Pacific in World War II and after the war as a captain in the Marine Reserve.

Ned's sailing companion, navigator, and wife was Dora Grabfield Flash, a senior lecturer at Cornell's School of Hotel Administration. They have two children, Dorothy and Stephen, both Cornellians married to Cornellians, and one granddaughter, not yet a Cornellian.

Ralph Bolgiano, Dick Conway, Alan McAdams, John McClain, Betsy Ann Olive, Seymour Smidt

Elizabeth Florence Focht

November 7, 1914 — July 26, 1969

Elizabeth Florence Focht, Ph.D., attending radiation physicist to The New York Hospital and assistant professor of radiology at Cornell University Medical College, was killed in a tragic accident July 26, 1969, at the age of 55 years. Doctor Focht, an experienced rider and well known horse fancier, was killed instantly when a horse she was exercising suddenly reared and fell backwards, crushing her beneath.

Doctor Focht was born November 7, 1914, in Hoboken, New Jersey. She received a B.A. degree from Barnard College in 1935 and a Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1964. Soon after graduation from college Doctor Focht became associated with Dr. Edith Quimby and Dr. Leonidas Marinelli in the physics department of the old Memorial Hospital, which was located at 106th Street and 8th Avenue. She was a member of the physics department of that institution until January 1, 1958, when she became a full-time member of the staff of the Department of Radiology of The New York Hospital, where she held the title of attending radiation physicist. She was a diplomate of the American Board of Radiology in radiological physics, a consultant to the Hospital for Special Surgery, a consultant to the Space Radiation Study Panel of the Space Science Board, and she held membership in the American Physics Society, American Radium Society, New York Roentgen Society and the American College of Radiology.

Doctor Focht was a highly respected radiation physicist who was a world authority on the effects of ionizing radiations on the structures of the eye. This was the subject of a long-term research program in collaboration with Dr. George Merriam of the Ophthalmology Institute of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and it resulted in a number of significant publications dealing with experimental cataract induction. Her work on survival from whole body radiation, an analysis of 575 patients and accident victims, was incorporated in *Evaluation of Potential Radiation Hazards in Manned Space Flight Operations*, published by the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council.

Doctor Focht for many years had competed in horse shows, frequently riding her own entries. She was an annual participant in the Madison Square Garden show and was the recipient of numerous prizes both in New York City and in other regional events.

Betty Focht had a warm friendly personality and was always ready to help in any problem within her particular sphere of competence. She helped many generations of radiology residents understand the physical foundations of radiology and generously devoted many hours of her time to tutorial sessions on this subject. Her untimely death

came as a shock to her many friends and professional colleagues and is a sad loss to the Radiology Department and to the entire scientific community of this Center.

She is survived by Mr. Eugene Cahill, an uncle with whom she lived for many years.

John A. Evans, M.D.

Ephim Fogel

November 15, 1920 — June 13, 1992

Ephim Fogel's colleagues in the English Department remember and honor him for the energy, skill, and wisdom with which he chaired the department during four crucial years, 1966-1970. Ep not only steered it through the political crises of those years, but at the same time he successfully negotiated with an expanding College and University for the means necessary to bring to his department much of the strength, flexibility, breadth, and distinction that it enjoys today. His students during his forty years' service at Cornell are grateful to him for the searching and sensitive rigor with which he trained them. His fellow philologists acknowledge his many published contributions to the methodology of resolving cruxes of interpretation and documentation. He collaborated in editing two Cornell University Press books, *Evidence for Authorship* (with David V. Erdman, 1966), and *A Concordance to the Poems of Ben Jonson* (with Mario A. DiCesare, 1978), and at the time of his death he was revising his book-length study of Sir Philip Sidney's poetry. The audience of Ep's work as poet, both his original verse and his translations from Russian and German, admires it for its rich precision. His family and his friends throughout the University and beyond will profoundly miss his good counsel and the warm humanity of his presence.

Born in Odessa, Russia, Ep Fogel emigrated with his parents to the United States at the age of three. He was educated in the New York City schools, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in course at the City College of New York and was graduated *magna cum laude* in 1941. That June, he and Charlotte Finkelstein were married. Ep immediately started graduate study in English at New York University, but in July of the following year he enlisted in the Army of the United States. Indeed, both his love for pedagogy and, in particular, his devotion to Russian literature began while he was assigned to ASTP duty. During much of his service until his discharge in early 1946 as sergeant, Ep put to use his talent for teaching, first as an instructor in the Signal Corps and then as instructor-in-charge of educational therapy in the Army hospital at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. His experience at the hospital inspired one of his earliest and finest poems, "Convalescents." He completed residency requirements for his M.A. (NYU, 1947) by fall term 1946, when he entered the doctoral program in English at Ohio State University. Completing his course work there, in 1949 Ep accepted appointment as Instructor in English at Cornell, attracted to the institution at which his younger brother Robert had completed undergraduate study only the year before.

Ep's appointment was one of a notable series that renewed a department left greatly weakened during the war. Ep was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1955, received his Ph.D. in 1958, and was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in 1961 and to Professor in 1966. Immediately before taking the chair that year, Ep had served for three years as Director of Graduate Studies; in 1970 recurring health problems obliged him to withdraw from what would have been his eighth year of uninterrupted administrative duty. For 1974-75 he was appointed Faculty Fellow in the Society for the Humanities. He retired as Professor Emeritus in 1990.

Certain qualities of mind and sensibility characterized Ep Fogel's scholarly writing from the outset of his career: toughness in assessing a hypothesis, scrupulous clarity and control in articulating it, trenchant curiosity, a resolutely independent critical imagination, exhaustively thorough learning, style, humor, depth. In conversation the Ep we remember also exhibited a prodigious memory—the envy of us all, and to every task he brought an absorbing interest and belief in what he did. He read and published numerous papers on the life and work of Sir Philip Sidney, on William Shakespeare, on the Elizabethan and the European renaissance more generally, on computer-assisted analysis of literary texts, and on modern poetry. He published his own poetry and his translations in such periodicals as *Atlantic Monthly*, *Granite*, *Poetry*, *Prairie Schooner*, *Voices*, and *Slavonic and East European Review*, and in *Cross Section*. His poem "Shipment to Maidanek," one of the earliest literary responses to the Holocaust, appears in several anthologies. The work that perhaps best displays the rich variety of Ep's talents as scholar-poet, and the work to which he increasingly turned in his later years, is his exemplary verse-translation from Russian of some hundred poems by Osip Mandelstam, with annotation and a critical introduction—a volume that in many ways constitutes Ep's *chef-d'oeuvre*.

The accomplishments of Ep Fogel's years of departmental administration were many and notable. Both undergraduate and graduate curricula were wholly revised. The Cornell Creative Writing Program, now generally recognized as one of the finest in the country, benefited greatly from Ep's sponsorship and strong support. Ep obtained a reduction of the far too heavy teaching-load in English. With the close collaboration of his dear friend, the late David Novarr, he oversaw the appointment of twenty-five tenured or tenure-track colleagues, fully half the membership of the department at the time he retired from the chair, and Ep involved that membership much more widely than before in the management of departmental affairs. The administrative achievements of which Ep remained proudest were the initiatives he undertook by which the first woman and the first African-American became full professors of English at Cornell. His leadership of the department he thus built was marked by a

patient fairness to which even dissenters within it paid tribute. Ep Fogel was painstaking, and at a time when it was most required, he devoted himself to virtually unintermitted labor at his desk.

Although Ep often felt that he was at his best working late at night to deadline, he ultimately found that his health could no longer sustain all the demands of his administrative regimen. When he returned to full-time teaching and his own writing, a new generation of students was able to enjoy the deeply engaged and sympathetic mind Ep brought to classroom and conference. Ep was, first to last, an extraordinarily fine teacher, one who exercised his every skill—and innumerable kindnesses—to encourage his students, graduate and undergraduate, in the life of learning.

Ephim Fogel leaves his wife Charlotte; their four children, in whom he took immense pride, Daniel, David, Rebecca, and Jessica, two of whom followed him into the professoriate; four grandchildren; his brother Robert; and us, his colleagues, students, and friends.

Dan McCall, Edgar Rosenberg, Charles S. Levy

Felician F. Foltman

July 31, 1918 — September 7, 1993

In certain respects, Felician Foltman was different from most Cornell professors. Those differences helped him contribute importantly to his colleagues and to the School and University he loved and served. For example, he was a first generation American from a working class background. Born sixth in a family of eleven children, his Polish immigrant father was a skilled worker in the Amsterdam, New York carpet industry. From his family, Fel (pronounced Phil) learned to get along with others, to work hard and to respect work done well.

Academically outstanding in high school, he was encouraged to attend college. He enrolled at Oswego State Teachers College in 1936, majoring in Industrial Education. Like most first-generation in-college youngsters, he worked his way through. He spent two summers as a production worker in carpet mills. His last summer, he managed a service station/garage, an unusual responsibility for one so young. After graduating, Foltman taught Industrial Arts for one year at Mineville (New York) High School. Part of his job assignment was to supervise a “work experience” program for disadvantaged youth at the National Youth Administration’s Resident Work Center at Mineville.

Fel joined the Army in July of 1941 as a private in the Ordnance Corps. After basic training, he went to Non-commissioned Officer’s School, and later to O.C.S., served in the U.S., North Africa, and Europe as company officer, company commander and Battalion Training Officer. He was discharged in February 1946 with the rank of major, a truly extraordinary achievement in four and a half years. Another difference! Energized by that record, he raised his career goals from high school to college teacher.

To sum up, Fel Foltman approached graduate school with: a spectacularly successful military record; a wide knowledge of occupations and how to analyze, perform and teach about them; great respect for competence; and the conviction that he could achieve excellence in anything he attempted.

As luck would have it, he was admitted to the Industrial Education program at Cornell, where the subject had just moved from its “natural habitat” in the Education Department to the newly established School of Industrial and Labor Relations. In this new setting, the I.E. program was less concerned with training high school shop teachers, and more with how work organizations should train working adults to perform the job demands of plants, mills and offices. Although not what he had expected, it fit his aptitudes and interests very well.

Adaptation to Fel's novel situation was helped by two faculty mentors, Lynn Emerson and Kenneth Beach. While taking a "cram course" in labor economics, statistics, theory, collective bargaining, and trade union history, he got insights about job training from two experts in that familiar area. In return, Foltman had much to offer the School. As a grad assistant in Industrial Education courses he helped undergraduates. Even more, as an experienced teacher (another salient difference), he helped fellow assistants get a handle on *their* new tasks.

Each mentor left a lasting impact on Fel's career. Expertise in applying Emerson's training methods to a variety of work settings and technologies helped him as a management consultant and later as adviser to work-readiness programs of the War on Poverty. Skills in small group-discussion teaching, learned from Beach, affected his own development as a teacher. (Beach called Foltman, "the best student I ever had.") Throughout a long teaching career, Fel's students of all ages, in the university and in adult programs, agree that he excelled as teacher, and, where appropriate, as mentor.

Upon receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1949, he was appointed to the ILR faculty. Along with teaching duties he was made undergraduate Placement Counselor. He developed a co-op work program, placing students in summer training jobs with unions, businesses, and government agencies around the state. This project succeeded so well that for many years, ILR required students, as a condition of graduation, to have one summer's experience each, in a trade union, a business, *and* a government agency. He taught students about job search behaviors to good effect.

While teaching and counseling in Ithaca, the fledgling Professor Foltman was used extensively by the ILR's Extension Division to teach classes of practitioners around the state. Capable and congenial, he made a great hit with adult audiences. He enjoyed working with practitioners, "where I can teach and learn at the same time". For more than thirty years, he was *the* major contributor from the resident teaching faculty to ILR's Extension program.

Early in his career, Foltman inherited Ken Beach's course, "Industrial Occupations and Processes", which introduced freshmen to the work world by busing them weekly to work sites close to Ithaca, where they observed workers at their jobs, learning which tools and machines they used, and what the end products looked like. His background was ideal for transmitting this kind of instruction to the uninitiated! And to the graduate assistants watching Foltman teach this course, he gave master classes in how to excel at the job.

Early in his teaching years, Fel entered on the other serious preoccupation of his life, his family. Early in 1951 he married Christina Steinman, a fellow worker at Cornell. By that summer, he began building their house. As his

own contractor, he did all the skilled work (carpentry, wiring, plumbing, painting etc.), but cajoled kin and friends into contributing occasional help. First, a daughter, Laurie, and then two sons, Philip and Michael, joined the household. Fel was admired by his colleagues for being both family-oriented, and a father figure who could pass on useful domestic skills.

Most of his hobbies had a domestic aura. He became a finished cabinetmaker. He raised grapes and learned to make wine. As befits one who grew up near the Adirondacks, he became a deer hunter, but with a special twist—using bow and arrow rather than gun. In these pursuits, he symbolized the “good provider/” combining practical with mythical/romantic aspects of paternity. More down to earth was his passion for golf. He was founder and “guru” of ILR’s golf team which competed for many years in the University league. After retiring, he traveled the U.S. enthusiastically sampling of the nation’s links.

An important theme in Foltman’s personal history was upward mobility, e.g. moving from his skilled worker origins, through high school teaching to university teacher. Another mobility “dimension” is *lateral* crossing over from one branch of activity to another one.

His mastery of American research about highly skilled manual workers made him a pre-eminent scholar in this field. Emblematic of this is a major review monograph: *Apprenticeship Research: Emerging Findings and Future Trend*, (co-edited with Cornell colleague Vernon Briggs, Cornell/ILR Press, 1980). This was a first and lasting interest of his. But his academic career contains successive “crossovers” into other areas, each one denoting growth.

An early crossover was into *management* Education. He became a key figure in ILR’s ambitious management development program for American Airlines’ senior managers in 1953. In 1955, he took a one-year leave to work for Shell Oil’s management training program. Returning from Shell, he played a major role in a joint Business School/ILR “Executive Training Short Course”. In a few short years, Foltman was a nationally recognized leader in executive training. *Effective Supervisor of People* (Dun and Bradstreet, 1971) testifies to this. Even more significantly, two ‘leading edge’ monographs: *Collecting and Managing Employee Information*; and *Skills Inventories and Manpower Planning* were pioneer treatments of computing applied to human resource management.

Moving from workplace problems to concern with public policy issues is another major “crossover”. Community concerns are treated in his *White and Blue Collars in a Mill Shutdown* (Cornell Press, 1968). At the *state* level, his *New York State’s Economic Crises: Jobs, Incomes and Economic Growth* (Cornell ILR Press, 1977) addresses problems still plaguing his birthplace. At the *national* level, one would put all the special reports, conference minutes, and published testimony submitted to various Congressional Committees, growing out of his membership on

presidential committees and task forces, and assignments to AID (the Agency for International Development), Federal and State Labor department committees and the ILO (International Labor Office).

Some of the latter dealt with apprenticeship and other programs at the high end of the skill ladder. Increasingly, however, they dealt with serious national problems of underprepared, virtually unemployable, youth facing a labor force no longer hospitable to unskilled job candidates. An expert on training manual workers, Foltman was asked by state and Federal agencies to advise them how to think intelligently about these complex issues.

Back home, he was busy persuading academic colleagues to study these issues. Rather than publish extensively in this area, he became a “teacher of teachers”. Due to his efforts, the Department name of Human Resource Studies continues this emphasis on social policy.

A further comment on Foltman “crossovers” deals with his moving beyond departmental boundaries. He joined Professor Donald Cullen from the Collective Bargaining department to co-teach “Manpower and Collective Bargaining in the Construction Industry” several times. He also taught a course in “Plant Shutdowns and Job Loss” with Professor Robert Aronson of the Labor Economics department. When he co-taught courses, it was usually in addition to his normal teaching load. He was always experimenting with teaching. Well into his career he started courses based on “field studies”, a new modality for him. And as late as three years before his retirement, he developed a new course, based completely on case studies, once more a new approach for him.

Finally, a personal/professional crossover that still astounds his colleagues. At first, Fel’s consulting related to his departmental specialty: training; management development, and personnel practices. Mediation and arbitration “belonged” to other ILR departments. In the 1960s, Foltman took a course offered by the School to train professionals to implement the Taylor Act (which regulated labor relations in public sector employment in New York State). After completing the course, he established himself as a “third party” who could work with union and management representatives of school districts, prisons, fire departments, etc., around the state. He then “crossed over” into *private* sector union management dispute settlement, including the most competitive and lucrative activity, *arbitration*. Emblematic of his approach to life and work, he not only entered a new challenging field but took on its most demanding aspects.

We can say finally that Fel was first and foremost a teacher. He showed love and respect for his craft by excelling at it. True to his roots, he followed the credo of a skilled worker: “Be a journeyman in everything you do, in the *important* things, be a master.”

Loved and respected by his family, liked and respected by his colleagues, admired and respected by his students, he left a mark on all of us. He will be remembered.

Vernon Briggs, Lee Dyer, Frank Miller

Nathan Chandler Foot

July 27, 1881 — September 4, 1958

Dr. Nathan Chandler Foot, Professor Emeritus of Surgical Pathology, Cornell University Medical College, and consultant in surgical pathology at The New York Hospital, died September 4, 1958, at the New Rochelle Hospital of pulmonary embolism. He is survived by his wife, Emma May Cobb Foot; his daughter, Mrs. John C. Besson; a sister, Valeria D. Foot; and four grand-children. Another daughter, Dr. Ellen B. Foot Neumann, died in 1945.

Chandler Foot was born in New York City on July 27, 1881. He received his A.B. from Harvard College in 1903 and his M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1907, following which he had resident training at The New York Hospital and then spent two years in Germany studying pathology. He was on the staff of the Department of Pathology at Harvard from 1912 to 1915 and subsequently was on the faculty of the College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, becoming Professor of Pathology at that institution in 1928. In 1932, he came with George Heuer to the newly created New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center to assume the dual post of Professor of Pathology in Surgery and head of the Laboratory of Surgical Pathology. In this capacity, he served with great distinction for 16 years. In 1948, he became Professor Emeritus and thereafter, until his death, engaged in cancer research in the Papanicolaou Cytology Laboratory of Cornell University Medical College, successively in the Departments of Anatomy and Pathology.

He was a member of numerous medical societies, including the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the Harvey Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. For several years, he served on the American Board of Pathology and was in due course its president; he was also a consultant to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, Fellow of the College of American Pathologists, a member of the New York Pathological Society, of which he was president in 1936-1937, and a Member of the New York Practitioners' Society. His many scientific papers dealt mainly with the diagnosis of cancer, and so, too, did his textbooks *Pathology in Surgery* and *Identification of Tumors*.

Chandler Foot was loved and esteemed by his associates and by the long succession of medical students who came into his classes, as much because of his charm and wit and varied interests as for his wide learning and compassion. His geniality made it easy for him to pass on to others the things he knew. In music, he was not only an avid student and listener—he took his own scores to concerts and followed these closely—but also an accomplished piano and accordion player; many a student-faculty gathering, which might otherwise have been formal and stiff, was made

warm and lively by his playing and presence. Admiring art in all its forms, he painted as well, first in oils and later in water colors, particularly ocean and beach scenes; numbers of his works won the critical acclaim of experts and not a few of them now adorn the homes and offices of his friends. His proficiency in cowboy pool, together with his large measure of what the Scots call innerliness, endeared him to such of his friends as also found this game interesting and relaxing, and with these—artists, writers, and architects, as well as lawyers and physicians—he spent many hours in the clubhouse of the Century Association. A bird-watcher, Chandler Foot knew well the forms, colors, songs, and habits of those creatures, and the outlook and language of those of his companions who shared this interest with him. Woodworking and metalworking also gave him pleasure, a beautifully mitered joint no less than the finished product; an example of the latter was the elaborate miniature railway station, replete with furnishings, ticket offices, and a motor-driven elevator with stops on three levels, which he designed and made to complement the electric trains of his grandson. So, too, with foreign languages, he was not content to be a mere learner: in addition to reading widely in French, German, and Italian literature, he spoke Hungarian fluently and also had knowledge of Chinese. He once posted a directive on the door of the refrigerator in his laboratory telling orderlies and nurse's aides in seven languages where to place specimens!

The content of his scientific papers and books, the wealth of carefully studied material which he left for his successors in the Laboratory of Surgical Pathology and the memories and notes of the thousands of medical students whom he taught provide of course the tangible measure of Chandler Foot's achievements as physician, teacher, and scientist. But quite as surely it can be said that his most enduring influence as a teacher was exerted upon those of George Heuer's resident surgeons who were fortunate enough to have periods of training in his laboratory during the years 1932-1948. Few of these outstanding men, now mature surgeons, failed to respond to his geniality and enthusiasm, or to respect and learn from his careful clinical judgments, and many would say with gratitude that his guidance largely determined their outlook upon medicine and life. How fortunate he was to have found wide scope for his talents, and happiness besides! How fortunate too are those of us who knew him; for we can recall with pleasure what he was and what he did, and, what is more, can note with admiration the reflections of his influence in the lives of those who share his memory with us.

J. G. Kidd

Robert Hutchinson Foote

August 20, 1922 — October 27, 2008

Dr. Robert H. (Bob) Foote, Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of Physiology at Cornell University and preeminent reproductive physiologist, is acknowledged for major contributions to his field through basic and applied research, innovative teaching, mentoring trainees, and professional service. His research significantly impacted diverse areas of gamete and embryo biology and related reproductive technologies for over 50 years beginning with his pioneering efforts in the development and use of semen extenders that were critical to the early success and commercial use of artificial insemination in dairy cattle.

Born on a dairy farm in Gilead, Connecticut, Foote graduated from Windham High School, Willimantic, Connecticut in 1939. He graduated with Honors and a Bachelor's degree in Animal Husbandry from the University of Connecticut, Storrs, in 1943.

World War II interrupted his academic career when Foote served as a lieutenant in the famed "Go For Broke" 442nd Regimental Combat Team, a unit formed of Nisei. The 442nd became among the most decorated units in the war. Lt. Foote was awarded a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart for heroic actions in France where he was seriously wounded, yet he returned later in the war to lead his unit again.

After the war, Foote earned his Master's degree (1947) and his doctorate (1950) at Cornell in the field of animal breeding and physiology and was appointed Assistant Professor in Animal Science, where his illustrious career began. Bob rose through the ranks of Associate Professor, Fulbright Scholar, and Professor, and was named the Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of Physiology in 1980.

Bob's early work in sperm physiology and cryopreservation was extended to many domestic, companion, and exotic animals. His first laboratory and cold room facility were within the semen-processing laboratory of the New York Artificial Breeding Cooperative (predecessor to Eastern A.I. Cooperative and Genex Cooperative, Inc.) in Ithaca, New York, an organization with which he maintained a close working relationship throughout his career. An important early discovery was that treating bull semen with a combination of antibiotics controlled bacterial growth and ultimately helped to wipe out *Vibrio fetus*, a disease that causes abortions in livestock, and until then had cost the cattle industry millions of dollars. He developed effective procedures for use of non-frozen semen by formulating Cornell University Extender, which was later refined for cryopreservation of bull semen and continues to be the basis for successful semen preservation protocols for many mammalian species. Numerous

other aspects of semen processing and cryopreservation now in routine use throughout the world have their basis in Dr. Foote's research.

Bob's research interests expanded to related areas in male reproductive physiology, including qualitative and quantitative aspects of spermatogenesis, semen quality measurements, evaluation of male fertility, and sperm capacitation. He also made major contributions to female reproduction, with the early observation that germ cell content of the mammalian ovary was finite. Improvements in the detection of estrus and the importance of insemination of cattle at the optimum time were investigated. Dr. Foote continued to work closely with the animal breeding industry, especially with cattle, using well-designed field trials and tens of thousands of artificial insemination records to effectively evaluate factors affecting semen quality and fertility in cattle.

As in vitro fertilization and other assisted reproductive technologies began to emerge in laboratory animals and human medicine, Foote's efforts included studies on in vitro oocyte maturation, fertilization, and early embryo development, with emphasis on optimizing culture media and other in vitro techniques. Later, he recognized the potential of cloning in livestock and provided an impetus for research that was a prelude to somatic cell cloning in domestic animals.

Bob was a stickler for attention to experimental design, detail and analysis, and he insisted on expedient publication by his students and trainees. He was driven by an exceptional work ethic and highly competitive nature, which perhaps originated in his early childhood or war experiences, and seemed to demand that he exceed the physical limits of most mortals. It was not, for example, unusual for him to be seen at work in his office or laboratory until 1:00 a.m. and back on the job at 6:00 a.m.; and he frequently extended his workweek to seven days. As a result of his diligence, Bob was the author or coauthor of more than 500 peer-reviewed articles as well as numerous book chapters, and he contributed many invited reviews.

Bob inspired, encouraged, and supported hundreds of trainees at various levels from undergraduate research and Honor's students to research associates and visiting scholars. He mentored over 100 Ph.D. and post-doctoral trainees from the United States and internationally. In addition to his research accomplishments, Dr. Foote was also recognized as an exceptional teacher and mentor of thousands of students and trainees. He taught a variety of courses in the animal and biological sciences, but is best remembered for his very popular animal reproductive physiology course (known by students as "Barnyard Sex"), which he offered for over 30 years. His courses in animal breeding techniques and, later, embryo technology were very popular.

Beyond his extraordinary commitment to and achievements in research and teaching, Bob is recognized for his exceptional professional service throughout his career. He was actively engaged in at least 13 professional or honor societies, serving in leadership positions on many committees and as president of the Society for the Study of Reproduction. In addition, Dr. Foote served on the editorial boards of five major journals and served as program manager, panel member, ad hoc reviewer, and advisor for innumerable agencies and organizations related to the field of reproductive physiology.

For his pioneering research, excellence in advisement and teaching, and his extensive professional service, Foote's local, national, and international awards spanning 4 decades are "legion", including the American Association of Animal Science Animal Physiology and Endocrinology Award and L.E. Casida Award, American Dairy Science Association Upjohn Physiology Award, American Society of Andrology Outstanding Andrologist Award, Society for the Study of Reproduction Hartman Award, IETS Pioneer Award (A.I., E.T. and cloning), Pioneer Award from National Dairy Shrine, National Animal Breeders Association Research Award, S.U.N.Y. Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching, and the Edgerton Lifetime Teaching Award at Cornell University.

In spite of his extraordinary dedication and demanding schedule, Bob was extremely generous and always found time to entertain students and staff in his home, acknowledge birthdays with cake and ice cream, keeping in touch with former members of his program, and offer assistance whatever the need.

Perhaps Bob's greatest legacy was his investment of time, energy, and resources in those he taught and trained, who have emerged as leaders in their own right to further advance the areas of reproductive research that he championed for over half a century. Certainly a titan in the field of animal reproduction has passed from our midst.

Dr. Foote was predeceased by his first wife, Ruth Parcells. He is survived by his sons, Robert W., of Connecticut, and Dale, of Philadelphia and by his second wife, Barbara Johnson Foote.

John E. Parks, Chairperson; W. Ronald Butler, J. Murray Elliot

William Trowbridge Merrifield Forbes

April 23, 1885 — April 12, 1968

William Trowbridge Merrifield Forbes was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, on April 23, 1885, the son of William T. and Harriet Forbes (nee Merrifield). He was the elder brother of the late author, Esther Forbes. His father served for many years as Judge of the Probate Court of Worcester.

He attended Westborough and Worcester schools and was graduated from Amherst College in 1906 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He was a student at Cornell during 1908-09, and he obtained his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Clark University in 1910, with William Morton Wheeler as the chairman of his examination committee. Between 1906 and 1908 he was an instructor in biology at Roberts College in Constantinople; in 1910-11 he was an instructor in zoology and entomology at Rutgers College, working with Professor John B. Smith. After his retirement from Cornell he was, for a semester, a Visiting Professor in the Department of Entomology of the University of Arizona. This gave him the opportunity to see the deserts and mountains of the Southwest and to work with material from the area.

In 1915 he joined the staff of the Department of Entomology at Cornell as an assistant; in 1921 he became an instructor; in 1943, an Assistant Professor; in 1950, an Associate Professor; and in June of 1953, Professor Emeritus. During World Wars I and II he served as an instructor in the Department of Physics in the S.A.T.C. programs. He stayed on at Cornell until the fall of 1954 at which time he moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to continue his research studies at the Museum of Comparative Zoology of Harvard University and to be near the members of his family who reside in and near Worcester. In 1964 his health began to fail, and in January 1966 he entered the Hermitage Nursing Home in Worcester. There he had the freedom to come and go, and thus could indulge in the long rambles that he so used to enjoy. He died at the Hermitage on April 12, 1968.

During his long association with Cornell and the Entomology Department, he made many contributions, especially to the departmental library. He spent a considerable sum of his personal money on building the Lepidoptera Collection. His final contribution upon leaving Cornell was a substantial gift to the Department to be used for graduate students and projects related to their work.

Dr. Forbes made two long collecting trips to the American tropics in 1920 and in 1927. The 1920 trip was made with Dr. J. Chester Bradley and started in Peru, ending at the mouth of the Amazon in Brazil. The 1927 trip was made to Surinam and British Guiana. He also made a short trip to the island of Puerto Rico. He visited the British

Museum of Natural History three times in conjunction with attendance at some of the international congresses of entomology.

Although he described himself as a “biologist interested in the Lepidoptera,” he was really the last of the great general workers in the order, and his command of the field was unrivaled. He was perhaps most interested in the geographical distribution and classification of butterflies, but there was no area in which he had not read or on which he had not formed, as he called them, “impressions.” He published approximately 150 scientific papers on insects; the majority are on the morphology and classification of butterflies and moths. His most outstanding contribution, the only one of its kind on the North American Lepidoptera, was the *Lepidoptera of New York and Neighboring States*, published in four parts. This will remain for a long time the definitive work on Lepidoptera of the northeastern fauna, and it will stand as a monument to his knowledge of the group.

His accomplishments and interests outside the field of entomology were many: the main ones were in the psychology of vision on which he published; the Near Eastern archaeology, especially the written record of past cultures.

He was a member of a number of scientific societies and served as president of the Lepidopterists' Society in 1953. Later he was elected an honorary life member of that Society.

He was a critic of the Cornell administration and especially of those administrators having jurisdiction over the grounds in their approach to the management of the areas of potential value as biological reserves on and near the campus. His demand was that some of the areas should be left “natural,” that is, “unmanaged.” His most pungent remark on the conditions was that the shield of the University should show a “steam-shovel rampant”; today it would be a bulldozer.

Dr. Forbes's rapport with students was excellent, and he was much sought after for advice and for comments on work in progress. He could often suggest some reference work that should be consulted or some points that should be considered. He always had time for a discussion. Some of the most delightful times during graduate study were those spent with him in late evening discussions which ranged over many subjects. He was a kindly man, considerate, friendly, and gentlemanly. He was without affectation, modest, and approachable to all, regardless of rank.

He is survived by two sisters, Miss Cornelia B. Forbes and Mrs. Katherine Erskine; a brother Alan W. Forbes; and nieces and nephews.

William L. Brown, Jr. Robert L. Clausen, John G. Franclemont

Mary Elizabeth Ford

March 23, 1907 — August 11, 2002

Mary Ford was born in Fostoria, Ohio, the only child of Mary Nestlerode Ford and William H. Ford. She graduated from Wellesley College in 1932, and received a Master's Degree from the University of Toronto in 1933. She spent a year as a school psychologist in the Toronto Department of Public Health, and then moved to the University of Minnesota to pursue a Ph.D. degree in Child Clinical Psychology. During her years at Minnesota, Miss Ford held several different professional positions. For three academic years, she was a Research Assistant in the university's Institute for Child Welfare, and then spent a year as a teacher in the Institute's nursery school. In 1937–38, she was Director of the Nursery School and Kindergarten and School Psychologist at the Northrup Collegiate School in Minneapolis. In 1938, she moved to Cornell as Instructor in the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships in the New York State College of Home Economics. Five years later, she completed her doctoral dissertation, "The Application of the Rohrschach Test to Young Children," and was promptly promoted to Assistant Professor.

Professor Ford entered with energy and enthusiasm into the varied activities of a rapidly changing department. In her best-known published work, *Youth, Marriage, and Parenthood*, she collaborated with a senior member of the department, Lemo D. Rockwood, on a questionnaire study of the attitudes of 364 Cornell University juniors and seniors toward sex education, premarital sex behavior, marriage, parenthood, and divorce. Two thirds of the students were enrolled in the course on Marriage and the Family taught by Professor Rockwood; roughly half were men and half were women. With its 28 tables and extensive discussion, the book provides a snapshot of the attitudes of a select group of young people at the beginning of World War II.

After promotion to Associate Professor in 1946, Mary Ford was primarily occupied with teaching. At the undergraduate level, she taught courses on Methods and Techniques of Research, Methods of Child Study, Advanced Child Development, Behavior Problems of Children, and Participant Observation of Children enrolled in the Cornell Nursery School. Her course on Exceptional Children became an immediate favorite with undergraduates—so much so that she was forced to limit its enrollment. At the graduate level, she served as thesis director and chairperson of many special committees. Although the department offered no formal training in clinical child psychology, Professor Ford maintained her interest in this area. She was certified as a Clinical

Psychologist in New York State and approved as a diplomate in clinical psychology by the American Psychological Association. She was promoted to full Professor in 1953.

Within her department, Mary Ford became recognized both for her consistent fair mindedness and as an advocate for gradual institutional change. Home economics, for 60 years a bastion of higher education for women, was coming under attack for its preoccupation with preparation of women for their role as homemakers. Her background and training in psychology provided no basis for a commitment to home economics as a professional discipline. So she supported many faculty appointments that gradually changed the character and the interests of the department. Almost none of the professorial faculty appointed during these two decades had any previous association with home economics.

Mary Ford's professional life changed dramatically in 1964 when she became chairperson of her department. The previous chairperson, Alfred L. Baldwin, had served as its institutional leader for eleven years. His departure left many faculty wondering: Where do we go from here? With almost no exceptions, they chose Mary Ford as their best guide to an uncertain future.

The 1960s were an exciting time for everyone concerned with early childhood education. Professor Ford provided administrative support for her colleagues who were enthusiastically taking part in the national Head Start program and helped ensure that her department established a position of leadership in this field. At the time of her retirement in 1967, Dean Helen Canoyer wrote of her:

“Although the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships is composed of ‘prima donnas,’ Dr. Ford not only was able to win their cooperation and respect, but was actually able to motivate them toward more production than previous Heads were able to do.”

Nevertheless the challenges to home economics as a component of higher education had not diminished. At Cornell, President James Perkins appointed a high-level college study committee to examine the place—if any—of home economics in the university. Mary Ford, at the request of Dean Canoyer, served as chairperson of a steering committee charged with coordinating faculty responses to some of the recommendations of the president's study committee. Dean Canoyer tried, unsuccessfully, to persuade her to continue as an active faculty member beyond the age of 60; however Mary Ford was adamant and became Professor Emeritus in 1967.

In retirement Professor Ford devoted herself to many philanthropic activities. She had been a member of numerous college and university committees as a faculty member. Now she had more time for community service and, among other positions, became a board member of HOMES and the Tompkins County Health Planning Council.

She was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church. In later years, Mary Ford's health declined. She moved to Kendal at Ithaca shortly after it opened in 1995 and died there in August of this year. There are no known survivors.

John S. Harding, Jean Failing

William Ray Forrester

January 14, 1911 — February 16, 2001

William Ray Forrester, Dean of the Cornell Law School from 1963-73, died at the age of 90, two months after finishing his last semester of twenty-five years teaching at Hastings College of Law in San Francisco. This fact reveals the love for teaching, particularly constitutional law that proved to be his fountain of youth. As chance would have it, he was the last active member of the Hastings “Over 65” club whereby that school had, during the years of mandatory retirement elsewhere, recruited nationwide an elite of law teachers who, their minds sharp as ever, were not ready to quit the forum.

A graduate of the University of Arkansas, Ray earned his law degree from the University of Chicago Law School in 1935. After working for a Chicago law firm, he was invited to join the Tulane law faculty in 1941. He became Dean of Vanderbilt’s Law School in 1949, returning to Tulane as Dean of that school in 1952. He then came to Cornell and presided as Dean of the Law School for a decade, and then as the Robert S. Stevens Professor until his “retirement” to Hastings in 1978. The author of casebooks in constitutional law and federal jurisdiction, as well as numerous law review and legal periodical articles, he compiled a remarkable resume of participation in arbitration. A charter member of the National Academy of Arbitrators, he exercised his skills at various times on boards seeking to maintain the peace between United States Steel and the United Steel Workers or the International Harvester Company and the United Automobile Workers. His diplomatic skills served him well when leading Tulane’s Law School through the heady and oft-times acrimonious days of the civil rights movement in Louisiana.

Facts reveal Ray to have been a persuasive peacemaker, a superb classroom teacher, a considerable scholar and a successful law school dean. Facts portray him quantitatively as a noteworthy figure in American legal education: they do not reveal the unique inner quality of the man. Soft spoken and wont to speak directly to the matter at hand, there was never any doubt but that he dealt with all and sundry with whom he came in contact, honestly and forthrightly. He might shake his head sometimes when colleagues took positions that seemed to him extreme or impractical, but he never held it against them. Rather, he had a way of laughing it off and proceeding calmly to reason the matter at hand to a sensible result. The laughter, moreover, was not of the mordant variety, but rather had an infectious quality that helped maintain a tranquil atmosphere in which reason could prevail. If one had to sum up the man in a single word, there would be no doubt that those who knew him would invoke: integrity.

Ray's family was always an important part of his life. He is survived by his wife, Celine, now living in Baton Rouge, Louisiana; three sons, William and Stephen, both of New Orleans, and David, of Baton Rouge; a daughter, Catherine Cleland, of Kensington, Maryland; and four grandchildren.

Roger C. Cramton, W. David Curtiss, E.F. Roberts

Edward W. Foss

December 4, 1914 — January 28, 1988

Edward Wilbur Foss, professor emeritus of agricultural engineering, died on January 28, 1988 at the age of 73. He retired from Cornell in 1980 after thirty-two years of active and dedicated service to Cornell.

Professor Foss was born in Laconia, New Hampshire and received a bachelor's degree from the University of New Hampshire. Ed earned a master's degree from Cornell in 1947. He was on the staff at the University of New Hampshire from 1942-45 and the University of Maine from 1945-1948. In 1948 he became professor of agricultural engineering at Cornell.

Ed came to Cornell to teach the farm shop and woodworking courses. In this capacity he served as teacher trainer for vocational agricultural teachers emphasizing teaching farm mechanics. He quickly broadened his interests and became involved with research and extension activities. His deep and abiding interest in forestry and the development of logging equipment for the small woodlot owner was paramount. He and his graduate students developed many labor saving devices to mechanize the woodlot operations. These included the logging arch, fence post sharpener, a small portable sawmill, firewood bundler and a combination log delimeter and debarker. Ed and forestry professor Fred Winch became involved in extending valuable information to the woodlot owners by preparing extension publications and conducting meetings, demonstrations and exhibits.

Professor Foss was given additional responsibilities in agricultural engineering extension when he was assigned the rural housing program. This was an appropriate program area for Ed because of his background in farm shop, forestry and in having had the experience of building several houses. Ed's boundless energy, dedication, foresight, and prolific mind produced many practical publications to help homeowners with sound housing decisions. When many of the responsibilities of the agricultural engineers in rural housing were transferred to the College of Human Ecology, Ed's interest turned to new programs. One of these areas was community resource development. This was uncharted territory for agricultural engineering and it was necessary to explore new ways of applying engineering knowledge to the development of resources in local communities. The development of recreational facilities was one area where Ed produced many educational publications and programs. Another area of Ed's interest was in the preparation and dissemination of educational materials for the civil defense and disaster relief programs.

Ed was also very active in the farm safety program with the New York State Rural Safety Council. One of his important programs with the Safety Council was to organize and conduct workshops for members of the central

Organization of Farm Mutual Cooperative Fire Insurance Companies. He developed and for several years taught one of the first agricultural engineering safety courses ever offered in the United States. He also served as a consultant in farm safety.

Professor Foss anticipated the problems with the disposal of sewage and other waste from small communities, recreational parks and camps, rural housing developments and with the disposal of solid wastes. He innovated new programs by developing program materials to help groups and community leaders in making important decisions with regard to these problems.

Another of his strong interests was youth development programs. He contributed greatly to the revision of the New York State 4-H Fire Safety Program and the initiation of a Farm Tractor Certification Program for youth.

Ed was always concerned with the improvement of community educational facilities. He served as an active member of the Ithaca Board of Education, the Board of Cooperative Educational Services, and was very effective in promoting economical and well designed building projects. Ithacans can be grateful to him for the tax money saved by his careful review of building ideas and plans.

Professor Foss was awarded lifetime membership in the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and was active for many years with the National Fire Protection Association, the National Safety Council and Alpha Zeta and Phi Sigma honorary societies. He was honored with several citations and commendations for his civic and professional services by New York State, Tompkins County and communities in Florida.

Ed was a very active, energetic and dedicated person and a prolific writer. He seemed to have a compulsion to be “involved”. His interests were very broad and he contributed to many program areas in agricultural extension with his drive, determination, expertise and inexhaustible energy. He was a tireless worker who always had plans for more work than he ever had time to complete. Above all Ed was an excellent co-worker, very active in civic affairs and an ideal Rotarian — service above self.

In retirement the Fosses moved to Florida to be near their son. Ed is survived by his wife of forty-nine years, Elizabeth Peabody; two daughters, Joan Elizabeth, and Linda Foss Ecker; and a son, John.

Edward O. Eaton, Everett D. Markwardt, Wesley W. Gunkel

Edward Whiting Fox

June 28, 1911 — May 19, 1996

Edward Fox was a gentleman and scholar. Born in Spokane, Washington and afflicted from his early teens by arthritis, he began study at Harvard University as an undergraduate in 1931. There he met Professor William L. Langer as well as his wife to be, Elizabeth Simon, who was Langer's research assistant and whom he married in 1935. Langer's fascination with European diplomacy interested Fox, but he decided it offered too narrow an intellectual compass. In contrast to Langer's German focus, Fox concentrated upon French history but did not thereby neglect classical and oceanic history or the link between domestic and international affairs. His study of world geography with Derwent Whittlesey also began at this time. Fox proceeded directly from his A.B. degree in 1935 to his Ph.D. degree six years later. He served as Assistant Dean at Harvard during World War II. Because of his international skills, he was appointed to the State Department by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and continued to work in the Truman Administration as Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Analysis (1945-46). He had direct contact with Secretary James F. Byrnes and developed an astute and abiding grasp of postwar diplomacy. From 1946 until his retirement in 1978, he was a member of the History Department at Cornell University. From 1950-52, he was a Fellow of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton when Arnold J. Toynbee was in residence.

Fox's contribution to historical thought was not fully appreciated during his lifetime. He offered new and general theories about French political development at a time when the "Annates" school concentrated upon the microcosm of everyday life. He combined an interest in geography with a deep passion for history in a period when academic specialization had reached an all-time high. His research on France held enormous implications for other countries, especially 17th century England and colonial America. That "trading states" might behave differently from political-military and administrative monarchies was a paramount insight. These new historical syntheses were initially more to the taste of social science colleagues than to historians.

Briefly and synoptically, Fox held that geography— particularly the ease of oceanic or riverine communication— ultimately determined the political type of a society. Societies like England's in which few places are more than ten miles from a waterway which leads to the sea, are bound to engage in commerce as their major vocation. In contrast, France, more landlocked and with few easily navigable rivers, was predestined to develop an administrative culture and tradition depending upon resources from the political center. Only around Bordeaux and a few other trading cities like Nantes, would one find a rugged independence of administrative edicts from Paris. In principle, this

doctrine applied to other countries as well, illuminating liberal movements located in riverine constituencies, and administrative centralization in countries not interpenetrated with waterways.

Fox's view of historical development influenced his attitudes toward policy. Russia, that vast landlocked continent in which rivers ran the wrong way for trading purposes, was the logical embodiment of administrative centralization. The United States, penetrated with internal waterways and canals and increasingly dependent upon long distance and oceanic trade with Europe and other continents, was likely to be the exemplar of liberal and market forces, eschewing centralization. The Atlantic alliance of trading nations was in one sense a modern representation of the league of Hansa towns. Moscow could hardly join such a grouping. Could Russia become democratic? That depended upon developments in communications and transport technology that are only now emerging.

If Russia was likely to be centralized and authoritarian, Fox devoted much of his non-professional life to the promotion of understanding of Israel, a nation founded upon trade. Through his presidency of American Professors for Peace in the Middle East, he brought many American academics to Israel to learn about its problems and successes. He also was a founding member of the Society for French Historical Studies in the United States.

In between periodic bouts of arthritis, he was an avid squash player, with a well-nigh unreturnable serve. A keen oenophile, he found and savored underappreciated wines of the Rhone region, a testimony to his breadth of taste. Academically, he was equally at home with the ideas of Marxist social history as with religious studies, perspectives represented in the work of his children as well as of his sons-in-law. He was a charter member of the Willcox Group, a Thursday luncheon colloquium that fostered and embraced new intellectual currents from some of Cornell's best known professors. When his *Festschrift* was published in 1989, it was a veritable mosaic of historiography, written by individuals influenced by Foxian theory. These essays ranged from Greek philology through the anthropology of high altitude Andean societies, to commodity production in Malawi, to a geographic analysis of post-capitalist transportation in all modern states.

He was a brilliant teacher of Western Civilization and students learned much more than history from his classes. His extensive syllabus discussed required texts, reference works, how to take notes, and how to write an essay. His grading standards were exacting. He believed that an "A" paper could be read by a student to perfect strangers as an exemplary piece of writing and research. A "C" paper, on the other hand, would be read with some embarrassment in the privacy of one's dorm room to a roommate. Fox's influence is due to seminal publications like (in 1971) *History in Geographic Perspective: the Other France* and most recently, *The Emergence of the Modern European World* (1991). He edited the *Oxford Atlas of European History* (1957) and the *Oxford Atlas of American*

History (1962). He also was General Editor for the series, *The Development of Western Civilization* (Narrative Essays in the History of Our Tradition from its Origins in Ancient Israel and Greece to the Present) published by Cornell University Press. In 1989, Basil Blackwell issued a volume of essays in his honor under the title *Geographic Perspectives in History* edited by Eugene Genovese and Leonard Hochberg.

Walter LaFeber, L. Pearce Williams, Richard Rosecrance

John George Franclemont

April 15, 1912 — May 26, 2004

Professor Emeritus John George Franclemont, known to his family, friends, and colleagues as Jack, always let it be known that he was born on the day the Titanic sank—April 15, 1912. For Cornell, the balance sheet for that day was immensely meliorated by Jack's lifetime of contributions. Early on, he focused on insect natural history, collecting moths and butterflies in his native Buffalo, as well as in the Adirondacks. He enrolled as an undergraduate at Cornell University, studying under the tutelage of Professor W.T.M. Forbes, the dean of American lepidopterists, and earned his Baccalaureate degree in 1935. He began his graduate program at Cornell, but World War II, during which he served as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, interrupted that. He served as a mosquito eradication specialist in the Pacific, moving from Bougainville and New Georgia in the Solomons, to the Philippines as the war progressed. In addition to his official mosquito duties, Jack made extensive collections of moths, which were sent home to Professor Forbes. At the end of the War, he was honorably discharged from active duty with the rank of Captain.

Returning to civilian life, Jack was an Assistant Entomologist at Cornell University (1946-47), and then an Entomologist with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U.S. Department of Agriculture, stationed at the Smithsonian Institution, Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. (1947-53). During this time, he was responsible for identifications of noctuid and geometroid moths, at the same time completing his doctoral dissertation from Cornell University, which awarded him the Ph.D. degree in 1953. Upon completion of his doctorate, Jack returned to Cornell to serve as Associate Professor of Entomology, being promoted to Professor in 1959. He retired officially in 1977, although he continued to teach a course in advanced insect systematics and advising graduate students for several years.

During his tenure at Cornell, Jack mentored over 20 doctoral students in insect systematics, and served as minor member for nearly 30 more. His students populated university professorial positions across North America. At one point, six curators at the U.S. National Museum of Natural History were Franclemont students. The first loves of his life were insect natural history and his succession of West Highland or Cairn terriers (Cho, Duffy, Angie, and Belle), and so he could focus his efforts on being available to students nearly whenever they needed assistance. His large office on the southwest corner of Comstock Hall, lined from floor to ceiling with his incomparable entomological library and working specimens, served as an oracle of entomological knowledge for those taking

the time to seek it. His patient demeanor and understated approach to explaining the vagaries of artificial human systems developed to describe nature's wonders helped make all of us better taxonomists.

Jack's life work revolved around the development of resources necessary to answer questions of species circumscription, life history, and infraspecific variability for moths residing in North America. To this end, he spent numerous summers collecting moths in Montana, Texas, and across the various mountain ranges of southern Arizona. He specialized in collecting large series of specimens to adequately uncover natural variation in wing pattern coloration. He took this endeavor to an experimental level by rearing large numbers of individuals from various females, permitting a view to the levels of natural variation present within single localities and broods. He understood that novel techniques and character systems—sex pheromones, chromosomes, protein analysis, and behavioral studies were available during his working period—were essential for uncovering the cryptic species that comprise in many cases those biological entities we now take for species. Jack involved many of his students in these field seasons, and therefore many active biodiversity surveys run today can be traced to Jack's acumen in field biology. Working with Lepidoptera, most of which are herbivorous as caterpillars, he called upon his interests in botany to document the suitability of various hosts for larval development. His collecting activities resulted in a personal collection of more than 350,000 spread moths and butterflies, an extensive collection of preserved and photographed caterpillars associated with the adult stages, and about 9000 Canada balsam mounted microscope slide preparations of the internal genitalia of moths. This immense resource was donated to the Cornell University Insect Collection, where it joins the collection of his mentor, W.T.M. Forbes, forming the most significant Lepidoptera collection housed by any university worldwide.

Jack joined his love of natural history specimens with the traditional means to access information about them; books. Throughout his life he built a personal library focusing on moths and butterflies and their larvae, but also including a broad array of historical works fundamental to the field of entomology. The John G. Franclemont Library of Entomology was donated to the Department of Entomology, with his wish to have the proceeds of its sale support a future Cornell Lepidopterist. The university conferred on him the title of "Builder of Cornell" for his several generous donations.

Jack taught insect taxonomy courses to both undergraduates and graduate students throughout his time as a Professor. These courses always benefited from Jack's amassing of specimens to be used as teaching material. Jack's course materials, many collected on numerous nights along Six-Mile Creek in Ithaca, were often better prepared

than those seen in most other university collections, yet their fate was to be broken and glued by a succession of neophyte entomologists. Like his graduate students, these many budding entomologists were able to take away from Cornell the ability to deal knowledgeably with insect diversity through direct observation of natural history specimens, backed up by Jack's deep understanding of insect natural history.

Jack was both a mentor and friend to his students. He felt that he was extremely lucky not to have to choose between his hobby and his work. Nonetheless, he was a multidimensional personality with interests in music, literature, and cinema. His homes on Williams Street and then in Ellis Hollow were the sites of social evenings with graduate students, leavened with visits from neighbors and friends such as Vladimir Nabokov, the aspiring lepidopterist. His students spent much time interacting with him during their times here, and at least in part through those interactions, they developed into leaders in the field of insect systematics. Observing how some of them operate as mentors during their own careers, it is clear that lessons learned from Jack have been carried on to future generations. In closing, one of Jack's former and first Ph.D. students, Ron Hodges, stated in "A remembrance of John G. Franclemont," as part of a "Contributions from former students in honor of his 80th birthday" (April 15, 1992), the following which accurately captures the essence of Jack Franclemont:

"Above all, Jack is highly ethical, honest, positively forthright, helpful, humorous in a subtle, non-destructive way, and caring. All of his students benefited from these qualities."

E. Richard Hoebeke, Richard B. Root, James K. Liebherr

Allan Cameron Fraser

June 4, 1890 — September 17, 1941

Allan Cameron Fraser, Professor of Plant Breeding, died on Wednesday, September 17th, after 27 years of distinguished service in the College of Agriculture. In his death the College has lost a teacher and scientist of outstanding loyalty and ability.

Born on June 4, 1890, at Brockport, New York, he attended the grade schools of that city. His family moved to Buffalo during his youth, and he completed his preparatory school training at the Buffalo Central High School, being graduated from that institution in June, 1909. In the fall of the same year he registered in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University and in 1913 received the Bachelor of Science degree. During the year 1913-1914 he studied and instructed at Columbia University and was also an assistant at the New York Botanical Gardens. In the fall of 1914 he returned to Cornell for graduate study and in 1918 received the degree Doctor of Philosophy.

Serving continuously in the College of Agriculture, he held an instructorship during the years 1914 to 1919, an assistant professorship from 1919 to 1934, and a professorship from 1934 to the time of his death.

On September 5, 1917, he was married to Helen Parker Myers, of Buffalo, New York. Miss Myers was graduated with the class of 1916 from the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell. Two daughters were born, Helen Margaret, on June 4, 1922, and Janet Louise, on June 18, 1926. During the period August, 1918, to February, 1919, he served with the military forces of the country as Regimental Sergeant Major of the 36th Field Artillery at Camp McClellan.

In 1928-1929 he was granted a sabbatical leave of absence and spent fifteen months in Scotland and England and on the Continent, having been awarded a Fellowship by the International Education Board. During this period he studied for eleven months at the University of Edinburgh in the field of animal genetics and physiology, the balance of his time being spent in visiting research institutions and in general travel.

A second sabbatical leave during the period July, 1936, to February, 1937, was spent in a trip around the world. His particular interests during this trip were in the study of experimental work in pineapple and sugar growing and in the production of crops native to Hawaii, Japan, China, and other countries visited.

Professor Fraser was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of Sigma Xi and Gamma Alpha, of the Genetics Society of America, and of other professional associations. Primarily interested in teaching and research in the field of plant genetics, he also found time for additional scientific efforts. For years

he systematically banded birds and kept records for the United States Biological Survey. His investigative work in the field of genetics dealt primarily with corn and roses.

Professor Fraser was uniquely successful as a teacher of genetics. The basic reason for this was his exact and thoroughgoing knowledge of his subject matter as a science and of its application as an art. Coupled with this was high facility in devising apt and attractive methods of presentation. He was able accurately to estimate student capacities as well as limitations. Graduate students sought him not only as a teacher of courses in advanced genetics but as an adviser in the solution of research problems. Many of his students who later became teachers in other colleges and universities still sought his counsel and to many he supplied laboratory outlines and teaching materials. By all of them he was held in the highest respect and esteem. Letters received from former students of Dr. Fraser, as news of his passing spread, bear eloquent testimony to the high regard and to the sense of shock and personal loss sustained by them. The apparently universal feeling seems to be well expressed by one who wrote as follows: "Professor Fraser's brilliant and enthusiastic teaching undoubtedly inspired many of his students to make the study and teaching of genetics their life work."

It is by his colleagues and fellow associates that the sense of loss and sorrow at his passing is most keenly felt. It is they who knew him best, the keenly humorous and always generously cooperative person, the quiet, efficient scholar. Their affectionate regard and the respect of his many friends in near and far places throughout the world are for him a living and enduring monument.

Chester H. Freeman

October 4, 1915 – September 9, 2008

Chet Freeman was almost always a Cornellian. He died September 9, 2008, having spent more than 40 of his 92 years as a Cornellian, both as a student (B.S. '39, M.S. '45) and a member of the faculty. He retired and became Professor Emeritus in 1980.

Chet was born in West Leyden, New York and grew up on a dairy farm in Constableville, New York. He enrolled in the College of Agriculture in 1935, completing the B.S. degree and then moving on to a Master's degree at Cornell. While a student, he was editor of the *Cornell Countryman*, the College of Agriculture's signature journal founded by Liberty Hyde Bailey in the early 1900s. He was also Chancellor of Alpha Zeta fraternity.

In 1940, Chet was employed by the Extension Service in Cayuga County. Then in 1941, he joined the New York State Department of Commerce as a planning research assistant. His career changed sharply as America entered the Second World War. He enlisted in the Army Air Corps where he trained as a B-29 pilot. During the war, Chet was stationed in the South Pacific where he flew 21 missions without losing a plane or crew. In later years, one of his memorable experiences was attending the reunion of the 58th Bomber Wing on Tinian in the Northern Marianas Islands where the unit had been stationed 50 years earlier. He attended many such gatherings around the United States, sharing stories of his experiences with many others. Flying was to be part of his life long after his military experience but at the more peaceful East Hill Flying Club, where he was a member and a civilian pilot and instructor.

In 1945, immediately after his war service, Chet joined the Department of Extension Teaching and Information (later to become the Department of Communication) as an Assistant Professor. For the next 35 years, he was to contribute to the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and to the University in a variety of ways. He provided strong leadership from 1965-75 as head of the Oral Communication program that provided basic and advanced speech training for generations of students in the College as well as students throughout the University. He introduced a course in Parliamentary Procedure, something he himself practiced as the Parliamentarian for both the Faculty Council of Representatives and the University Constituent Assembly. He also wrote a self-instruction manual entitled *Parliamentary Procedure – Teach Yourself*, which received national acclaim. Chet taught Photography to undergraduate and graduate students in an era when photography involved film, labs and negatives. In recognition of his excellence in teaching and advising, he received the College's Professor of Merit Award in 1956.

Chet collaborated with Cooperative Extension conducting many in-service training sessions. He was instrumental in the planning and in the success of the department's "Communicating with Your Public" series of summer workshops that were attended by many people from public service organizations and local governments.

In 1961-62, he served as acting head of the department. Then in 1975, he was appointed chairman of what had been renamed the Department of Communication Arts. It was one of those critical times in the College's history when budgets were greatly endangered. In 1976, when a cut in department funds was proposed that would have eliminated Communication as a field of study at Cornell, he stood firm announcing he would resign as chairman if the proposal became a reality. The Communication teaching program survived and Chet served out his term until his retirement in 1980.

In retirement, Chet remained active in the Ithaca community. He was an avid wine maker and belonged to the Ithaca Wine Society. He also participated in City Club and volunteered as a driver for Gadabout, the community organization that provides rides for senior citizens.

Professor Freeman's influence continues in today's Department of Communication through the Chester Freeman Communication Leadership Fund Award. According to the intention of a grant in his honor, "the award is presented [annually] to a junior who best exhibits the interdisciplinary character of the department's program and who best reflects the spirit of Professor Freeman's contribution to the Communication Department and the Cornell community."

Royal D. Colle, Chairperson

Frank S. Freeman

October 11, 1898 — December 4, 1986

In his essay on “The Cornell Tradition,” the eminent historian Carl Becker, characterized a Cornell professor as “a man who thinks otherwise”; Frank Samuel Freeman, a member of the faculty for almost four decades, was such a man. In the sphere in which he did most of his scholarly work, the study of individual differences in human abilities, Freeman was also a man ahead of his time. Thus he could not know that, in a volume recently published presenting new approaches and findings in research on human intelligence, his name appears among those acknowledged as the forerunners of the recent scientific advances in this domain.

Born in St. Louis on October 11, 1898, Freeman received both a bachelor’s and the doctorate degree from Harvard University. While in college, he married Esther E. Worthington, who only briefly survived him. After studying with Kurt Lewin in Berlin, and working as a psychologist in a children’s hospital in Massachusetts, Freeman came to Cornell in 1925 as an instructor in the Department of Education in the College of Arts and Sciences. In those days of E.B. Titchener, psychology was a pure science that had no place for anyone tainted by applied interests.

While in education, Freeman began a close association with Robert M. Ogden, who was influential in introducing Gestalt psychology and psychologists to America. During this time, Freeman collaborated with Ogden in the second edition of the latter’s book, *Psychology and Education*, which applied the principles of Gestalt psychology to education and learning.

Although Freeman did not become a member of the Department of Psychology until some years after Titchener’s death, it was in that discipline that he made his major scholarly contributions. His pioneering book on *Individual Differences*, published in 1934, still stands as a classic in the field and anticipates present conceptions of psychological development as a process of ongoing interaction between an active organism and its environment. A text on *Development and Learning* (1942) was a masterful and lucid compendium of research on development from birth through adolescence, integrating cognitive, emotional and social domains. Perhaps his best known work reflected his enduring interest and ability to move from science to application. Entitled *The Theory and Practice of Psychological Testing*, it presented its subject matter not merely as a technology but as an implementation of theoretical ideas evolving over time. The work went through several editions and translations, including Japanese.

Freeman’s writing was distinguished by its clarity, grace of style, and ability to make complex ideas readily understood. These same qualities characterized his teaching, but there he added a rarer and richer gift: any student

who showed a sign of curiosity or intellectual commitment might soon discover that he or she had acquired a wise, generous, albeit somewhat gruff and exacting mentor who opened new doors to learning through a delicate balance of challenge and support, seasoned by a redeeming dash of humor.

As a psychologist, Frank Freeman was also a leader in the development of his profession. Because of his experience as an accomplished clinician as well as a scholar, he was appointed as the first chair of the New York State Board of Examiners in Psychology. In recognition of that service, he was awarded Certificate No. 1 for the practice of psychology in New York State.

In addition, Freeman was an active participant in the workings of the University Faculty, serving on a number of boards and committees. He was also one of the founders of a teachers' union for Cornell faculty.

But those of us who had the good fortune to have known him as colleagues and students will remember him most for his commitment to scholarship, disciplined thought, and their dedicated transmission to the next generation.

Paul M. O'Leary, T.A. Ryan, Urie Bronfenbrenner

Harrop A. Freeman

November 7, 1907 — October 28, 1993

Harrop A. Freeman, Emeritus Professor of Law since 1974, died shortly before his 86th birthday at his retirement home in Port St. Lucie, Florida. Freeman was an active member of the University Faculty for 29 years (1945-74). His writing on social issues, especially those relating to peace and civil rights, led to national and international recognition. He was a peace activist, a life-long crusader for good causes and a familiar presence at Cornell.

Freeman was born in Elyria, Ohio, on November 7, 1907. His early years were spent at Kalispell, Montana in the foothills of the Rockies. In 1916, his family moved to Cortland, New York, where he received his elementary and secondary education. In 1925, he was valedictorian of his class at Cortland Central High School.

Freeman earned three degrees from Cornell University: an A.B. degree from the Arts College in 1929 (Phi Beta Kappa); an LL.B. from the Law School in 1930; and a J.S.D. (doctor of juridical science) degree in 1945.

He was admitted to the New York bar in 1930 and practiced law in Niagara Falls and Buffalo until the early 1940s. A dedicated conscientious objector, he then moved to Philadelphia to work for the Pacifist Research Bureau of the Society of Friends (Quakers). Here he directed and conducted extensive research on peace and post-war problems, and served as the Bureau's Executive Director, a position he continued to hold on a part-time basis until 1948.

Freeman began his academic career in 1943 with an appointment as Acting Professor of Law at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. In Williamsburg, the Freemans lived in quarters occupied at an earlier time by Thomas Jefferson.

In 1945, Freeman joined the Cornell faculty as an Associate Professor of Law, winning rapid promotion to Professor of Law in 1948. In addition to teaching and research, he served for a period as Secretary of the Law School, a position which included responsibility for admissions and other administrative assignments from the dean. An able and productive legal scholar, Freeman was a tireless worker with an inquiring mind.

Freeman taught and wrote in a number of legal fields: Administrative Law, Constitutional Law, International Law, Federal Taxation, Jurisprudence, and Interviewing and Counseling. He was an innovative teacher. In 1945, he designed an Administrative Law course for first-year students, a development subsequently copied in a number of other law schools. Toward the end of his career he was a forerunner in the teaching of lawyer skills in law school. His publications and teaching materials on *Interviewing and Counseling*, especially a book written with Henry Weihofen, had a national influence.

Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard Law School wrote a foreword to Freeman's initial book of teaching materials on *Interviewing and Counseling* (1964). Griswold said in part:

Preparing this book has been a novel task. It required great imagination, great energy, and much capacity to persuade the persons involved to make their material available. In a very real sense, this is almost as much a pioneering book as was Dean Langdell's Cases on Contracts...Many people will have occasion to be grateful to Professor Freeman, for the concept which is embodied in this book, and for the skill and imagination with which it has been carried out.

Freeman's writing on First Amendment issues stressed the theme that a free society depends upon citizens exercising the responsibilities of stating dissenting opinions. Only by the expression of dissent would public authority be checked and citizen control ensured. In a series of books and articles on peace issues, he advanced concerns relating to the third world that have become a commonplace of subsequent writing: The real issues of foreign policy in the future, Freeman argued, would be between the Northern and Southern hemispheres, the haves and have nots of the world. Freeman argued that it was wrong and dangerous to conceive of foreign policy solely in terms of East versus West (U.S. v. U.S.S.R.).

Freeman was an activist committed to international peace, civil liberties and other causes. As a peace activist, he helped found the Emergency Peace Campaign, the Pacifist Research Bureau, the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors and the War Resisters League. Throughout his life he was active in the Society of Friends (Quakers) both in Ithaca and nationally.

Freeman represented students at Cornell and other colleges protesting university policies such as those dealing with military research, investments in South African businesses, closed meetings of the Board of Trustees, and similar issues. Outside the Cornell community, he represented Japanese-American evacuees from the West Coast, a professor who refused to name names before the McCarthy Committee, certain tribes of American Indians, and a number of well-known peace figures. During later years he was attorney for the People of Micronesia in their effort to gain independence.

In 1962, Freeman ran unsuccessfully for Congress from the district including Ithaca (then New York's 33rd Congressional district) as the Liberal Party candidate. Freeman was a Senior Fellow and Consultant at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, then headed by Robert Hutchins, in Santa Barbara, California from 1964-71.

On Freeman's retirement in 1974, former President Deane W. Malott expressed the following in a letter to Freeman:

You and I have often been poles apart in our thinking but I have always respected your forthright sense of justice and certainly you have contributed a point of view of importance in a free university.

President Dale R. Corson wrote on the same occasion:

I am writing just to express my personal appreciation for your service to Cornell. The University has benefitted especially, I think, from your efforts to provide legal counsel for those for whom it has not traditionally been readily available. Your work on behalf of those about whom society has cared very little has enhanced Cornell's reputation as an institution where the human side of learning is also important.

Freeman remained active in university and national affairs for many years after becoming an Emeritus Professor. He and his family established the Freeman Award for Civil Human Rights, an annual prize of \$500 given to the law student "who has made the greatest contribution during his or her law school career to civil-human rights."

Freeman's life-time companion was Ruth St. John Freeman, whom he married in 1930. Both were active members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). They were a distinctive Cornell family. Ruth Freeman held two Cornell degrees and was the first woman instructor in the Cornell Arts College (Geology); Harrop held three Cornell degrees; and their son, Norman, two.

Harrop and Ruth Freeman travelled widely, attended many international conferences, and taught and lectured throughout the world. They visited a great many countries in the world in one capacity or another. They continued this activity after Freeman became Emeritus Professor in 1974.

Freeman was predeceased by his wife, Ruth St. John Freeman. Survivors include a son, Norman D. Freeman of Stuart, Florida; a brother, La Verne Freeman of Elmira, New York; two grandchildren, Cheryl Baker of Ithaca, New York and N. Douglas Freeman of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida; and three great-grandchildren, William J. Rich, Samantha Baker and Caitlen Baker, all of Ithaca.

W. David Curtiss, Gray Thoron, Roger C. Cramton

Orval C French

January 3, 1908 — March 30, 1999

Orval C French was born in Geneseo, Kansas, raised on his father's farm, and attended a one-room school. Orval enrolled in Electrical Engineering at Kansas State University, took leave in 1927 to help on his father's farm, returned to Kansas State University in 1928, switched to Agricultural Engineering and received a B.S. degree in 1930 and an M.S. degree in 1931. Orval then joined the faculty of the Agricultural Engineering Department at the University of California, Davis. In 1932, he married his college sweetheart, Helen Pembleton, from Ness City, Kansas

At Davis, his career was directed toward teaching and research. He quickly became an authority on methods and equipment for weed and pest control, including aerial chemical application. He prepared many widely read publications on pest control, spray equipment and chemical application.

From 1942-45, Orval was "borrowed" as a research engineer on the Manhattan Project at the University of California's Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley. While at the University of California, he was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1943 and to Associate Professor in 1947.

Shortly after that, he was invited to Cornell University to interview for the position of Professor and head of the Agricultural Engineering Department, which he accepted beginning in the fall of 1947. Orval came into a department that was teaching and extension oriented and housed in several buildings. He oversaw the design and construction of the finest Agricultural Engineering building in the country, Riley Robb Hall. Under his tutelage, the already growing department moved into these fine new quarters in February 1956, here he began to develop a strong research program while expanding and strengthening the teaching and extension areas. Building a good research faculty made it possible to develop a graduate faculty and a strong graduate program, which now draws students from all parts of the world.

He made many personal visits to farmers and agribusiness people all over New York State to learn firsthand their needs and problems. He quickly earned the respect of industry for his good judgment, sound advice, frank suggestions, progressive ideas and willingness to work on any project that helped the farmers.

Under Orval's leadership, Agricultural Engineering at Cornell blossomed. He convinced many in the university, the state, and the nation of the importance of agricultural engineering. He attracted funds and assistance for

research activities. Under his guidance, a five-year professional undergraduate degree program was initiated in 1953 and accredited in 1958.

Early phases of research efforts under Professor French included a strong pest control program in cooperation with the Entomology Department. Excellent programs were developed in mechanizing fruit and vegetable production, in agricultural waste management, and in bioengineering. Much of that pioneer research has been translated into commercially available machines and methods.

A great deal of Orval's success at Cornell came from his ability to develop each staff member to his or her full potential. His warm, friendly manner made him easy to meet. He enjoyed talking to students, staff members, farmers, businessmen and women, and government officials. Orval was a sincere, dependable, honest, forthright person with high moral standards. He would gladly counsel with anyone on problems of any sort at any time. He was the kind of man people would choose for a referee, whether for a ball game or a word battle. All knew of his fairness.

From February 1958 to February 1959, Professor French was a Visiting Professor in the Cornell-UP Contract Program at the University of Philippines, College of Agriculture at Los Banos.

Since joining the American Society of Agricultural Engineering in 1932, Orval has been Chairman of the former College Division; Chairman of the North Atlantic Region; and was ASAE national President in 1966-67. During his presidency, a new organizational structure was adopted, the Food Engineering Division was organized, and ASAE became a full member of the Engineering Committee for Professional Development. He served on many committees, programs and special assignments. French was elected an ASAE Fellow in 1964. He received numerous other recognitions and awards, including an Extension Service award in 1970 for meritorious service to 4-H and to the 4-H Tractor Program in New York State. Perhaps the most prestigious award was The Cyrus Hall McCormick Gold Medal for "Exceptional and Meritorious Engineering Achievement in Agriculture" in 1975, the highest honor in ASAE.

In addition, Orval ably represented ASAE in the American Society for Engineering Education and the Engineering Joint Council. He served on several ECPD accreditation teams. He was a longtime member and Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Orval served as Elder and held many other church offices in the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca. Here too, he was most anxious that others receive credit, even if the work was entirely his own. In the quarter century that

Orval attended his church, the pastor claims he never once heard a derogatory remark about Orval. He classified Orval as “a leader who developed the finest of leaders.”

When the first fire department was organized at the University of California, Davis about 1938, Orval was Assistant Chief and later served as Chief until 1942. In 1955, when a fire department was organized in his community of Cayuga Heights, Orval was the only member qualified to serve as Chief, which he did for the first year. He continued as an active volunteer fireman until after his retirement from Cornell University.

Following retirement, Orval and Helen moved to Florida, where he continued contact with colleagues and former students. Orval will long be remembered by his many friends and colleagues.

His wife of 66 years, Helen; daughter, Nina L. French Glover; son, Byron; five grandsons; and two great grandsons survive him.

Everett D. Markwardt, William F. Millier, E. Stanley Shepardson

Tracy W. French

May 22, 1951 — March 3, 2009

Dr. Tracy W. French, Associate Professor in Clinical Pathology at the College of Veterinary Medicine, was a beloved teacher, mentor and friend. Tracy passed away peacefully at his home in Freeville, New York on 3rd March 2009, after a long and courageous struggle with illness.

Born in Indiana, Tracy obtained a Bachelor's degree in Biological Sciences from Indiana University in 1973 and became a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from Purdue University in 1977. Soon after, Tracy followed his calling into Clinical Pathology with a three-year residency at the University of Florida. During his residency, Tracy developed a serologic test for the diagnosis of *Ehrlichia platys*, a rickettsial organism that causes severe infectious thrombocytopenia in dogs. Upon completion of his residency, Tracy remained at the University of Florida as a Visiting Professor of Clinical Pathology, before joining the faculty at Cornell University as an Assistant Professor in 1982. Tracy then spent his professional life in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University, where he dedicated himself to teaching clinical pathology to veterinary students, interns and residents, assisting with collaborative research projects, and performing professional diagnostic service.

Tracy was an outstanding clinical pathologist and diagnostician. He spent many hours at the microscope, diagnosing diseases in sick animals and helping veterinarians make crucial decisions regarding patient care. He had a gift for identifying strange structures, pigments or organisms in blood and cytology smears and for providing plausible explanations of confusing laboratory results. He was always available and armed with a smile and words of encouragement to trainees and colleagues alike. His gems of wisdom will be remembered and used by those he taught over the years. All of those who worked with or for Tracy, including the medical technologists in the laboratory, held him in the highest regard. All appreciated his patience, wealth of knowledge, fairness, mellow personality and caring nature. He served both the University and his profession by participating on various educational committees, serving as President of the American Society of Veterinary Clinical Pathology and functioning as Director of the Clinical Pathology Laboratory for many years. His collaborative efforts yielded numerous publications and contributed to advancing the field of veterinary clinical pathology.

Tracy was an outstanding teacher. He was dedicated to the education of veterinary students, interns, and residents, and continuing education of veterinarians in clinical practice and academia. He readily embraced new teaching methods and was one of the first clinical pathologists in the country to use the web for clinical pathologic

education. He had an eye for good web design and would spend hours perfecting images for web display and publication. To facilitate self-driven student learning in a new case-based curriculum introduced in Cornell's College of Veterinary Medicine in 1995, he helped create web-based clinical pathology laboratories, teaching cases, and modules on hematology, clinical chemistry and urinalysis. Indeed, his enduring legacy to Cornell University was the creation of these web-based modules, now known as eClinPath at Cornell University. This phenomenal resource remains one of the few educational veterinary clinical pathology sites available on the worldwide web. It has been used, and will continue to be used for years to come, by veterinary students, veterinarians, veterinary technicians and teaching institutions worldwide.

Tracy also had a rich and fulfilling life outside of work. He liked nothing better than driving those beemers (particularly the roadster) around upstate New York, playing guitar, sailing in the high winds and rough water on Cayuga lake, or riding his catamaran in Florida.

He had a hotlink to the webcam on the lake, so he could continuously monitor wind conditions and know when it was just right to go sailing. He was totally free and fearless on the water, no matter what the conditions. Above all, he loved his family and placed them first. He was a devoted, loving and committed husband to Mica, father to Trevor and Hannah and stepfather to James, Wesley, Joshua and William. He only wanted happiness and good health for all of his family.

Tracy was a quiet, gentle and compassionate person, who treated everyone equally and with good humor and respect. He will be remembered for his kindness, thoughtfulness and concern for others, for his unfailingly positive outlook, his tremendous zest for life and his incredible reserves of courage. He was a valued and beloved colleague, mentor and friend and will be missed by those who had the pleasure to work or interact with him.

Tracy Stokol, Chairperson; Julia Blue, Linda Chapman, John Randolph

Walter Hoyt French

June 19, 1897 — November 20, 1980

Walter Hoyt French was born on June 19, 1897, in Oak Park, Illinois, and first came to Cornell as an undergraduate. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1920, remained for his Doctor of Philosophy degree, which he received in 1924, rose through the ranks to become professor of English, and continued to teach at Cornell until his retirement. His deep attachment to his department and to Cornell is suggested by his description of himself in *Who's Who* as having been a member of the Cornell English Department since 1917, when one presumes he must have chosen to become an English major.

Professor French's main area of interest and research was medieval studies, and his chief publications were in that field. His *Middle English Metrical Romances*, which he edited in 1930 with Charles Brockway Hall, held the field for many decades as the only scholarly collection of Middle English romances. Reissued in 1964, it is still regarded by many scholars as the best. His *Essays on King Horn*, published in 1940, a study of various aspects of that Middle English poem, made suggestions about its nature and origins that contemporary medievalists still find exciting. Others of his publications explore problems in Chaucer and in Old English as well as in Middle English poetry.

Professor French's academic interests and activities ranged well beyond his area of specialization, however; he taught courses and published articles on modern American poetry, and taught and supervised courses in expository writing. Although he viewed much modern writing with considerable suspicion, he cast a more benevolent eye than many on the then still fledgling program in creative writing. In addition, he for many years administered the Graduate Program in English, virtually single-handedly supervising the selection and admission process, assigning students to advisers, keeping student records, and the like. Apart from his literary pursuits, Professor French maintained an intense interest in music. He is reported to have had such knowledge and keenness of ear as to enable him to listen to entire Beethoven symphonies in his head. And it is further reported that he not infrequently preferred such listening to the sounds of scratchy recordings. Professor French was a member of the Medieval Academy of America, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Kappa Phi.

In public, Professor French was generally formal, serious, and reserved, a man admired chiefly for his high principles and fair-mindedness. He is remembered as well by people who worked closely with him and under him for his courtesy and human concern.

Robert E. Kaske, Walter J. Slatoff, Stephen M. Parrish

Richard Felix Fricke

June 28, 1896 — September 21, 1976

Richard F. Fricke was a pioneer in agricultural extension work in New York State and, before his retirement, had worked thirty-nine years in agriculture. On December 31, 1956, he became professor emeritus, Extension Service.

Born in Buffalo, New York, Professor Fricke attended high school in Gardenville and was graduated from the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, in 1917. He started his extension career as an assistant agent in Chautauqua County under the World War I Food Supply Commission. He was an agricultural agent in Niagara, Clinton, and Erie Counties, successively. In the fall of 1934, he enrolled at Cornell University for graduate study in agricultural economics and vegetable crops.

During his seventeen years of service as a county extension agent, he accomplished outstanding and pioneering achievements. It was his leadership that established the Niagara Frontier Farmers' Market in Buffalo. He was responsible for organizing the first cooperative potato spraying in New York State and for developing and launching the state's most effective potato seed program. His organizational skill made possible the early eradication of tuberculosis from the dairy herds of Erie County. As further testimony of his resourcefulness, he developed one of the first county agricultural agent radio programs.

Richard Fricke's twenty-one years as assistant state leader and associate state leader of county agricultural agents began at Cornell in September 1935. Over those years he was involved in a variety of programs and projects.

He served as supervisor of county agricultural agents in most of the counties of the state and was a counselor to agents and farmer extension committees. During World War II, he carried the important responsibility of clarifying for county agents and farm families the government regulations pertaining to priorities, price supports and ceilings, and rationing procedures.

He developed a system of filing adopted by many county extension offices in the state. He was a charter member and organizer of the New York Association of County Agricultural Agents. On leave in 1946 and 1947 he studied extension administration in twenty-six states. In 1950 he served as a consultant in the development of extension work in Germany.

He was a charter member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national extension honorary fraternity, and served as its chief, secretary, and annalist of the New York State chapter. He was a president of the alumni association of the College of Agriculture. After his retirement, he served for ten years as treasurer of the Cornell Credit Union.

Professor Fricke will be remembered for his skill in dealing with fiscal matters in county and state extension, for his keenness in discerning farm and organization needs and priorities, and for his personal service to farmers, county agents, and specialists. He was a highly motivated extension worker, and his contributions were effective and noteworthy.

Richard Fricke is survived by his widow, Mrs. Julia Cooper Fricke of Ithaca, by one son, Richard I. Fricke of Burlington, Vermont, and by four grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Fred B. Morris, S. Reuben Shapley, Clifford R. Harrington

James Nathan Frost

October 5, 1885 — October 28, 1949

James Nathan Frost suffered a fatal heart attack at his home, Hanshaw Road, Cayuga Heights, Ithaca, New York, on October 28, 1949. Born at North Evans, New York, October 5, 1885, he was completing his forty-second year of uninterrupted service as a member of the faculty of the Veterinary College. This record has never been equalled by any other member of this faculty.

Doctor Frost attended the public schools of North Evans and Angola, New York, and graduated from Masten Park High School in Buffalo. He entered the Veterinary College in 1904 and received the D.V.M. degree in 1907 after which he engaged in general practice in Hamburg, New York, for a few months before being appointed Assistant in Surgery at the Veterinary College. He was made an Instructor in 1908, and Assistant Professor in 1913. He became Acting Head of the Department of Surgery and Director of the Surgical Clinic in 1916.

He was appointed Professor of Surgery in 1918, and served as Acting Superintendent of the Ambulatory Clinic that year in addition to his duties in his own department. Doctor Frost had previously worked for the greater part of eight years in the Ambulatory Clinic. From its founding in 1908, the late Doctor W. L. Williams relied upon the unusual ability and energy of Doctor Frost to develop the first Ambulatory Clinic in this country. The difficulties and hardships involved in establishing this clinic, such as the use of horse-drawn vehicles and trains, and developing the confidence of the farmers made this experiment in clinical teaching an important achievement in veterinary education.

The success of Doctor Frost in the development of clinics is undisputed but is emphasized by the case records. During the first year of the Ambulatory Clinic there were 351 cases and 130 cases in the Surgical Clinic. Ten years later, during the last year that he supervised the Ambulatory Clinic it covered 1910 cases. His Surgical and Consulting Clinic handled 4552 patients last year.

Doctor Frost was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, the Western New York Veterinary Medical Association, and the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association. He was president of the last mentioned organization in 1921. The clinics of the state and local associations for many years centered around his surgical demonstrations. He was frequently active in clinics of the American Veterinary Medical Association as well as those of many states in this country and of provinces in Canada. While on his only sabbatic leave in 1935, he traveled with his family in central Europe and the British

Isles, observing methods in the clinics of the veterinary colleges. He gave a demonstration at the National Meeting at Belfast, Ireland.

Doctor Frost held membership in the honorary societies of Phi Zeta and Sigma Xi and was a loyal supporter of the undergraduate professional fraternity, Alpha Psi.

His research included collaboration with W. L. Williams in 1908 to 1909 in the perfection of the operation for roaring in horses. He succeeded in popularizing the technique by which the patient was operated on while in the normal standing position and under local anesthesia. He was the first in this country to record a successful rib resection for traumatic pericarditis.

Doctor Frost became an outstanding authority throughout the United States on the diagnosis and treatment of lameness in all breeds of light horses, through his research regarding methods of diagnosis and corrective shoeing based on sound anatomical principles.

He contributed to current veterinary journals upon a great variety of subjects related to the fields of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. He collaborated with Doctor W. L. Williams in 1919 in the fourth edition of the text, "Surgical and Obstetrical Operations," and with Doctor A. G. Danks in the revision in 1943 of "Williams' Surgical Operations."

In his career as a teacher, Doctor Frost gave instruction to forty-five graduating classes in which 1315 alumni of the Veterinary College received his wise counsel on personal and professional problems. In spite of the fact that his assistants were kept very busy in routine surgical teaching, some completed their work for graduate degrees. Several of the leading practitioners, surgeons, teachers, and others in the veterinary profession in this country had the rare privilege of being associated with him as his assistants. It is difficult to estimate the value of his contributions to agriculture and to the veterinary profession.

Practitioners and their clients frequently called on Doctor Frost to investigate unusual problems and outbreaks of disease in large animals. Through this work he associated with persons of prominence in this and other states. He accepted an assignment in January 1948, as Consulting Veterinarian for the Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau, Inc., New York.

Doctor Frost will be long remembered for his genial and magnetic personality, his keen sense of humor, as well as for his professional skill. He undertook many seemingly impossible and thankless tasks because they provided good teaching material or because they appeared to be something unusual or new.

His colleagues and students admired his sound judgment and keen diagnostic skill. His long clinical experience in handling clients and patients qualified him to give to his students a side of veterinary practice that was not recorded in text books. His friends and associates in Ithaca and on the campus recognized his sterling character and high ideals. Students, alumni, and faculty found him a sympathetic listener when they came to him for consultation and advice. In common with other great teachers, his influence upon the veterinary profession will prevail for many years.

D. W. Baker, M. G. Fincher, A. M. Mills

Wolfgang Fuchs

May 19, 1915 — February 24, 1997

Wolfgang Fuchs, Professor of Mathematics, Emeritus, died February 24, 1997, at his home in Ithaca, surrounded by his loving family. His life was celebrated at a remarkably joyful memorial service on March 8, 1997 in the chapel of Anabel Taylor Hall, with more than 200 people in attendance.

Wolfgang was born on May 19, 1915 in Munich, Germany. His parents foresightedly sent him to England in 1933. He enrolled at Cambridge University, receiving his B.A. degree from St. John's College in 1936 and his Ph.D. degree in 1941, under the supervision of A.E. Ingham. Between 1938-50, Wolfgang held academic positions in Aberdeen, Swansea, and Liverpool. He came to the Cornell Mathematics Department as a Visiting Associate Professor in 1948 and returned as a permanent member of the faculty in 1950. Except for leaves, he stayed at Cornell for the rest of his life. He received a Guggenheim fellowship in 1955, was promoted to Professor in 1958, and served as department chair from 1969-73. He was a Fulbright-Hays Research Fellow in 1973-74 and a Humboldt Senior Scientist in 1978-79. Although he officially retired in 1985, he remained active in the Mathematics Department until his death.

Wolfgang's mathematical training was in complex function theory, but he had broad mathematical interests and often applied sophisticated function theoretic techniques to questions from other areas of mathematics. For example, his 1946 paper in the *Journal of the London Mathematical Society* definitively settled a question in the theory of approximation that had been studied by several mathematicians. One of them, Ralph P. Agnew, was then chairman of Cornell's Mathematics Department. Agnew's admiration for this paper played an important role in bringing Wolfgang to Cornell in 1948.

Wolfgang's joint paper with the world-famous number theorist, Paul Erdős, published in 1956, was one of his favorites. Applying complex function theory to number theory, the authors showed that a certain property of the sequence of squared whole numbers (1, 4, 9, 16, etc.) is in fact a "law of nature" and is shared by all increasing sequences of positive whole numbers.

Wolfgang's best known mathematical research was concerned with the value distribution of meromorphic functions, whose modern theory began with Rolf Nevanlinna's work in the 1920s. In 1955, Wolfgang's friend Albert Edrei, a professor of mathematics at Syracuse University, attended a Cornell mathematics picnic and, with Fall Creek Gorge as backdrop, encouraged Wolfgang to undertake a joint research program in Nevanlinna

theory. In a collaboration lasting nearly twenty years, Edrei and Fuchs raised the theory to a new level, developing techniques that have become the standard way to handle the subject, and bringing it to another generation of students and colleagues. When Nevanlinna died, Wolfgang was the obvious choice to deliver the address devoted to Nevanlinna theory at the memorial conference in Zurich.

While the classical Cambridge tradition could be seen in most of Wolfgang's work, he was always looking for new talent and encouraging a broad view of mathematics. His three monographs, which have already been influential for decades, include significant topics that he did not often use in his own work but have been useful to many others. He made early and important contacts with complex analysts in China, Armenia, Russia and Germany. He brought many visitors to Cornell, and his mentoring led to much collaborative work. Until the last several months of his life, Wolfgang was always at the center of conversation at conferences, where in later years his talents were often used to give surveys and even to write poems (one of which is now in a second printing).

While Wolfgang was usually a gentle and genial colleague, he was not afraid to speak out when so moved. He helped to organize a large group of mathematicians to protest the 1989 situation in China, and for many years tried to provide support and publicity for oppressed mathematicians there, in Eastern Europe and elsewhere. He warmly supported Amnesty International.

In 1943, Wolfgang married Dorothee Julie Rauch von Trautenberg. She survives him, as do their children, Annie, John, and Claudia; and their grandchildren, Storn and Cody Cook and Lorenzo and Natalia Fuchs McClellan.

Wolfgang and Dorothee's home was always a special place to visit. They created a warm and enthusiastic atmosphere that reached far beyond the mathematical or academic communities. One of its key ingredients was Wolfgang's exceptionally positive attitude toward life.

Wolfgang's life was a celebration. He was interested in everything, read avidly, traveled eagerly, and concerned himself deeply with friends and family. Times spent together with him and Dorothee were always fascinating. One always learned from him. He enthusiastically shared historical information from periods ancient to contemporary, related travel adventures, told life stories of relatives and friends from his past. In discussions relating to difficult tomes, such as *Tristram Shandy*, he would politely listen without patronizing, and then proceed to quote esoteric passages that he had probably not seen for at least fifty years. When he traveled to a country whose language was unfamiliar to him, he would study it in order to be able to converse directly with colleagues and acquaintances.

Even towards the end of his life, when he was not well, he was undaunted in his zest for living. On a cruise from Amsterdam to Vienna, one stop was a beer hall where the noise level was, for some of the assembled tourists, painful. Wolfgang was the first person on the dance floor. He invited the tour director to some vigorous turns, accompanied by a raucous German band. He enjoyed the music, the clowning of the floor show performers, the beer — everything. On that same trip, lunch and dinner always seemed to include a course with whipped cream, which his prescribed diet forbade. He would initially push the cream aside, and then little by little it disappeared with whatever else was on his plate. Chocolate was also not allowed. But he loved it and even hid chocolate bars from Dorothee. The first thing he offered a friend after he returned home from heart surgery was a chocolate bar! He had an impish, happy-go-lucky attitude — along with a serious, inquiring mind that retained everything he read or heard. During his last illness, and his last stay in the hospital, he wrote from memory, and gave to Dorothee, a note containing the following passage from Book Five of Spenser's, *Faery Queen*.

What if some little pain the passage have
That makes frail flesh to fear the bitter wave
Peace after Warre, Port after stormy seas
Death after life do greatly please.

Wolfgang made his death as joyous an experience as his life. He is often quoted by his family, which came together to celebrate his life as he lay dying, "I did not know that dying could be so much fun."

David Drasin, Sonya Monosoff Pancaldo, Clifford J. Earle

Delbert Ray Fulkerson

August 14, 1924 — January 10, 1976

Delbert Ray Fulkerson's tragic and unexpected death at the age of fifty-one dealt his many friends, colleagues, and students a severe blow. He was one of the pioneering giants in the development of modern operations research, and his fundamental contributions in network flow theory and combinatorial analysis have had and will continue to have a major and lasting impact on the field.

Over and above his scientific abilities, Ray was a man of outstanding personal qualities. He was warm, kind, and friendly, with great compassion for the needs of his fellow man. He was a person of great integrity, a strong and constant advocate of justice and fair play, but always modest and unpretentious. At the same time he was an active and skillful competitor, whether it was at tennis or kriegspiel or in the dogged pursuit of the solution of a difficult mathematical problem. Those who had the privilege of knowing Ray greatly respected him for his outstanding human attributes as well as for his intellectual talents.

Born in Tamms, Illinois, Ray was the third of six children of Elbert and Emma Fulkerson. Elbert Fulkerson was the high school principal in Tamms, and later in Carterville, Illinois, where Ray attended grade school and high school; the family subsequently moved to Carbondale where Ray's father taught mathematics and served as the secretary of the faculty at Southern Illinois University. Ray's parents, particularly his father, appeared to have had a strong influence on their children: all six graduated from high school as class valedictorians, the three boys earned Ph.D. degrees, and each became a teacher.

In September 1941 Ray enrolled in Southern Illinois University. His studies were interrupted by World War II, and in January 1942 he joined the U.S. Army Air Corps where he received training as a meteorologist. In June 1946 he received an honorable discharge from the Air Corps as a first lieutenant and returned to S.I.U. from which he was graduated, first in his class, in 1947 with a B.A. in mathematics. He received his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in mathematics at the University of Wisconsin in 1948 and 1951.

Ray obtained his Ph.D. at an ideal time in the history of mathematics. The subject was entering an era of unprecedented growth and prosperity. This period included the time that he was to spend at the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, California. Ray joined the Mathematics Department of Rand in March 1951. He would spend more than twenty exciting and extremely productive years there during which time he created and developed the field of network flows and made fundamental contributions to combinatorial theory and mathematical programming.

Initially he worked on studies in logistics and systems analysis, particularly on algorithms for the solution of transportation and assignment type problems. When Dr. George Dantzig moved to Rand from the Air Force in June 1952, he and Ray became close personal and professional friends, a relationship that would last throughout the years. The resulting collaboration led in 1954 to Ray's first two published papers: the first written with Dantzig solved the problem of finding the least number of tankers required to meet a fixed schedule, and the second, with Dantzig and Dr. Selmer Johnson, solved a forty-nine-city, "traveling salesman" problem; the latter paper received honorable mention for the 1954 Lanchester Prize given by the Operations Research Society of America (ORSA). The interaction between Fulkerson, Dantzig, and later Dr. Lester R. Ford, Jr., led to some fundamental contributions to mathematical programming. In 1956 they developed a primal-dual algorithm for solving linear programs, and later the Ford-Fulkerson work on the column generation technique for multicommodity flow problems led Dantzig to formulate the decomposition principle for linear programming. The celebrated Ford-Fulkerson book on *Flows in Networks*, which appeared in 1962, was an outgrowth of their earlier collaboration, while Ford was at Rand, on a project to evaluate the capacity of the Eastern European rail network. The original problem they solved had been formulated as one involving network flows. The book contains basic research that extended and generalized their earlier work on this problem and is considered the classic in the field; it received honorable mention for the Lanchester Prize of ORSA and has since been translated into French, Japanese, Polish, and Russian. In 1967 Ray was the recipient of one of the Lester R. Ford Awards of the Mathematical Association of America for an expository paper on flows in networks (the award being named for his colleague's father who was also a mathematician).

After the publication of *Flows in Networks*, Ray's research took a turn toward the pure. He wrote more about "graphs" and less about "networks" and began to work on matroid theory and general blocking systems, an abstraction of the dual notions of flows and cuts in a network. This led him to develop the theory of blocking pairs of polyhedra that served to unify a variety of mathematical results involving discrete phenomena and, later, the concept and theory of antiblocking polyhedra.

While at Rand, Ray maintained a variety of contacts with the business and academic world. He consulted at various times for different industrial corporations. In 1958 he taught what was probably the first course in network flow theory, at the University of California, Los Angeles. In 1963 he was visiting professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and in 1966 at Stanford University. In 1968 he was appointed distinguished visitor at the University of Waterloo, Canada, and in 1971 he returned as visiting professor.

In the fall of 1971, Ray joined the Department of Operations Research in the College of Engineering at Cornell as the Maxwell M. Upson Professor of Engineering and professor of operations research and applied mathematics. In his quiet and unassuming way he quickly became the intellectual leader of the department. He taught a popular sequence of courses in network flows and extremal combinatorial problems designed to bring research students to the frontiers of knowledge in these areas. Ray was a superb and inspiring teacher. He set very high standards for his graduate students as he did for himself; in his relationships with them he was always fair and compassionate. His door was open to faculty and students alike, and he was a font of knowledge in his areas. He was a scholar in the true sense of the word and continued to produce outstanding research at the frontiers of his field.

At the time of his death he was a member of the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America, the Mathematical Programming Society, the Operations Research Society of America, the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, and the Institute of Management Sciences. He was a member of the council of the Mathematical Programming Society as well as associate editor of its journal, *Mathematical Programming*. He was also associate editor of the *Journal of Combinatorial Theory* and the *Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications*, and advisory editor of *Mathematics of Operations Research* and of *Networks*. His last major project, a two-volume collection of papers, which he edited for the Mathematical Association of America, took four years to complete. His own published papers and books numbered more than fifty.

A memorial service was held in Ray's memory and honor in the Chapel of Anabel Taylor Hall at Cornell. Alan Hoffman, a close friend and professional colleague of Ray's spoke at this service and closed his remarks concerning Ray's professional accomplishments with the following sentences: "His greatest honor is simply that network flows exists as a subject of such importance that all over the world now and in the future, it is and will be a fundamental tool in economic and industrial planning. It was Ray's great good fortune or perhaps the reward of his talent and energy to create mathematics that contribute to life where art and nature imitate each other." The scientific world has lost an outstanding mathematical research worker, and we have lost a close and warm friend.

Ray is survived by two sons, Guy Emmet of La Jolla, California, and Lee Alan of Santa Monica, California; his former wife, Eleanor, of Santa Monica, California; his mother, Mrs. Elbert Fulkerson of Carbondale, Illinois; two sisters, Mrs. Merle Guthrie of Belleville, Illinois, and Mrs. June Todd of Skokie, Illinois; and two brothers, Richard Fulkerson of Commerce, Texas, and Glen Fulkerson of San Diego, California.

Louis J. Billera, William F. Lucas, Robert E. Bechhofer

Simon Henry Gage

May 20, 1851 — October 20, 1944

Simon Henry Gage was born at Crumhorn Lake, Otsego County, New York on May 20, 1851. In a prayer meeting that he attended as a youth he first heard of Cornell University from a clergyman who urged his young listeners to have nothing to do with “that godless institution.” Gage was not one to let such an indictment pass without a study of the facts. Convinced by his inquiries of the injustice of the charge, and persuaded that Cornell was the place for him, he matriculated in the fall of 1873—and for seventy-one fruitful years his place it turned out to be.

Gage’s enthusiastic interest in biology immediately attracted the attention of Professor Burt Green Wilder, whom he assisted throughout his undergraduate years. Upon receiving the degree of B.S. in 1877 he was appointed Instructor in Microscopy and Practical Physiology. His subsequent titles were: Assistant Professor of Physiology and Lecturer in Microscopical Technology, 1881; Associate Professor (as above), 1889; Associate Professor of Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology, 1895; Professor of Microscopy, Histology, and Embryology, 1896; Professor of Histology and Embryology, 1902.

In 1896 he organized in the newly established Veterinary College an independent department of histology and embryology which in 1902 was transferred to Stimson Hall, then the new home of the Ithaca division of the Medical College. He retired from teaching in 1908 on a pension provided by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in order to devote his whole time to the research which he prosecuted with vigor and enthusiasm until his last illness. His final visit to his laboratory was made only ten days before his death.

In 1893 he joined Professor Comstock in establishing the Comstock Publishing Company, which, through the bequest of Comstock and the gift of Gage, became the property of Cornell in 1931 when Professor Gage became president of the company, an office he held until his death. The profits of this enterprise continue to be one of the major sources of the support of the Cornell University Press.

Professor Gage was ever most generous to the university of his affections. In 1915 he and his son, Henry Phelps Gage, presented a fund in memory of his first wife, Susanna Phelps Gage, herself an able biologist. This endowment, now amounting to almost \$7000, will eventually be used for a room in a new dormitory for women. Three years later they established the Susanna Phelps Gage Endowment of \$10,000 for research in Physics. These larger gifts were supplemented by many others, including valuable books, sets of periodicals, and apparatus.

In 1921-22 Professor Gage was a faculty member of the University Board of Trustees. From 1923-40 he was Librarian ("Responsible Librarian," he chose to call himself) of the Van Cleef Memorial Library, now the library of the Department of Zoology. It was, indeed, Professor Gage who persuaded Mynderse Van Cleef to found this memorial to his brother, Charles Edward Van Cleef.

Professor Gage was a prolific contributor to professional journals. Microscopy was perhaps his dominant interest, stemming probably from his earlier interest in photography, but he also made notable additions to our knowledge of the biology of the lamprey in a series of fundamental researches published over a period of fifty years. The Southern Brook Lamprey has been named in his honor *Ichthyomyzpn Gagei*. His studies of the fat particles of the blood and of the rate at which fat is deposited in the tissues are also noteworthy.

Of his books the most characteristic is "The Microscope," first published in 1881 and probably the most widely used American text on the subject. The seventeenth edition appeared on his ninetieth birthday in 1941. With Burt G. Wilder he was co-author of "Anatomical Technology," 1882; with B. F. Kingsbury of "Vertebrate Histology," 1899; and with his son, Henry Phelps Gage, of "Optic Projection," 1914. In 1893, he and John Henry Comstock edited "The Wilder Quarter-Century Book," said to be the first American collection of researches published in honor of a university teacher. Shortly before his death he completed a history of the Comstock Publishing Company, and he leaves the nearly completed manuscript of a history of microscopy in America, a work which is being edited for publication by his wife, Clara Starrett Gage, and his son, Henry Phelps Gage.

Gage was long a member of the American Society of Zoologists, one of the original members of the American Association of Anatomists, and a member of the first board of editors of the American Journal of Anatomy, which he assisted in establishing. He was also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and twice presided over the meetings of its Zoological Section; a member of the New York State Science Teachers Association (President, 1896), American Microscopical Society (President, 1895-96, 1906), American Society of Naturalists, Royal Society of Arts, Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, American Fisheries Society, Optical Society of America, and the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

He was a man whom his students and colleagues delighted to honor. At his sixty-fifth birthday dinner there was announced the establishment of a fund in support of the Simon Henry Gage Fellowship in Animal Biology. By his ninetieth birthday this had reached the sum of \$10,000 and the first fellow was then appointed. His seventy-fifth birthday was observed by a dinner given in his honor by the American Association of Anatomists in New Haven, and his eightieth by a dinner given in Philadelphia by the Advisory Board of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy, of

which he had been a member since its organization in 1905; and on this occasion he was presented with a copy of volume 48 of the American Journal of Anatomy, which was dedicated to him.

But no mere statement of the positions he occupied, or of the honors accorded him can convey the true qualities of the man; to know these was the high privilege only of those who worked near and with him. He was a lover of life, and with him life and work meant the same thing. He had an infectious enthusiasm for work which age never affected. To the end he lived in the future; no one was ever readier to discard the outworn or outmoded, to adopt what was new if it were better than the old. In the classroom and out he was a great teacher, for his whole life was a pattern that provoked emulation, exemplifying as it did the best traditions of the profession. His laboratory was a magnet that drew a constant stream of inquirers and of those who felt the need of refreshment and inspiration. His sincere and youthful enthusiasm, his fresh and forward-looking point of view, his fine sense of humor, his hearty, refreshing laugh, and his kindly interest in men and their problems struck a responsive chord in all with whom he came in contact. His many friends and this University that he loved so well and served so long and devotedly are the richer for his life; as with all great teachers, his influence will continue to be felt for generations.

Victor Raymond Gage

November 12, 1882 — January 12, 1955

Victor Raymond Gage, Professor Emeritus of Mechanical Engineering, died in Ithaca, New York on January 12, 1955 after a long illness.

He was born in Vineland, New Jersey, but soon moved with his family to Wilmette, Illinois where he spent his early life.

He attended Cornell University as an undergraduate and was awarded the degree of Mechanical Engineer in June 1906. After graduation, he spent a year in commercial life. He returned to Cornell in the fall of 1907 as an Instructor in the Department of Experimental Engineering. While instructing he did graduate work on “Heat Transfer in Boiler Tubes” which he presented as a thesis for the degree of Master of Mechanical Engineering in 1912. He was elected that year to the Society of Sigma Xi in recognition of the excellence of his graduate work.

The next year he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor in the same department and in 1923 he attained the rank of Professor of Experimental Engineering. This rank he held until his retirement in 1950. However, during a reorganization of the College of Engineering in 1942, his title was changed to that of Professor of Mechanical Engineering. For over thirty five years he was in direct charge of the Senior Mechanical Laboratory. He was an excellent teacher, an exacting task master, who required a high standard of work from his students. Those who taught under him found him an ever ready and sympathetic source of inspiration to hold to high scholastic standards. Both those who studied under him and those who had the privilege of teaching under him felt the power of his personality.

While he was a member of the Cornell University Faculty, he found time to do much technical writing and research work. During the summer months and sabbatical leaves he broadened his technical knowledge by doing research work with the North Shore Electric Company of Evanston, Illinois, the White Motor Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Western Electric Company of Chicago. During the first world war he served with the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics at the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. Here he was in contact with the early development of aeronautical fuels and power plants and was the author or coauthor of nine of the Committee’s reports. During the second world war he acted in an advisory capacity to the Office of Fuel Administration for Ithaca. During his later years he developed an intense interest in photography and contributed many papers on

the technical aspects of that subject to such important publications as Camera, American Photography, and the American Annual of Photography.

Victor Gage was an ardent Mason. He belonged to and was active in Hobasco Lodge AF and AM which he served as Master in 1938 and in the Eagle Chapter, R. A. M. of which he was High Priest in 1920. He was a member of long standing in the Cornell Chapter of the Acacia Fraternity.

He served his community as a member of the Ithaca Municipal Civil Service Commission for a term of years starting about 1920 and was later a member of the Zoning Board of the Village of Cayuga Heights. He was also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and Society of Automotive Engineers.

In 1908 he married Miss Helen Morton Heath. A daughter, Miss Helen Victoria Gage, was born of this marriage. Miss Gage is a member of the research staff of the Hercules Powder Company of Wilmington, Delaware.

A loyal husband and devoted father, Victor Gage was also an inspiring and provocative teacher, whose unique service to the University places him naturally among that august company to whom Cornell owes its enviable leadership among the major Universities of the United States.

C. D. Albert, W. C. Andrae, B. S. Monroe

Walter Galenson

December 5, 1914 — December 30, 1999

Walter Galenson, the son of Russian immigrants, was born in New York City. He graduated from Columbia University in 1935 and joined his father's accounting firm. But coming of age during the depression had given him a concern of the problems of workers and he returned to Columbia for a Doctorate in Economics, which he received in 1940. He then devoted his career to studying how workers fared in both rich and poor countries, advising governments and unions on how to improve labor conditions and teaching about the role of labor in economic development.

After working as principal economist in the War Department and Office of Strategic Services during World War II and serving as American labor attaché in Norway and Denmark during 1945-46, he returned to academia. He taught at Harvard and the University of California at Berkeley before moving to Cornell in 1966 where he was appointed the Jacob Gould Schurman Professor in the Department of Economics and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. He spent the next 14 years on the faculty at Cornell and became a Professor Emeritus in 1980.

During his career, Professor Galenson held a number of visiting positions, including the Pitt Professor of American History and Institutions at Cambridge University. He was a Fulbright and Guggenheim Fellow, served as president of the Association for Comparative Economic Studies and was an advisor to the International Labor Organization's World Employment Program.

Former Secretary of Labor and Harvard Professor John Dunlop, a longtime friend of Professor Galenson, described him as "a prolific scholar of industrial relations, labor movements in Scandinavia, and American labor unions and their federations." His 28 published books included four volumes on American labor history, four on Scandinavian labor movements, three on labor in communist economies, six on comparative labor movements, and five on labor and economic growth in less developed countries.

His 1955 book, *Labor Productivity in Soviet and American Industry*, has been described by Professor Abram Bergson of Harvard as a "pioneering work, the first careful and systematic assessment of Soviet labor productivity." Another co-authored book of his, published in 1964 with Professor F.G. Pyatt of Cambridge University, was the first empirical study to demonstrate the importance of caloric intake, housing quality and other conditions of life for workers' productivity in developing countries.

Professor Galenson's scholarship was matched by his teaching. He was a popular and influential teacher. Labor economics underwent a transformation during his years at Cornell and in his last five years as an active faculty member at Cornell, he also played an important role in recruiting a new generation of scholars, many of whom remain on the faculty today.

Professor Galenson had a lifetime commitment to what his good friend, former President Clark Kerr of the University of California, called "social democratic" politics. He was proud to have sided with Professor Sidney Hook in the successful challenge to the Communist dominance of a teachers' union in New York City during the post World War II period. While in California, he was active in Democratic politics and the loss of a primary by a Democratic congressman to a member of what he perceived to be the "New Left" was a bitter blow to him. The disorders and the collapse of ordinary academic life that occurred at Berkeley when the New Left challenged the leadership of President Kerr in the 1960s disturbed him greatly and he welcomed the chance to come to Cornell.

Of course, Cornell was not immune to the events of the 1960s. Professor Galenson played an active role in resisting what he saw as trends destructive of academic values at Cornell. At the very end of President Perkins stay, he was a member of the committee that sought the President's ouster.

After his retirement from Cornell, Professor Galenson divided his time between Ithaca and Washington and he continued to do research. His last book, a study of Scandinavian labor markets, was published in 1998. His last article, on the Taiwan labor market, was published in 1999.

Professor Galenson loved music and was an avid opera and concert attendee. He resumed the study of the violin during his retirement years. One of the curious conjunctures between his musical and economics interests lay in exchange with one of the Soviet Union's top economists during the Cold War era. The Soviet economist could not easily obtain information on the prices of various U.S. goods. Professor Galenson regularly sent his Soviet colleague copies of the Sears catalog and in return his colleague sent him what is now a unique collection of Soviet recordings of classical music.

Professor Galenson is survived by his wife Marjorie, herself a retired Cornell Human Ecology Professor; three children, Emily Schneider, Alice Galenson, and David Galenson; and three grandchildren.

Isadore Blumen, M. Gardner Clark, Ronald G. Ehrenberg

Foster Lee Gambrell

October 31, 1900 — April 27, 1967

On April 27, 1967, Foster Lee Gambrell, Professor of Entomology at Geneva, suffered a stroke while at the LaGuardia Airport in New York City and died several hours later. Earlier that day he had presented a paper before the Eastern Plant Board.

Dr. Gambrell was born at Pendleton, South Carolina, October 31, 1900. He was reared on a farm. From his farm experience he learned of the hard work, long hours, and problems that are associated with farming, but he also learned of the satisfactions that come from growing things. This interest in plants and in their growth and protection appears to have been deep-seated; it saw specific application throughout his professional career.

Dr. Gambrell received his undergraduate education at Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, now Clemson University. Upon graduation in 1923, he registered for graduate work in the field of entomology at Ohio State University. He was awarded both the M.S. degree in 1925 and the Ph.D. degree in 1930 from Ohio State University. Dr. Gambrell was appointed to the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1925 as an assistant in research. Subsequently, he advanced through the grades of associate in research in 1938—with a title change to Assistant Professor in 1942—Associate Professor in 1946, and Professor in 1956. At the time of his death, Dr. Gambrell had completed forty-two years of continuous service with the University on Cornell's Geneva campus. Scheduled to retire July 1, 1967, he had asked for and had been granted a one year's extension of his active-duty status.

Early in his career at Geneva, Dr. Gambrell assisted senior members of the staff in their research on pests of tree fruit. With his appointment to the research associateship, however, he was asked to assume research responsibilities for pest problems of nursery crops, cultivated turf, and woody ornamental plants. In this field he soon became the respected consultant of nurserymen, arborists, park officials, state and federal plant-regulatory officials, homeowners, and others. For many years he served as the unpaid consultant to the Boards of Public Works of Geneva and Penn Yan on the pest-control program that should be carried out to protect the shade trees of these cities.

An event took place in 1942 which did much to shape his professional career. This was the discovery of an infestation of the European chafer at Newark, New York—the first for North America. Dr. Gambrell was a codiscoverer of this infestation. The new pest presented problems not only of how to control it in established situations but also of

how to prevent or slow its spread to other areas. Dr. Gambrell became deeply involved in devising ways and means of meeting both of these objectives. Informed persons would agree that from about 1955 he became the leading authority on the European chafer. Certainly he was always a central figure in the innumerable conferences which were held to devise means of containing this introduced species.

An active member of the Entomological Society of America, he also claimed Membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, and Gamma Alpha. He published some sixty professional papers. These dealt principally with pest problems of nursery and ornamental plants and with the European chafer.

Perhaps Dr. Gambrell's fine personal qualities were best displayed in his handling of visitors who had a large or small pest problem in their lawn, shrub, or shade tree. For a research worker, such assignments fall into the extracurricular area, but Dr. Gambrell never gave a visitor that impression. He was invariably courteous, sympathetic, and attentive; and he was able to provide either a workable solution to the problem or to satisfy the individual that he should allow nature to take its course. From the amount of "repeat business" he received, his advice must have been sound, and his manner of imparting it, effective. He made many friends for the Geneva Station through this fine public service.

Dr. Gambrell's personal interests, aside from those concerning his immediate family, were largely in nature study. He shared this interest with his wife, a professional biologist in her own right. Their specific areas of interest were botany, ornamental horticulture, ecology, and ornithology. They took many trips and treks in pursuit of these interests, locally, in other parts of this country, and abroad. Dr. Gambrell was a skilled amateur ornithologist. He was long a member of the local bird club, the Eaton Bird Club and served several years as its president. Dr. Gambrell's other hobbies included gardening and photography.

He is survived by his wife, Dr. Lydia Jahn Gambrell, head of the Department of Biology at Keuka College; two sons, Foster Lee Gambrell, Jr., of Owings Mills, Maryland, Kenneth Carl Gambrell of Auburn, New York; two grandchildren and a brother, Fred M. Gambrell of Pendleton, South Carolina.

Dr. Gambrell will be missed by his many friends and colleagues, inside and outside Cornell.

S. E. Lienk, F. L. McEwen, P. J. Chapman

Horace T. Gardner

August 29, 1913 — December 15, 1970

Horace T. Gardner, M.D., died on December 15, 1970, in Puerto Rico.

Dr. Gardner was born in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on August 29, 1913. He received his B.A. degree from the University of New Mexico in 1935 and his M.D. degree from Yale University in 1941. After interning in medicine at the New Haven Hospital, Dr. Gardner served with the United States Medical Corps from 1942 to 1946. He rose to the rank of major and saw combat in the Far East.

He returned to Yale upon his discharge from the Army and there he finished his medical house staff training as an assistant resident. From 1946 to 1947 at Cornell University Medical College and from 1947 to 1950 at Yale University, Dr. Gardner held joint appointments as instructor in both medicine and preventive medicine. In 1950 he moved to Brookhaven National Laboratory where he was senior physician.

Dr. Gardner was appointed visiting lecturer in medicine at the Shiraz University Medical School in Iran in 1954. He was also named physician-in-chief of the Nemazee Hospital of the Iran Foundation in Shiraz. After five years in the Middle East, Dr. Gardner returned to the United States and entered private practice in New York City.

He was appointed assistant professor of clinical medicine at Cornell University Medical College and assistant attending physician at The New York Hospital in 1960.

Dr. Gardner was a member of Alpha Omega Alpha and a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine.

Dr. Gardner was deeply interested in liver disease and wrote rather extensively about viral hepatitis.

Dr. Gardner never married. He is survived by his sister, Mary Gardner Warden, who resides in Carlsbad, New Mexico.

George W. Gorham, M.D.

Clara Louise Garrett

February 16, 1882 — August 14, 1964

Clara Louise Garret was born in Knox, Pennsylvania, and attended school in Oil City. She obtained a B.S. degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1915 but did advanced work at many places and continued to study throughout the years. Two years were spent at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts where she later became a Fellow. She also studied at the Buffalo Art Students League, at the Art Students League in New York and took advanced work at Cornell University. Summer schools were attended in Chatauqua, Ogunquit, and Provincetown.

Miss Garrett spent two sabbatic leaves in Europe studying drawing, painting, and art history. During her last sabbatic leave she made a survey of art schools and drawing courses in the northeastern United States with special attention directed toward scientific illustration as taught at the Medical Schools of Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland.

Summers were utilized for travel, sketching, and painting in Jamaica, Costa Rica Bermuda and in many sections of our own country. One summer vacation she taught painting in the Panama Canal Zone.

Although she was skilled in the use of both watercolor and oil paints, water-color was her favorite medium and the one for which she is best known. Her work has been exhibited in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Rochester, and in many regional art exhibits.

After three years of experience in commercial illustration early in her career, Miss Barrett came to Cornell in 1913 as an illustrator and assistant to Professor W. C. Baker in the New York State College of Agriculture. Upon Professor Baker's retirement in 1938 she assumed full responsibility for the freehand drawing courses offered by the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. In 1923 she was made Assistant Professor and in 1946 Associate Professor of Freehand Drawing.

The drawing courses in the College of Agriculture were established to aid students in illustrating their own reports and publications. Miss Garrett's insistence that thoughtful, analytical observation is the first step in drawing made her classes a training ground for careful observation. Under her guidance many students in the natural sciences discovered the value of drawings as a helpful tool in their laboratory problems and research. Also her love and appreciation of art were infectious. She considered interpretive response to experience to be the ultimate goal of artistic expression, and the standards she set in the advanced courses were challenging. Her own professional skill,

her energy, the warmth of her personality, and her wide knowledge of art and its history commanded respect and made her a stimulating teacher. Clara Garrett will be remembered by her many students and friends as an alert, responsive person with extensive knowledge in an unusually large number of fields. History vied with art for her attention. Next came travel, literature, drama, music, and natural history. She read widely in all of these areas. Since she was articulate, had a remarkable memory, and was a thinking individual, she opened new channels of thought for many students whose contacts with the humanities were necessarily limited by the pressure of work in vocational subjects. Her lively curiosity about the world and its inhabitants kept her mental horizon expanding all her life. As a consequence, many of her friends found their own views broadened by their association with her. As part of her teaching duties Miss Garrett organized and taught a rural art group for residents of Brooktondale and Slaterville, a new venture in the College extension courses. She was also chairman of the first Cornell Rural Art Exhibit held during Farm and Home Week and a member of the Ithaca Art Week Committee. From the time of her retirement in 1949 Miss Garrett was handicapped by impaired eyesight, but her spirit was indomitable and she continued to be active within the Ithaca community. She was a member of the League of Women Voters. She gave generously of her time and skill as a leader in the Art Study Groups of the American Association of University Women, the Ithaca Women's Club, and the Cornell Campus Club. The book clubs, music groups, and the drama groups of these organizations also profited from her active participation. Miss Garrett's death leaves a void in the community that will be hard to fill. The solidity of her educational background, the integrity of her character, her alert and inquiring mind, the thoroughness with which she delved into each new subject, and the spontaneous enthusiasm with which she shared the results of her inquiries all combined to make her teaching and her community leadership in the arts memorable and outstanding.

R. J. Lambert, E. L. Burckmyer, L. H. MacDaniels

Seymour Stanton Garrett

May 24, 1880 — February 13, 1947

Seymour Stanton Garrett, World War Memorial Professor of Industrial Economics, died suddenly at his home on February 13, 1947 after thirty years of distinguished service in the College of Engineering.

Born on May 24, 1880, at Knox, Pennsylvania, he attended public schools there as well as South Trenton, New York and Oil City, Pennsylvania. Upon graduation from high school, he spent two years with the City Engineer of Oil City, Pa., before entering the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell University in September, 1900. After graduating with the degree, Civil Engineer in 1904, he spent a half year as a surveyor on the Mississippi Rivet Improvement Project and a year and a half as a designing engineer for the Great Northern Portland Cement Company, at Marlboro, Michigan.

He returned to Cornell in 1906 as an instructor in Civil Engineering. Except for the two years, 1908-1910, when he was Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering at Swarthmore College, he served Cornell until his death. He was Assistant Professor of Mechanics of Engineering from 1910-1919, Professor of Mechanics of Engineering from 1920-1932, and was appointed World War Memorial Professor of Industrial Economics in 1932. He carried on considerable graduate work at Cornell and Columbia Universities largely in the field of economics which finally became his major interest.

During the first World War, he served as a Captain first in the Engineers Corps and later in the Tank Corps which at that time was very new. He maintained a constant interest in military matters. During the second World War, he organized and directed a training program for civilian ordnance inspectors given at Cornell. The Civil War was one of his side interests and he was a diligent student of the many campaigns.

Since 1932, he was a tower of strength in shaping the program leading to the B.S. in A.E. degree. A man of wide interests, well read in many fields, with a lot of imagination balanced with good common sense, his counsel and judgment were sought on many problems. He served as Acting Head of the Department of Administrative Engineering from 1943-1946, even though failing health would have made it more prudent to forego some of the administrative chores.

His colleagues always sought his advice and valued highly his sound appraisal of economic conditions. He was always the willing worker. No job was too big nor the task too long. Regardless of the demands on his time, he

would take on more work. Although he took his work seriously, he had that needed sense of humor to break monotony and drudgery.

Professor Garrett was very sincere and earnest. A true scholar who would stand by his convictions, his companionship and fellowship was a joy to all who knew him. His contributions to his department and school were many, for he had an active interest in education and in the personal interests of his students. He was always striving for ways and means of improving our educational methods. His passing was a genuine loss to his many friends, associates and former students.

G. R. Hanselman, H. J. Loberg, H. L. Reed

Carl Witz Gartlein

November 13, 1902 — December 20, 1965

It would have been fitting had the northern sky been aglow over Connersville, Indiana, on November 13, 1902, when Carl Witz Gartlein was born. For the boy who humbly watched and pondered the soft and undulating northern lights over his native Indiana was to become one of the outstanding authorities on the aurora borealis.

But his active interests were far broader than auroral research. He was a warm and generous colleague in any endeavor. He loved ideas, and he loved to help make things work. His interests included whatever anyone around him was doing or wanted to do. Especially it may be said fondly that the work of hundreds of graduate physics students in Rockefeller Hall, from the late 1920's to the mid-1950's, would have been less effective and far less fun were it not for the calm, cheerful, companionable assistance freely given at any time by Carl Gartlein.

After graduation from DePauw University in 1924 he came to Cornell and in 1929 was awarded the Ph.D. degree. He then joined the Cornell physics faculty where he remained, refusing many enticements to greener pastures, until his death at age 63.

His doctoral thesis was a study of the arc spectrum of germanium (i.e., optics, light, and spectroscopy) and rather well encompassed the dominant area of experimental physics research at Cornell at that time. However, to this extensive expertise he quickly added a broad pioneering knowledge of electronics and its application to Cornell research both within and beyond the bounds of Rockefeller Hall. But more, he was fascinated with, and made it a point to be knowledgeable about, all sorts of new and expanding techniques in experimental research in general—note the variety of official titles he held: Instructor, Curator, Superintendent of Technical Service Personnel, and Technical Advisor for Research and Facilities, all before his final title of Associate Research Professor of Physics and Director of the World Data Center A for Visual Aurora.

Highlights of his auroral research: In the middle 1930's he organized the first systematic observations of aurora, using the volunteer help of dedicated amateurs (including airline pilots who observed the upper sky when the lower sky was overcast). In 1939 he designed, built, and put into operation the world's fastest auroral spectrograph. This instrument, installed in the upper reaches of his spacious barn at his farm home north of the Cornell campus, was enthusiastically manned at all hours of the night by himself, his wife Helen, and later by his son Christopher.

Gartlein's barn, away from the sky-scattered light of the City of Ithaca, was to become an internationally famous auroral observatory. To the fast spectrograph was soon added another innovation, the all-sky camera, for continuous photography of the aurora. About this time he also set up and coordinated the simultaneous observations from several strategically located stations in New York and Canada; with the spectrographic triangulation measurements that this network of simultaneous observations provided, he carried out the breakthrough-proof that hydrogen atoms do enter the earth's atmosphere during an auroral display. When the International Geophysical Year was proposed for 1957, his pre-eminence in auroral work led to the establishment at Cornell of the World Data Center A for Visual Aurora. Finally, in his last five years, he developed a television pickup camera for studies of extremely faint auroral displays, a device that significantly extended the power of his arsenal of auroral instruments-

For about ten years he operated at Cornell a training program for observers throughout the world in the use and maintenance of the fast spectrograph, the all-sky camera, and then the television camera extension. Responsibilities as trainer and as the Director of the Center for systemization and codification of World-wide observations were his main activities at the time of his death.

He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi honorary societies, and of these technical societies: the American Physical Society, the Optical Society of America, the American Geophysical Union, and the American Association of Variable Star Observers. He served on numerous national and international committees: the Optical Standards Committee of the National Bureau of Standards, the subcommittee on the Upper Atmosphere of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Aurora and Airglow subcommittee of the U.S. National Committee for the IGY, the Auroral Atlas subcommittee of the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy, the Aurora and Airglow Advisory Committee to the Arctic Institute of North America, the Aurora Committee of IAGA, and the Upper Atmosphere subcommittee of the Committee on Polar Research of the National Academy of Sciences. And he was the Auroral Reporter for the U.S.A. for the International Quiet Sun Year. As expected, he traveled extensively in pursuit of his investigations and in his committee representations; he is as well known in New Zealand, Russia, Alaska, Antarctica, and Norway as he is in New York State and Washington, D.C. He wrote numerous technical papers and received numerous honors, including an honorary D.Sc. degree in 1965 from Colgate University where one of his network auroral stations is located.

This account, preponderantly concerned with his professional life, would be amiss were it not to include mention of at least three of his other life-long interests: his church—he was senior warden in St. John's Episcopal Church in

Ithaca; the public schools—he was a member of the South Lansing School Board; and fishing—he knew intimately how best to live with the local lakes and streams.

Brief mention was made above of his wife, the former Helen Hart, who is on the staff of the Cornell Auroral Data Center, and of his son, Christopher C, who continues to live at the farm home and to help operate the auroral observatory. He is also survived by two daughters, Mrs. Geoffrey (Caroline) Cook of Thornhill, Ontario, and Mrs. Jonathan (Delight) Bosworth of Marlboro, New Hampshire, and by six grandchildren.

Paul L. Hartman, R. William Shaw, Lyman G. Parratt

Charles Donald Gates

November 22, 1914 — July 6, 2004

Charles Donald Gates, Professor Emeritus of Environmental Engineering, died July 6, 2004 in Williamsburg, Virginia, at the age of 89.

Professor Gates, whose special field of research was water quality phenomena, received a presidential citation in 1971 for his “efforts to combat water pollution on Cayuga Lake.” He was commended for giving of his time and talent as a member and vice chairman of the Cayuga Lake Basin Planning and Management Board. As a board member, the citation said, Professor Gates had “guided the planning for the future development of Cayuga Lake.”

A native of Ashburnham, Massachusetts, Don was born November 22, 1914. After earning a Baccalaureate degree at Williams College and a Master of Science degree at Harvard University, he worked as a civil engineer with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in New Hampshire until he entered the U.S. Army in January 1942.

Don spent four years on active duty at the Army Chemical Center in Maryland, where he did research and development work in the detection and removal of toxic agents from water. He returned to civilian engineering activities as the head of the Distillation Test Section of the Engineering Research and Development Laboratories in Norfolk, Virginia, where he carried out desalination studies.

Don came to Cornell in 1947 as an Assistant Professor of Sanitary Engineering and was promoted to Professor of Environmental Engineering in 1959. He served as head of Sanitary Engineering from 1957-66, chairman of Water Resources Engineering from 1967-72, and chairman of Environmental Engineering from 1972-74. He was instrumental in overseeing the extension of the scope of Environmental Engineering within the School of Civil Engineering by championing its role in environmental and water resources systems engineering. For many years, he played a primary role in providing summer short courses for training water treatment plant operators in New York State. He directed the Center for Environmental Research from 1976-77. Within the College, Don supported the implementation of the undergraduate “college program,” and the teaching of economics with the College. Don retired as Professor Emeritus in 1980.

Professor Gates was active in Ithaca community water and wastewater planning and management as a member of the Tompkins County Water Supply Committee and as chairman of the Greater Ithaca Sewerage Study Committee.

He worked and consulted with the New York State Department of Health, United States Public Health Service, the Federal Water Quality Administration and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

After 33 years in Ithaca, Don and his wife Shirley moved to Virginia in 1980 to enjoy life on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, but they both maintained an active interest in Cornell and Ithaca and visited many times over the years.

In addition to his academic interests, Don was an enthusiastic gardener, well known for his magnificent garden at his Ithaca home on Texas Lane. He continued to enjoy his hobby in Virginia for many years much to the benefit of his neighbors who were the recipients of his garden's bounty. Don was fond of his high-fidelity audio equipment and for a time participated in wine-tasting events with a definite leaning toward New York State vintage. Don's well-known love of his family was reflected in his compassion, nurturing and fatherly advice to the many students whom he helped to succeed at Cornell. He will be long remembered as a dedicated teacher and advisor, a respected colleague and a good friend.

Don's wife, Shirley; three daughters, Nancy Gates, Karen Konefal, and Betsy Dahlke; and five grandchildren survive him.

James J. Bisogni, Louis M. Falkson, Simpson Linke, Walter R. Lynn

Paul W. Gates

December 4, 1901 — January 5, 1999

Paul Wallace Gates, the John Stambaugh Professor, Emeritus, of History, was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, the son of a Baptist minister, grew up in Maine, and graduated from Colby College in 1924. He received his Master's degree at Clark University, and his Ph.D. degree at Harvard University in 1930, after a year at the University of Wisconsin.

Gates taught at Cornell for thirty-five years, coming to Ithaca from Bucknell University in 1936 as an Assistant Professor and retiring in 1971. He was Goldwin Smith Professor of American History from 1950-59, before occupying the Stambaugh chair. During his Cornell career, he also taught as a Visiting Professor at Harvard and the University of Wisconsin, among other universities. He also held a number of distinguished national fellowships, and spent a year as a visiting scholar at the Henry E. Huntington Library.

Gates focussed his research on the development of the American west, particularly the nation's land distribution policies. He wrote ten books, edited four others, and published seventy-five articles, book chapters, and other scholarly essays, attracting much attention, and then renown, as his generation's leading historian of his subject. His first book, *The Illinois Central Railroad and its Colonization Work* (1934), based on his doctoral dissertation, won the David A. Wells Prize at Harvard. This was followed by studies that are classics of their genre: *The Wisconsin Pine Lands of Cornell University: A Study in Land Policy and Absentee Ownership* (1943); *Fifty Million Acres: Conflicts Over Kansas Land Policy, 1854-1890* (1954); *The Farmer's Age: Agriculture, 1815-1860* (1960); and others, culminating in his *magnum opus*, the 828 page, *The History of Public Land Law Development* (1968), a work undertaken at the behest of the Public Land Law Review Commission, an agency of the federal government seeking to evaluate and plan the course of America's future land distribution and conservation policies. As recently as October 1998, a panel of scholars at the Annual Meeting of the Western History Association extolled the merits of this magisterial volume before an enthusiastic audience of both young and mature scholars.

Gates's publications spanned the years from 1931-96, when he contributed an autobiographical sketch to a collection of his writings. His work fundamentally reshaped our understanding of how the western United States developed within the orbit of free wheeling capitalism that had little sentimentality or commitment to what Gates believed was originally intended to be a "democratic system of land disposal." In a recent review, Professor Walter Nugent of Notre Dame wrote that "Gates's corpus is one of the greatest in American historical scholarship in this century."

Gates was a single minded professional whose work habits were extraordinary. He frequently was the first person in Olin Library in the morning and often among the last to leave at night, Saturday, and usually, Sunday, included. He appeared there each day well into his nineties, working away in his fifth floor study. His productivity and increasing recognition brought him many professional honors including the Presidency of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the national professional society of American historians, in 1961-62. He was also the President of the Agricultural History Society, and held high office in a number of other professional organizations.

In the classroom, Gates taught well attended undergraduate courses on the American West with a booming voice that at first frightened everyone within earshot, but he particularly excelled as a graduate teacher and mentor. His seminars were famous for their intensity, rigor, and the superb work produced in them. He encouraged his students to take interdisciplinary graduate fields ranging from agricultural economics and rural sociology, to government, and city-regional planning. He directed 23 doctoral dissertations at Cornell and many of his students went on to distinguished careers of their own; several, like their mentor, attained the highest reaches of the profession.

Professor Gates chaired the History Department for ten years, from 1946-56, (and served again, as acting chair in the Spring of 1963). He took an active role then, and subsequently, in the buildup of the department from a quite small group pursuing a limited range of subjects to its eventual much larger size and command of a much broader field of historical knowledge. He also played a vigorous role in expanding the Cornell library's collections in American history and led the efforts to establish the regional history research collection in Olin.

Although he preferred the classroom and the library to any other venue, for years Professor Gates participated in an interdisciplinary lunch with colleagues from across the campus, seated daily in a large alcove at one end of the old Faculty Club. They always found, he later remembered, a great deal to disagree about. He served a term as Secretary of the University Faculty (1957-60), and was asked to be a candidate for the Dean of the Faculty, an honor that he declined in order to return to his teaching and research.

Always interested in public affairs, Gates was a life long political activist, civil rights advocate, and ardent civil libertarian. He served in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during the New Deal, testified as an expert witness in Indian land claim cases, helped lead the New York State branch of the Progressive Party in 1948, and spoke out in the cause of conservation. He took the lead in the founding of a consumer cooperative in Ithaca and served for many years as Secretary of the Varna volunteer fire department.

Gates was married for more than sixty years to Lillian Cowdell Gates whom he met in graduate school and who pursued a scholarly career of her own, publishing several books and articles, alone and in conjunction with

her husband. They had four children and seventeen grandchildren. Lillian Gates died in 1990. Professor Gates subsequently married, in 1991, Olive Lee, a retired college librarian, who survives him. He died in Oakland, California where he lived in brief retirement.

Joel H. Silbey, Walter F. LaFeber

Jack Charles Geary

September 29, 1920 — February 18, 1992

Jack C. Geary, Professor Emeritus in the College of Veterinary Medicine, died at home in Ithaca on February 18, 1992 at the age of 71.

Born in Hornell, New York, he lived most of his life in New York State. Jack married Dorothy Gibson in 1943 and they have two sons, David of Ithaca and Richard who lives in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands with his wife Denise and their two daughters.

During World War II Jack served as an instructor pilot in the U. S. Army Air Corps and was honorably discharged a Captain in 1945.

Professor Geary received his veterinary training at Ohio State University, graduating in 1951. While a student he worked as an assistant and following graduation as an associate of Dr. J. H. Knapp, one of Ohio's outstanding veterinarians. Following this he came to Cornell University where he served as Director of the New York State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. Dr. Geary had a deep and enthusiastic interest in radiation medicine; and following graduate studies in radiology at Cornell, he was appointed to the faculty as Assistant Professor of Radiology in the Department of Large Animal Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery. He left Cornell in 1960 to serve as Associate Professor of Radiology at Kansas State University and, subsequently, a similar position at Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama.

He returned to Cornell in 1966 as Associate Professor of Radiology and became a Full Professor on July 1, 1969. He retired in 1976, but returned to serve half-time as a faculty member from 1981-1983. Until one month before his death Dr. Geary served as an active consultant to individual practitioners and to the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals and the American Animal Hospital Association. His work was a major factor in reducing the incidence of hip dysplasia in dogs. He authored over 25 scientific papers on subjects related to radiology. Subsequent papers reflected his interest in linear tomography and imaging of spinal diseases, particularly traumatic injuries. Professor Geary was a meticulous worker who accumulated an extensive collection of radiographic slides that cover all subjects of veterinary radiology. These remain as a priceless teaching library for today's students.

Jack Geary was a keen, personable, experienced radiologist. He was an excellent teacher who liked students and was deeply interested in their welfare. He was a well-liked, cooperative team member with a ready wit, a broad smile and a willingness to be helpful to all.

Jack was a skilled craftsman who was admired by colleagues as a master technician-engineer in addition to his attributes as a professional radiologist. When the Section of Radiology was in its infancy, Jack as its head went beyond ordinary expectations of a faculty member by building, repairing and improvising until funds were available to select the state-of-the-art equipment he needed.

He was a talented artist, photographer, radio ham (WA2SYW), cabinet maker and inventor.

Professor Geary was elected to membership in Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi and Phi Zeta honor societies. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Veterinary Radiology and served as its president in 1971. He was also a member, and president of the American Veterinary Radiology Society and the Educators in Veterinary Radiologic Science. Reflecting wider interests, he was also an active member of the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Society, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society and the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Jack Geary was a pioneering radiologist who will be missed by his many friends and colleagues.

Nathan L. Dykes, Francis H. Fox, Robert W. Kirk

John C. Gebhard

May 18, 1898 — August 11, 1992

Jack Gebhard, professor of civil engineering, emeritus, died on August 11, 1992 at McLean, Virginia. He had enjoyed good health and mental vigor until a few days before his death. His wife, Jean Hall Gebhard, Cornell '19, died in 1986.

Jack's father immigrated to the United States from Germany, his mother from Hungary. They settled in New York City where his father became a stationary engineer. Jack was born in Manhattan, attended Stuyvesant High School, and received a four-year scholarship to Cornell in 1915. In 1919 he graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer, finishing first in his class and winning the Civil Engineering School's coveted Fuertes medal.

Jack had two careers. He spent the first two-thirds of his professional life as an officer in the United States Navy and the last third as a member of Cornell's Civil Engineering Faculty.

In 1921, after an engineering apprenticeship in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, he competed for, and received, a commission as Lieutenant (jg) in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy. There followed tours of duty in Naval installations throughout the United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Philippines. His work was in planning, design, construction, and operation of the Navy's shore establishment. During World War II, as a senior Captain in the Corps, he supervised the construction of the vast Sampson Naval Training Center, airfields, docks, and submarine base in Puerto Rico, and a network of airfields for the Pensacola Naval Air Training Base. After the War he had a tour as design manager in the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Jack retired from the Navy in 1949 and in the same year returned to Ithaca to join the faculty and teach construction engineering and administration. He retired as professor emeritus in 1965.

The post World War II years in the Engineering College were a time of change. The five-year undergraduate program was being developed in all its schools. In Civil Engineering the character of the faculty was changing as older men retired and were replaced by young ones of a different breed, and the School was moving to revitalize graduate and research programs that had languished in the war years. Jack was the oldest of the new men, and both old and new were fortunate to have him for he soon proved to be a voice of reason and maturity in the clash of academic generations and cultures. His professional credentials were impeccable. And he had the qualities that the best military officers seem to have: knowledge and respect for order and rules, and the wisdom to know when to overlook the rules.

He was a true teacher, both for his students and younger colleagues. He spent long hours in personal talks with each. But he instructed and helped without forcing his will, ideas or methods. His calm and assured approach to problems inspired them to try to set their own goals for personal progress.

Jack always stressed the need for both “specialists” and “generalists” in the practice of civil engineering. The group in Construction Engineering and Administration that he headed was charged with helping students understand elements of the general business of civil engineering that are essential to the success of any specialized technical project. When he came, the group was behind the times. Much of his Cornell career was devoted to trying to find ways to make it responsive to evolving professional needs and, at the same time, to maintain a respected place for it in a faculty of increasing specialization. Time ran out on him however. After he retired the effort ceased, victim of changing educational objectives. His group was disbanded at about the same time, but twenty years later the void left by its absence was apparent and the case was again taken up by the establishment of an Engineering Management program in Civil Engineering. As in many cases, the vision and the contributions of an individual become clear only in retrospect.

Jack was a successful man. The features which accounted for his success were his orderly mind, scholarly bent, devotion to duty and gentility in his relations with people. But he was also a keen, energetic individual who moved decisively. His accomplishments in the differing roles of naval officer and university professor are a tribute to his adaptability and reasonableness. He was capable of great institutional loyalty. The National Anthem and the Cornell Alma Mater held great meaning for him.

Jack had strong convictions about community responsibility. He was at heart an environmentalist before the movement gained public support. His service as chairman of the Cayuga Heights Zoning Board of Appeals drew accolades from Mayor Marcham. His neighbors knew him as an individual of great warmth once his natural reserve was laid aside. He had a green thumb and his lawn was second to none. The squirrels and blue jays at his bird feeder offended his sense of fair play. He was for the little guys, the chickadees and nuthatches that frequented the rhododendrons in his back yard. Hence the electric grid he devised to study the conditioned reflex of animals in response to electric shock. This was the sum of Jack’s inconsiderateness.

Even simple neighborhood matters were deserving of careful deliberation. Jack concluded that in a friendly neighborhood not everyone need own a wheelbarrow, extension ladder, and the like. His were available, always in good order, and neatly stored. Upon moving to Virginia in 1970, he left the barrow and appointed a neighbor

its custodian, to continue it in neighborhood service. Over the years this came to represent and symbolize Jack's spirit of sharing and of being a good neighbor, always with modest reserve and gentility.

Throughout both careers, Jack had the steadfast support of his wife Jean, a wise, charming, considerate person. Their devotion to each other found expression in many ways including poems and love notes that continued until her death.

Jack was not a church goer, but he left one with the feeling that here is a spiritual man. At his request, the only service for him was a family one at the Arlington National Cemetery. But two years before his death he wrote the rector of New York's Saint Georges Church to express appreciation for the help the church school had given him to "get started in this world" seventy five years earlier.

Jack is survived by his son John, Cornell '51, three grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. He rendered over four decades of distinguished service to the Navy and to Cornell. The tradition of both institutions has been enriched by Jack's influence as have a host of friends. He will be remembered for his accomplishments and his integrity, inquiring mind and warmth of personality.

Jack Rogers, Edward Smith, William McGuire

Roger Loran Geer

June 10, 1906 — April 11, 1979

Roger Geer served the Sibley School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering zealously for over thirty years. His discipline, materials processing, altered very markedly in direction and emphasis during that time but he never failed in thoroughly and cheerfully adjusting his teaching and technical involvement to the extensive curricular changes that were occasioned.

Professor Geer was a “nearby” boy if not exactly a local one, being born in Marathon, New York, and graduating from the town high school in 1924. He entered Cornell and was awarded his Master of Engineering degree in 1930, having studied industrial engineering within the mechanical engineering program. For a number of years following graduation, he worked in Cleveland and Chicago in the areas of production control and methods engineering until in 1939 he returned to Cornell with the post of instructor in engineering drawing. During the war years he created a gage laboratory and organized and taught courses in workshop procedure and inspection methods for trainees. He became assistant professor in 1943 and was promoted to associate professor in 1946. In the years immediately following the war, he continued his development of inspection and gaging techniques, and presented several papers to national societies. In addition he contributed a chapter on these topics to a handbook on measurement organized by the Instrument Society of America.

The 1950s saw a drastic change take place in the concept of materials processing in the engineering curriculum. Complete automation and numerical control of machine tools became commonplace in industry and the necessity for the engineer to have a detailed and practical knowledge of metal-forming techniques gave way to a requirement for a deeper knowledge of the basic mechanisms of processing materials of all kinds and the application of atomic and molecular physics and chemistry to the whole field. Professor Geer was kept busy in what seemed to be a continuous reforming of curricula, laboratories, and experimental techniques, and these he handled in his customary meticulous and painstaking manner.

During the later years of his career, Roger Geer was in demand by industry as a consultant. He developed and taught courses given to such nearby plants as those of the General Electric Company in Johnson City, the Universal Instruments Corporation in Binghamton, and the Ingersoll Rand Corporation in Painted Post. He designed, built, and tested several novel machines and devices, notably a machine for testing mineral artifacts for cutting capabilities, a milling dynamometer for use in torque-thrust drilling and tapping experiments, a numerical

simulator for use as a teaching aid, and a mechanical dynamometer for planer-type cutting. In 1968 he was made professor of mechanical engineering.

Professor Geer was very active in technical societies within his professional field: the Instrument Society of America (ISA) of which he was national chairman of the Inspection and Gaging Committee from 1946 to 1950; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), which he joined as a student and later as a member of the Southern Tier Section when he returned to Cornell; and the American Society of Tool and Manufacturing Engineers (ASTME). His membership in this last-named organization demonstrates very clearly his dedication to unselfish service in his participation for more than twenty years in promulgating and promoting the objectives of the society, particularly its educational aspects through publications and advice to student chapters in New York State. He joined the Elmira chapter in 1949 and was a charter member of the Ithaca chapter and instrumental in its formation in 1959. He served as chairman of the chapter in 1961. From 1962 to 1964 he was a member of the national education committee and field editor of the ASTME journal. He served as chairman of the Technical Publications Committee and as editor and publisher of a monthly newsletter for thirty chapters of Region II of the society. This by no means exhausts a list of his services to the society, and he was recognized for his efforts with a National Award of Merit in promoting manufacturing engineering; with his name on a plaque at society headquarters for his personal contributions; and at the end of his career in the year of his retirement, with the 1971 Education Award.

One of his special professional interests was in the program for materials processing at Hampton Institute, where over a period of three years in the late 1960s he acted as consultant in organizing curricula in manufacturing and materials and lectured to students and to faculty. His outside interests were in environmental concerns such as conservation, reforestation, and ornithology, but most particularly in mineralogy (especially in locating rocks and gems which he worked and polished into a variety of delightful pieces of jewelry and ornamentation). He was active in the Tompkins County Gem and Mineral Club and the local Paleontological Research Institution, particularly in devoting much time and effort in encouraging and helping young people in getting started in rock collecting.

Roger Geer was characterized by his meticulous manner of carrying out his duties and by his lifelong willingness to help people in any way he could, either through his professional knowledge or simple goodwill. After his retirement in 1971, he was occupied by a multitude of volunteer activities, varying from using his engineering

ability to aid handicapped people and advising on courses in the local vocational schools to simple telephone-sitting and transportation of the elderly.

Roger Geer will be missed by a great many people both within and without the Cornell community.

George R. Hanselman, Kuo K. Wang, Dennis G. Shepherd

Harrison A. Geiselmann

January 11, 1920 — September 3, 2003

Harrison A. Geiselmann, Professor Emeritus of Education, was born in New York City on January 11, 1920, eight minutes after his identical twin brother, John. He attended elementary and part of junior high school in New York City where, at age eleven, he and his twin brother played the violin at a concert in Carnegie Hall highlighting promising young musicians. Later, he would woo his girlfriend, Audrey Rowell, by serenading her family with that same violin. His family moved to Franklin, New York where he graduated from high school in 1938, lettering in basketball, football, baseball, and track. It was in this beautiful region of upstate New York where he learned to love trout fishing in the many nearby streams. A teacher, recognizing Harrison's artistic and academic potential, encouraged him to take another year of high school, where he completed all of the necessary college preparatory classes, then applied for and received a full tuition scholarship to Syracuse University's School of Architecture. Three weeks into his senior year at Syracuse, he was called into "Uncle Sam's Army". He was selected for the Army's Specialized Training Program (APST) at Fordham University; but the Army was in such great need of infantrymen that it terminated the program, and Harrison became a parachute rigger. He was transferred to the European Theater as a medic, where he later was wounded, then recovered and resumed active duty. After V-Day, during a furlough before being transferred from the European Theater to the Pacific, he went home and married his high school sweetheart, Audrey Rowell, with whom he enjoyed a fifty-eight year love affair and friendship, until his passing.

After his honorable discharge in 1945, he returned to upstate New York and entered Hartwick College, where he completed a Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics in 1947. He began teaching high school mathematics and coaching basketball at Unadilla Central School in nearby Unadilla, New York. He and his twin brother, John, played town team basketball, outwitting the competition with skill and look-alike confusion. He began working on his Master's degree at Syracuse University, completing it in 1962. Unbeknownst to Harrison, the chairman of his Master's program at Syracuse recommended him for a Ph.D. fellowship at Cornell University with the responsibility for developing a Mathematics and Mathematics Education curriculum for the College of Agriculture, now known as the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. In the fall of 1952, he moved his wife, Audrey, and newborn baby, Nancy, to Ithaca, where he began the doctoral program at Cornell's School of Education, completing his Ph.D. degree in three years. Once again, a teacher recognizing his potential led him to a

wonderful opportunity, and a long and satisfying career at Cornell. He joined the faculty as an Assistant Professor, rose to the rank of Professor, and was awarded Emeritus status in 1985.

Harrison was an active member of the Association of Mathematics Teachers of New York State (AMTNYS), serving as editor of the New York State Math Teachers journal from 1968-72, the organization's president from 1972-73, and long-time contributor of a regular journal article entitled "Have you tried this?" At Cornell, he oversaw the publication of several handbooks and study guides in mathematics and served as Graduate Faculty Representative. In 1985, he won the prestigious SUNY Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching. He never lost his love of sports, being a dependable fan at Cornell sporting events, especially football, basketball, and hockey. He started canoeing and cross-country skiing at age 52 and, after a forty or fifty year hiatus, once again began playing tennis and violin at the age of 70.

Professor Geiselman had a keen sense of humor, and loved to bring humor into his mathematics classes, which resulted in an unforgettable incident. One day his identical twin brother, Johnny, visited the campus on a day when Harrison taught a large class at 8:00 in the morning. Soon after the students took their seats, Professor Geiselman began his lecture. After a few minutes, another Professor Geiselman walked through the door and up to the podium. Two Professor Geiselmanns! The class was in hysterics, having no prior knowledge of his identical twin. Many of the Cornell hockey team players took his class, so he enjoyed following the careers of the former students who continued to play pro hockey. In the last year of Harrison's life, he had the pleasure of watching Joe Niewendeik, his former student, play his last year of pro hockey—a long and rewarding career for both.

In his retirement, Harrison and his wife, Audrey, began spending increasing amounts of the wintertime in Englewood, Florida, and left Ithaca completely in 1994. They spent summers in Lancaster, Pennsylvania near their daughter, son-in-law, and granddaughter, and eventually moved to Florida full time in 2000. While in Florida, Harrison started a "new career" at Park Forest in Englewood. He developed a Henny Youngman-style comedy/violin routine that he performed in the yearly Park Forest Broadway show for nine years. He and Audrey also sang in the show's chorus every year. After the success of the routine, he was always asked to tell a joke, wherever he was, so he prepared by studying joke books regularly, and memorizing a litany of jokes so he could always be prepared. He became the most well-known and beloved person at Park Forest. His truly was a life well lived. He passed away on September 3, 2003; he would have liked the mathematical relationship between the numbers in the date, $9 = 3 \times 3$.

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

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

Sidney Gonzales George

August 8, 1878 — July 21, 1940

The sudden passing away of Professor George at his home, 118 East Falls Street, on July 21, 1940, was a severe shock to his many friends and associates, since few knew that all was not well with him. Succeeding the late Professor Irving Porter Church, Professor George had been head of the Department of Mechanics of Engineering since 1916 and his death is a heavy loss to the School of Civil Engineering, the more so because it follows so closely the death of Professor Ernest Rettger of the same department.

Sidney George was born in Astoria, Oregon, on August 8, 1878, the son of Thomas Crosslett and Anna Christine George. He was educated, however, in the East and began his career as a teacher at the age of seventeen after completing three years of academic and teacher's training at the Frewsburg Union School at Frewsburg, New York. He taught two years in country schools at Sherman, Dentons, and Oak Hill, New York, and then took four years at the Fredonia (New York) Normal School, including two and one-half years more of teacher's training with practice teaching. He then entered Cornell University as a freshman in the College of Arts and Sciences, in 1901, but after one year transferred to the College of Civil Engineering, from which he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Civil Engineer.

Appointed instructor in Civil Engineering upon his graduation in 1905, Professor George served Cornell continuously until his death, except during the year 1907-08, when he was engaged in active practice as an engineer. He was made Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering in 1908, and Professor of the Mechanics of Engineering in 1916. He also taught in summer sessions and in summer camps conducted by the School of Engineering.

His practical experience included one summer, 1905, as draftsman on the New York State Barge Canal at Delta and Hinckley, New York; part-time estimating for the late Professor Charles Lee Crandall on the construction of Goldwin Smith and Rockefeller Halls during the two years of his instructorship; one summer, 1906, on inspection for the United States Reclamation Service at Corbell, Wyoming; one year, June 1907 to January 1908, and April to October 1908, as resident engineer on sewerage works at North Olean, New York; and one summer, 1909, on surveys at Painted Post and Rome, New York, with Knight and Hopkins, Consulting Engineers; and another two months, February and March 1908, as draftsman on the New York State Barge Canal at Rochester, New York.

He was consultant on the design of piers for a bridge at Elmira, New York, and on the sewerage works for North Olean, New York. With the late Dr. Rettger, he designed the Warfield Web Plate Car and wrote the book "Mechanics

of Materials,” which was published in 1935. He also wrote occasional articles for the “Cornell Civil Engineer” and other engineering magazines.

On June 14, 1906, one year after his graduation, Sidney George married Miss Lou Hovey of Ithaca, who, with two of their three children, survives him.

Professor George was an excellent and valuable teacher. His methods naturally followed those of Professor Church under whom he was trained as student, instructor, and assistant professor; both men were noted for clarity of presentation and for getting students to do their own thinking. Professor George was strongly conservative but always courageous in the presentation of his opinions, and will be sorely missed as a wise counselor by both his colleagues and students. He will also be missed as a citizen, especially in Masonic circles in which he was active. But, of course, most of all will he be missed in his own family circle in which he took such quiet comfort and pleasure.

Professor George was a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, of Tau Beta Pi, and the local civil engineering society Rod and Bob; and an honorary member of the Cornell Society of Engineers.

John Randolph Gepfert, Jr.

August 26, 1906 — November 16, 1965

Dr. Gepfert was born in Augusta, Georgia, August 26, 1906, and died of a cerebral hemorrhage in The New York Hospital, November 16, 1965, at the age of fifty-nine.

He was the son of Dr. John Randolph Gepfert and Georgia Collins Gepfert. His early education was in Augusta, Georgia. He graduated from the University of Georgia at Athens in 1925 and from the University of Georgia Medical College at Augusta in 1929 at the age of twenty-two. After a year's internship in Macon, Georgia, he spent a year as resident in surgery in Macon.

Dr. Gepfert married Meryl Culpepper in 1929 soon after finishing medical school. His wife and two children, John Randolph Gepfert III and Mrs. Richard G. Kopff, survive him.

He came to New York in 1931, spent a year as resident at the New York Lying-in Hospital and two years as resident in Gynecology at Bellevue Hospital. Entering private practice of gynecology and obstetrics in 1933, he continued successfully in this field until his untimely death. He was Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist at Bellevue Hospital from 1933 to 1941. In 1941 he became associated with The New York Hospital, where he remained until his death, at which time he was an Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist at the Lying-in Clinic of The New York Hospital and Clinical Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Cornell Medical College.

Dr. Gepfert served in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy from 1943 to 1946, being discharged with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. He was a member of the A.M.A., American College of Surgeons, American Fertility Society, American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Lying-in Alumni, Bellevue Alumni, and the Union Club.

An early interest in postoperative adhesions and postoperative complications led to Dr. Gepfert's writing several papers on the intraperitoneal use of bovine amniotic fluid and on the allantois membrane at the time of tuboplasty. He was also the author of several other papers. Throughout his life he was interested in tuboplasties and utilized many different techniques in his endeavor to restore tubal patency.

Dr. Gepfert spent endless hours teaching and training the resident staff in all aspects of infertility and obstetrics, always taking advantage of the newer knowledge available or of his own original thinking. Just before his death

he became interested in folic acid deficiency in relation to repeated abortions and had secured a gift to undertake research on this problem. A project of this nature is now being carried out in honor of Dr. Gepfert.

Charles M. McLane

Peter Gergely

February 12, 1936 — August 25, 1995

Peter Gergely, Professor of Structural Engineering in the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, died at his residence on August 25, 1995, after a long and courageous battle against cancer. Peter was born in Budapest, Hungary, on February 12, 1936, a son of the late Maria and Istvan Gergely. He grew up there and entered the Technical University of Budapest in 1954. He was a freedom fighter during the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, and left Hungary on New Year's eve, 1956, to come to North America. He soon became a student at McGill University, where he completed an undergraduate degree in civil engineering (Applied Mechanics Honors) in 1960. He then entered graduate study in structural engineering at the University of Illinois. Immediately after receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1963, Dr. Gergely began his distinguished 32-year career at Cornell University. He held two prominent leadership positions at Cornell—Chairman of the Department of Structural Engineering (1983-88) and Director of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering (1985-88).

Peter Gergely had an exceptional zest for life and a strong interest in science and the arts. He often spoke about his early school years in Budapest and how lucky he was to have had wonderful, inspirational teachers, especially in mathematics and literature. In his personal writings he stated:

These giants taught us the joys of learning and infused into us a thirst for knowledge. They were noble, conscientious, and tireless teachers and educators. They implanted into us the germs of talent, which we otherwise were not blessed with, and also self-confidence.

Surely these early experiences with great teachers had much to do with his own superb ability to teach and to inspire students to reach for the stars and to achieve their very best, not only while at Cornell but also after they launched their engineering or business careers. He set a very high example for his students; those who came to know him soon understood the nature and depth of his personal qualities—rigor, innovation, integrity, professionalism, and a continual quest for excellence.

He was instrumental in the training and development of thousands of young engineers through his inspired teaching and advising of undergraduates and graduate students. He consistently ranked in the top group of Cornell Engineering faculty, and in 1995, he received a Dean's Prize for Excellence in Teaching. He will be remembered by his many students for his constant examples of technical and professional excellence and for his strong support of student activities. His legacy is captured in the following quote from a letter sent to Peter by 17 engineers (16 with

Cornell CEE degrees) from the firm of Leslie E. Robertson Consulting Engineers in New York City: “There is no way that we can sufficiently thank you for that which you have so freely given to us. Our only form of payment to you is to do our very best, intrepidly, to use the skills and wisdom that you have bestowed upon us in creating beautiful buildings and structures and to otherwise contribute to the world around us.”

Peter co-authored a three-volume undergraduate textbook series published by John Wiley in the 1970s, and his notes for a book on structural dynamics and earthquake engineering have become widely recognized and used all over the world. Peter Gergely made major contributions to a wide variety of structural engineering problems, ranging from design procedures that have been adopted by national building codes to complex seismic analyses and consulting work on numerous nuclear reactor facilities and other structures.

His research led to many important advances in understanding the mechanics of reinforced and prestressed concrete, with strong emphasis on using research results to improve building codes. He also made pioneering contributions in structural dynamics, earthquake engineering, and earthquake hazard mitigation, particularly for structures and facilities built in regions of moderate seismicity. He was one of the founders and leaders of the National Center for Earthquake Engineering Research. He played key roles in developing new seismic provisions for eastern states and in working with national agencies in developing new and improved seismic design philosophies and codes. He reported his research in more than 100 technical papers.

Peter Gergely was exceptionally generous in volunteering his time and talents to professional societies and groups, including the American Concrete Institute, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering, the International Committee on Tall Buildings, the National Research Council, the Transportation Research Board, the Applied Technology Council, the Building Seismic Safety Commission, and the National Committee on Property Insurance. He was an enthusiastic and valued participant in each of these important professional groups and his many contributions and ability to make meetings enjoyable will be sorely missed by his engineering colleagues around the world.

Peter also participated fully in the life of Cornell University. He was a valued member of numerous committees at the school, college, and university levels. He was one of those rare faculty members who “always showed up” at all school and college events, be they faculty gatherings, student activities, or alumni events.

In recognition of his outstanding contributions to the advancement of the understanding of concrete structures under severe static and dynamic loadings, and for applying these advancements to design and to design codes,

Peter Gergely was honored with numerous national and international awards, including co-recipient of the State of the Art of Civil Engineering Prize (ASCE, 1974) and the Raymond C. Reese Research Prize (ASCE, 1976); election to Fellow of ACI (1974); Delmar Bloem Distinguished Service Award (ACI, 1981); and co-recipient of Wason Award for Most Meritorious Paper (ACI, 1993) and Structural Research Award (ACI, 1994). Of all his honors, the one that meant the most to him was the Honorary Doctorate he received in 1992 from his beloved alma mater, the Technical University of Budapest, given “for his outstanding international activities in advancing the development of his profession of mechanics and reinforced concrete.” Cornell University honored Peter with the Gergely Symposium in August 1995, which was attended by colleagues and friends from around the world.

Peter had a life-long dedication to his beloved native Hungary, and returned there for visits on many occasions. His automobile license plate was H-56, selected to serve as a constant reminder of the Soviet suppression of the Hungarian revolution in 1956. He delighted in telling stories about Hungarians and was particularly fond of the definition of a Hungarian as someone who can go into a revolving door behind you and come out in front. And, as he said in his honorary doctorate acceptance speech in 1992:

The 1956 Revolution obliged and inspired us. We were representatives in foreign lands. We had to succeed and could not fail and could not abandon the ideals of the nation. We have had to keep up the momentum.

This same love for Hungary extended to his feelings about the United States. He was a strong champion for free enterprise and for the American way of life.

Peter was a great lover of classical music and the arts, and an avid chess player who often spent his lunch hours at Cornell playing chess with other faculty and students. He had a wonderfully dry sense of humor and was particularly fond of telling lawyer jokes, sometimes almost too fond considering that many of his students had lawyers in their families.

Peter’s family meant so very much to him—he was a dedicated and proud husband, father, and grandfather. He married Kinga Mecs in 1964 and they had two children: a son, Zoltan; and a daughter, Ilia. Ilia and her husband, David Burbank of Ithaca, have one son, Istvan, who was Peter’s pride and joy. Kinga was Peter’s constant source of strength and inspiration, particularly during the final year of his life, when he struggled so valiantly against overwhelming odds. Peter and Kinga never wavered, even in the face of great difficulties, and their ability to face life with exceptional levels of grace, courage and dignity provided a lesson to all who knew them.

Peter Gergely always gave his best, he lived life to the fullest, he made a difference, and we have been blessed to share in the life of this remarkable individual.

John F. Abel, William McGuire, Richard N. White

David Henry Geske

August 25, 1931 — December 4, 1967

To all who knew him, David Geske's tragic death at thirty-six brought shock and sadness. He will be sorely missed by both his colleagues and his students.

David Geske was born in Hartley, Iowa, and attended Wartburg College in Waverly, Iowa, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in chemistry, summa cum laude, in 1953. He received the Master of Science degree in 1955 and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1957, both at the State University of Iowa. He joined the Harvard University Chemistry Department as an instructor in 1957. He came to Cornell in 1960 as Assistant Professor and became Associate Professor in 1962 and Professor in 1966. His research concerned electrochemistry in nonaqueous media and electron spin resonance spectroscopy of organic free radicals in solution. He had pioneered the technique of electro-chemical generation of free radicals for electron spin resonance investigation.

The honors bestowed upon David Geske reflected the high esteem in which he was held by his peers. He held an Arthur Becket Lamb Memorial Fellowship at Harvard, was an Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellow at Cornell and, most recently, held a National Science Foundation Senior Postdoctoral Fellowship while on sabbatic leave. At the time of his death he had written twenty-six scientific publications. In addition to his research, he was sincerely dedicated to quality teaching and felt particular concern for undergraduate education. He was active in the Lutheran Church of Ithaca.

Surviving David Geske are his wife, Anna Diers Geske, son Mathew, and daughter Elise, all of Ithaca; his parents, Rev. August Geske and Mrs. Geske of Hildreth, Nebraska; and a sister Mrs. Dorcas Hueners of Bruning, Nebraska.

None of us who survives can escape the fact that in illness and depression David Geske took his own life. Hard as it is we must try to understand what David did. If there be any way to understand, it lies in David's own view of life. He once wrote:

In order to be honest with himself a mature man must perform everything he does in exactly the manner he desires. Such a principle can be extended to a general scheme for life—to have yourself completely in hand at all times, to plan what you do and do what you plan.

When he believed that illness had permanently impaired his ability to live by these high standards, he could no longer continue.

Jack H. Freed, Wilson M. Gulick, Jr., W. Donald Cooke

Roswell Clifton Gibbs

July 1, 1878 — October 4, 1966

The death of Emeritus Professor Roswell Clifton Gibbs brought to an end a long and distinguished career of service: service to his university, to his profession of physics, and to the nation. During almost fifty years of formal association with Cornell, he played almost every possible role: student (undergraduate and graduate), teacher, research worker, and administrator. After his retirement in 1946, the roles included administrative work on the national level and adviser to the nation's scientific agencies.

Professor Gibbs first came to Cornell in 1903 after having attended public schools in Hume, New York (his birthplace) and in Pike, New York. He received the Bachelor's degree in 1906, the Master's degree in 1908, and the doctoral degree in 1910. His teaching appointments began in 1906 with an instructorship. He became an Assistant Professor of Physics in 1912 and Professor of Physics in 1918. During his career as a professor, he filled many administrative positions: Acting Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, faculty member of the Board of Trustees and, most notably, Chairman of the Department of Physics from 1934 to 1946.

It would be hard to single out the area of Professor Gibbs' greatest enthusiasm. Certainly he had a great love for teaching and, during his long career, he had a hand in almost every course given in the Physics Department. He was a frequent lecturer in the large introductory physics courses and had a real flair for explaining and demonstrating the abstract concepts of physics. Perhaps his greatest love was the "sophomore lab"—a course for potential physics majors designed to give them an experience in the real problems of experimental physics. Long before such phrases as "open-ended" and "research-oriented" experiments had entered the jargon, he was using the ideas.

As a research worker, Professor Gibbs concentrated in the area of spectroscopy. At the time, this was the major area of research in physical science. The problem was the interpretation of the emission and absorption of radiation, in terms of a coherent picture of atomic structure. It was exciting work since the new theory of quantum mechanics was evolving, and theory and experiment were leapfrogging over each other. In all, Professor Gibbs was author or coauthor of over forty research papers, the topics including such matters as the extreme ultraviolet spectra of isoelectronic sequences, multiple and hyperfine structure of spectra, determination of the charge-to-mass ratio of the electron from the interval between the hydrogen and deuterium alpha lines, and the absorption spectra of organic compounds in solution.

Most of us remember Professor Gibbs most clearly in his role of department chairman. He brought to this task an extraordinary amount of patience and understanding. He was a master of detail, but with a clear understanding of the big problems. In recruiting new staff members, he carefully planned to have Cornell in the forefront of the newly developing areas of physics research.

World War II brought his greatest problems and greatest achievements. As the war clouds gathered, it became clear that while World War I was, in a sense, a “chemists’ war,” the coming conflict would be a “physicists’ war.” There would be insistent demands that key faculty members leave their academic work and join national laboratories for research and development. The prospects for maintaining a viable instructional and research program in physics at Cornell became darker and, at times, almost hopeless. Nevertheless, Professor Gibbs recognized clearly the need for continued training in the physical sciences at all levels. To maintain this training, Professor Gibbs did everything possible and a good deal more: he converted colleagues from the fields of entomology and physiology and psychology into physics instructors so that the underclass courses could continue; he arranged for visiting faculty members on a commuting schedule; he brought in small defense projects as a nucleus for graduate work; he became perforce a nationally recognized expert on some of the legal and procedural aspects of the selective service system; and he made many dreary trips to Washington under the worst of travel conditions. When, in 1946, the war was over and he was permitted to retire, he left to his successors a going organization—an amazing achievement.

The retirement period, however, was no idle time for Professor Gibbs. In 1946, he moved to Washington to assume the chairmanship of the Division of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the National Research Council. Later, he also took on the position of chairman of the advisory committee to the Army Office of Ordnance Research. He was also consultant to the Nuclear Data Project of the National Research Council and supervisor of its exchange-visitor program. For several years, he was a coeditor of the *Directory of Nuclear Data Tabulations*.

Professor Gibbs had many professional affiliations: a Fellow of the American Physical Society and member of the American Association of Physics Teachers (president in 1942 and 1944-46), member of the Optical Society of America (president in 1937-39) and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president in 1945). One of his lifelong pleasures was his association with the honor society of Phi Kappa Phi, and he served for a time as the society’s president.

To all of his many tasks, Professor Gibbs brought vigor, wisdom, and devotion to duty. To those of us who remember him, he brought thoughtful advice and the warmth of real friendship.

Trevor R. Cuykendall, Kenneth I. Greisen, Herbert F. Newhall

George Gibian

January 29, 1924 — October 24, 1999

On October 24, 1999, George Gibian, the Goldwin Smith Professor of Russian and Comparative Literature, died suddenly in the home that he shared with his longtime and beloved partner, Karen Brazell. His life was unusually rich. George was born in Prague in 1924. With the Munich Agreement and its guarantee of a German takeover of Czechoslovakia, he was sent to England, for safety and for his studies. In 1940, after a harrowing journey across the Atlantic, the Gibian family settled in the United States. A Europe at war, however, beckoned George to return. He did so as a member of the 94th Infantry Division, which landed in Normandy in 1944. He participated in the Battle of the Bulge, and at the end of the war he was assigned to occupy the southern part of Czechoslovakia. George was decorated with the Bronze Star with the V device for Valor.

After the war, George received his Ph.D. degree in English from Harvard University. He taught at Smith, Amherst, and the University of California at Berkeley before joining the faculty at Cornell in 1961. In the process, he shifted his specialization from English to Comparative Literature and Russian Literature. His contributions to Russian literature were foundational. Indeed, George, who was appointed to the position at Cornell that had been held by Vladimir Nabokov, founded the current Russian Literature Department. Students and faculty alike will remember him for his Norton “Critical Editions” of the classics of Russian Literature. He made a major and permanent contribution to the history of Russian literature with the publication in 1971, by Cornell University Press, of his translations of the absurdist Oberiu writers, whose works had been suppressed and nearly forgotten for fifty years in Soviet Russia. He wrote and edited twenty-four books and published ninety-five articles on, among other things, Russian and Soviet literature; Czech literature; comparative literature; intersections of literature with history and politics; Russian nationalism. He kept an active interest in Czech cultural life, returning regularly to Prague and maintaining contacts with Czech writers and artists there and here. Among his last publications was a 1998 volume of verse and prose by Jaroslav Seifert, with introduction and prose translations by George.

While an undeniable part of his story, however, these facts do not capture adequately the George Gibian we knew and valued. Here, what stand out are four characteristics. One was his sheer level of activity, intellectual and physical. Just as he was always ready to develop new courses that explored aspects of Russian and East-Central European culture, so he was until his death an ardent traveler, hiker, and tennis-player. This was a man who was most comfortable when his body or his mind—or both—were on the move. Another characteristic: George always

managed to make things around him more interesting. His engagement with people and ideas was infectious. Another, perhaps most rare, was his humility. He was too fair-minded and too full of curiosity to pull rank. He was a good listener and a ready student. He enjoyed his life and those lucky enough to know him. He was as interested as he was interesting. Finally, George was a devoted family man, with some or all of his five children and two step-children and multiples of his grandchildren almost always around—especially in summer, when the entire clan would gather at the cottage on the lake, to George’s perpetual delight and even, occasionally, exhaustion. George was an inspiring and beloved teacher and an irreplaceable colleague. We will miss him.

Valerie Bunce, William Kennedy, Natalie Melas, Nancy Pollak

Anson Wright Gibson

October 31, 1892 — February 19, 1977

Anson Wright Gibson, who referred to himself as Wright Gibson, but who invariably was called Gibby by his many friends, died in Ithaca, New York, on February 19, 1977, at the age of eighty-four. For almost half a century, both prior to and subsequent to retirement, he had served Cornell University, and particularly the New York State College of Agriculture, with devotion and distinction.

Professor Gibson was born in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on October 31, 1892. When he was two years old, his family moved to a small farm in Greenville, New York, a short distance from Albany. Here his father was engaged for a number of years in small-scale farming and in a wholesale egg business: in addition, he served as secretary of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company.

Following his graduation from high school in 1911, Wright worked for two years on the home farm and for neighboring farmers. For three months during this period, he attended Albany Business College. In September 1915, he enrolled in the New York State College of Agriculture as a special student, and on completing two years of study in this category, he returned home. But, after being at home for only two months, he was asked by Professor Asa King to return to Ithaca to teach a newly organized course in farm practice. During the next two years, he combined responsibilities as instructor in farm practice with enrollment as a student, both during the regular terms and in summer school. In June 1917 he was graduated with the B.S. degree.

Wright spent the next four years in Virginia, first as a farm manager, then as operator of his own farm. In 1921, he was again asked to return to Cornell, this time to conduct a study of former students of the College of Agriculture. This study was concerned both with the location and with the occupation of these alumni, and it resulted in December 1923 in the publication of the alumni directory of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Although he undoubtedly did not then realize it, the publication of the alumni directory marked the beginning of a lifetime of sincere concern and effort directed by Wright Gibson toward more adequate selection and preparation of students and toward appropriate placement of and continued interest in graduates. During the next few years, he conducted further studies concerning course selection by students, faculty advising, and forces that had a bearing on student success. At the same time, he took courses in the field of education both at Cornell and in the 1927 summer session at Harvard; in June 1928, he was awarded the Master of Science degree from Cornell.

On July 1, 1928, Wright Gibson was transferred from the Office of Farm Practice to the Office of Resident Instruction and was given the title of associate secretary in charge of former student relations, vocational guidance, and placement. In 1934, he was appointed assistant professor in personnel administration, and in 1937 he was promoted to full professor. In 1940, when Dr. Cornelius Betten moved from the Office of Resident Instruction to become dean of the University Faculty, he was appointed director of resident instruction. He served in this capacity until his retirement on June 30, 1960.

Throughout his tenure as director of resident instruction, Professor Gibson devoted his energies toward implementing within the College of Agriculture policies and procedures that would reflect his educational philosophy. He was convinced of the need to recognize individual differences in students and of the importance of providing curricula that were sufficiently flexible to allow students considerable latitude to devise individualized programs. At the same time, he recognized that students needed help in making wise decisions; and to this end, he worked untiringly for a strong faculty advisory system that would provide sound guidance and be well received by students. He had excellent rapport with the faculty of agriculture and worked with its members toward improving teaching and toward promoting the college's service to agriculture in particular, as well as to all citizens of New York State and elsewhere. As secretary of the faculty of agriculture, he provided carefully written minutes that reflected accurately, but concisely, the deliberations of the faculty. Each year he was responsible for the preparation of the college *Announcement*, and he edited accurately departmental contributions to this publication.

Professor Gibson accepted a number of responsibilities outside the immediate purview of the Office of Resident Instruction. Within the University, he was armed services representative of Cornell University and chairman of the University Committee on Student War Service during World War II; he served on the board of directors of the *Cornell Daily Sun* and on the board of managers of Willard Straight Hall; he was a faculty trustee on the Board of Trustees; and he was on a number of committees. Within the college, he was secretary-treasurer of the Alumni Association for forty years, a member of the board of directors of the *Cornell Countryman*, and on several occasions, acting dean of the college. Outside the University, he was secretary-treasurer of the local Alpha Gamma Rho Corporation Board and national president of the fraternity for two years; he was president of the local Boy Scout Council and recipient of the Silver Beaver Award; and he was elected to important offices in the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

After his retirement when he was named professor in personnel administration emeritus, Wright Gibson was appointed to an interim contract team that visited Liberia during the summer of 1961 and helped to negotiate an

AID-supported contract between Cornell University and the University of Liberia. Subsequently, from 1962 to 1968, he served as campus coordinator for Cornell University for this Cornell-University of Liberia Project. In this capacity, he arranged for the assignment of staff and materials toward developing the University of Liberia.

At the time of his death, Professor Gibson was survived by his wife, Dorothy McCabe Gibson, whom he had married on April 23, 1919, and who died in Ithaca on, May 5, 1977; by two sons, A. Wright Gibson, Jr., and Philip B. Gibson; by a daughter, Mrs. Lionel M. (Sally) Noel; and by eleven grandchildren.

Throughout his life, Wright Gibson contributed much to Cornell University, and his educational philosophy continues to be reflected in the operation of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, particularly in those areas that relate to resident teaching, faculty advising, and student and alumni relations. His outstanding accomplishments came about as a result of his friendly manner, dynamic personality, keen sense of humor, and his firm stand for any principle or procedure he believed to be right.

S. Reuben Shapley, Howard S. Tyler, John P. Hertel

Audrey Jane Gibson

October 5, 1924 — June 10, 2008

Professor Audrey Jane Gibson was born in Paris, France on October 5, 1924, and grew up in Devon, England, and Switzerland. She attended the Maynard School in Exeter, England and was then a scholar at Newnham College, University of Cambridge, England, from which she graduated in 1946 with a first class honors degree in Biochemistry. She obtained her Ph.D. degree in 1949 at the Lister Institute, University of London, England, under the supervision of Dr. D. Herbert, where she was the first to discover a specific role for selenium in bacterial growth, revealing that it was required in *E. coli*, along with molybdenum, for the formation of formate dehydrogenase.

Jane was awarded a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship to study with C.B. Van Niel at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Pacific Grove, California, where she became interested in photosynthetic organisms. After two years in California, Jane returned to England to Sidney Elsdon's laboratory at the University of Sheffield where she isolated and characterized c-type cytochromes from green sulfur photosynthetic bacteria. In Sheffield, she met and married Quentin H. Gibson, and after the birth of their four children she worked part-time.

In 1963, Jane and Quentin Gibson moved to the University of Pennsylvania, where she was appointed an Assistant Professor of Microbiology and Physical Biochemistry. In 1966, Jane and Quentin moved to Cornell University, where they both remained until their retirement in 1996.

At Cornell, Jane was initially appointed in the Section of Microbiology, being promoted to Associate Professor in 1970, and serving as Acting Chairman from 1968-72. Upon dissolution of the Section of Microbiology in 1972, Jane was appointed in the Section of Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell Biology, and then promoted to full Professor in 1979.

Jane's scientific interests were centered on green photosynthetic bacteria, in particular the transport and utilization of ammonia and of small organic compounds. She was very proud of her isolation and description of *Chloroherpeton thalassium*, a flexing and gliding green sulfur bacterium isolated from marine sediments near Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Later in her career, Jane used the purple nonsulfur phototroph *Rhodospseudomonas palustris* to investigate anaerobic benzene ring degradation, a process important for the breakdown of hydrocarbon pollutants. She also studied the growth physiology of cyanobacteria and was a co-author on a paper with Carl Woese showing that many common Gram-negative bacteria like *E. coli* are evolutionarily related to purple photosynthetic bacteria. As this short description implies, Jane was a master at the culture of these difficult organisms.

At Cornell, Jane's commitment to teaching was legendary. Starting in 1975, she played a central role in the teaching of cell biology. In addition to contributing initially to teaching an upper level cell biology lecture course, Jane taught a very popular Laboratory in Cell Biology every year from 1975-96, except during sabbatical leaves. The effort she put into this spring course was phenomenal—rather than using the same set of lab experiments year after year, she developed a large new component each year. Moreover, after selecting new experiments in the fall, she would test all of them herself before incorporating them into the course. During this period, one of us (AB) remembers her coming each fall seeking suggestions for new projects. One year we had just described a simple purification of a contractile protein from smooth muscle. The lab course the following spring revolved around purifying the protein, making antibodies to that protein, and then localizing it by immunofluorescence microscopy in smooth muscle cells—a wonderful exercise for the students and a remarkable achievement for any teacher! It is not surprising that Jane's faculty colleagues, students and staff came together to nominate her for the Edith Edgerton Career Teaching Award, which she received in 1994. Among the comments in letters in support of this award is a common thread—as one student wrote:

“No other professor that I have ever had has taken such great pains to make sure that his or her students actually know and understand the course material. There was always one thing that I was sure I wanted to do with my life: teach. Now, with my convictions even stronger to go into education, I find myself with a perfect model of how to teach. Dr. Gibson has served above and beyond the role of professor.”

As a consequence of her devotion to teaching, Jane happily chaired the department's curriculum committee for about ten years.

In addition to teaching at Cornell, Jane was an Instructor in the summer Microbial Ecology Course at Woods Hole from 1974-77, and again in 1980. Jane also served on the Editorial Board of *The Journal of Bacteriology* from 1983-91, and as Editor of *Applied and Environmental Microbiology* from 1989-95. Even in “retirement,” she continued as a Visiting Scientist in others' laboratories, especially in Carrie Harwood's laboratory at Cornell, then at the Universities of Iowa and Washington, and most recently in Deborah Hogan's laboratory at Dartmouth. At the time of her death, she had a paper submitted to *Applied and Environmental Microbiology* that has subsequently been accepted for publication.

Jane was always very independent and full of energy, not only for her students and teaching, but also for almost any aspect of life. As examples, she was an avid gardener, she walked the two miles from the Gibson house on

Dodge Road to her laboratory every day, rain, snow or shine, and she was adept at working on her car. Jane was devoted to her family. Her husband of 57 years, three children and six grandchildren survive her. To the many faculty, students and staff who were fortunate enough to know Jane, she was an inspiration.

Anthony Bretscher, Chairperson; James Blankenship, Volker Vogt

Charles Langdon Gibson

May 5, 1864 — November 25, 1944

Charles Langdon Gibson was born on May 5, 1864 at Boston, Massachusetts, the son of Charles Langdon and Margarette Carter (Smith) Gibson. He received his early education abroad, particularly in France and under private tutors. From this arose his most intimate knowledge of the French language and the French people. His mother and sister had been presented at the Court of St. James and they wished him to enter Oxford but he rebelled, returned to the United States and after a course of study at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, entered Harvard University, where he obtained his A.B. degree in 1886 and his M.D. in 1889.

Doctor Gibson served an internship at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, from 1890 to 1892, following which he went abroad for postgraduate work at Heidelberg and Vienna. On his return he entered private practice as an assistant to Dr. Robert Weir, a famous surgeon of that time, and shortly joined the staff of St. Luke's Hospital and was quickly advanced to be a full Attending Surgeon. He became a Clinical Instructor in Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System in 1900 at Cornell Medical College. In due time he was made Associate Professor of Surgery and on the death of Dr. Lewis A. Stimson he became a full Professor of Surgery in 1918.

Doctor Gibson became a member of the New York Hospital Surgical Staff in 1907 and full Attending Surgeon in charge of the Cornell Division from 1913 until his death. He also served in the House of Relief of the New York Hospital and was consulting surgeon at the General Memorial Hospital. At the time of his death he was Consulting Surgeon at the New York Hospital, St. Luke's, Memorial, State Hospital for Deformed and Crippled Children, Vassar Bros. Hospital, Poughkeepsie, and Southside (Babylon) Hospital.

Doctor Gibson was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York Surgical Society, Fellow of the American Surgical Association, Member of the Society of Clinical Surgery, American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, International Surgical Association, Practitioners Society, New York Clinical Society, Associate Member Academie de Chirurgie, Paris, Corresponding Member Academie de Medicine, Paris, and of the Union-Inter-Allie. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Military Order of Foreign Wars, University Club, and a former member of the Century Association.

Doctor Gibson had spent nearly all of his summer vacations in France and at the outbreak of the first World War he evidenced his great love for France by his personal efforts and visits, by organizing Surgical Relief for France and Belgium, and probably, although he was far too modest to ever mention it, by more direct contributions to

his beloved foster country. In February 1915 he obtained leave of absence to visit his friend, Dr. Antonine Depage, who was in charge of a Red Cross Hospital at La Panne just behind the lines of the Yser, in that small portion of Belgium not actually occupied by the Germans. He was instrumental in obtaining money and supplies for this hospital and later was decorated for his work by King Albert of the Belgians, who made him "Commandeur de l'ordre de la Couronne." Other close friends were Doctors Henri Hartman, Thierry de Martel, Tuffer, Walther and Lambotte.

In April 1917 Doctor Gibson was commissioned a Major in the Medical Corps of the Army. He organized Base Hospital #9, the New York Hospital Unit, and was eminently successful in establishing this hospital in France. His wonderful organizing ability and his complete knowledge of the French people and especially their language were invaluable to the successful development of a great new hospital in a foreign land. With infinite tact and ready sympathy he placed his magnificent talents at the service of all, great or small, American or French. He was especially considerate of our nurses, who responded by an undying devotion to him. All the members of the Unit have the kindest recollections of his helpfulness, his courage in tight spots, his generosity, and his genial companionship on many trips to Paris.

On the professional side Doctor Gibson kept the organization at a high level of efficiency and was instrumental in developing the debridement of wounds, the treatment of severe compound fractures, perforating and penetrating wounds.

A most interesting and instructive article by Doctor Gibson entitled "A Visit to Belgium and France in 1916" was published in the General Bulletin of the New York Hospital, March 27, 1917. It is of real historical value and well worth reading, not only for its medical knowledge but from human interest; particularly to be valued for its calm courage is a letter written by Nurse Cavell to her pupils, two days before her death. In this article Doctor Gibson expressed clearly his feeling for the French and Belgian people, his admiration for their great surgeons and physicians and his horror of war. Here too he speaks of many other American Surgeons, especially of Dr. H. H. M. Lyle, with highest praise.

Doctor Gibson returned to his professorship and to the service of the New York Hospital in 1918. This was at the crux of the most difficult and trying times of World War I. There was an increasing and menacing shortage of men, of funds, of space and facilities. Our present war time difficulties are real indeed but they can hardly compare with those of 1918. In this field Doctor Gibson's extraordinary abilities shone. In spite of almost insurmountable difficulties the work was carried on and continued to improve rapidly as peace time conditions allowed. Toward

the end of his active career the great benefactions of Payne Whitney allowed the planning and building of the present magnificent plant.

Doctor Gibson with the aid of Dr. Lewis A. Conner and a renowned laboratory group carried on the work bequeathed them by the pioneers Polk and Stimson and added to the lustre and fame of Cornell and helped to bring it into the very forefront of medical activities. Perhaps two of Doctor Gibson's outstanding contributions to surgery were his fundamental work in gastric surgery and, above all, an accurate and complete follow-up system—one of the earliest and best in the country.

As a man Doctor Gibson was extremely reserved, quiet, and conservative yet always with an open mind for the new. Skeptical and hard-headed, he had a warm heart. He welcomed young talent and was greatly pleased at any efforts toward research on the part of his staff. These may seem insignificant in comparison with the present but again time, funds, and space were lacking.

After retiring from the chair of Surgery Doctor Gibson was made Professor Emeritus, and Consulting Surgeon to the New York Hospital. He continued his interest in medicine and became superintendent of the Burke Foundation in White Plains. In November 1944, after a long illness, Doctor Gibson succumbed to the very disease to the study of which he had devoted so much of his time and strength—the disease which had caused the death of his friends Ewing and Stockard. He was buried in the family plot in Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Eleanor J. Gibson

December 7, 1910 — December 30, 2002

Eleanor J. Gibson was the most distinguished developmental psychologist of her generation. Her early work on the “visual cliff” is still described in virtually every textbook. Gibson showed that young mobile animals of many species will avoid a visually specified drop-off even if they have had no prior visual experience, and that human infants do the same as soon as they can crawl. This was only the first of many empirical and theoretical contributions. Gibson’s path breaking 1969 book, *Principles of Perceptual Learning and Development*, was organized around the assumption that perceiving becomes more differentiated as well as more efficient as learning proceeds. This assumption represented a fundamental challenge to then-dominant theories of learning, but it has stood the test of time. *The Psychology of Reading*, published in 1975 (with Harry Levin), applied the same principles to the practical problems of reading and learning to read.

In 1973, Eleanor Gibson established a laboratory for the study of infant perception and action in the basement of the new social science building, Uris Hall. There she explored new concepts—intermodal invariants, affordances for locomotion, and others—that have since been widely accepted in developmental psychology. As the study of infant perception and learning became more and more popular, the Uris Hall laboratory became a model for other labs around the country. Many of those labs were established by—and are still directed by—Gibson’s former students. All her students cherish the memory of her unfailing kindness, warm friendship, and wise mentoring.

Eleanor Gibson came to Cornell in 1950 when her husband, James J. Gibson, was offered a professorship in the Psychology Department. So-called “nepotism rules” prevented her from receiving an academic appointment in her own right; for fifteen years she was only allowed to work as a Research Associate. Those were awkward times for women scholars: when Eleanor Gibson finally became Professor of Psychology in 1965, she was the only female full professor in the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1972, she became Susan Linn Sage Professor of Psychology—the first woman ever to hold an endowed chair at Cornell.

In Gibson’s later career, honors came thick and fast. A member of the National Academy of Sciences since 1971, she was made a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1977. Recipient of many awards and honorary degrees, she was awarded the National Medal of Science in 1992. Gibson remained intellectually active for many years after her official retirement from Cornell in 1979—developing new ideas, working with new students, writing new books. Scientifically, professionally, and personally, she will be sorely missed.

James Cutting, Barbara Finlay, Ulric Neisser

Ida V. Gibson

September 21, 1893 — September 16, 1956

Ida V. Gibson, Assistant Professor of Food and Nutrition, died September 16, 1956 at the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital in Ithaca after a short illness. She had been a member of the faculty for three years.

Professor Gibson was born in Atlantic City, New Jersey. She was the daughter of Mrs. Isora V. Gibson and the late Alton D. Gibson. From 1913 to 1915 she taught in a rural school in Green County, New York after which she entered Skidmore College. She was the first person to receive a degree from that institution. After graduation in 1919, she remained at Skidmore as an instructor in chemistry. Later she attended Teachers College, Columbia University, where she received the M.S. degree in 1925. Professor Gibson remained at Teachers College, first as an instructor in chemistry and later in nutrition. In 1933 she went to Middlebury College, Vermont, as an associate professor and head of the Home Economics Department.

She came to the New York State College of Home Economics in 1953 where she taught advanced courses in food preparation. Students in Miss Gibson's classes will always remember the vitality and inspiration of her teaching and the high standards which she set for them and for herself. She was always a wise counselor and many students turned to her for advice with their problems. Through her, others learned devotion to a profession.

Miss Gibson gave unstintedly of her strength and energy to help with anything that needed to be done in her department. Her friendly cheerfulness and staunchness of spirit will long be remembered. Her integrity and forthrightness of character engendered respect and confidence among all who knew her.

In addition to her full and arduous professional life, Miss Gibson found time to contribute to other activities. For many years she had been a member of the Board of Trustees of Skidmore College. She was a member of the American Home Economics Association and the New York State Home Economics Association. She was also a member of the Executive Board of the Ithaca Branch of the American Association of University Women. She was active in the Skidmore College Club of Ithaca and in church work.

Her memory will live on in the hearts of her family, friends, students and colleagues.

Miss Gibson lived with her mother at 303 Comstock Road. The devotion of mother and daughter was notable. Surviving besides her mother is her brother, Professor A. W. Gibson, Director of Resident Instruction at the New York State College of Agriculture.

Faith Fenton, Marie Harris, Nell Mondy

James J. Gibson

January 27, 1904 — December 11, 1979

In an autobiography published in 1967, James Gibson wrote: “What I have most wanted to do all my life is to make a contribution to knowledge. If you feel you are doing this it is much more fun than running things, or being a military commander, a departmental chairman, a participant in the brotherhood of workers, a mountain climber, or even an actor. And it seems to me that one can contribute to knowledge without being very bright (which I am not) but merely by being stubborn about it. Such a contribution, of course, has to be expounded and clarified, and this is where teaching comes in. It is a two-way process, and no one does it for himself. One must listen as well as talk; read as well as write. Knowledge is not knowledge until it is preserved in dusty libraries for the future. But despite all that, the big satisfaction comes from the thinking that first went into it, the satisfaction of seeing old facts and new data fall into place.”

Gibson grew up in the midwest; his father was a right-of-way man for the Northwestern Railroad. He went to college for a year at Northwestern University and then went to Princeton University, where he majored in philosophy. He remained at Princeton for graduate work in psychology, studying with the behaviorist E. B. Holt. On receiving his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1928, he took his first academic position at Smith College. The famous Gestalt psychologist Kurt Koffka had recently come to Smith from Germany and exposed Gibson to a conceptual system very different from Holt's; much of his later work showed the Influence of these two men. At Smith he taught what must have been one of the very first courses in social psychology, but his primary commitment was to the teaching of experimental psychology and to experimental research, which he conducted with the help of a dedicated group of undergraduate students. He later married one of them: Eleanor J. Gibson, herself a psychologist of great distinction, is now Susan Linn Sage Professor of Psychology Emerita at Cornell; Their two children are Dr. James Jerome Gibson, a physician, and Dr. Jean Gibson Rosenberg, an economist; both are also following academic careers.

Gibson entered the Army Air Force in 1942 as a captain and was discharged in 1946 as lieutenant colonel. He was attached to a psychological unit where his education was actually used: he worked on the training of gunners, the use of films in training flight personnel

and the recognition of enemy aircraft. These experiences convinced him that traditional theories of vision had little application to everyday seeing. After the war he began to work his insights into a book, *The Perception of*

the Visual World; it was published in 1950 just after he had left Smith to take up a professorship at Cornell where the study of perception was already a strong tradition. This book introduced the description of the information available for vision in terms of gradients of optical texture and gradients of motion, descriptions that have now been generally accepted.

Graduate students soon began coming to Cornell expressly to work with Gibson, and those already here were attracted by his ideas. The Thursday afternoon seminar on perception became a permanent institution, which continued until shortly before his death. Almost every week Gibson prepared a short dittoed paper, a “purple peril,” to summarize his thinking and start what was always a lively and stimulating discussion. The discussion continued during the rest of the week in the laboratory, which he and Eleanor Gibson maintained in a temporary building at the airport until the construction of Uris Hall in 1972. In this as well as in his undergraduate teaching—he taught perception for many years, and took his turn with the introductory course—Gibson made significant contributions to the Department of Psychology. He chaired the department from 1961 to 1964, when a senior career award from the National Institute of Mental Health enabled him to concentrate fully on research.

Honors came to Gibson in full measure. He was a senior Fulbright Fellow at Oxford University in 1955-56, a fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton in 1958-59, a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University in 1964-65. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences and to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; he received the Warren medal from the Society of Experimental Psychologists and the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award from the American Psychological Association; he served as president of the Eastern Psychological Association and of two divisions of the American Psychological Association as well. His reputation was international: he received honorary degrees from the University of Edinburgh in 1974 and the University of Uppsala in 1976. None of these honors ever turned his head, affected his habitual modesty, or spoiled his sense of humor.

Gibson's contributions to the study of perception span half a century. Even some of his earliest papers are still cited, especially those dealing with the aftereffect of looking at curved lines that is often called the “Gibson effect.” But his most important work came later, when he began to study the rich optical information that is available in the natural environment (as opposed to the minimal stimulation that is usually presented in laboratory studies). In his years at Cornell He gradually developed these ideas into an entirely new and radical approach to perception, one that redefined the nature of the problem itself. He rejected the prevailing assumption that the eyes receive only fragmentary and meaningless inputs of light, which must then be interpreted by higher

centers. On the contrary, he insisted that the visual system resonates directly to patterns of optical structure that always exist in the ordinary illuminated environment. Though much of what is seen changes whenever the perceiver moves, there is also a type of structure that is invariant during movement. These invariants specify the real characteristics of the environment so precisely that perceivers rarely make mistakes. Gibson was impatient with the psychological study of illusions, and insisted that natural perceiving was direct and veridical.

Gibson called his theory *An Ecological Approach to Visual Perception*; this was the title of his last book, which appeared in 1979 a few months before his death. It was an ecological approach as opposed to a mentalistic or mechanistic or neurological one. He felt that the proper study of vision must begin with an analysis of the light available to the eye, with an “ecological optics” not with the postulation of hypothetical mental processes and not with extrapolation from fragmentary neurophysiological findings. This position put him increasingly at odds with prevailing trends in his field. In his last years he occupied a peculiar position in that field, being simultaneously its most eminent and most dissident member. But he was not alone: a “Gibsonian” intellectual movement has been gathering strength for more than a decade. It is now recognized in both psychology and philosophy as a major alternative to established views of the nature and acquisition of knowledge. If the leaders of that movement are to follow].]. Gibson’s example, they will have to be intellectually unyielding and yet unfailingly courteous to those of other persuasions, highly imaginative and yet closely attentive to the most ordinary experiences of daily life, at once determinedly experimental and deeply theoretical. A reviewer of his last book called Gibson “. . . our one original, irreplaceable creative genius/’ And so he was.

Harry Levin, Thomas A. Ryan, Ulric Neisser

Helen Hager Giff

July 14, 1908 — June 19, 1979

Helen Hager Giff, professor emeritus of human nutrition and food, was born in Waukon, Iowa. She received her Bachelor of Science degree in food and nutrition at Iowa State University in 1929 and her Master of Science in 1944 at Cornell. From then until 1957 she worked part-time, first as an assistant in the Department of Food and Nutrition and, subsequently, from 1948 to 1957 as a lecturer in the School of Hotel Administration. After the death of her husband, Howard Giff, then dean-elect of the faculty at Cornell, Mrs. Giff was appointed to the position of assistant professor in the Department of Food and Nutrition. She was promoted to associate professor in 1961.

Professor Giff was initially appointed to teach two undergraduate-level courses in food preparation, one of them offered to students outside the College of Home Economics. The second, "Cultural Aspects of Food Preparation," was a junior-level course for majors in food and nutrition. Mrs. Giff brought to her teaching, as she did to all her activities, a lively personal perspective, a sense of history, and scholarly curiosity. Under her leadership, both courses acquired dimensions far broader and more theoretical than their original emphases on food preparation and applied nutrition. Mrs. Giff was intensely interested in the influences of cultural and social settings on food preparation and consumption patterns. As this interest evolved, "Cultural Aspects of Food Preparation," became "Socio-cultural Aspects of Food and Nutrition," a lecture course on the cultural, social, and psychological factors underlying food consumption and acceptance. Eventually this interest led Mrs. Giff to coauthor a book with Marjorie Burns Washbon and Gail Harrison. The book, *Nutrition, Behavior and Change*, was published in 1972 and has had wide acceptance as a teaching text and as a reference book for nutrition education at a variety of scholastic levels. It is now undergoing its second revision.

Professor Giff's commitment to nutrition education led her to active participation in extension and public service activities. She contributed significantly and, at times, took leadership in the preparation of extension bulletins. She and Marjorie Burns Washbon developed the script for a program, "Man's Search for an Elixir of Life," which they presented several times during the 1960 Farm and Home Week. Later on they used the script as the basis of a movie, "Nutrition Sense and Nonsense," which was used in the extension program and presented to many audiences.

Mrs. Giff's charm and outgoing personality made her a popular and effective committee worker. During her tenure at Cornell, Helen Giff served as coordinator for undergraduate advising, representative for the human

nutrition and food honors program, and coordinator of recruitment. She served as the College of Human Ecology representative to the Faculty Senate of the State University of New York. In 1971-72, Mrs. Giff was chairman of the dean's committee on the field study programs for undergraduate students. She also made major contributions to several college ad hoc committees. After her retirement, Mrs. Giff worked on the Tompkins County Comprehensive Health Planning Council, where her judgment and writing ability were greatly appreciated in developing proposals for the reorganization of Tompkins County Hospital.

Mrs. Giff died on June 19 after a brief illness. She is survived by a daughter, Sarah E., and son, Thomas H. Giff. Her many friends, colleagues, and acquaintances deeply sympathize and share their loss.

Lois N. Post, Ruth Schwartz

Howard Merrill Giff

June 19, 1908 — December 20, 1956

Howard Merrill Giff, Professor of Civil Engineering at Cornell University, and Dean-elect of the University Faculty, died unexpectedly on December 20, 1956, at his home in Cayuga Heights, Ithaca, New York. His death brought to an end a promising and productive career in the teaching and practice of Sanitary Engineering.

Professor Giff was born in Muskogee, Oklahoma, on June 19, 1908. A graduate of the Boone, Iowa, High School, he entered Iowa State College where he distinguished himself as a student leader and was awarded the degree of B. S. in Civil Engineering in June 1932. After spending six years with the Iowa State Conservation Commission he returned to Iowa State College as a graduate student and instructor in Civil Engineering. He was awarded the degree of Master of Science in Sanitary Engineering and the professional degree of Civil Engineer in 1941.

In September of 1941 he joined the staff of the School of Civil Engineering at Cornell as Assistant Professor in Civil Engineering. Upon the retirement of Professor C. L. Walker, he became Head of the Sanitary Engineering Department. His promotion to the rank of Associate Professor came in 1944, and to Professor in 1948. Professor Giff served as Assistant to the Acting Director of the School of Civil Engineering during most of 1948.

Much of his time was devoted to the improvement of the curriculum of both the School and College through his membership on many committees. Perhaps his greatest service was on the Civil Engineering School Executive Committee and the Graduate Committees of both the Engineering College and the Civil Engineering School.

Professor Giff was an active member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was also a member of the American Society for Engineering Education and the American Water Works Association. He was a Licensed Professional Engineer of the State of New York as well as the State of Iowa, and broadened his knowledge of civil engineering with a considerable amount of consulting. Professor Giff was a member of Sigma Xi and Chi Epsilon. His fraternal affiliation was with Kappa Sigma.

Professor Giff was highly regarded and well liked by his colleagues and students, being held in high esteem by all those who knew him for his unfailing kindness, thoughtfulness, and warmth. He possessed a delightful sense of quiet humor.

At the time of his death he had just been appointed Dean of the University Faculty by the Cornell Board of Trustees. His clear, practical point of view will be sorely missed by the University Community.

Professor Giff is survived by his wife, Helen Hager Giff, and their two children, Sarah Ellen Giff Korf and Thomas Hager Giff.

His loss is felt not only at Cornell but wherever people knew him and worked with him.

Marvin Bogema, Carl Crandall, H. T. Jenkins

Perry Webster Gilbert

December 1, 1912 — October 15, 2000

At the time of his death, Perry Gilbert had been continuously affiliated with Cornell for 64 years. He was an inspiring teacher and lecturer, an internationally recognized expert on sharks, a gifted administrator, and a master of public relations. His death brought to an end a long career, which saw him achieve distinction in each of these areas.

Perry was born and brought up in North Branford, Connecticut, the only son of Scott and Hester Gilbert. After graduation from high school he entered Dartmouth College in 1930. There he formed an enduring friendship with Harlan Banks, his college roommate who was eventually to become the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Paleobotany at Cornell. At Dartmouth, Perry came under the tutelage of Professors William Ballard and Norman Arnold, who sparked and nurtured his interest in their respective disciplines of Vertebrate Anatomy, and Histology/Embryology. After two postgraduate years as an Instructor at Dartmouth, Perry began a program of graduate study at Cornell in 1936 with mammalogist William J. Hamilton as chairman of his committee. With his doctorate in hand in 1940, and an unexpected vacancy at Cornell as the new school year began, Perry was immediately hired as an Instructor in the Department of Zoology by Chairman Benjamin Young. His principal duties from the beginning involved teaching the course in Comparative Vertebrate Anatomy. This course had a large enrollment because, along with Organic Chemistry, it was required for entrance to most Medical Schools. Perry was to continue teaching this course with dedication and distinction, often in Summer Session as well as in the Fall and Spring terms until 1967. The constant need for Teaching Assistants in this popular course provided his graduate students with a role model and the first-hand experience they needed. Most of his graduate students became college teachers. Perry was tenured as Associate Professor in 1946, and became Professor of Zoology in 1952. With the establishment of the Division of Biological Sciences and the elimination of departmental designations, Perry elected to affiliate with the then Section, now Department of Neurobiology and Behavior, and assumed the title of Professor of that specialty.

Soon after arriving at Cornell, Perry met his future wife, Claire Rachel Kelly, and they were married in 1938, with Harlan Banks, who was also here as a graduate student, serving as Perry's Best Man at the wedding. The young couple began married life on Linden Avenue in Collegetown, later moving to a farm on the Coddington Road, and ultimately settling down in a spacious home on the Parkway. Claire and Perry's union was blessed with eight children: five sons and three daughters. In addition to being a busy, caring mother, serving as an always

gracious hostess, and enthusiastically performing all other duties of a faculty wife, Claire served as Perry's "keel and rudder" in his endeavors, editing or often co-authoring his many publications.

As a teacher, Perry was noted for the excellence and clarity of his lectures; his prowess at the chalkboard was legendary for his ability to produce symmetrical drawings using both hands simultaneously. As thesis advisor to his graduate students, he was a rigorous and demanding mentor, but always kind and helpful. His Ph.D. students, well prepared, entered the teaching profession imbued with a love for books and academic excellence as well as compassion for students. One of Perry's outstanding attributes was introducing his graduate students and junior colleagues to his wide circle of professional friends, both at scientific meetings and in his home. He enjoyed a good story and could tell one as well.

In the 1950s, the Gilberts bought a farmhouse in the Danby Hills surrounded by considerable acreage with a view of the valley. Through the years, they improved the property, known as "The Nob," modernized the house, and built a deep pond. It was a seasonal vacation retreat for the family, as well as the site of many social gatherings of Perry's colleagues and students, and his and Claire's many friends. The property remains in the family, much of it enrolled in the Finger Lakes Land Trust.

As a scientific investigator, Perry ranged widely. His doctoral dissertation (1940) had dealt with the anatomy of burrowing squirrels, the woodchuck in particular. On his first sabbatical leave (1949), he was appointed as a Carnegie Fellow in Embryology, working with Dr. George Corner in Baltimore. Several publications resulted, among them a beautifully illustrated monograph on the origin and development of the human extrinsic eye muscles. A subsequent sabbatical (1957) found him studying sharks at the Lerner Marine Laboratory on Bimini, with a Guggenheim Fellowship. In 1963, he was continuing shark studies with a fellowship at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California. When Cornell established the Isles of Shoals Marine Program in 1966 on Star Island in the Gulf of Maine, Perry was one of the founding faculty. He continued for the next several years as a Visiting Lecturer on the anatomy and behavior of sharks and rays.

By 1967, various aspects of the biology of sharks had become the focus of his future research endeavors. His reputation for expertise in this subject attracted the interest and support of governmental funding agencies, notably the Office of Naval Research, which encouraged and supported his experimental studies of ways to protect people in the water (downed aviators and shipwreck survivors) against attacks by sharks. Building on his interest in these matters, he established the National Shark Attack File, which focused attention on experiences of many survivors of encounters with aggressive sharks. During these years, he traveled widely to coasts of the world where

sharks were a problem and he served as editor of two authoritative publications: *Sharks and Survival* (1963), and *Sharks, Skates, and Rays* (1967).

In the 1960s, Perry carried on research as a Visiting Fellow at the Cape Haze Marine Laboratory in Placida, Florida, which was then under the direction of Eugenie Clark. He continued this relationship after the laboratory's move to Siesta Key and in 1967, while on leave from Cornell, he was invited and agreed to become its Director. Under Perry's leadership, the name of the laboratory was changed to the Mote Marine Laboratory, in recognition of the generous financial support provided by William R. Mote and the Mote family. The Gilberts moved from Ithaca to Sarasota, and through an ingenious arrangement, Perry retained his Cornell Professorship, becoming in essence a Professor in absentia. Each year he spent some weeks in Ithaca, giving lectures and consulting with students and colleagues. The university gained from policies established at the Mote Lab providing no-cost access to research equipment and teaching facilities for Cornell faculty and students. Perry, of course, treasured the distinction of his Cornell title, which also lent prestige to the Mote laboratory.

Under Perry's leadership, the laboratory flourished and became known as a center of excellence in a broad variety of disciplines in marine research. During these years, he demonstrated his rare talents as an administrator, in addition to continuing his own active research. In the mid-1970s, it became obvious that for a variety of reasons, chiefly resulting from problems of coastal erosion at the Siesta Key site, the Laboratory needed to be moved once again. Perry directed the planning, design, local politicking, and fund-raising leading to the construction of an elaborate new facility on City Island in Sarasota. Following the laboratory's successful move to this vastly superior location in 1978, Perry retired as Director and at the same time he was also named Professor of Neurobiology and Behavior, Emeritus, at Cornell.

Throughout his retirement, he continued his work at the laboratory as Mote Senior Scientist and as a member of its Board of Trustees. Upon the occasion of his retirement from Cornell, his friends honored him with a symposium of distinguished speakers, a banquet, and the establishment of an endowed "Perry Gilbert Lectureship in Comparative Anatomy and Behavior". Likewise at the Mote Laboratory, in recognition of his devoted service and successful leadership, the new Education Building was named in his honor. For the continuation of studies he had initiated, the Mote Marine Laboratory established an endowment for the "Perry W. Gilbert Chair in Shark Research". Perry is survived by his wife, Claire; and seven of his eight children.

Kraig Adler, John Anderson, Samuel Leonard, Howard Evans

Adam Capen Gill

Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography

August 22, 1863 — November 8, 1932

Death came suddenly in the evening of Tuesday, November eighth, 1932, to Adam Capen Gill, Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography. Earlier in that day he had engaged in animated discussion of the issues of the national election with some of his colleagues. It is thought that a minor physical strain suffered in the afternoon induced conditions that caused his death a few hours later.

Professor Gill was born at Chesterville, Maine, August 22, 1863. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Amherst College in 1884, and, in 1893, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Munich where he studied with Groth who later spoke of Gill as his most brilliant pupil.

In 1894 Adam Capen Gill was called to Cornell University as assistant professor of mineralogy and petrography, and in 1910 he was promoted to the full professorship. In June of the academic year 1931-32 he was retired with the title of Professor Emeritus, after thirty-eight years of service.

Professor Gill had outstanding ability as a teacher and devoted himself without reservation to his pupils. Both undergraduate and graduate students who had work with Professor Gill often declared that he was the most competent and inspiring of the instructors with whom they had come in contact. Although his teaching was primarily directed to give an understanding of the branches specifically in his charge, he also maintained that a division of knowledge into branches was mere convention, and that a teacher should be free to use the content and interpretations of other fields in serving the general cause of education.

Professor Gill kept abreast of the advances in his own subjects and on many topics his ideas were ahead of investigations in progress. Such ideas he gave freely to his students and colleagues, and in consequence he gained wide recognition outside Cornell University and was known as an authority in his field. His chief legacy to science is the considerable group of pupils who, as investigators and teachers, are doing significant work in mineralogy and petrography.

Those who were intimately acquainted with Professor Gill found him a friendly, genial, sympathetic man with whom they could always advise to advantage. He was actively engaged in the preparation of a book on Crystallography, a cherished project, during the months following his retirement from teaching. The loss caused through his death will be deeply felt by the University community.

Source: Faculty Records, p. 1764 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, September, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Three

Retirement: Faculty Records, p. 1748

David Clinton Gillespie

Professor of Mathematics

— *October 31, 1935*

In the sudden death of David Clinton Gillespie on October 31, 1935, Cornell University lost an able scholar and teacher, and his colleagues lost a beloved friend. He had served the University for twenty-nine years, first as Instructor and later as Assistant Professor and Professor.

The significance of Professor Gillespie's influence as a scholar and teacher can be fully appreciated only as one understands his concept of the subject to which he devoted his interest and intellectual activity. To him, mathematics was a mode of thinking; and for each individual mathematics must consist of only such truths as were inevitable consequences of his own rational thought; there could be no acceptance of authority. For him the vast accumulation of mathematical knowledge became knowledge only when his mind had followed through the reasoning and found the conclusion to be inescapable. He was essentially a critical scholar in the best sense. He was not only unable to give assent to fallacious reasoning on the part of others, but he had the rarer type of intellectual honesty that made it impossible for him to delude himself.

His colleagues in his department profited by his keen, but always kindly, criticism. If he could not follow their reasoning they found it wise to examine it more critically for themselves, and thus he helped to set a high standard for clear, straight thinking. It was probably inherent in his concept of mathematics that his own published contributions should be few and fundamentally important rather than numerous or lengthy, and that they should have to do with the strengthening of the foundations of the subject rather than the development of new systems and theories. For the service which he rendered on the editorial staff of the *American Mathematical Monthly* and later on that of the *Annals of Mathematics* he was particularly well qualified.

Naturally the teaching of such a man could never be perfunctory or formal. His students found, often to their surprise, that he was not asking them to learn rules from a textbook, but was trying to encourage them to do their own thinking. Utterly sincere himself, he expected sincerity in others. The disingenuous student found his patience short and his classroom uncomfortable, but the sincere and earnest student learned in time that his patience was really inexhaustible.

David Gillespie's personal character was outstanding. To those of his colleagues who came to know him well outside of the formal relationship of the campus, he revealed a side of his character which endeared him to them by

the closer ties of friendship. True, faithful and dependable, he was incapable of any meanness or jealousy. He was not only quick in his sympathies with all that concerned his friends, but he had a rare sense of humor combined with the innate charm and courtesy of the true Virginian. Hospitable himself, he was always a welcome guest in the home of a friend. On the golf course he was the ideal companion in a foursome. To Cornell undergraduate activities he gave loyal and enthusiastic support, and was always ready to help and advise in the affairs of the local chapter of his fraternity. Towards his students he was, naturally, reserved. He did not go out of his way to win undergraduate popularity, but students recognized his friendliness and came often to consult him. At reunion time, and, indeed throughout the year, the Gillespie home was the goal of the visit of many an alumnus to Ithaca. To them he epitomized the best traditions of Cornell.

David Gillespie will be long remembered by a host of friends for his quiet effective life. In his passing the University, the community, and his personal friends have suffered a great loss.

Source: Faculty Records, p. 1905 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, December, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Five

Herbert Lester Gilman

October 26, 1895 — October 27, 1982

Born on October 26, 1895, at Woodbury, New York, Herbert L. Gilman received his early education in the Brooklyn schools and graduated from Richmond Hill High School in 1913. During the summers of his boyhood he frequently rode in a horse and buggy with his uncle, who was a country practitioner. These experiences led to his choice of veterinary medicine as a lifelong career.

He entered the New York State Veterinary College at New York University in the fall of 1913. After one year he transferred to the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell and received his D.V.M. degree in 1917.

Upon graduation he was commissioned as a 2d lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps, United States Army, and stationed at Headquarters Staff, 77th division, at Camp Upton, New York. Later he was moved to the Auxiliary Remount Depot and promoted to 1st lieutenant in April 1918. He was also stationed at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, and at the Veterinary Base Hospital at Camp Lee, Virginia. In January 1919 he was discharged from the service and began practice in Glen Cove, Long Island. But practice did not offer the challenge he had expected, so he turned to research.

He had married Edwina Julian Haggard of Cleveland, Tennessee, on December 27, 1918, and they moved to Ithaca in the fall of 1919, where he began his graduate work under W. L. Williams, V.A. Moore, B. F. Kingsbury, and R. R. Birch. A Master of Science degree was awarded in 1920 and a Ph.D. in 1922. During this time he held the position of instructor in obstetrics. In 1922 he was made assistant professor of research, in 1938 professor of research, and in 1949 professor of bacteriology.

In the early years he was associated with Dr. W. L. Williams. Later he became a researcher with Dr. R. R. Birch. Dr. Gilman conducted the laboratory work and Dr. Birch supervised the fieldwork. Nearly forty papers on brucellosis were produced as a result of this collaboration. An orderly and systematic worker, Dr. Gilman controlled the accuracy of the state laboratories for the blood testing of cattle for brucellosis from the time the work was begun. He also manufactured the official antigen for New York State without receiving a single complaint. In addition, he was one of two referees for the standardization of brucellosis testing for the Official Research Workers in Animal Diseases of North America.

During his professional career Dr. Gilman investigated most of the reproductive diseases of cattle and published over sixty papers bearing on this work. He is credited with much of the pioneering laboratory work on brucellosis, vibriosis, and trichomoniasis. As a result of his extensive research on reproductive diseases and sterility in dairy cattle and specifically for his investigations regarding bovine brucellosis, trichomoniasis, and vibriosis, he was the recipient of the Borden Award from the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1956.

He was an active member of several professional and honorary societies, serving as president of the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association in 1954 and as chairman of the section on research of the American Veterinary Medical Association for a number of years. He was also active in the New York State Veterinary Medical Society and in the Official Research Workers in Animal Diseases of North America. Besides being a Past Master of Hobasco Lodge No. 716 F. and A.M., he held membership in the honorary societies of Phi Zeta and Sigma Xi.

Dr. Gilman retired in June 1962 after devoting forty-five years to the New York State Veterinary College and the veterinary profession. Because of his great love of the Thoroughbred horse and “the sport of kings,” his friends and colleagues helped him celebrate with an outing and dinner at the Finger Lakes Race Track.

The Gilmans moved to Miami, Florida, for their sunset years and were able to enjoy about twenty years in retirement together. At the time of his death Herbert was eighty-seven. He is survived by his wife, Edwina.

Dorsey W. Bruner, James H. Gillespie, Ellis P. Leonard

Robert M. Gilmer

December 10, 1920 — July 17, 1999

Robert M. Gilmer, 78, Professor Emeritus of Plant Pathology and former chair of the Department of Plant Pathology at Cornell University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, died unexpectedly on Saturday, July 17, 1999, at his home in Brooksville, Florida.

Professor Gilmer was born on December 10, 1920 in Lawrence, Kansas. He attended Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, for two years before going into the service during World War II. Following the war, he received his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in 1947, 1948, and 1950 respectively from the University of Wisconsin. He joined Cornell as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Plant Pathology at Geneva in 1950. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1954, and to Professor in 1959.

Bob was an outstanding plant pathologist. He established a worldwide reputation for his knowledge of virus diseases of deciduous fruit crops. But, for those who worked closely with him and became his friends, he will be remembered foremost for his intelligence, his great breadth of knowledge of plant diseases, and being a free-thinker who challenged our conventional views. Bob was also known for his broad experiences in different areas, for being a voracious reader, for his photographic memory, and for helping younger members of the Geneva faculty develop their careers. He was an engaging raconteur and conversationalist. Several of his colleagues also appreciated him as an astute bridge and poker player.

In addition to an outstanding career as a researcher, Bob served as acting chair and then chair of the Department of Plant Pathology from 1967 to 1972. He retired from Cornell on December 31, 1975.

Most of his research efforts were concentrated on virus diseases of deciduous fruit trees and grapevine. He found that several leafhopper species were efficient vectors of X-disease of stone fruits. The agent that caused this disease, which was first believed to be a virus, was later demonstrated, using electron microscopy, to be a mycoplasma. This led to the use of chemotherapy to treat the disease.

Bob also investigated the sour cherry yellows disease. This disease was widespread in sour and sweet cherry orchards throughout New York State. The virus involved in the disease complex brought about severe reduction in fruit production. At the time, sour cherry yellows disease was the most important virus disease in cherry. Bob conducted an extensive search for a source of resistance to the disease, but was unable to find any. However, during this research, he was able to identify and separate two commonly occurring cherry viruses — prune dwarf and

necrotic ringspot — and implicate them in the disease. He also demonstrated that healthy cherry trees can become infected by pollen that are carrying these viruses. This discovery helped to explain the rapid spread and common occurrence of sour cherry yellows disease in commercial orchards.

Bob's pioneering research on grapevine virus diseases in eastern North America resulted in significant contributions. A disease caused by the tobacco ringspot virus was initially found in 1967. It had not been previously reported to infect grapes. However, as a result of this research, surveys in vineyards in New York State and Canada revealed widespread occurrence of this disease. In 1974, a program was initiated to identify resistant scion and rootstock varieties and evaluate methods to control the nematode vector. Largely because of Bob's persistence, official rules and regulations were developed in 1973 for a grapevine virus disease certification program. This program provided growers protection against purchasing virus-infected grape plants as well as trueness to variety type. Eventually, the Nursery Inspection Unit of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets took over the program as part of its regulatory and detection duties.

In his 26 years at the Geneva Station, Bob published 90 scientific articles and numerous abstracts of talks presented at scientific meetings. He was a member of the Association of Applied Biologists and the American Phytopathological Society. In the latter, he was Secretary-Treasurer of the Northeastern Division in 1965, Vice President in 1966, and President in 1967. He was conferred the Distinguished Achievement Award of the Northeastern Division in 1976.

In 1957, he spent a six-month sabbatical leave as a Visiting Plant Pathologist at the East Malling Research Station, near Maidstone, Kent, England. In 1972-74, he was a Visiting Professor at the Department of Agricultural Biology, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. Bob was a member of the Alpha Epsilon Upsilon, Alpha Zeta, and Sigma Xi honorary societies.

In retirement, Bob and his wife, Eleanor, lived in Brooksville, Florida. However they returned annually to Geneva, usually coinciding with the annual dinner of the bridge group, when reminiscences were in full flow. It was only days after the bridge dinner in 1999 that Bob succumbed to a heart attack while cutting wood in his yard. We have acutely missed their presence at the last two dinners.

Bob established a special trust fund that will eventually provide funding for support of Cornell graduate students in Plant Pathology at Geneva.

Bob is survived by his wife, Eleanor, and sister, Joanne (Robert) Hammond, both of Fort Walton Beach, Florida.

George S. Abawi, James E. Hunter, Herb S. Aldwinckle

Frank F. Gilmore

June 6, 1911 — January 1, 1992

Frank Gilmore taught in Cornell's Graduate School of Business and Public Administration (now the S.C. Johnson Graduate School of Management) from 1955 to 1974. Previous to 1955 he taught at Washington University and the Harvard Graduate School of Business. In his early years he taught production, but his interests evolved into business policy and strategy.

Coincident with his arrival at Cornell University he became the Director of the School's highly successful Executive Development Program and was one of the most appreciated teachers in that program. After becoming Emeritus he continued to teach in the program for many years after his retirement. Much of Cornell's success in executive education can be attributed to Frank's dedicated efforts.

Frank was one of a group of senior professors who believed in treating junior professors as equals and students as being the School's most important concern. He worked hard to teach effectively and was successful in his efforts.

But all was not smooth as the above implied. To illustrate production operations, Frank had the School buy a large machine tool which was placed in an upper floor classroom in McGraw Hall (the initial home of B&PA). The floor began to tilt, the building and grounds department insisted that the machine be moved to the basement, and Frank shifted his teaching interests to business policy.

Then there was the afternoon party thrown for Bill Carmichael, newly appointed dean, by Frank and his wife, Mary Lee. The day was very hot and everyone drank heartily of the "fish-house punch". Unfortunately, it became apparent later in the afternoon that this was not a fruit punch as the innocents had assumed. It was an impressive welcoming for our new dean.

And then there was the time Frank went to Trinidad to help the University of the West Indies initiate a management development program. The Pro-Vice Chancellor (Dudley Huggins) took Frank for a picnic and a swim in the Caribbean. Frank swam out past the diving raft, and Dudley waved frantically from the beach. Frank's companion swam in to determine Dudley's concern. It seems that where Frank was swimming was the home of unfriendly sharks and, in addition, in a few minutes the tides would sweep him to sea, if he survived the sharks. His exhausted companion (a poor swimmer) swam out to Frank who then started to argue that the swim was perfectly safe. Out

of compassion for his companion (now about to drown), he reluctantly abandoned his exercise and returned to safer waters. Yes, the executive programs conducted in Trinidad were big successes.

Frank was a loyal, generous friend and an outstanding teacher of business policy. He devoted a large percentage of his career advancing the well-being of B&PA (the Johnson School) and he is remembered by his former colleagues with affection and admiration.

Alan McAdams, Seymour Smidt, L. Joseph Thomas, Hal Merman

John Daniel Gilpatrick

February 24, 1924 — March 3, 1982

The untimely passing of John Daniel Gilpatrick on March 3, 1982, evoked the following appropriate tribute by an internationally known plant pathologist in Great Britain: “Besides his scientific wisdom and his broad, yet detailed knowledge of apple diseases and their control, his quiet friendliness and concern for others has greatly impressed us. He will be greatly missed both as a scientist and as a man.” All who knew John and worked with him professionally concur in this appraisal.

John D. Gilpatrick was born February 24, 1924, in Rumford, Maine. His family moved to Canada, where, in addition to his public school education, he earned the Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture at McGill University, MacDonald College, Quebec, in 1946 and his Master of Science degree at the University of Alberta in 1948. He earned the Doctor of Philosophy degree in plant pathology at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1961-

Prior to joining Cornell University, Dr. Gilpatrick had more than fifteen years of professional experience in applied agricultural research through his associations with Shell Development Company in California, the Squibb Institute for Medical Research in New Jersey, and the Chemagro Corporation in Kansas. As technical representative for Chemagro, John resided in New York State and became involved with many Cornell scientists at Ithaca and Geneva in cooperative research on chemicals for disease, insect, and mite control. He was appointed assistant professor in the Department of Plant Pathology at Geneva on January 1, 1968, and was promoted to associate professor with tenure in 1971.

Dr. Gilpatrick accepted his responsibilities to promote research for the benefit of the fruit-growing industry in New York State with serious dedication. His research integrated the impacts of climatic conditions, fruit tree development, fungus inoculum pressures, and fungicidal modes of action in special protective and eradicated spray programs for the most effective control of major fruit diseases. In New York State these included apple scab, apple powdery mildew, cedar-apple rust, cherry leaf spot, fire blight of pears and apples, and brown rot of peaches, cherries, and prunes. Evaluation of fungicides and programs was made with varied ground-spray equipment and with aircraft. The underlying aim of the research was the most effective commercial control of orchard diseases with the least number of sprays through the growing season. With a colleague, Dr. Gilpatrick initiated the single application treatment (SAT), whereby a single orchard spray of the fungicide difolatan in the spring, as the first

leaf tissue became visible from apple fruit buds, gave effective control of apple scab until after bloom. Usually four or five sprays are applied during this period.

In 1969 there was a dramatic and unprecedented failure of the widely used fungicide dodine to control apple scab in New York State. Dr. Gilpatrick and a colleague developed specialized techniques in proving the cause to be the unusual development of resistance on the part of the apple scab fungus *Venturia inaequalis* to the fungicide. In the history of plant pathology this was the first proven case of a crop-destroying fungus developing resistance to a major fungicide used in agriculture. This, together with later discoveries at Geneva and elsewhere of resistance of disease-causing fungi to benzimidazole fungicides, opened a major new area of concern and studies for plant pathologists worldwide.

Dr. Gilpatrick's contributions from research on disease control were well recognized by fruit growers and by extension personnel and industry representatives whose concern it is to advise people in agriculture on improvements in food production. Added to this, his great efforts aimed at the prevention of further erosion of a diminishing reservoir of fungicides needed for plant disease control brought him further national and international recognition. Dr. Gilpatrick's research on fungicides provided valuable information for annual updating of official state recommendations on disease control.

The extensive research program conducted by Dr. Gilpatrick at Geneva was possible only through the infusion of more than \$300,000 in grant funds that he secured to augment statutory support. Much of the funding came from cooperating chemical industries, from federal (CIPM—Consortium for Integrated Pest Management) support for research on apple diseases and pests, and from BARD, a cooperative United States-Israel project dealing with fungus resistance to fungicides.

Dr. Gilpatrick was a longtime member of the American Phytopathological Society (APS) and an aggressive worker on the society's Chemical Control Committee. He was chairman of an APS-sponsored symposium, "Resistance of Plant Pathogens to Chemicals," in 1976 in Kansas City; served on the editorial committee of the APS-sponsored publication *Fungicide and Nematicide Tests*; with colleagues prepared a comprehensive report, "Integrated Pest Management for Northern Deciduous Tree-Fruits," for inclusion in *Pest Management Strategies in Crop Protection*, volume 2, compiled by the Congress of the United States, Office of Technology Assessment; and chaired a committee that prepared a unique treatise entitled *Contemporary Control of Plant Diseases with Chemicals—Present Status, Future Prospects, and Proposals for Action* for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under contract with APS.

On the international scene, Dr. Gilpatrick served as a member of the Panel of Experts on Pest Resistance to Pesticides and Crop Loss Assessment in the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations World Health Organization. He participated in their meetings in Washington, D.C., in 1976 and in Rome, Italy, in 1978. Valuable information was made available to scientists worldwide through publication of the panel deliberations and conclusions in the *FAO Plant Protection Bulletin*.

Because of his expertise and the research conducted by Dr. Gilpatrick, he was invited to lecture and teach laboratory techniques on resistance at a special school convened at the Agricultural University at Wageningen, the Netherlands, in August 1980 and 1981. He also participated in the third International Congress of Plant Pathology in Munich, Germany, in 1978; the ninth International Congress of Plant Protection in Washington, D.C., in 1979; and the 1981 British Crop Protection Conference in Brighton, England, in November 1981.

Dr. Gilpatrick took his first sabbatic leave in 1974 to conduct research on apple and pear diseases at the Volcani Center of the Agricultural Research Organization in Israel. In 1980 he spent another sabbatic leave with the Ciba-Geigy Corporation in Basel, Switzerland. Here, his research was focused on the mode of action under certain environmental conditions of a new family of fungicides whose activity against disease-causing fungi is through vital inhibition of ergosterol synthesis.

In 1946 John Gilpatrick married Kathleen E. Weiss, affectionately nicknamed Twink. John was a devoted family man, always ready to meet the many challenges as the family grew to nine children. He set an enviable example of providing all the ingredients necessary for the health and well-being of the family and, additionally, for their formal education and character development. He and his wife became enthusiastically involved in the many extramural interests of the children; this included years of participation with their sons' and daughters' athletic pursuits, particularly in baseball and basketball. John is survived by his wife; six daughters: Sally Wash, Nancy Greenstreet, Leslie Wood, Rebecca, Jennifer, and Amy; three sons: Robert, Steven, and Thomas; one brother, Claude; one sister, Laura Gates; and six grandchildren.

George S. Abawi, Rosario Provvidenti, Michael Szkolnik

Judith Ruth Ginsburg

October 18, 1944 — December 28, 2002

Judith Ruth Ginsburg, Associate Professor of Classics, died at home on December 28, 2002, with Miri Amihai, her partner of twenty-four years, at her side. Born on October 18, 1944 and raised in Omaha, Nebraska, Judy had been, since her appointment in 1976, one of Cornell's most beloved teachers and colleagues.

From family through those who knew her only in recent years, a consistent picture emerges. Her cousin Liz remembers her "gentle ways," her "subtle and surprisingly wicked sense of humor," and her "loving generous soul." An early baseball fan whose arm is remembered fondly by intramural teammates, Judy was recently photographed in a Giants uniform at Cooperstown's Baseball Hall of Fame. Her brother Jim—who says Judy taught him to throw and defended him from neighborhood bullies—credits his life today to her "tough love." As a child, he was amazed at Judy's ability to say, simply, "I don't know" (surely a source of her students' respect for her). But what inspires him now is the fact that "in her entire life [he] never knew one time she ever caused harm to anyone."

Judy quickly won the respect of her own teachers: Ralph Johnson at Berkeley—where she earned an A.B. degree in Classics, an M.A. degree in Latin, and a Ph.D. degree in Ancient History—describes his experience:

Berkeley, in the late 60s: Outside, as usual, all hell is breaking loose. Here inside where the blinds are drawn and the noise is muffled, the students in my Latin Prose Composition...are staring at their Ciceronian versions of a passage from Henry Clay. I ask the shyest member (having carefully refrained from calling on her till now) to put her translation 'on the board.' As the chalk begins to click and Judy's clauses begin to flower beneath her hand, my astonishment gives way to sullen envy, which dissolves into admiration and joy. It is now no longer clear here who is teaching whom - or rather, it is suddenly all too clear.

But "the shyest member of the class" also went outside. She protested the war in Vietnam and participated in the free-speech movement, landing in jail alongside Mario Savio, who took the spotlight while Judy did her homework. These are early examples of her constant quiet but courageous activism. While still untenured, she protested the Israeli incursion into Lebanon; and her support for the Jewish-Arab Center for Peace at Givat-Haviva never flagged. As with people she loved, so with countries she loved, Judy did not shy away from frank but always fair and good-willed criticism.

Judy generously served both Cornell and her discipline. She was elected to Cornell's Humanities Council; served for sixteen formative years on the Executive Board of Women's Studies; for twenty-two years as Cornell's representative to the American Academy at Rome (where she also spent several semesters as a Visiting Fellow);

and was, at the time of her death, co-chair of the American Philological Association's Nominating Committee. But Judy was especially involved in committees devoted to the interests of vulnerable peoples: for example, the APA's Committee on the Status of Women and Minority Groups (which she chaired from 1985-87). At Cornell, she helped write procedures for handling charges of Sexual Harassment; served on the AIDS advisory Committee; the Committee on Professional Ethics; and the University Benefits Committee (which, during her term, extended benefits to partners of gay and lesbian employees). But Judy did not just serve on committees: she is, for example, remembered as one whom, in the early days of AIDS paranoia, was not afraid literally to extend a loving hand to those afflicted.

Throughout her service, Judy excelled as a teacher and made important contributions to Roman historiography. Her dissertation—published in 1981 as *Tradition and Theme in the Annals of Tacitus*—asked and answered a fruitful question: how did Tacitus adapt the traditional annalistic format, associated primarily with Roman Republican historiography, to shape and add meaning to his narrative of a transformed political system, the principate? Erich Gruen wrote:

She demonstrated brilliantly and convincingly that Tacitus utilized the annalistic form of composition to his own ends, remaining within its framework to give the illusion of conventionality, while manipulating it so as to provide a vehicle for his idiosyncratic reconstruction.

When Judy's book appeared, Tacitean studies were strongly historical in emphasis; since then readings of Tacitus as a historiographer have blossomed, thanks largely to the seeds sown by her.

Judy followed up with several historical and literary studies, steadily developing skills that afforded sharper and more nuanced readings drawing not only on the tools of the historian—epigraphy, numismatics, portraiture—but also on critical insights from her work in Women's Studies. She worked increasingly on figures marginalized by dominant historical traditions and was, at the time of her death, completing an imaginative and methodologically sophisticated reading of Tacitus' depiction of Agrippina. (In her weakened state, she discussed the changes she intended with former Cornell colleague Elizabeth Asmis, who is helping to prepare the manuscript for publication.) Agrippina—the daughter of Germanicus, wife of Claudius and mother of Nero—is the flashiest and most alluring of Roman women, most often discussed with a sensationalism that might have embarrassed even Tacitus. She is thus all the more suited to Judy's approach: a skeptical examination not only of Tacitus' narrative, but also of depictions of Agrippina in sculpture and oratory. Like Judy's first book, this one aims not to uncover lies but to reveal patterns of cultural and social understanding; but unlike the first, which opened up an exciting new field,

this book shows how a frequently read —and misread—historical narrative can be revisited with greater depth, subtlety and insight.

Judy's positive impact on her students was enduring: from the high-school students in Telluride's Summer Program; through undergraduates in History, Classics, and Women's Studies; to the advanced graduate students who wrote outstanding dissertations under her loving but always tough direction. Her goals were to teach the skills students needed to enrich their own readings of ancient texts and to relate those texts to their present personal and political lives. Former graduate student Leslie Collins Edwards said:

As she approached Sallust and Tacitus, so Judy read the texts we produced for her. Of course...our texts not quite so worthy; her efforts caught our errors and extraneous tangents. But Judy's criticism was always positive, always contributing to the healthy delivery of a new argument.

Judy treated her undergraduates with the same respect. Lauren Donovan ('03) said:

[Judy] never provided me with her own answers to my questions...Instead, she asked more questions, listened to my concerns and ultimately showed me how to find my own answers. She helped me learn to trust myself.

Adam Cooper ('03) added:

Her courses...remained mutable and thus drew strength from the interests and talents of her students, and so became personally engaging for each. Every student felt as if the class had been personally designed for him or her, and that each in turn had something unique to contribute.

Judy's career was in some sense the fruition of her characteristically modest high-school ambition – “to teach Latin”. But, according to former student Don McGuire, “to say Judy taught Latin is like saying Bernini built buildings.”

Pietro Pucci traces Judy's success as a teacher largely to her ability to admire her students:

Most teachers try to win the admiration of their students...I think Judy tried to find a student to admire. She knew that the talents of students do not appear...as flashing things, but are hidden, sometimes covered. So she looked hard; she would not trust bureaucratic papers...she would like to see deeper; and when she would find that student, she would be helpful, helpful, helpful, because she knew how precious this student is, and what a chance this student gives to us the teacher and the values which we want to transmit to the younger generations, values of scholarship and understanding, of passion for research, passion for understanding the world.

Pucci also traces Judy's lifelong reserve, together with her ability to laugh, to deep wisdom.

Throughout her life, Judy had a keen sense of what really mattered. She was, according to her friend Patti Jacobson, a deeply observant Jew, not in terms of following rituals but in the sense that “her life was defined by the observance of the ethical mitzvot: she believed strongly in performing acts of tikkun olam (repair of the world) and tzedakah (justice).” This sensibility contributed to controversy surrounding the ritual of her burial; she is thus buried in the part of Lakeview Cemetery where her sympathies no doubt lie, with various marginalized members of her faith. But Judy—whose career was dedicated to the lives and memories of marginalized peoples—would surely be among the first to appreciate this little irony. We shall miss her laughter and the deep wisdom that informed it.

Lynne Abel, Jennifer Whiting, Jeffrey Rusten

Bernard Gittelman

October 28, 1932 — November 25, 2006

Bernard Gittelman, Cornell Professor Emeritus of Physics, died November 25, 2006 at age 74. The cause of death was amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (also known as ALS or Lou Gehrig's Disease).

Gittelman earned his Bachelor's and Ph.D. degrees at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and then worked as a Research Associate at Princeton University from 1958-66 and Stanford University from 1966-69. At Stanford, he collaborated with Burton Richter, Gerard O'Neill and W.C. Barber to construct the first colliding beam device, a storage ring pair that scattered electrons on electrons. These physicists used the storage ring in a unique experimental test of quantum electrodynamics and in novel searches for new particles and phenomena. When the Stanford Linear Accelerator came on line, he participated in a definitive series of experiments that measured the production of elementary particles by the highest energy photons available at the time.

Gittelman joined the Cornell faculty in 1969. He led a series of experiments exploiting photon and electron beams produced by the Wilson Laboratory 10 GeV Synchrotron to investigate the production and decay of elementary particles. These experiments included measurement of the lifetime of particles called neutral pions, which have a very short lifetime that is notoriously difficult to measure. This measurement utilized a subtle effect (called the Primakoff effect) in the production of neutral pions by photons. Today, over 30 years after Gittelman and his colleagues published their result, this measurement remains competitive with other more recent measurements.

In addition to his leadership in the experimental elementary particle physics program at Cornell, Gittelman participated actively in important experiments at Fermilab (near Chicago) and DESY (Hamburg, Germany). At Fermilab, he was involved in early and often-cited measurements of the scattering of a variety of high-energy particles on protons. At DESY, he participated in early studies of the properties of the J/ψ meson.

Gittelman was a pioneer in the design and development of the electron-positron storage ring facility at the Wilson Synchrotron Laboratory. He was one of the founders of the CLEO collaboration, the large multi-university collaboration devoted to exploiting the Cornell Electron Storage Ring (CESR) for the study of the production and decay of new particles containing heavy quarks. He was a leader in the design and construction of the CLEO detector and its later-year upgrades. He served as elected run manager and analysis coordinator, and was the collaboration expert on high-energy electron detection. The Cesium-Iodide electromagnetic shower detector array that he pioneered has since been copied in many other laboratories. He was a participant in the discovery

of the B meson, the first-known particle containing the heavy b (or “bottom”) quark, and he contributed to the discovery of many more properties of the b quark. Gittelman’s contributions were one of the key reasons why Cornell and the CLEO collaboration led the world in heavy quark physics during the 1980s and 1990s. In 1987, Gittelman was elected a Fellow of the American Physical Society:

“for contributions to the design of storage rings and detectors as well as for contributions to the understanding of the physics of the production and decay of B mesons.”

Beyond his research effort, Gittelman was an enthusiastic and devoted teacher at Cornell. He especially enjoyed teaching laboratories in introductory physics courses and he designed new experiments for them. He was an excellent team worker in these courses and he was dedicated to ensuring the quality of the materials prepared for students.

Gittelman lived life to the fullest; he was a tenacious tennis player and he enjoyed skiing, windsurfing, music, theater, and dancing, especially swing and square dancing.

After his retirement in 2002, and in spite of his illness, Gittelman continued his involvement with the CLEO research program and the intellectual life of the Laboratory for Elementary-Particle Physics. Only a few days before his death, he visited the laboratory to discuss the latest developments in the CLEO experimental program.

His wife Sandra; brother, Joseph; daughter, Jan; sons, Arye and Joshua; and four grandchildren survive Gittelman.

Karl Berkelman, Chair; David G. Cassel, Ahren Sadoff

Fred Elmer Gladwin

September 3, 1877 — November 16, 1940

Fred Elmer Gladwin was born in New York Mills, near Utica, New York, on September 3, 1877, but spent most of his boyhood days in Rochester. He attended the Brockport Normal School and was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1904. Soon after his graduation he was appointed head of the department of biology in the Dallas (Texas) High School. He filled this position until 1907, when he became a nursery inspector for the Western New York district for the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. In 1909, he was appointed special agent of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station and put in charge of the Vineyard Laboratory at Fredonia, New York, which came into being that year. Later he was made associate in research at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, and in 1936 was made chief in research in pomology, a position he held at the time of his death. His entire period of service with the Station, however, was spent at the Vineyard Laboratory which now occupies an important place in the grape industry. Professor Gladwin was also a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

Although Professor Gladwin had not taken any advanced university work, he had a broader training and a wider experience than most men. At the university he secured a general education, while at the normal school he learned the fundamentals of pedagogy. This training, combined with his experience in teaching biology in Texas, and his association with farmers and nurserymen while an inspector in the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, fitted him well for his contact with the public. Professor Gladwin was industrious, keen of observation, conscientious, and sensitive, and very discerning of all natural phenomena. No one in the country had a broader grasp of the grape industry and its problems than he. His work with fertilizers, cover crops, green manure crops, rootstocks, and pruning, and his thorough acquaintance with general cultural practices made him an authority in his field. He was much in demand as a speaker before audiences of growers in every grape growing region in the country. He was also the author of many popular and technical publications on grape growing. One of his greatest contributions to the grape industry was his demonstration, in 1914, that nitrogen deficiency was the most important limiting element in the growing of grapes in Chautauqua County soils. In his study of winter injury of the grape he demonstrated his ability to correlate and interpret miscellaneous facts. In the breeding of grapes, Professor Gladwin was able to combine a rare understanding of grape varieties with a practical appreciation of what the grape industry needed, so that from a relatively limited seedling population there appeared through his

efforts the now popular Fredonia, Van Buren, and Westfield varieties. Several other of his seedlings are showing considerable promise and these will be named and introduced if further tests prove them worthy of trial.

Merely to enumerate his professional attainments would be to overlook the fact that he had a warmth of personality and sincerity and modesty of purpose which gained him countless friends and admirers and innumerable believers in the soundness of his recommendations and opinions. His advice and sound counsel were sought not only in the agricultural field but in the community in which he lived. For many years he was a member of the school board of Fredonia. He was interested in every worthwhile undertaking in the community and was willing to serve in any way he could. This he did until the day of his untimely death.

Cornell University has lost an able worker, the grape growers a wise counselor, Fredonia a good citizen, and his hosts of friends a genial, loyal, and lasting friendship which they will always cherish.

Hugh Glasgow

November 17, 1884 — July 17, 1948

Hugh Glasgow, Head of the Division of Entomology, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, died at his home July 17, 1948. He was born in Tennessee, Illinois, November 17, 1884, and was married December 28, 1935 to Dr. Beulah Ennis, who survives him.

Dr. Glasgow received from the University of Illinois the A.B. degree in 1908 and the Ph.D. degree in 1913. He served as Nursery Inspector for the Illinois State Natural History Survey during the summers of 1908 to 1910, inclusive. He held the position of Assistant Entomologist at the University of Illinois from 1910-12 and was Instructor in Entomology from 1913-14. He was appointed as Assistant Entomologist at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva in 1914, where he served continuously until the time of his death. During this period he advanced in rank with the following titles: Associate in Research, 1919-29; Chief in Research, 1929-38; Chief in Research and Head of the Division, 1938-41, when the title was changed to Professor of Entomology and Head of the Division, 1941-48.

Dr. Glasgow was a member of Sigma Xi; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the Entomological Society of America; and a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, serving as Vice-president and Chairman of the Eastern Branch from 1944-45.

Dr. Glasgow's investigations from 1914 to about 1925 were divided about equally between important insect pests of fruits and vegetables. His later contributions were mostly on insects affecting vegetables, especially those injuring canning crops. He was a keen observer; his experiments were made with great care and thoroughness and are described in about 40 bulletins and professional papers. He was very popular with fruit and vegetable growers and with those connected with the canning industry because he made every effort to solve their insect problems as quickly as possible. Not only did he devise practical remedies but with some pests he also developed methods whereby the field men of the canning industry were able to predict insect conditions to such a nicety that they could advise growers when treatment was necessary or when it could be eliminated. Accomplishments of this nature are very important in popularizing the investigations of the university with the agricultural public.

Dr. Glasgow continued active in field research while Head of the Division, even though it required many extra hours of work. As an administrator his aim was to build a strong Division by aiding the less experienced men, even assisting them in the field at critical times, thus setting an excellent example to those under his direction.

Everyone who came to him for advice and suggestions was aided. His helpfulness to others was an outstanding characteristic. Companionable, unassuming, and free from all pettishness, he endeared himself to all who knew him. In his passing, fruit and vegetable growers have lost a devoted worker, Cornell University a keen investigator and his associates a faithful and highly esteemed friend.

F. Z. Hartzell, J. D. Luckett, C. E. Palm

Edward Hadley Glass

February 19, 1917 — January 6, 2005

Edward Glass, Emeritus Professor of Entomology, was a noted fruit entomologist at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. His research, which spanned more than six decades, focused on the control of crop pests, and saw the goals of crop protection change from conquest to sustainability.

Ed's youth was spent in the small town of Lexington, Massachusetts, scene of a pivotal battle in the Revolutionary War. His family was industrious middle class, dedicated to education and community service. His experience on the family farm introduced him to Yankee ingenuity and the tribulations of farming, which included control of insect pests. Ed was conditioned by these aspects of his youth as he embarked on his formal training in entomology. He earned degrees from three prestigious institutions: a B.S. degree from University of Massachusetts, 1938; an M.S. degree from Virginia Polytech Institute, 1940; and a Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University, 1943. His formal training was followed by employment with American Cyanamid Co., a leader in production of agricultural chemicals, including insecticides.

While appreciating the opportunity to gain experiences in the industrial arm of agribusiness, Ed was drawn to academics, joining the Cornell faculty in the Department of Entomology at Geneva in 1948, where he was assigned to research the biology and control of insect pests of fruit.

No list of his accomplishments would be complete without commenting on the team of Ed and his wife, Nell. Nell's striking beauty was accompanied by the grace and gentility of her southern heritage acquired in Boydton, Virginia. Ed, in striking contrast, was a Yankee stalwart through and through. He was deliberate, taciturn, with a rock-ribbed sense of duty and decorum. While Nell was the gracious hostess of the social scene, Ed was master of the manly arts —building boats and houses, sailing, swimming, and making fine furniture. All this was done in a deceptively “laid back” manner that belied his leadership potential. Their attractive, and well-appointed Cape Cod home provided the setting for gracious entertaining. For many couples, such a contrast in personalities would spell trouble. Not so with Ed and Nell. “They grew not in each others shadow.” Instead, they both subscribed to that altruistic concept: “Let my love, like sunlight, surround you and yet give you illuminating freedom.” (R. Tagore, *Fireflies*, 1928.)

Ed's wife, Nell and their son, Ted, survive him. Their daughter, Anne, predeceased her father in 2000 and is survived by her husband, Professor Terry Acree, Food Science and Technology at Geneva. Anne had a deep commitment to

the well being of children. This passion enabled her to touch the lives of a generation of young people through her leadership at Head Start in Geneva. Ted, with artistic interests, followed his own bent. He pursued a career in TV and artistic film production. Like his sister, he was drawn to the human drama and social justice. Ted and his wife, Debra, have two children, Edward H. and Samuel. Like two pots of gold at the end of the rainbow, they became the highlights of their grandparent's lives.

Ed appreciated the importance of congeniality between town and gown—the Cornell Experiment Station and its host city, Geneva. He assumed a leadership role in support of the civic and cultural institutions of the city, including the Presbyterian Church, Rotary, Community Chest, Geneva Concerts, Geneva General Hospital, Seneca Yacht Club, Planned Parenthood and Finger Lakes Forum. Ed budgeted his time wisely, “peeled one potato at a time” and despite his many activities projected the image of an orderly purposeful leader.

Little did Ed realize when he joined the Cornell faculty that he would soon be in the eye of a storm, one that would greatly influence the course of his career. He immediately plunged into the urgent post World War II process of “beating swords into plowshares,” adapting and applying scientific and technical breakthroughs to peaceful ends. The challenge to the field of entomology was clear. DDT had gained wartime recognition as the “silver bullet” by its spectacular control of lice-borne typhus epidemic in Naples in 1943-44. Other compounds soon followed, and a new age of insect control had dawned. Caution was thrown to the wind. Enthusiasts predicted eradication of the traditional scourges of medical and agricultural pests, such as malarial mosquitoes and the cotton boll weevil.

The euphoria of magic insecticides was short lived, as Ed and other perceptive investigators observed disturbing side effects. These included disruptions to ecosystems, and threats to both workers who applied pesticides and consumers of treated products. All this changed in 1962 when Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, written with grace and passion, galvanized the public overnight. Public pressure led to the establishment of a new agency in 1970, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Its first target was DDT, the “silver bullet” of the new pesticide era. Following two years of acrimonious debate, EPA banned DDT. With bruised pride, but staunch resolve, pest control specialists embarked on an intense, intellectual reassessment of control strategies. The outgrowth of this was a new concept, Integrated Pest Management (IPM). IPM placed pest control in an ecological context, and assigned a role to each of the various plant protection disciplines. The objective was to integrate a number of control factors whose accumulative effect would keep pest populations to acceptable levels. Entomologists marshaled old methods like cultural control, biological control, and plant resistance, and new ones, such as sex attractants and genetic modification.

This unprecedented crisis called for bold leadership. It was as if all of Ed's previous experience had groomed him for such a role. In 1955-56, he had taken sabbatic leave in Europe where he studied pest control practices in eleven countries. This experience was followed in 1966-67 by appointment as Visiting Professor to the Cornell project at the University of the Philippines, Los Baños. In addition, he served as a consultant to agricultural programs in eight countries of Southeast Asia. He then played a major role in establishing, and then serving as the first project leader (1975-80) for the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Unit at Cornell, which now is considered among the best in the world.

Ed was appointed Chairman of the Department of Entomology, Geneva, in 1969, a position he held until his retirement in 1982. Another challenge to his leadership came in 1978, when he was elected President of the Entomological Society of America (ESA). Additional honors followed. He was made an honorary member of ESA in 1985 and elected a Fellow in 1992. The capstone of his career came in 1991, almost a decade after his retirement, when he was appointed Executive Director for the Consortium of International Crop Protection, the oversight body for coordination of IPM.

In assessing the life and times of our worthy colleague, a few months of retrospect place his image and his accomplishments in bold relief. He brought to bear the best of family values, a rich heritage of American history, good education, wise parental guidance, and six decades of service to Cornell, an institution that commanded his devotion and respect. He had traveled far from historic Lexington to the third world countries where insects threatened the essential food, fiber and health of millions of people. In seeking a just tribute to Ed, we can perhaps do no better than to quote his esteemed mentor, Professor Emeritus Paul Jones Chapman, (deceased). At Ed's retirement 'Chappie' commented, "Ed just never stopped growing. He took the highroad and he walked the world with dignity."

Joe Ogradnick, Edward Smith, Wendell Roelofs

Marvin D. Glock

November 19, 1912 — September 15, 2000

Professor Glock was born on a farm near San Jose, Illinois, on November 19, 1912. He was farm-trained early in discipline and hard work. The decisiveness and independence he developed during those early years were sources of strength throughout his life. His school days began in the elementary grades in San Jose, where he lived with his grandmother and aunt. Unlike most other country children, who attended one-room country schools, his parents opted for the town school where there was a teacher for each of two grades rather than one teacher for all eight grades.

He graduated from the high school in San Jose where he was president of his class and valedictorian. After high school, he attended Blackburn College in Carlinville, Illinois. All students worked two and one-half hours every day, doing custodial work, caring for the milk cows, preparing and serving food, and so on. Tuition was lowered with this work input.

After graduating from this two-year school, he was slated to teach at a one-room country school near his home, but he declined this opportunity when he received an invitation from an aunt and uncle to live with them and attend the University of Nebraska. There, he completed all course work for entrance to medical school, and majored in Mathematics. Scholarships for medical schools were unavailable at that time. Lacking financial help, he accepted a position as science/math teacher and athletic coach at the Edison, Nebraska High School.

After two years, he was offered the position of science teacher in the high school at Mason City, Illinois. This school was only a short distance from his hometown of San Jose. It was also near the University of Illinois, where he earned his Master's degree by attending classes on Saturdays. After two more years, he was employed as the Principal of the Mason City High School. Another vacancy occurred on his staff, and his future wife applied. Upon his recommendation, she was hired. Two years later, they were married.

World War II was in progress and he volunteered for the U.S. Navy. After serving two years overseas in the South Pacific as a communication officer, he was assigned to the University of Iowa to teach English to Dutch cadets. When he was discharged from the Navy, he remained at the University to earn his Ph.D. degree in Educational Psychology. His next employment was as Assistant Professor at Michigan State University. He remained there for two years and then accepted a position as full Professor of Educational Psychology at Cornell University and

Director of the University Testing and Service Bureau. He had over one thousand students on his class rolls for a number of years, with the help of only one part-time graduate assistant.

At that time, veterans of the war were enrolling in large numbers, and they were having serious difficulty in reading and studying assignments. They requested a reading improvement program. Again, under the leadership of Professor Glock, a program was established. In a preliminary meeting, one thousand students signed up for the course.

Students registered for his courses in great numbers, even though they weren't necessarily training to be teachers. His sparkle and fresh approach captivated them. They recognized that his teaching materials reflected the ideas of an original mind. His civility, generosity of spirit, work ethics, and moral values were hallmarks of his character. He was a gentleman of impeccable taste and sense of propriety and had an infectious humor as well as rare insight into the problems of college youth. He conveyed to them his overall objective, to help them become the best they could be. Students of his last regular class in the Spring of 1983 presented him with a plaque engraved with this message, "For continued devotion to your students at Cornell. The Last Class at Cornell, 1983."

In addition to his professorial duties at Cornell, he held visiting professorships at both the University of Chicago and the State Teachers College at Cedar Falls, Iowa. He was also active in consulting and facilitating workshops in schools, professional organizations, and business groups around the country. He spent one year on a Fulbright Fellowship in Sri Lanka.

Professor Glock published a number of books, papers, and programs in measurement, evaluation, psychology and developmental reading. One very important contribution of his research, supported by the U.S. Navy, was how best to optimize the use of pictures and text for giving directions to accomplish a task.

Professor Glock belonged to the following professional organizations: Fellow, American Psychological Association; American Educational Research Association; National Society for the Study of Education; Phi Delta Kappa; Phi Kappa Phi; and Sigma Xi. He was certified with a Life State Supervisory Certificate in the State of Illinois, and as a Psychologist in New York State. He was elected to: Who's Who in America; Who's Who in the East; Who's Who in Medicine and Health Care and Behavioral Sciences; and the Writer's Directory.

Professor Glock retired in 1983 as Professor Emeritus. However, he continued to conduct workshops and seminars at Cornell and around the nation until January of 2000. His motivation resulted from the feedback of his students.

In an advertising brochure for Cornell Adult University, a course description was the following: “Getting the Job Done”, led by Educational Psychologist, Marvin D. Glock. The course received uniformly enthusiastic reviews: “the best of the six courses I’ve taken at CAU. The group was cohesive and fun. I can’t begin to tell you how much I learned. Marv Glock was extraordinary.” He also contributed to the schools of Ithaca, advising them on many problems relating to teaching and learning. He was active in the First Presbyterian Church, serving as an elder for many years. He was a family man, devoted to his wife of almost 60 years, Ruth Snell Glock; his daughters, Carol Glock Corruccini (Linton) of Davis, California, and Sandra Glock Ritchie (Douglas), of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; and grandchildren, Rebecca Kay and Sara Ruth Corruccini, and Blair Douglas Ritchie. Secretaries in his department will long remember the many rose bouquets, which he shared from his garden at home.

William E. Drake, Verne N. Rockcastle, Richard E. Ripple

Walter Oscar Gloyer

January 29, 1886 — September 28, 1960

Walter Oscar Gloyer, Professor Emeritus of Plant Pathology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, died unexpectedly at his home in Geneva on September 28, 1960

Born in Milwaukee January 29, 1886, Professor Gloyer graduated from Wisconsin University in 1909 and received his Master's degree in 1910. He entered upon a career of research in botany and plant pathology as related to agriculture and was one of a group of pioneers in those fields of endeavor. He was appointed a member of the Department of Botany, which later became the Department of Plant Pathology, at the Experiment Station in April 1912. He retired as Associate Professor of Plant Pathology May 31, 1946, and was made Professor Emeritus June 24, 1946.

In his early years at the Experiment Station, Professor Gloyer dealt chiefly with apple diseases, notably apple blotch and blister canker, and later with crown gall and hairy root. Other investigations in these early years included seed potato treatment for control of *Rhizoctonia* and potato leaf roll. He also studied diseases of clematis, delphinium, gladiolus, and aster.

Professor Gloyer's studies on cabbage seedbed diseases and the control of *Rhizoctonia* and club root of cabbage with mercuric chloride were among the first to be conducted along these lines.

In later years, Professor Gloyer turned his attention to cherry and prune diseases, apple scab, hard shell of beans, and the development of improved varieties of red kidney beans. An exhibit in the Station museum depicts some of the findings in his bean breeding project, as well as other phases of his research on cabbage and aster diseases.

Toward the close of his professional career, Professor Gloyer devoted much of his time to investigations of cabbage yellows and particularly to the development of yellows-resistant varieties of cabbage.

Professor Gloyer published the findings in his wide range of research projects in Experiment Station bulletins and scientific journals. His experience and practical approach to control practices proved of immense value to New York farmers in the control of plant diseases with consequent improvement in the yield and quality of many agricultural products in the state.

Professor Gloyer was a kindly man and at the time of his death was referred to in the local newspaper as a "good neighbor and friend to neighborhood children." In fact, one of his major projects after retirement was teaching

the boys in the neighborhood the rudiments of baseball and football, and the heart attack, which resulted in his unexpected death, was thought to have been due possibly to overexertion in removing, for the safety of the children, a damaged tree from a play area in the neighborhood.

Professor Gloyer is survived by his wife, Alice May Sinclair Gloyer, and a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Skuta. He will long be remembered as a dedicated and untiring scientist and as a good neighbor.

James M. Hamilton, Richard Wellington, J. D. Lockett

Frank H. Golay

July 2, 1915 — August 31, 1990

Frank Hindman Golay, former president of the Association for Asian Studies and foremost economic historian of the Philippines, died in the Veterans Hospital, Oxford, New York, on August 31, 1990, after a long illness. Born in Windsor, Missouri, on July 2, 1915, he served as a submarine officer in the U.S. Navy in World War II and received his Ph.D. degree in economics from the University of Chicago in 1951. After working in the international division of the Federal Reserve Board, he came to Cornell in 1953 as an assistant professor of economics and Asian studies. He became a full professor in 1962 and remained at Cornell until his retirement in 1981. He was chair of Cornell's Department of Economics from 1963 to 1967 and director of the Southeast Asia Program from 1970 to 1976.

During the 28 years of his service, Frank Golay was a rock of dependability within the Department of Economics. The chairman could count upon him invariably for staunch support; and as chairman, he demanded the same kind of responsible service as he himself was always prepared to give. In addition to his own specialties, in particular the fields of economic development and the economics of Southeast Asia, he regularly taught basic departmental courses—elementary economics, money and banking, international trade and finance. His work on the Philippines exhibited the same kind of soundness, thoroughness, and excellence of judgment as he could always be depended upon to provide in his service to the University.

As director of the Southeast Asia Program's Philippine Project (1967-73) and London-Cornell Project (1968-70), Frank contributed much to strengthening Southeast Asian studies at Cornell. He was appointed to visiting professorships at London University's School of Oriental and African Studies (Fulbright-Hays) in 1965-66 and at the University of the Philippines (Rockefeller Foundation) in 1973-74. For his scholarship on the Philippines, Frank was awarded an honorary L.L.D. degree by the Ateneo de Manila in 1966. He was awarded research fellowships by the Guggenheim and the Luce Foundations, the Social Science Research Council, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the United States Educational Foundation (Fulbright). He served as chairman of the Philippines Council of the Asia Society of New York (1964-67) and as a member of the Southeast Asia regional committee of the Association for Asian Studies (1963-65).

His major publications include *The Philippines: Public Policy and National Economic Development* (Cornell University Press, 1961) and four coauthored books: *The United States and the Philippines* (Prentice-Hall, 1966), *Land and Man in 1990: Philippine Rice Needs in 1990, Output and Input Requirements* (Agency for International

Development, 1967), *Underdevelopment and Economic Nationalism in Southeast Asia* (Cornell University Press, 1969), and *Diversity and Development in Southeast Asia* (McGraw-Hill/Council on Foreign Relations, 1977). Shortly before his illness he was close to completing a comprehensive study of United States-Philippine economic and political relations before Philippine independence.

It was not only through his many publications that Frank contributed to the development of a formal program of Southeast Asian studies at Cornell; he accepted leadership roles that significantly defined the scope and character of Cornell's teaching and research on that area. It was during his service as the third director of the Southeast Asia Program, from 1970 to 1976, that Frank Golay made his crucial contribution. The war in Vietnam was winding down, area and language programs were fading, and the government and foundations began to question the costs and the value of such programs. To such questions Frank Golay, with his financial and management sagacity and skills, added to his impressive scholarship, could provide persuasive answers, and he did. An official of one of the foundations called him his "best client." The U.S. Department of Education and several foundations began or continued their aid to Cornell's funding of the program.

A climax of Frank Golay's preeminent career in the field of Asian scholarship came with his 1984 election to the presidency of the Association for Asian Studies. In his presidential address, he noted that over time he found that "the outside world considered my role to be that of a Filipinist." It was certainly that and very much more.

So Frank Golay lived—serving extraordinarily well his university, his profession, and the peoples, students and others, common and uncommon, of both his country and of Southeast Asia. What Thucydides said of his friend can well be said of him: "The whole earth is the tomb of heroic men and their story is not graven only in stone over their clay, but abides everywhere, without visible symbol, woven into the stuff of other men's lives."

George McT. Kahin, Alfred E. Kahn, Lauriston Sharp, Tom E. Davis

Thomas Gold

May 22, 1920 — June 22, 2004

Thomas Gold died in Ithaca, New York, on June 22, 2004 from heart complications. He was Professor Emeritus of Astronomy at Cornell. Gold was the founder and first Director of Cornell's Center for Radiophysics and Space Research. A member of the United States National Academy of Sciences, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in the UK, Tommy was a theoretical astrophysicist and one of the great original thinkers of the 20th century. His audacious ideas frequently challenged established explanations. He had a vast physical intuition and worked on subjects as diverse as the nature of the lunar surface, the dynamics of planetary rings, interstellar dust and the origin of the universe.

Born in Vienna, Austria, on May 22, 1920, he moved with his family to Berlin, Germany, when he was 13 years old. As Hitler gained power, the family moved to London, England, but Tommy was sent to boarding school in Zuz, Switzerland. In 1938, he became a mechanical engineering student at Cambridge University. Soon World War II started and Tommy, being an Austrian citizen, was sent to a camp in Canada as an enemy alien. When released, he was sent back to England and was appointed to the British Admiralty, where he designed radar detection systems for the war. During this period, he worked with Hermann Bondi and Fred Hoyle. Shortly after the war, they developed the Steady State Theory of the universe according to which the universe has no beginning and no end and remains always about the same by creating small amounts of matter to compensate the observed cosmic expansion. Later observations did not support this elegant theory that had no adjustable parameters.

In 1957, Tommy left England and accepted a Professorship at Harvard University. He moved to Cornell University in 1959 where he founded the modern Department of Astronomy and obtained funding for the construction of the Space Sciences Building. In 1971, he was appointed to the John L. Wetherill Endowed Professorship. He retired from Cornell University in 1986. He earned his B.A. and M.A. degrees in 1942 and 1946 respectively, from Cambridge University, and was awarded a D.Sc. degree in 1969, also from Cambridge. During his early years at Cornell, he supervised the Arecibo Observatory and guided its research in radio astronomy.

The breadth of his work was immense. While in Cambridge, England, after the war, he developed a model of a positive feedback mechanism in the inner ear. At first this theory was ignored, but recently it has been proven essentially correct. He worked on the properties of the lunar soil and devised a stereoscopic camera that the Apollo astronauts used to take close up pictures of the lunar surface. Soon after the discovery of the enigmatic

pulsating radio sources in 1967, he presented the correct explanation: rapidly rotating magnetized neutron stars. Tommy also made important contributions to studies of the thermodynamic “arrow of time”, the alignment of interstellar grains, the nature of quasars, plasmas and magnetic fields in the solar system, the origin of solar flares, interstellar molecular masers, the instability of the earth’s axis of rotation, the dynamics of narrow planetary rings and resonances in the solar system. He was always ready to challenge established theory and thus stimulated many scientists to think more carefully about accepted paradigms.

His most recent ideas explored the possibility that primordial methane and other hydrocarbons are working their way up through the earth’s mantle. He wrote two books on this subject: *Power from the Earth* and *The Deep Hot Biosphere*, which as Tommy expected created controversy but stimulated more detailed studies of the origin and evolution of the Earth’s hydrocarbon inventory.

He was the author or co-author of more than 200 publications and had received many honors, including the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in the United Kingdom and membership in the prestigious American Philosophical Society. Tommy was a competitive sportsman who excelled in snow and water skiing, and he was a master carpenter.

He is survived by his wife, Carvel (Beyer); four daughters: Lindy (Bruce) Bryant, Lucy (Norman) Gold/Brown, Tanya Vanasse and Lauren Gold; and six grandchildren.

Edwin Salpeter, Joseph Veverka, Yervant Terzian

Rose K. Goldsen

May 19, 1917 — August 2, 1985

Our colleague Rose Goldsen grew up in pre-World War II Newark, New Jersey, in a warm, supportive family that propelled her into a community life with an outgoing and gregarious personality. Her freshly extroverted manner probably aided in satisfying and also in arousing Rose's curiosity about interpersonal and sociological matters. Certainly it was the basis of her gifts as an interviewer and as an artist in the use and interpretation of the sample survey.

She received a B.A. degree from New York University in 1943, an M. A. degree at Yale University in 1944, and her Ph.D. degree (again at Yale) in 1953. Her doctorate was delayed in part because she began her long career at Cornell in 1949 as a research associate (and, later, senior research associate) and in part because in 1950 she wanted to finish a book, *Puerto Rican Journey*, which she co-authored with C. Wright Mills and C. Senior. The collaboration began a long association and debate with Mills that lasted until his death. At Cornell she was promoted to associate professor and then to full professor.

Her first Cornell-based book was *Occupations and Values*, co-authored with Morris Rosenberg in 1957, followed in 1960 by *What College Students Think*, written with Morris Rosenberg, R. M. Williams, Jr., and Edward A. Suchman, which contains, among other things, a serious study of the values of the Cornell students of the period.

Rose had a long and fruitful career as a consultant and was particularly active as a program adviser in the social sciences to the Ford Foundation in Latin America from 1968 to 1972. During that period she also taught at the University of the Andes and at the National University of Colombia. The careers of a generation of Latin American students were aided and shaped by Rose's work. She became a warm friend and delighted observer of Latin American people and an admirer of Latin cultures, just as she had earlier enthusiastically adapted herself to lecturing at the Universities of Rennes and Bordeaux in 1957-58 as a Fulbright scholar and at the University of Buenos Aires as a visiting professor in 1962-63. Her longest consultancy was related to a career-long interest in public opinion (on which she lectured brilliantly at Cornell) and the mass media. From 1978 to the time of her death Rose served on the Academic Advisory Board of the National Citizens Committee on Broadcasting.

Rose became a national and local activist on the issues of educating citizens to the promise and perils of television. This led to her book *The Show and Tell Machine* (published in 1978)—also the title of her newspaper column. She

also conducted a long-running and lively weekly radio program, “Blowing the Whistle on Broadcasting.” She reported that her field had become the analysis of “the institutions that form human consciousness.”

Rose wrote short stories that were published in *Praxis* and *Cornell Review*. Her strong interest in writing also emerged in her regular teaching of a well-received freshman writing seminar.

In recent years Rose’s intellectual interests broadened and moved away from her early emphasis on, and faith in, social science education and method. She returned to earlier personal religious practices and was a lively and stimulating member of her congregation.

As her colleagues, we felt the criticism (but enjoyed the debates and discussions) that Rose in later years came to direct toward systematic social science. Her sudden and early death was all the more sad to us because it occurred when her lifelong interest in broad policy issues and social analysis was being newly ignited by working in the Cornell-in-Washington program.

We miss Rose. We miss her as a deeply liberal and caring colleague and as a fellow citizen with whom we shared so much of the history of this brutal and exciting century. We often resonated to those events with a shared sympathy.

Her many friends, who saw her lovingly and personally to her rest, have put it rather well:

Rose made everyone feel more alive. She often said she had the best job in the world. Students flocked to her classes, to her office, to her afternoon sherry hour. After being exposed to her probing questions, her buoyant laugh, and her deeply personal concern, students wandered away smiling, challenged, touched. And back they came, especially in the last months of her life, to tell Rose how much she had meant. Rose was a person of strong moral and intellectual convictions strongly expressed, but the warm blast of her affection overwhelmed mere differences of opinion. For her students, colleagues, and friends Rose Goldsen stretched horizons and warmed hearts. We rejoice in having been part of her remarkable life.

William W. Lambert, Bernard C. Rosen, Robin M. Williams, Jr.

George Lawrence Good

December 14, 1940 — December 24, 2007

George Lawrence Good, Professor of Ornamental Horticulture and authority on nursery crop, landscape, and pesticide management in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (CALS), died unexpectedly at home the morning of December 24, 2007. He was universally liked and respected, and will especially be remembered for his knowledge, compassion, integrity, humility, enthusiasm, and humor.

He was born on December 14, 1940, to George and Florence Good of Cincinnati, Ohio. After the untimely death of his father, his mother married William Sparrow, who helped raise him and whom George greatly respected. He received his elementary and secondary education in Cincinnati, and during the summers from 1958-62, was employed by John P. Shay Landscape Company, an experience that fueled his life-long interest in landscape plants.

In fall 1959, he enrolled at Ohio State University, majoring in ornamental horticulture. Among the faculty members who influenced his career were Professors L.C. Chadwick, D.C. Kiplinger, as well as Robert O. Miller who encouraged his entry into graduate studies at Cornell University. Graduate study began in fall 1963, under the direction of Professor Harold B. Tukey, Jr. George studied leaching of nutrients from plants by mists of water applied during rooting of cuttings, a component of crop nutrient management. He received his Master of Science degree in 1965 and Doctorate in 1968. George fondly remembered his graduate experience, relating stories involving Professors F.C. Stewart, David W. Bierhorst, Robert E. Lee, A.M.S. Pridham, and others, and activities with colleagues, including bowling, softball, and fishing.

It was during graduate studies that he met department employee, Carolyn McFall. They married in 1965, and raised two children, Matthew and Jennifer. George greatly enjoyed his family and in recent years his grandchildren, living in the country, reading, learning about historic events, fishing, hunting, gardening, barbequing, spending time with his Brittany Spaniels, Lacey and Buster, and baking his wonderful bread.

In 1968, he was invited to join the Cornell faculty in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture launching a research and education career related to production and management of landscape plants. He rose to Associate Professor in 1974 and Professor in 1980. Early collaboration with colleague, Professor Peter Steponkus, and graduate students, led to pioneering studies of woody plant root hardiness, demonstrating that roots often are less cold tolerant than shoots, and revolutionizing methods of over-wintering container nursery stock in northern climates.

George worked tirelessly on behalf of the state nursery, landscape, and arboriculture professions, and the Cornell Cooperative Extension field staff enormously valued his knowledge, wisdom, and mentorship. His outreach in ornamental horticulture extended to weed and fertilizer management practices as well as organizing training for safer application of pesticides. He also collaborated with public sector horticulturists to further sound horticultural practices in state, municipal, and educational institution plantings, including Cornell Plantations.

At the national level, he served as state liaison to the federal government's interregional research program, member of the oversight committee of the rhododendron-breeding program at Holden Arboretum, Mentor, Ohio, and pesticide coordinator for CALS with the American Association of Pesticide Education. Within the state, he was member of the Plant Industry Advisory Board of the New York State (NYS) Department of Agriculture and Markets, and committee chair for many years of the NYS Gold Medal of Horticulture, an annual award presented jointly by the NYS Nursery and Landscape Association and NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Preferred Commerce, Inc.

During his academic career, George served at the University level on the Physical Education Committee and as department representative to the University Senate. Within CALS, he served on the Academic Achievement and Petitions Committee, Extension Scholarship Committee, Cornell Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Operating Committee, Ornamentals IPM Committee, eight ad hoc Promotion to Tenure or Full Professor Committees, CALS Policy Committee, and the Plant Science Curriculum Committee. He was Department Extension Leader for many years, CALS Nursery/Landscape Industry Program Leader through most of his career, and a member of the Horticulture Teaching Committee.

His courses in Nursery Management and Landscape Management were well subscribed for the depth of conceptual insights and practical experience gained as well as for the many stories George told. Described by one student, the courses were "extremely informative, practically oriented, relaxed, personal, and definitely the best and most fun of those I have taken at Cornell."

He served as faculty advisor to the undergraduate Hortus Forum from 1997-2005, faithfully attending meetings and helping to plan study tours, often serving as tour leader. From 2001-05, he was advisor to the Alpha Chapter of the honorary floriculture/ornamental horticulture society, Pi Alpha Xi. He identified qualified undergraduate and graduate students each year, invited each to membership, and read insightful excerpts from the minutes of the society, from as early as 1923, at the annual student recognition ceremony.

During his career, George advised hundreds of undergraduate students, and served on the committees of 22 graduate students, for whom he was major professor for 14. He was a constant source of wisdom and nurture to faculty members.

He served as Acting Chair of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture for six months in 1980-81, and from 1988-97, chaired the unit, skillfully guiding it with sensitivity, humor, and insight through an exceptionally difficult period of shrinkage of public funding and downsizing.

George authored more than 34 scientific publications, 20 scientific meeting presentations, and 38 extension/public service bulletins, crop profiles, and other publications. Throughout his career, he edited the Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs portion of the annually produced CALS Cornell Pest Management Guidelines series. He was a respected and sought after speaker at industry-related workshops and seminars.

After relinquishing department chair responsibilities, he took his only sabbatical leave. While on leave, he was asked by the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, to, when he returned, assume the role of Director of the Cornell Pesticide Management Education Program, which he did with distinction in a half-time capacity from 1998-2005. During this period, he also collaborated with Richard Weir, retired Cornell Cooperative Extension educator from Long Island, to teach his Nursery Management and Landscape Management courses and to rewrite Cornell Information Bulletins for the nursery and landscape professions.

George was active in professional societies: American Society for Horticultural Science, International Plant Propagators' Society, International Society of Arboriculture, and American Association of Pesticide Safety Educators, as well as honorary societies: Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Pi Alpha Xi.

He retired December 2005 and was appointed Professor Emeritus, teaching his course in Nursery Management for the last time during the fall semester of that year. He also continued to be involved with some research and Cornell Cooperative Extension activities. At the time of his death, he was actively collaborating with Professor Leslie Weston to develop management strategies for difficult to control broadleaf perennial weeds in nurseries and Christmas tree farms, a NYS Farm Viability Program funded initiative.

Among many recognitions and awards he received were:

- 1977 - Award of Merit of the NYS Arborists' Association; Award of Merit of the NYS Nurseryman's Association
- 1978 - NYS Nurseryman's Association Hall of Fame Award
- 1979-1980 - Ho Nun De Kah (CALS student honorary society) Professor of Merit, chosen by the 1980 senior class
- 1984 - American Society for Horticultural Science's Nursery Extension Award in appreciation for dedicated service to the nursery industry
- 1985 - American Association of Nurserymen's Norman J. Coleman award for achievements in horticultural research
- 1989 - Certificate of Appreciation by the Eastern Region of American Association of Nurserymen
- 1993 - Senior Scholar Award by the NYS Arborists' Association
- 1995 - Hortus Forum planted and dedicated in George's honor one of his favorite trees, a scarlet oak, on the east lawn of Risley Hall
- 1997 - NYS Gold Medal of Horticulture Award; received a Cornell chair from the NYS Turfgrass Association during their summer field day;
- 2000 - Arborist of the Year Award of the NYS chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture
- 2001 - Outstanding Alumnus of the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources at The Ohio State University
- 2005 - Friend of the Green Industry by the NYS Turfgrass Association; the Environmental Award and Friend of the Industry Award from the Nassau/Suffolk Landscape Gardener's Association; Hortus Forum planted and dedicated in George's honor another of his favorite trees, a red oak, on the north lawn of Roberts Hall.
- 2008 - posthumously, the Department of Horticulture dedicated a grove of selected compact oak trees near the Plant Science Building in his memory; through a gift from the NYS Arborists' Association, a red oak was planted in George's memory near the top of Newman Meadow at Cornell Plantations; Cornell's Long Island Horticultural Research and Education Center staff planted a paper bark maple at its annual industry field day, remembering George as a beloved teacher, listener, researcher, and friend of the Long Island ornamentals industry; the NYS Nursery and Landscape Association honored him with the planting of a golden chain tree at the entrance of Cornell's Plant Science Building; and the annual NYS Gold Medal of Horticulture Award, established in 1982, was renamed the George L. Good Gold Medal of Horticulture.

Nursery and landscape practitioners have summarized best the stabilizing and nurturing influence of George Good on the profession. Early in George's career, George Schichtel, nurseryman, industry leader, and 1978 NYS Nursery

Association Awards Committee chairman, at the NYS Hall of Fame Award presentation noted, “George Good is a concerned, cooperative, and productive person, and he does it all with enthusiasm and a smile.” Posthumously, in 2008, Thomas Corell, a leader in the landscape professions, commented,

“George listened, put things in perspective, analyzed the situation and supplied thoughtful, considered responses. His humanness and consideration were always in the forefront in his relationships with his industry contacts. He talked to people with respect for them and the work they do. They felt they had a friend at Cornell and a connection to the college through the professor at Cornell University with whom they could talk.”

*A song to the oak, the brave old oak,
Who hath ruled in the greenwood long!
Then here's to the oak, the brave old oak,
Who stands in his pride alone!
And still flourish he, a hale green tree,
When a hundred years are gone!*

Henry Fothergill Chorley, from “The Brave Old Oak”

Thomas C. Weiler, Chairperson; Carl F. Gortzig, Joann Gruttadaurio

Henry P. Goode

January 1, 1909 — February 14, 2004

Henry P. Goode lived at 115 Mitchell Street, Ithaca, New York, for 45 years. For the 19 months previous to his death, he lived at Oak Hill Manor Nursing Home in Ithaca. He was 95 years old.

Professor Goode was born to Joseph and Mary Goode in Lenexa, Kansas, and grew up on a farm near Overland Park, Kansas. He was educated at the University of Kansas, earning both a Bachelor's and Master's degree in Industrial Engineering. After working in industry both at the Western Electric Company in Chicago, and the American Can Company in Kansas City, he began his higher education teaching career at Stanford University where he was a member of the Mechanical Engineering faculty for 11 years. He then became Professor of Industrial Engineering at Southern Methodist University for five years prior to joining the faculty at Cornell University as Professor of Industrial Engineering and Operations Research in 1957. He taught at Cornell until he retired in 1974, whereupon he was named Professor Emeritus.

He was the author of a number of publications including a pioneering text in his specialty field, *Sampling Inspection by Variables*, with A.H. Bowker.

Professor Goode enjoyed traveling, reading, music and painting. Following his retirement at Cornell, he audited some 70 courses at the university in almost a 30-year span of time. He was skilled at building furniture including two harpsichords, which he played for many years. In 1996, the Tompkins County Office for the Aging named him "Senior Role Model of the Year." In addition to volunteering at the First Unitarian Church of Ithaca and at Cornell's Center for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy, he was, for over 28 years, a volunteer worker at the Friends of the Tompkins County Library annual book sale. He was a kind and tolerant man, had many valued friendships, and enjoyed each day of his life.

He was predeceased by his wife, Margaret; daughter, Erika (Goode) Saltzman; and granddaughter, Jennifer Goode. His son and daughter-in-law, David and Mary Goode, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; a grandson, Michael Goode, of Portland, Oregon; and granddaughter, Laurel Saltzman, of Eureka, California survive him.

A memorial service for family and friends of Professor Goode was held at the First Unitarian Church of Ithaca on April 24, 2004, followed by a reception. Memorials in his name may be made to the Friends of the Library

(attention Larry Denison, 34 Horvath Drive, Ithaca, NY 14850), or to Hospicare of Ithaca (172 E. King Road, Ithaca, NY 14850).

Office of the Dean of Faculty

Alpheus Mansfield Goodman

January 29, 1885 — May 29, 1956

Alpheus Mansfield Goodman, Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Engineering died unexpectedly on May 29, 1956 while making a field survey near the Cornell campus at Ithaca, N. Y.

He was born at Salisbury Mills, N. Y. on January 29, 1885 to Eunice and Alpheus Goodman.

He attended the Bethlehem Rural School at Cornwall, N. Y. and the Cornwall Union School, Newburg Academy.

He was graduated from Cornell University in February 1912 with the degree of B. S. in Agriculture.

On July 12, 1916 he married Clara Witmer Browning of Buffalo, N. Y. To this union were born four children, Clara, Robert, Eunice and Eleanor. At his death there were 11 grandchildren

Immediately after graduation from Cornell, he was successively a Dairyman for the USDA at Washington, a County Agricultural Agent in New Jersey, Superintendent of the Denison Dairy Demonstration Farm at Denison, Texas, and Herdsman at the USDA Experiment Station at Beltsville, Maryland.

In 1919 he came back to Cornell as an Extension Agricultural Engineer specializing in the subjects of land drainage, water supply, sewage disposal, gasoline engines and ventilation of farm structures. From his experience in ventilation he developed an interest in farm structures in general which in turn led to his starting a residence course on the subject for undergraduates in 1935.

By means of hard work in the field and special study at home, he soon became a licensed land surveyor and was made a member of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers. He was also a member of Sigma Xi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, American Society of Agricultural Engineers and was a founding member of the Cornell Extension Club.

After 16 years as a full time Extension Specialist he was appointed to half time resident teaching in 1935, and in 1946 he became a full time resident Professor offering courses in Farm Structures, Surveying, Drainage and Irrigation. In this latter capacity he served until his retirement on August 1, 1952.

From 1926 to 1952 he authored and co-authored 21 extension bulletins and 9 mimeo bulletins for distribution to farmers of the state. He also wrote numerous articles for leading agricultural papers.

During his periods of sabbatical leaves and on special leaves, Professor Goodman was called upon to serve in a professional capacity in many parts of the world. Beginning in 1927, working with the Rockefeller Foundation, he spent two years setting up a drainage project for malaria control and agricultural production in Puerto Rico. He returned there periodically during the next 8 years to supervise and inspect the project. From 1942 to 1947 he did similar work for the Rockefeller Foundation in Haiti, Trinidad, Tobago, Cuba, British Guiana, and the Dominican Republic.

In 1935 he served as a member of a party named by the Alaska Rehabilitation Administration to visit and to make recommendations on the development of the Matanuska Valley Colony in Alaska.

Immediately after retirement, in August 1952, he went on a two year assignment as a member of a party of specialists to the University of the Philippines to engage in teaching and research and to promote better methods in Philippine agriculture.

Since his return from the Philippines and to the day of his death, he was busy practicing his profession for the benefit of his fellow men.

As an Agricultural Engineer, Professor Goodman was well known throughout the state, the nation and in many other parts of the world. His numerous and valuable contributions to the welfare of rural people both at home and abroad have earned for him an enviable reputation. He was loved and respected by all with and for whom he worked. In his widespread activities he acquired many close friends in all walks of life. His parting from our midst leaves a void that no one else can fill. He was a devoted husband and father and took great pride in building for his family a fine home in every sense of the word. The devotion of his family to him and to each other is evidence of how well he succeeded in this respect.

His family, the University, the State and the Nation have lost a faithful and valuable friend.

J. H. Bruckner, B. A. Jennings, F. B. Wright

Dana C. Goodrich, Jr.

January 1, 1928 — December 10, 1994

The faculty of the Department of Agricultural, Resource, and Managerial Economics lost a distinguished emeritus professor when Dana C. Goodrich, Jr. died on December 10, 1994, at Shands Teaching Hospital in Gainesville, Florida. Dana had received a heart transplant on April 19, 1994. By November it appeared as if there was a chance for complete recovery, but while in Gainesville for tests at the University of Florida Medical Center, an unexpected rare form of rejection caused his death.

Dana was born in Ilion, New York, son of the late Dana C. Goodrich, Sr. and Olive Dillenbeck. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth (Betty) Luttgens Goodrich, of Melbourne, Florida; two daughters: Susan of Bedminster, New Jersey, and Karen and husband Thomas Lerario of Reston, Virginia; two sons: Dana C. III and wife Sue of Arnold, Maryland, and Kendall of Boca Raton, Florida; one sister, Jeanette Burnett of Hyde Park, New York; and four grandchildren. Although Dana grew up in the suburban areas of Northern New Jersey and Albany, New York, his chosen profession of agricultural economics was a natural result of his summer visits to an uncle's farm and hatchery in Webster, New York. He received a B.S. degree in Poultry Husbandry in 1954 from Rutgers University; and he received M.S. (1956) and Ph.D. (1958) degrees from Cornell University.

Dana's professional career began at Cornell in 1958 as an Assistant Professor of Marketing and Extension Economist. Promoted to Associate Professor in 1964 and to Professor in 1970, his research focused on marketing of poultry and egg products, horticultural marketing, and marketing of fish products. He taught courses in Accounting, Managerial Accounting, Prices, and Marketing; and he developed and taught an upper level course in Marketing Management.

During his career he taught over 7,000 students and was faculty adviser to over 500 undergraduates. To give his students an opportunity to participate in commodities trading, he developed one of the first Futures Market Games to be used as part of his marketing class. For several years, he was Chair of the Department's Undergraduate Program Committee. He was known as a compassionate faculty member who always had his students' interests at heart. Dana had strong feelings about the importance of undergraduate teaching when that was not a popular career path. His outstanding teaching was recognized by the very positive comments of his students and through many teaching awards—most important are the 1983 Professor of Merit Award, presented by Ho-Nun-De-Kah,

the agricultural honorary society, and the 1986 prestigious Edgerton Career Teaching Award, given by the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences for an outstanding career in teaching.

Professor Goodrich spent sabbatic leaves at the University of Florida (1965-66) and at The Technical University of Hannover, West Germany (1975). During his career, Dana became a recognized national and international expert on the economics and marketing of ornamental horticultural products. This resulted in a book, *Floral Marketing*, published by Lebhar Friedman Books. He was appointed Professor Emeritus December 31, 1986.

His greatest work satisfaction came from teaching and counseling students. Dana really listened and cared, and he gave quiet advice and counsel in a non-judgmental way. He was well respected and was known for his high ethical standards and values. He touched the lives of hundreds of students by his lectures and as an advisor. During his several years of illness, students continued to maintain contact. He was most pleased that in recent years the University has recognized the need for excellence in teaching at the undergraduate level.

He was a member of Alpha Zeta, Delta Sigma Phi, and Phi Kappa Phi. His professional affiliations included the American Agricultural Economics Association, American Marketing Association, American Society for Horticultural Science (chair of the Marketing and Economics Committee), and International Society of Horticultural Sciences. He served as a consultant to the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the development and execution of research relating to the economics of marketing horticultural crops.

Dana's activities in the Ithaca community included serving on the Board of Directors for the Cornell Federal Credit Union and as its President. He was also a past chair of the Cornell Division United Way Campaign, and past member of the Board of Directors for the Student Management (Purchasing) Corporation. After moving to Florida in 1987, although limited by health problems, Dana served on several church committees and sang in the church choir. He also served on the Board of Directors, Literacy Council of South Brevard and published their monthly newsletter.

His other interests included fishing, reading—especially books about the Civil War and WWII—listening to classical music, studying Florida wildlife, and watching football and hockey. While at Cornell, Dana was an avid hockey fan, and in the heyday of Cornell's Big Red hockey team, you could hear his whistle throughout the rink.

Joseph F. Metz, Jr., Shirley L. Soule-Redmond, Olan D. Forker

Dr. Malcolm Goodridge

February 28, 1873 — July 16, 1956

On July 16, 1956, Malcolm Goodridge, consulting physician to The New York Hospital, an honorary member of its Board of Governors, and for many years Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell University Medical College, died in his home at the age of 83.

He was one of that group of illustrious physicians who at the Second Medical Division of Bellevue Hospital made Cornell a medical Mecca. He was a guiding spirit in the formation of the Medical Center on 68th Street. For many years he was an active and influential member of the Medical Board of the Hospital. Although he retired from fully active practice in 1939, his interest in the affairs of the Center never flagged. He found his chief pleasure in participation in rounds on the pavilions, and in encouragement of young men and women in medicine. No one will ever know how many students and house officers at New York Hospital owe their inspiration to his guidance and example. He was a wise consultant whose advice was constantly sought by his colleagues; a persuasive teacher whose instruction at the bedside and in clinical and pathological conferences was the ideal of those who shared it.

Malcolm Goodridge was born in Flushing, N. Y., the son of a physician. He received his A.B. degree from Princeton University in 1894 and his M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1898. He began to practice in Manhattan in 1899. He was consulting physician to Bellevue Hospital, the Neurological Institute and the Mercy Hospital in Hempstead, Long Island. He was a trustee of the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples in New York City. He was the author of many chapters in textbooks of Medicine.

In 1941 before our entry into World War II he appealed to President Franklin D. Roosevelt to prevent a shortage of American physicians by deferment of drafting of students in medical schools and of interns until they had completed their medical training. He endorsed President Roosevelt's plea for 1,000 volunteer physicians to serve in Great Britain.

He was one of the most active workers in the development of the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was a fellow for fifty years. He was its president from 1939 to 1942. He was the tireless chairman of its Committee on editing of its influential reports. In 1956, shortly before his death, he received from the Academy its plaque for distinguished service.

In the Medical Center the memory of Malcolm Goodridge is treasured not more for his contributions in education and clinical medicine than for his magnetic and genial personality, his kindness and his sympathetic understanding.

The Executive Faculty of Cornell University Medical College records his death with sorrow and with the realization that its members have lost one of their best friends and the Medical Center one of its staunchest supporters.

D. P. Barr

Eva Lucretia Gordon

June 26, 1891 — October 27, 1962

Eva Lucretia Gordon, Professor Emeritus of Nature, Science, and Conservation Education, died October 27, 1962, following a long illness. Her death ended a notable career of teaching, writing, and friendly professional counseling.

Professor Gordon was born in Austin, Minnesota, June 26, 1891. She began her teaching career in 1910 in a rural school in Barron County, Wisconsin. After graduation from the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, State Normal School in 1913, she taught for seven years in Iron Mountain, Michigan, and Racine, Wisconsin. She came to Cornell in 1927 from the public schools of Minneapolis, where she had been a primary grade teacher for seven years. She obtained the Bachelor of Science degree at Cornell University in 1929.

Professor Gordon became associated with the New York State College of Agriculture as an assistant in 1929. During her years as an assistant she completed a Master of Science degree (in 1931) and began work on the requirements for a Doctor of Philosophy degree, which she completed in 1947 while she was serving as an instructor. She served in the Children's School of Science at Woods Hole for two successive summers in 1933 and 1934. Since 1929 most of her summers and all the academic years were devoted to assisting and teaching in the University. Miss Gordon served as an Assistant Professor from 1947 to 1951, and as an Associate Professor from 1951 to 1956. She was advanced to a full Professor in 1956. During the 1952-1953 academic year, she served as the chairman of the Section on Nature, Science and Conservation Education. From 1952 to 1956 she prepared the Cornell Rural School Leaflet and produced a notable series of publications, in addition to her regular teaching and graduate student advising. Eva Lucretia Gordon retired from the Faculty of the New York State College of Agriculture September 1, 1956.

As a teacher, Miss Gordon attained a unique and enviable stature. Her students recognized her superb teaching, and they encouraged their friends to enroll in her courses. There they came to know science and they also became ardent enthusiasts for the nature-study approach, long a tradition at Cornell University. Many of the teachers in her classes discovered that science studies could be the basis for most of the regular elementary school work and that idea has over the years continued to be evident in their teaching. For many years, as a service to teachers in the elementary schools of the area, she taught off-campus courses. Going directly to the schools, applying the principles of excellent teaching in the schoolrooms, she was responsible for creating an interest and enthusiasm for science in many elementary schools. Many of these teachers and many other friends came to her home in Brooktondale

to study and enjoy both nature and nature literature. She continued some of this extramural teaching with an increasing number of visits with friends in her home, following her retirement.

Her own research, and the research of graduate students working under her direction, have added much knowledge to the field of nature study and elementary school science as well as to effective ways of teaching science. Her research studies were concerned with the Ephemeropter Genus *Leptophebia*. That was the subject of her Master's thesis in 1931, and it brought her membership in the Society of the Sigma Xi. Her studies at Cornell also brought her the Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Delta Epsilon honors. But Miss Gordon was always very modest in the midst of her expertness and among her students and friends. She provided immeasurable understanding, guidance, and encouragement to the students who sought her help. Nevertheless, very few persons knew about the honors that had come her way.

Her special interest grew to be in children's science books. The problem of reviewing and evaluating such books served as the subject for her doctoral study. Her competence in this area brought national recognition. She co-authored two supplementary nature readers for children in 1926 and 1927 before she came to Cornell. When she started her assistantship at Cornell, she began to help with the preparation of the Cornell Rural School Leaflet. Soon she was accepting as her unselfish task the rewriting and editing of rough manuscripts prepared in preliminary form by others. Many of these manuscripts became outstanding leaflets through such unselfish efforts. She became sole author and producer of several Leaflets; the most notable of her earlier efforts were *Fruits of Woody Plants* (1934), *The Elementary Science Library* (1938), *Wild Foods* (1943), and *The Elementary Science Library* (1949). During this time she also prepared a bibliography of nature study for the 1939 edition of Mrs. Comstock's *Handbook of Nature Study*. She prepared other bibliographies of nature and science books for periodicals and participated in conferences where the selecting, reviewing, and writing of science materials for children were under discussion. Her final contribution was to prepare in 1961-1962 a number of sections, mostly in the area of botany, for the *Encyclopedia Britannica Junior*.

Her more recent writings were confined almost entirely to the preparation of the Cornell Rural School Leaflet. Since 1952, when she became the author and editor for the Leaflet, she brought together in convenient form many ideas that had, over the years, been greatly appreciated by teachers. Some of the titles are *Outdoor Nature Studies* (1953), *Indoor Nature Studies* (1954), *The Schoolroom Science Center* (1955). The teacher's number for the fall of 1956 entitled *Cornell Nature Study Leaflets 1896-1956* brought together a concise history of sixty years of nature study publishing by the New York State College of Agriculture. Recent Leaflets for children include such titles

as *Sky Laboratories* (1953), *Insect Homes* (1954), *Science With Toys* (1954), *Woodlands in Spring* (1954), *Summer Nature Explorations* (1955), and *Green Factories* (1956). These titles give a vivid picture of the broad competence and unusual versatility of Professor Gordon.

Professor Gordon was an active member of such science teaching societies as the American Nature Study Society, the National Council on Elementary School Science, and the National Science Teachers Association. She had also been a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Her official duties were most often in the American Nature Study Society, which she served as vice president and as member of the Board of Directors. The Society honored her by a Life Membership.

In the passing of Eva Lucretia Gordon the University has lost a distinguished teacher and educational leader. Her friends have lost a valued adviser and appreciated co-worker who, with quiet humor and astute counsel, gave the best of herself to all who came to know her. This friendliness combined with a depth of scholarship will continue to influence many elementary education leaders in their striving for constructive educational developments.

William J. Hamilton, Jr., Helen L. Wardeberg, Philip G. Johnson

Paul A. Gottschalk

April 12, 1939 — June 11, 1977

When Paul A. Gottschalk died at the age of thirty-eight, he had been a member of the Department of English for twelve years. Except for a year of teaching at Chicago Teachers' College South while he was still a graduate student, he did all his teaching at Cornell. His devotion both to teaching and to Cornell seems almost to have been inevitable. He was born in Chicago, the younger son of Louis R. and Fruma Kasdan Gottschalk. His brother, Alexander, is a professor of nuclear medicine at Yale. His mother is a professor of Russian language and literature at the University of Chicago. His father, who was the Swift Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Chicago at his retirement in 1965 and who continued his teaching at the University of Illinois at Chicago until the year before his death in 1975, was an authority in the field of French history and a great scholar of the career of Lafayette. Louis Gottschalk was an eminent Cornellian, A.B., 1919; M.A., 1920; Ph.D., 1921—at the age of 22; visiting professor of history, 1961-62. He kept alive and transmitted to his students, his colleagues, and his sons the spirit of his teacher, Carl Becker.

Paul did not, however, get his formal education at Cornell. He did his undergraduate work at Harvard, where he studied with professors Douglas Bush and Alfred Harbage, among others, and where he took his A.B. degree *magna cum laude* in 1960 and was awarded the Winthrop Sargent Shakespeare Prize for his honors thesis. He received the M.A. in 1961 and the Ph.D. in 1965 from the University of Chicago; here he worked in the Renaissance with Professors R. C. Bald, William Ringler, and Ernest Sirluck. Professor Bald, who had spent the largest part of his own distinguished career at Cornell, became Paul's thesis adviser and supported his already strong desire to teach at Cornell.

Paul came to Cornell as an instructor in 1965; he became assistant professor in 1967 and associate professor in 1973. His contribution to the intellectual life of the Department of English was impressive. He loved books and ideas, and he loved talking about them. His scholarly interests were wide-ranging; colleagues respected his knowledge and trusted his undogmatic and responsible judgments. His teaching reflected his grasp of the greatest writers in both the English and Continental traditions. He was as much at home in the survey from Chaucer to Shaw as he was in the comparative literature survey from Petrarch, Erasmus, and Rabelais to Stendhal, Chekhov, and Ionesco. With a colleague in the Department of Philosophy he developed an innovative course in existentialism and literature that considered the major issues of a philosophy and their embodiment in aesthetic structures.

Most of all he enjoyed teaching Shakespeare, and he taught the plays at every level from freshman humanities seminar to graduate seminar. Always sensitive to the needs and capacities of his students, he was as effective in teaching Shakespeare to beginners as he was with honors students and with graduate students, and as resourceful in the dialogue of a seminar as he was in the lectures in his large undergraduate course. Young as he was, he had a firmly established reputation as a teacher for whom students willingly did their best work and as a thesis director whose advice and encouragement helped graduate students to develop their skills and to discover and exploit their strengths.

Paul's scholarship is distinguished by its literary sensitivity, fidelity to fact, and philosophic breadth and impartiality. To the vast and often tangled domain of Hamlet scholarship he brought acute intellectual analysis and scrupulous objectivity. As a result, his book *The Meanings of Hamlet* (1972), a study of modes of literary interpretation of Hamlet since A. C. Bradley, is the best of its kind; the integrity of Paul's style is as luminous as the integrity of his evidence and inferences. Paul's later essays, one of which, on Henry V, was written in the fall of 1976, when he was seriously ill, indicate that his premature death has deprived us of a major study of internal mimesis—the creation of fictive worlds within fictive worlds by such devices as the play-within-the-play and by such processes as the madness of King Lear. His essay on *Lear* (published in the *Bucknell Review* in 1971), one on Macbeth, and another that provided the theoretical justification for his ideas on the “world within the play” were to be part of this new study. But Paul was more than a specialist in Elizabethan drama. He published an essay on Dickens, was engaged in studies of his beloved Dostoevsky (he had learned Russian in recent years in order to interpret more accurately), and he had come to terms with such philosophers as Heidegger by mastering their works in the original languages. He was a sensitive reader of poetry in French and in Russian as well as in English. In everything he touched as a scholar or a critic he was original, cogent, and just.

Paul took special pride in being part of the Cornell community, and he served the University well and variously. He was a member of the University Committee on the Preparation of Teachers, directed for the Department of English its Master of Arts in Teaching Program, and taught the department's course in methodology for prospective secondary school teachers of English. For several years he was a member of the Admissions Selection Committee of the College of Arts and Sciences, and he served, too, on the committee that set policy on admissions. At the inception of Cornell's freshman summer start program, he served as director. He and his wife, Katherine, shared a particular interest in the musical life of Ithaca, and both contributed immensely to it. Paul was a member of the Faculty Committee on Music, and he chaired the committee in 1972-73. A great admirer of Russian liturgical

music, he was a cofounder of the Cornell Russian Choir. At his request, the choir sang at the memorial service for him Chesnokov's "Salvation" and his own composition, "Cherubic Hymn" (*Heruvimskaya Pesn'*). That he wanted the hymn's closing Alleluia to stand as his final declaration to his family and friends is the justest evidence of the magnanimity of his spirit.

In all his relations—with students, colleagues, and others—Paul endeared himself by his politeness and his gentleness, by his warmth and his tact. Only his lectures and publications reveal how tough-minded and rigorous he could be. Constantly he made demands on himself in order to make things easier for others.

Paul is survived by his mother and his brother; by his wife, Katherine Kiblinger Gottschalk; by his children, Sarah and Alexander; and by a host of friends who found in his short life a rare example of humane achievement and an equally rare example of courage and dignity in his death.

Ephim Fogel, Daniel R. Schwarz, David Novarr

Guy Everett Grantham

February 1, 1886 — September 8, 1970

For two generations, the students entering Cornell's College of Engineering learned of the wonders and difficulties of physics at the hands of a master teacher—Guy Everett Grantham. Those fortunate students came to know a warm friend who was devoted to the task of helping them to learn, who insisted that they do their utmost to learn well, but who was infinitely Patient with their difficulties. In short, they learned that universities really do care about excellence in teaching. While we record Professor Grantham's Passing with sorrow, we can be confident that his life will have served as an aspiration, both to his colleagues and students at Cornell and to the many physics teachers throughout the country who served their teaching apprenticeship with him.

Guy Grantham was born in Ladoga, Indiana. He received the bachelor's degree from Indiana University in 1909 and the master's degree from the same institution in 1913. During the years 1909-15 he served as an instructor in physics at Purdue University. One of his students at Purdue, Miss Margaret Paul, became in due time Mrs. Grantham. He entered Cornell to work for the doctorate in 1915, but World War I interrupted his training. He was commissioned a captain in the Army Signal Corps and saw service in France, mostly in the training of experts in the new science of radio communication. (It simply must be recorded that he really couldn't qualify for a commission because of his color blindness. With the help of some ingenuity, some friends and some determination, he got around that problem.) After the war, he resumed his graduate work at Cornell and received the doctor's degree in 1920. Thereafter followed teaching positions at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and at the Post Graduate School of the United States Naval Academy. When, in 1927, Cornell's College of Engineering and Physics Department felt the need for a special introductory physics course for students of that college, and for a new faculty member to organize and teach that course, it was natural to think of Guy Grantham. He became an assistant professor in 1928 and professor in 1936. While his primary responsibility continued to be the introductory physics course for engineering students, he assumed other responsibilities as well. After the experience of World War II, it seemed clear that a curriculum combining the fundamentals of physics and the engineering sciences was desirable and so Cornell's Department of Engineering Physics came into being, with Professor Grantham as one of the planning group and a member of that new department's faculty. During the last five years of his active career, Professor Grantham served as executive officer of the Department of Physics. With his retirement in 1955, he became professor of physics, emeritus.

While Professor Grantham's professional career included many activities outside the lecture room and the laboratory, he will surely be remembered most for his devotion to and love for teaching. He was a brilliant lecturer and spent much effort on the development of new demonstration experiment and techniques. During a sabbatic leave in 1936 he visited many universities in Europe, looking especially for ideas for lecture demonstration experiments. Later, when closed-circuit television equipment began to appear, he was among the first to use it in illustrating physics concepts that had previously been inaccessible to demonstration. While he insisted that every demonstration should have the prime aim of clarifying a point in physics, he was delighted if the point were illustrated spectacularly. And so, while some of his former students may now be a little fuzzy about the law of conservation of energy, few will forget a massive pendulum ball starting from Professor Grantham's nose, swinging far out over the audience and returning to within a hair's breadth of that nose. While he enjoyed lecturing, he felt that his most effective teaching was with smaller groups where he could ask and answer questions and where he could stimulate lively debates. In fact many of his hours were spent with the smallest possible group: one student. A mental picture that many of us will always carry is that of Professor Grantham in his office with a student seated beside him, with the patient and thoughtful questions guiding that student through the subtleties of Newton's laws of motion.

Not the least of Professor Grantham's legacies is the small army of college and university physics teachers who first learned their trade as one of "Granny's boys." These former teaching assistants are now scattered all over the country, bringing to their students and to their teaching assistants the same high standards of teaching excellence that they learned from him. It is worth noting that two of Professor Grantham's former teaching assistants are now college presidents.

While Cornell was fortunate in enjoying a major share of Professor Grantham's thoughtfulness, warmth, and devotion to duty, he gave his time freely to many other activities: to innumerable United Fund campaigns, to his church, to the Shriners' lodge, and to the Rotary Club.

He is survived by his wife, his daughter, and two grandchildren.

Trevor R. Cuykendall, Howard G. Smith, Herbert F. Newhall

Professor Alexander Gray

Professor of Electrical Engineering

March 9, 1882 — October 14, 1921

The Faculty of Cornell University desire to express their great sorrow at the death of their colleague Alexander Gray, to record their appreciation of his services to the University, and to extend their sympathy to his family in their bereavement.

Professor Gray was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 9, 1882 and died in Ithaca on October 14, 1921. He graduated from Edinburgh University in Civil and Mechanical Engineering in 1903. On graduation, Edinburgh University awarded him a Whitworth Scholarship at McGill University, Montreal, where he spent two years, graduating in Electrical Engineering. After several years of practical work he returned to McGill University as an Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering. In 1915 Professor Gray was chosen to fill the position of head of the electrical engineering department of Sibley College, and at the time of his death he was Director of the School of Electrical Engineering in the College of Engineering.

From the very beginning of his work at Cornell, Professor Gray made a warm place for himself with both students and faculty. A man of fine personality, a charming companion and an exceptionally gifted teacher, he was quickly recognized as a great addition to the teaching staff of the College and to the social life of the community. His wide and unflinching interest in all matters pertaining to his profession and to the University, and his great desire to be helpful to all, made a combination of qualities found only in the true teacher.

Professor Gray contributed largely to the literature of electrical engineering. Though still a young man his books on electrical machine design and on other subjects had already made him well and favorably known to his profession, and had reflected much credit on the University. In 1918 he was the recipient from the Franklin Institute of the Howard A. Potts Medal for his paper on Modern Dynamo Electric Machinery. Professor Gray was a member of several national scientific and honorary societies, and was especially active in the work of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

In his death the profession of electrical engineering loses a brilliant engineer of great promise and a writer of established reputation; and the teaching profession loses a teacher of rare ability whose place will be difficult to fill.

Source: Faculty Records, p. 1253 Adopted by The Faculty of Cornell University November Ninth, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-One

In Cornell University, 1915-1921

Director of The School Of Electrical Engineering, 1921

James Lawrence Gregg

August 26, 1899 — July 16, 1986

Jim Gregg came to Cornell in 1948, after having had a distinguished career in industry. He joined the then School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering as a professor of metallurgy. The metallurgical engineering program later became a part of the larger Department of Materials Science and Engineering, from which he retired in 1967.

Jim was born in Belton, Missouri, on August 26, 1899. He was a direct descendant of Daniel Boone. In 1923 he graduated from the Missouri School of Mines with a degree of Bachelor of Engineering and a major in engineering metallurgy. The various companies for which he worked include Illinois Steel Company, Gary, Indiana, as a metallurgical observer (1923-24); Western Electric Company, Chicago, Illinois, as a metallurgical engineer and then department supervisor (1924-29); Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, as a research metallurgist (1929-34); and Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, as a research engineer (1934-44) and assistant to the vice president (1944-48).

His most important area of specialization was in the development of ferrous and nonferrous alloys. He continued to contribute in this important area by serving as a consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission (later the Department of Energy) during his Cornell days. Although technical publications were not particularly emphasized for the career of an engineer before World War II, he managed to author and coauthor five books in the area of his specialty while continuing his responsibilities in large projects. Those books are *The Alloys of Iron and Molybdenum* (McGraw-Hill); *The Alloys of Iron and Tungsten* (McGraw-Hill); *Arsenical and Argentiferrous Copper* (Chemical Catalog Company); *The Alloys of Iron and Copper*, with B. N. Daniloff (McGraw-Hill); and *Metallurgy*, with C. G. Johnson and R. S. Dean (American Technological Society). Even by today's standards the volume of his effort is impressive.

Jim came to Cornell because of his interest in teaching. At that time research was not carried out on a large scale in the College of Engineering. He was able to draw on his broad industrial experience and became a well-liked and admired teacher. His devotion to undergraduates was well known, and an undergraduate scholarship has been established in the department in his memory. The metallurgical program had only a small number of students, and before the death of his wife, Ada, it was his custom to invite the entire class to his home for dinner several times a year. One of the writers (Che-Yu Li), then a graduate student, was also invited.

The forming of the Materials Science Center at Cornell in 1960 represented the beginning of expanded research activities in the area of materials science. After several departmental reorganizations, Jim became a member of an enlarged Department of Materials Science and Engineering. During the period of reorganization much debate as to the goals and the structure of the department went on. Although Jim was not personally active in research at that time, he participated effectively in the transition process by providing a balanced perspective from both the industrial and educational viewpoints. He recognized that research and graduate education were going to be increasingly important in engineering at Cornell and other major institutions, and he provided important advice on how best to implement that transition while still maintaining a strong and dynamic undergraduate program. He was completely unselfish and worked well with all of us who were much junior to him in age. Often he had to listen to us patiently, and he always gave his full support. The success of the department today owes a great deal to his wisdom and his contribution during those formative days.

Jim loved the outdoors and was an avid fisherman and hunter. He enjoyed life and was always considerate of his colleagues and friends.

After his retirement Jim moved to Sarasota, Florida, and lived there until his death on July 16, 1986. He was active during his retirement and was a member of the board of directors of the Sarasota Harbor Condominium Association and the Sarasota Yacht Club.

Jack Blakely, Arthur Ruoff, Che-Yu Li

Kenneth I. Greisen

January 24, 1918 — March 17, 2007

Kenneth I. Greisen, Professor of Physics, Emeritus, and former Dean of the Faculty, died on March 17, 2007 at age 89, at the Hospicare of Ithaca residence.

Ken was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, January 24, 1918. After graduation from Franklin & Marshall College in 1938, he came to Cornell for graduate work in physics, completing his Ph.D. degree in 1942, working with Professor Bruno Rossi. A 1941 article in *Reviews of Modern Physics* by Greisen and Rossi entitled, “Cosmic Ray Theory,” became a standard reference in the field.

In 1943, with his new wife, Betty, he joined the large team of physicists working for the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico. He was a member of the team that worked on the detonation system for the first atomic bomb. After observing the “Trinity” test in 1945, he wrote an eye-witness report that has become part of the historical record of that event. His immediate comment: “My God, it worked!” provides a pungent summary of this watershed event in human history.

His two children, Eric (1944) and Kathryn (1946), were born in Los Alamos.

Ken returned to Cornell in 1946 as Assistant Professor of Physics. Thus came the beginning of a long and distinguished career as research physicist, physics teacher and mentor, and University leader, prior to his move to Emeritus status in 1984.

Ken was mentor and colleague to 21 physics Ph.D. students, six post-docs and many undergraduate physics major students. Ken’s relationship to his students and research associates was based on mutual respect, caring, and encouragement. His students remember his brilliance as well as his generosity, great patience, and unfailingly calm demeanor. He taught them to have confidence in themselves. Always practical, he saw to it that they had sufficient financial support. At a time when very few women attempted careers in physics, Ken was exceptionally encouraging to those whose lives he touched.

Greisen’s physics research activities centered in a deep and extended study of cosmic rays—those high energy particles and radiation that come to the Earth from outer space—and the showers of secondary particles produced in the atmosphere by the incident cosmic rays. With his collaborators, he installed arrays of cosmic ray activated scintillators on top of Cornell buildings, as well as 600 m below ground in salt mines near Ithaca. The data from

these detectors gave information about intensity, particle composition, and direction of the cosmic rays and their secondary air showers.

In the 1960s, he and his students and research associates installed an array of fluorescence detectors on the hills around Ithaca to study the extensive but rare showers of particles that are initiated by incoming cosmic “rays” with very high energies. Descended from this initial, so-called “fly’s eye” configuration of detectors, were more fully developed systems at the University of Utah in the 1970s, and a present day, large-scale international project located in the Andes mountains in Argentina, known as the “AUGER” experiment.

Remarkably, his contributions to the study of cosmic rays continue to influence contemporary research activities. In 1966, Greisen had postulated that cosmic rays from distant sources could not reach the Earth if their energies were above a certain limit. He realized that such particles, over their long paths, would lose their excess energy via interaction with the background microwave radiation that fills all of space. Two Russian scientists, Kuzmin and Zatsepin, made the same prediction independently, and the postulated energy limit of about 6×10^{19} eV became known as the “GZK Limit.” In a striking near-coincidence with Ken’s death in March 2007, the physics journal, *Physics Today*, reported strong evidence, collected by the HiRes research group at Utah, for suppression of cosmic-ray intensity above the GZK limit.

Growing out of the strong interactions of his research group with nearby activities in the Department of Astronomy and Space Sciences, he served as Chair of that department from 1976-79.

Following his personal role in helping to form a High Energy Astrophysics Division of the American Astronomical Society in the early 1970s, Ken served as the first chair of that Division. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1974.

Ken was a strong participant in efforts to improve the effectiveness of physics education at Cornell and elsewhere. Along with Philip Morrison and Hans Bethe from Cornell, he participated in the work of the Physical Science Study Committee in the late 1950s. Their work, based at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, instigated a major review of the content of high school science courses in the U.S. He served for a period of years as chair of the major advisors group of the Physics faculty, as well as himself acting as major advisor to numbers of physics major students in the College of Arts and Sciences. A number of these major students participated in his cosmic ray research program.

In the late 1960s, Ken acted as leader of a team comprising faculty and graduate students from the Physics and Science Education Departments that engineered a complete redesign of one of the introductory physics courses at Cornell—that teaching pattern has continued to this day in 2007.

Beyond his physics research and teaching activities, Ken made significant contributions to the wider university life. He served as University Ombudsman, 1975-77. His service to the University community culminated in his leadership as Dean of the University Faculty from 1978-83.

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

Ken greatly enjoyed the outdoors and music. Golf and canoeing were favorite recreations. He played the flute for his own pleasure, and joined several Ithaca singing groups—successively the Unitarian Church choir, the Ithaca Community Chorus in its early days, and the Presbyterian Church choir. Following his retirement in 1986, his persistent concern for the welfare of others led him to volunteer work with various Ithaca organizations that served people in the community who were marginalized by age or economic circumstance.

In the wake of Ken's death, Saul Teukolsky, a Cornell colleague and present chair of the Physics Department, responded,

“Ken was a wonderful, gentle person. It's no wonder he was so successful as University Ombudsman. Yet, at the same time, he was at the top of the field of cosmic ray physics, and the field today continues to be shaped by his work.”

Kenneth Greisen leaves a remarkable legacy.

Donald F. Holcomb, Chair; David G. Cassel, Edith Cassel

H. Victor Grohmann

January 3, 1903 — November 27, 1981

H. Victor Grohmann graduated from the School of Hotel Administration in 1928 and was an ardent supporter, friend, and contributor to Cornell and the hotel school for the rest of his life.

Vic's accomplishments and involvements over the years since graduation have truly been legendary among hotel school graduates, and a discussion of him and his efforts on behalf of the school was to be expected whenever Hoteliers gathered. He personally helped hundreds of graduates in job searches; in fact, his interest in assisting fellow alumni, young and old, resulted in the establishment in New York City of a placement service for hotel school graduates. He provided the office space and paid for the salaries and administrative costs associated with this office for thirty-five years, in addition to giving thousands of hours of his own time.

Professor Grohmann taught for forty years at the School of Hotel Administration, including the Center for Professional Development sessions during the summer periods. He was the first Howard B. Meek Visiting Professor and was able to teach and to counsel students with an intense commitment that was truly extraordinary, considering his other interests and responsibilities.

Vic liked teaching and was very impressed with the students he met over the years. They, in turn, appreciated being taught by an active, successful businessman. Vic's ability to combine careers and to be accepted as a very successful, contributing member of each group was one of the most remarkable aspects of his personality. He was always able to get things done. His willingness to help others was so ingrained that he took it for granted that others would also want to help worthy causes. Without Vic's telephone calls to general managers of hotels situated where Cornell athletic teams needed lodging, the Athletic Department budget would have had to bear thousands of dollars more in lodging costs.

Vic always felt he owed a great debt to Cornell. He had transferred from Rutgers to study agriculture but soon became interested in the curriculum offered by the School of Hotel Administration and switched his course of study. His interest in entrepreneurial activities can best be described by a note from him: "My last two years I worked in the student union, and I sold programs at athletic events, cereal, stationery, flowers, and used cars. I was holding so many jobs, when I graduated and got a nine-to-five position, I didn't know what to do with all the time off."

After graduation he worked in several hotels but always had a yearning for creative work. He therefore switched jobs and joined an advertising agency. Just a short while later, in 1931, he and a coworker decided to open their own agency. The fact that the country was in the throes of a deep depression didn't deter them; they believed the agency of Needham and Grohmann would have something special to offer clients. The agency grew steadily and has for many years been one of the preeminent agencies in the hotel, resort, and travel field. Housed at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, in New York City, it has long represented Rockefeller family properties such as Rock Resorts and Rockefeller Center, in addition to some of the most prestigious hotels in the world.

His identification with Cornell was constant throughout his lifetime. He was the founder and first president of the Cornell Club of Bergen County, he was president of the Cornell Club of New York, and he was president of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen.

Vic's devotion to his alma mater and his willingness to do so much was brought to bear as a member of the University Board of Trustees. He served ten years on the board and was awarded the Presidential Cornell Medal for distinguished service.

A brief statement of Vic's accomplishments in areas other than his business and Cornell activities may serve to assist H. Victor Grohmann's many friends and associates to fill in their own portrait of this remarkable individual. He was a trustee of the United States Travel Data Center and chairman of the United States Travel Data Fund. He served on the board of Discover America Travel Organization for twelve years and was an official of the American Hotel and Motel Association. In addition to his other activities, Vic always found time for local community affairs and served on an amazing array of committees. He was president of the Community Chest in New Jersey, chairman of the Tenafly, New Jersey, Senior Citizen's Housing Committee, and a member of the Mayor's Advisory Committee.

Many readers may associate Vic more with sports than with any of his other activities. He was certainly deeply committed to sports, both as a participant and a fan. He played football in high school and swam at Rutgers. When he transferred to Cornell, he played football, and since there was no swimming team, he organized one and acted as coach. He later played semiprofessional quarterback and halfback for the Atlantic City Tornados. Vic served on the athletic board at Cornell and spent many years with promising high school athletes, extolling the virtues of a solid education at Cornell. Among those he recruited was Ed Marinaro, who went on to all-American and professional football fame.

Vic was a fine, forthright gentleman who believed in hard work and commitment and who adhered to principles that some may regard as traditionally, perhaps uniquely, American. At his retirement gathering—at age seventy-eight—he said of his life, “It’s really been the American dream.”

He is survived by his wife, Margaret Elizabeth (née Haver), of Sussex, New Jersey; a daughter, Gwendolyn DesCognets ‘56, of Lincoln, Massachusetts; and two sons: H. Victor Jr., of Lakeville, Connecticut, and William, of Amherst, Massachusetts.

Robert A. Beck, Vance A. Christian, Paul L. Gaurner

Donald Jay Grout

September 28, 1902 — March 9, 1987

From 1945 to 1970 Donald Grout guided Cornell's music and musicology. He still inspires our combinations of performing, composing, investigating history and theory, relating music to other arts and sciences, and teaching all these activities together. His excellence in each of them was as extraordinary as his energy and versatility. His books keep bringing Cornell recognition from readers around the globe, and they remind many scholars and teachers of distinctive ways of combining musical practice and theory. For example, although Professor Grout had retired from teaching before our graduate program in historical performance of eighteenth-century instrumental music began, he had provided the necessary nourishing environment with his farsighted strong support of the library, of the modest collection of musical instruments, and especially of young faculty members and their diverse interrelated interests. The best students in the program find in Grout's writings characteristic helpful hints toward the dynamic equilibrium they seek.

When Donald was born, his family was living in Rock Rapids, Iowa, but in 1906 they moved back to Skaneateles, New York, where they originated. About that time his mother began to teach the four-year-old boy to play the piano. By the age of twelve he was a good musician: for the next four years he was organist of the Skaneateles Methodist Church. In 1919 he entered Syracuse University. He became the organist of the First Universalist Church of Syracuse and occasionally in the next years also played at the Strand Theater, accompanying silent films. After he graduated in 1923, as valedictorian of his class and with philosophy as his major subject, he went to Boston for further study at the Boston University School of Theology. In about six months he dropped that program to concentrate on music.

Through the 1920s Grout taught piano and played organs at various churches in Boston, carrying his study of performance to the point of a second prize in the Naumburg Competition in 1932. Meanwhile he began graduate work in music at Harvard, which led to a master's degree in 1932 and the Paine Travelling Fellowship for 1933-35.

Grout's scholarship was thus founded on his thorough musicianship together with a philosophical training. He liked to define *musicologist* as "a musician with an education."

On his first trip abroad he pursued studies in the history of opera at Strasbourg, Paris, and Vienna, particularly with Théodore Gérold, J. G. Prod'homme, and Robert Haas. But he always gave greater credit to Archibald T.

Davison, the Harvard choral conductor, and Otto Kinkeldey, the first American professor of musicology (at Cornell 1930-44) as his models of teaching and scholarship in music.

He traveled westward in 1936 to be visiting lecturer at Mills College in Oakland, California. Then he returned to teach at Harvard and Radcliffe (and occasionally to play the organ at the Memorial Church). With his dissertation, “The Origins of the Opéra Comique” (1939), he won the doctorate, and for three more years he was instructor, tutor, and director of graduate studies in music. By 1942, when he left Harvard for a brief tenure at the University of Texas at Austin, he had begun writing *A Short History of Opera*.

This major work on opera, published in 1947 by Columbia University Press, he revised and enlarged for a second edition in 1965, and he left a third edition under way. Though concise, it needed at least two volumes to coordinate its dauntingly comprehensive critical array of specialized research. Not only is this Short History continually cited by scholars of opera, it stands as a model, unique in America up to its time, for handbooks of other genres—sonata, oratorio, and perhaps eventually symphony, concerto, quartet, and even jazz.

In 1944, again in 1949-50, and many times thereafter through 1976, Grout served on the Executive Board of the American Musicological Society (AMS). From 1948 to 1951 he was editor in chief of the society’s Journal. His devoted skill and energy enabled the society to bring out volumes two through four with speed, tact, and elegance.

On his second European sojourn, in 1951-52 with Fulbright and Guggenheim fellowships, Grout collected films of all extant Renaissance sacred music in choirbooks, planning a systematic study of text underlay. Though he never brought this study to publication, it contributed to his teaching and to his perspectives as historiographer, consultant, and impresario of international collaborations.

During his first term as president of the AMS (1952-54) Grout began planning to bring to America the Congress of the International Musicological Society—a bold plan fulfilled during his second term (1960-62). The International Musicological Society elected Grout president in 1962-64, then vice president in 1965-67, permanent member of its directorium, and honorary president of the Répertoire Internationale des Sources Musicales. His concerns extended to the music of continents around the globe: he was an active trustee of the Institute for Comparative Music Studies and Documentation in Berlin. Almost as a matter of course he joined the national musicological societies of France, Holland, and Italy and became a member and honorary fellow of the Central Institute for Mozart Research in Salzburg, a corresponding fellow of the British Academy, and a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium. These memberships indicate the extent to which he represented American musicology abroad.

In 1960, almost as a by-product of Grout's teaching and editing and organizational work, he completed his *History of Western Music*, the monument that makes him probably the most well known of all historians of music writing in any language. Published by W. W. Norton, the book has renewed its use in a second edition in 1973 and a third in 1980. Readers of any chapter of this book are grateful for Grout's skillful organization of vast ranges of learning, here even more vast than in the opera volumes. At the same time, readers sense the depth and warmth of his love for a great deal of music, old and new—songs he sang, all kinds of instrumental music he played at the piano or organ, and choruses he conducted.

His last book was another by-product, this time of an enterprise of scholarly teamwork that he organized to edit from manuscripts all the extant operas of Alessandro Scarlatti. These operas, almost unknown since the early eighteenth century, are often referred to as essential links in the development of techniques and styles between Monteverdi and Mozart, and a closer knowledge of them will illumine understanding of the whole development. From 1970 to 1986 the Harvard University Press published two of these operas edited by Grout himself and seven more edited under his supervision by scholars, including William C. Holmes, a Cornell colleague of the years 1962-68. The slim book with the modest title *Alessandro Scarlatti: An Introduction to His Operas* records the lectures Grout gave in 1976 as the Ernest Bloch Professor at the University of California, Berkeley.

Grout's writings include more than twenty essays, lectures, articles, and reviews. Although the musicological topics are mostly too specialized for a wide audience, an exceptionally alluring one is *Mozart in the History of Opera*, the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Lecture at the Library of Congress, 1971, published as a booklet at the library in Washington. Grout's wit and wisdom shine in this lecture on a topic central to all his work, radiating to all the world.

At Cornell Grout directed the Sage Chapel Choir from the time he came in 1945 until 1952, and after that he often conducted choral performances and open readings, in some of which an orchestra joined. On such occasions he amazed everyone with the efficiency of his rehearsals and the excitement of the performances. The most elaborate production, for the Bach bicentennial year 1950, was the *Passion according to Matthew*, with its double choir and orchestra, soloists, and children's chorus.

He served as chairman of the Department of Music in 1947-51, 1953-58, and 1961-62. As a matter of course he represented the Field of Music in the Graduate School and presided over the Special Committees of nearly all doctoral candidates. When the professional programs in composition, leading to the Master of Fine Arts and Doctor of Musical Arts degrees, were established, he was ordinarily an important member of those Special

Committees, representing musicology as a minor subject for composers like Richard Monaco and Paul Chihara. From 1962 on he was the Given Foundation Professor of Musicology.

He gladly taught at every level. He welcomed students with no previous study of music into courses he invented for them. He contributed to the progress of every undergraduate for whom music was a major subject. He inaugurated the Collegium Musicum. He provided graduate students with strenuous introductions to bibliography and paleography, as well as advanced seminars. In one term he taught four courses, and in many terms three, while presiding, conducting, editing, and writing his *History*. Later, as the faculty grew and matured, he enjoyed teaching interdisciplinary courses such as one on the operas of Wagner with Professor Eric Blackall. In 1970 he appeared as guest pianist and lecturer on Chopin in another course. His expectations could be scary, but he made allowances for the weaknesses of any student who worked steadily with honest effort. He helped several learn to write about music with clarity and grace. He inspired many to surpass all they had supposed they could do before they encountered him. In the first years after retiring he often joined small groups of students at lunch for informal but serious discussions of many kinds of music in contexts of general history and literature. Even in the last decade of his life, when illness slowed him down, he welcomed students and colleagues who came to visit him at Cloudbank, his home overlooking Skaneateles Lake. On some of these visits he played piano duets or accompanied a singer: his precision and style kept partners doing their best.

Donald died peacefully at Cloudbank, where his wife, Margaret; their daughter, Martha; and her husband and children were all close by. At the funeral service on March 12 the family and the Skaneateles congregation were joined by many devoted friends from Cornell and further away. The greetings of Professor Thomas A. Sokol, current chairman of the Department of Music, were read. Then, on April 26, a service of homage at Sage Chapel brought the family and Cornell together again. Here Professor H. Peter Kahn's ink drawing "Recollections of the Grout home on Dodge Farm Road," printed on the program cover, reminded us of many similar collaborations. Professor Donald R. M. Paterson, the university organist, offered a prelude and postlude by Bach. The Cornell Chorale, conducted by Tom Sokol, sang the kyrie from Ralph Vaughan Williams's Mass in G Minor. Readings from the Bible by the Reverend Richard Strauss were followed by remarks by William Austin, Harold E. Samuel, Susan Davenny Wyner, and Don Randel. Dr. Samuel, returning from Yale, where he is the music librarian, recalled the generosity of Donald and Margaret in the years of his graduate studies. Susan Davenny Wyner, now a professor here, recalled Donald's part in her undergraduate program with a double major in English and music. Among others joining this homage were Robert Palmer, professor emeritus, and Sir Keith Falkner, a professor at Cornell

for a decade before he returned to London as director of the Royal College of Music, where he often brought Grout, Hsu, Sokol, and other Cornell musicians to help him propagate the kinds of practical scholarship and scholarly performance that Grout cultivated at Cornell.

At the time of his retirement Donald and Margaret Grout gave the Cornell Music Library over two thousand books, scores, and films. These have been kept, with a few other rare items, in the “Grout Room” of the Library, where Grout himself used to hold seminars.

A new gift by Margaret Grout in 1987 established the Donald Jay Grout Memorial Scholarship Fund for graduate students in musicology. With the collaboration of other donors this fund will speed many students’ scholarly travels as well as their reading and writing, singing and playing, and teaching and endless learning—a most appropriate tribute to Donald’s enormous influence.

John Hsu, Don M. Randel, William W. Austin

David L. Grunes

June 29, 1921 — April 19, 2009

David L. Grunes, 87, died April 19, 2009 at Kendal in Ithaca, New York, following a long illness. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey to Gussie and Jacob Grunes, a silk weaver. Following the death of his mother when he was three, his two aunts and his stepmother raised him.

He was awarded a scholarship by Rutgers University and his World War II draft board deferred him until he graduated because he was the only man from his neighborhood attending college. He earned a B.S. degree in Preparation for Agricultural Research, followed by service in the U.S. Army prior to attending graduate school at the University of California, Berkeley on the G.I. Bill. While earning his Ph.D. in Soil Science, he met and married Willa Freeman, a graduate student in psychology.

Professor Grunes, in 1950, accepted a research position with the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the Northern Great Plains Field Station in Mandan, North Dakota. He published many papers on basic soil chemistry research and spent an academic year working at Colorado State University, and another year in Israel with the International Atomic Energy Agency of the United Nations. He joined the U.S. Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory on the Cornell campus in 1964, where he worked even after retiring in 1996.

His honors included a courtesy appointment to Cornell's Department of Agronomy, retiring as Professor Emeritus. In 1991, the U.S. Agricultural Research Service named him Senior Scientist of the Year for work that significantly reduced cattle deaths from grass and wheat pasture tetany. He traveled to many countries to cooperate with other scientists; he was respected internationally and was noted for exceptional integrity, kindness, and sweetness of disposition.

Professor Grunes is survived by Willa, his wife of nearly 60 years; sons, Lee of Portland, Oregon and Mitchell of College Park, Maryland; daughter, Rima of Ithaca; and granddaughter, Julie Grunes of Tigard, Oregon. In addition, he was the unofficial "Grandpa" of the family of Michael and Virginia Griffin and their children, Paige and Samuel, all of Fairport.

A celebration of his life was held at Kendal on May 28.

Office of the Dean of Faculty

Henry E. Guerlac

June 14, 1910 — May 29, 1985

Henry Guerlac was a born Cornellian. His maternal grandfather, Francis Miles Finch, was a distinguished Ithaca jurist, who drew up the charter for Cornell University and served on its first board of trustees. His mother, Helen Finch, was an accomplished pianist, who fostered her only child's considerable musical talent by forbidding him to touch her piano. His father, Othon Guerlac, a French journalist sent from Paris to cover the Klondike, sensibly stopped when he reached Ithaca and became a professor of French at Cornell. Although Henry's grandfather had gone to Yale, there never seemed to be any doubt that he would go to Cornell. He was, in fact, to spend almost all his life in Ithaca and most of his professional life as a teacher at his beloved alma mater.

As a youth Henry took full advantage of the many joys of Ithaca. He was an enthusiastic Boy Scout, studying birds with Louis Fuertes and entomology with Chester Bradley and learning to identify poison ivy in the winter. His early schooling was in Ithaca, but a year in a French lycée helped revive the French that had been his first language. It was in France that he first made contact with the great thinkers of the Enlightenment, whose literary style, liberal values, and inquiring minds were to serve him ever after both as models and as subjects. In 1982 the French government awarded him the Legion of Honor for his contributions to the understanding of French science and culture.

In 1928 Henry Guerlac entered Cornell as a premedical student, partly as a gesture of independence from a humanistic background. When he was elected to Sigma Psi, the honorary science society, in his senior year, his father was mildly impressed but predicted, "You'll be back."

In 1932 Henry received his B.A. degree and stayed on at Cornell to take a master's degree under James Sumner, Cornell's first Nobel laureate. In the intervening summer he went to Woods Hole, Massachusetts, where he extended his biological knowledge and sharpened his experimental skills. His master's thesis marked his first excursion into the history of science, for he wrote a small history of narcosis, beginning with the researches of Claude Bernard, as background for his own work. Another summer at Woods Hole followed, during which he read and was excited by L. J. Henderson's *The Fitness of the Environment*.

Determined to study under Henderson, he hitchhiked to Cambridge, knocked on Henderson's door, presented his first reprint, and offered himself as a graduate student. In autumn 1933 he became an assistant in Harvard's Fatigue Laboratory, acting, somewhat to his surprise, more often as a subject than original investigator. Gradually

he moved into biochemistry and then into history. Election to the Harvard Society of Fellows gave him the freedom to make the final jump. It was, again, Cornell, acting upon him at a distance, that provided the decisive impetus. As he later wrote: "A love of European history had been instilled in me by my father, whose closest friends on the Cornell faculty were men like Preserved Smith, George Lincoln Burr, M. L. W. Laistner, and Carl Becker. I wanted to be trained in the historians' craft."

In 1941 Henry Guerlac was awarded the Ph.D. degree in European history (not history of science, although he took some courses from George Sarton), having written a dissertation on the Engineering School of Mézières, France, under the Old Regime. That August he married Rita Carey, another Ithaca Cornellian and a classicist, whose Latin and scholarly training was occasionally useful to his own researches.

The course of those researches for the next twenty years had been set during a trip to Europe in 1939 to gather material for his thesis. While in Paris, he learned of unpublished Lavoisier manuscript material and determined to bring it to light and use it in the study of Lavoisier's work. He arrived back in New York the day after World War II began, so that work had to be deferred until after 1945.

In 1941 Henry took up an appointment at the University of Wisconsin as an assistant professor, charged with setting up the first independent Department of the History of Science. After Pearl Harbor he tried, unsuccessfully, to enlist and then accepted the position of historian with the Radiation Laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He spent the war years there, where he was author-editor of the official history of United States radar, soon to be published as *Radar in World War II*.

As he was finishing his radar history, Cornell offered him a new position in the Department of History; his primary responsibility would be to teach a required course in the history of science for all junior and senior engineering students. In 1946 he came back to Cornell as a full professor. In 1964 he was named Goldwin Smith Professor, a title he held until his retirement in 1975, when he became professor emeritus.

These bare outlines of Henry Guerlac's career cannot begin to do justice to his eminence. A few words must be said about his achievements as scholar, as teacher, and as devoted supporter of the humanities and of learning.

It is given to few scholars to found a new field of intellectual endeavor. Henry Guerlac was one of those fortunate people. He and the Russian émigré Alexandre Koyre, in Paris, raised the history of science from an uncritical chronicle to the stature of intellectual history. Koyre showed that science was deeply involved with philosophical questions that could not be ignored if the modern world was to be understood. Henry insisted upon and illustrated

the necessity of placing these ideas in real historical context. Henry was the first historian of modern science systematically to use manuscript and other archival materials to reveal the backings and fillings and turnings, the hesitations, the downright errors, of scientists. Unlike Sarton, who saw the history of science as the steady forward march of reason, Guerlac knew that scientists were and are human, subject to all the foibles and defects of humanity.

In some seventy beautiful and lapidary articles and five books on Lavoisier and the chemical revolution and on Newton's physics, Henry taught the whole profession of historians of science how to do real history, using manuscripts, published articles, philosophy, technology, and all other subjects that could cast light upon his subject. Someone once wrote that God is in the details. Henry knew this was also true of history. It was in recognition of his scholarly leadership that he was twice elected president of both the History of Science Society of America and the Académie Internationale d'Histoire des Sciences.

Henry Guerlac was a brilliant teacher of both undergraduate and graduate students. It is no mean feat to hold an audience of 350 reluctant engineers, dragooned into a required course, enthralled day after day. To many of those who took History 165-166, this was their favorite subject, to be remembered with admiration and affection years later at reunions.

For graduate students, working with Henry Guerlac was like living on the slopes of Mount St. Helens. Ideas flashed through his head like lightning around a volcano, and a half hour with him left one almost exhausted from the intellectual stimulation he provided. After an evening seminar in his library at 3 Fountain Place, his graduate students found it impossible to sleep for hours afterwards, as they mulled and considered all the insights and criticisms that had accompanied their presentations. One of his older students recently remarked that a talk with Henry left her eager to go out and write the four or so books that his ideas had suggested to her in ten minutes. These students have gone on to hold major positions at Imperial College, London; Vassar; Johns Hopkins University; the University of Washington; the University of California at Berkeley; York University in Toronto; the New School in New York; Cornell; and the Institute for Advanced Study.

Henry's intellectual energies could never be confined to the classroom. At Cornell he was a founding and active member of a faculty group called the Vicious Circle, devoted to intellectual discourse and penetrating mutual criticism of one another's ideas. One of the cofounders recalls Henry as a reincarnation of an Enlightenment *philosophe*, knowledgeable in an incredibly wide range of subjects, careful in his discourse, and thoroughly in love with the cut and thrust of intellectual debate.

Henry's concern for the intellectual world was manifest in two important innovations at Cornell. When former president James Perkins was trying to discover a way of honoring academics that would not break the Cornell tradition of not conferring honorary degrees, Professor Max Black and Henry and Rita Guerlac put together the plan that led to the creation of the Professors-at-Large program. This program is unique, for both the elected professors and the whole Cornell community benefit from it.

One of Henry's most lively concerns was the Society for the Humanities, of which he was director from 1970 to 1977. He was instrumental in bringing many distinguished humanists, senior and junior, to Cornell, either as Fellows or for individual lectures or as participants in conferences. His own range of interests, his concern for interdisciplinary studies, and his international distinction made him an ideal selection for this important position. During his directorship the Society's international reputation grew markedly, and Cornell's visibility increased as a center of humanistic studies. Important conferences were organized—on humanistic aspects of the problems of the city, on historical thought in America, on Petrarch, on the Scottish Enlightenment—with speakers from off campus as well as from Cornell.

Perhaps the most important event during Henry's directorship was the Society's move, in fall 1973, from Wait Avenue to its present location, an event made possible by an immense amount of work on Henry's part, first to save the house from demolition and then to use it most efficiently and, with Rita's help, to furnish it in a manner appropriate both to its past traditions and its present uses. In this he was assisted by a group of loyal alumni that he called the "Friends of the Andrew D. White House." The general plan of activities inaugurated by the first planning committee and the first director, Max Black, was continued by Henry and expanded in various directions. He instituted a new category of Visiting Fellow, for scholars supported by outside funds who wanted to spend time at Cornell; he established the annual Invitational Lecture given by a Cornell humanist; and he inaugurated a freshman humanities course, "Science as Literature," which developed into a popular and highly appreciated course. Above all, he created an ambiance of warmth and vitality in which ideas could thrive and be freely exchanged. At times he worried about the financial future of the Society and how long it could last. The present flourishing slate of the Society, soon to embark on its third decade, is a tribute and memorial to his devotion, hard work, and imagination.

Finally, Henry was influential in creating at Cornell a center for research in the history of science. By great good fortune, his arrival in 1946 coincided with that of Felix Reichmann, one of the finest acquisitions librarians Cornell has ever had. Together they built up a fabulous collection that brings scholars to Ithaca from all over the world.

Henry Guerlac was born in the last year that Halley's comet appeared and died just as it began its next close passage to the sun. It was, of course, Isaac Newton who provided Halley with the astronomical science that permitted the determination of the comet's period, and it was on Isaac Newton that Henry spent the last years of his scholarship. We may, therefore, perhaps be permitted to paraphrase Newton and suggest that those who follow Henry Guerlac in the history of science at Cornell will indeed be standing upon the shoulders of a giant.

Eric Blackall, Milton Konvitz, L. Pearce Williams

Othon Goepp Guerlac

World War Memorial Professor of the Romance Languages and Literatures

— *January 16, 1933*

The death of Professor Othon Goepp Guerlac, January 16, 1933, deprived the University faculty of a beloved colleague, the students of a friendly, inspiring teacher, and the community of Ithaca of a distinguished citizen. Professor Guerlac was born of French parentage at St. Louis in 1870, was educated in France, and received from the University of Paris the degree of Master of Arts in 1893 and the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1897. In 1900 he was appointed to be Instructor in Cornell University, was promoted, in 1904, to the rank of Assistant Professor, and in 1919 to the rank of Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures. During the war he served in France as *Attaché* to the Foreign Office, and was a member of the French High Commission to the United States. In 1919 the French government conferred upon him, in recognition of his services, the badge of the Legion of Honor, and in 1920 the University conferred upon him the title of World War Memorial Professor.

Professor Guerlac was at once a high class journalist and a scholar of distinction. For ten years he was the American Correspondent of *Le Temps*; and at the time of his death he had for many years contributed monthly articles on contemporary French politics and history to *Current History*. He translated into French Booker T. Washington's *Up From Slavery*. He edited for use in college classes a number of French works, including Anatole France's *Le livre de mon ami*, and a volume entitled *Selections from Standard French Authors*. He published, in 1931, *Les citations françaises*, a scholarly manual of French quotations, the result of many years of research, which received wide and favorable recognition.

Although a clear and trenchant writer, both of French and English prose, Professor Guerlac was best known for his skill and originality as a teacher, his sound sense as an administrator, and his varied and fruitful activities in the every day life of the community and the University. His salient qualities were a clear, precise, alert intelligence, a genial and engaging manner, a very genuine and generous interest in people, and an ever ready impulse to unite with his fellows in every sort of useful common enterprise. It is perhaps safe to say that he knew, and not by name merely, more students, university colleagues, and people in Ithaca than any other member of the faculty. He had a genius for friendship. He was indefatigable in promoting human intercourse; and, by enriching every personal contact, even the most casual, with the felicity of his greeting and the sincerity of his good will, he made it his avocation in life to cultivate and to promote the fine art of sociability.

Of Professor Guerlac it may be said, without any reservations, that his death leaves a place vacant, a place in the private lives of innumerable friends and in the public life of this community that no one else can ever fill.

Source: Facility Records, p. 1784. Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, September, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Three

Richard William Guest

July 7, 1932 — February 24, 1997

Richard William Guest was born in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on July 7, 1932. He grew up on a grain and beef cattle farm near Menoken, North Dakota. Dick attended North Dakota State University, where he received both his B.S. (1954) and M.S. (1958) degrees, and was a Second Lieutenant in the US Air Force (1955-56). He met Myrth J. Weiser while in college, and married her in 1959.

Dick was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Agricultural and Biological Engineering (ABEN) of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences on September 1, 1958; promoted to Associate Professor with tenure on July 1, 1964; and to Professor on April 1, 1983. He retired September 1, 1991 and was appointed Professor Emeritus. Following retirement, he continued part-time to develop a comprehensive publication on dairy manure management for the Northeast Regional Agricultural Engineering Service. During his thirty-three years with the Department of Agricultural and Biological Engineering, Dick participated in the department's teaching, research and extension functions, but by far his first love was extension and the continuing challenge of applying engineering to the solution of problems associated with the dynamic world of production agriculture. Here, he developed principle specializations and expertise in the areas of Farmstead Engineering and Mechanization, and Animal Waste Management, during a time when rapid change was taking place in farming and solutions to attendant problems was in short supply. Dick loved a challenge and he met them head-on with his eternal optimism and wry smile.

His professional work covered a wide range of topics, the major areas being animal manure management, land application of wastes, milking systems, feeding systems, housing for livestock, energy conservation in livestock production systems, and mechanical fruit harvesting. He was one of the early leaders in developing solutions for the proper handling, utilization and disposal of wastes from dairy and other animal production systems. He attracted a wide national following for this work, well beyond the borders of New York State, and received requests from both national and international agencies for assistance as well.

Dick served as Interim Department Extension Leader and Consultant to the World Health Organization on farm sanitation practices. He was the recipient of several Blue Ribbon Awards from the American Society of Agricultural Engineers for exemplary publications, as well as designs for agricultural systems, and received an early award (1963) for the college's "Project M" milking systems over-the-road educational demonstration unit that traveled

throughout New York State to educate the dairy industry on proper milking system operation, practices and their influence on animal health. He helped design, build and test a successful mechanical cherry harvester, and was co-leader in the design and development of a mechanical harvester for processing apples. He taught Household Mechanics to hundreds of women in the fields of Human Ecology and Agriculture. His consulting activities, both overseas and domestic, have had a marked influence on practices that relate to the maintenance of environmental quality for agricultural production systems, as well as reduce labor tedium and increase production efficiency.

Always concerned with practical innovations and new challenges, in his role as Extension Agricultural Engineer, he advised several thousand farmers about free-stall dairy systems, milking parlors, swine housing, grain drying, ventilation systems, materials handling equipment and related facilities. He also helped many colleagues with the development of research facilities, especially at the Cornell Animal Science Teaching and Research Center, the Swine Barns, and at the Miner Institute in Chazy, New York. For two decades, he taught certified milk inspectors, and was a participant in Empire Farm Days for a decade. Dedicated to improving engineering in agriculture, his efforts and skills cannot be replaced. Dick spent his sabbatical leaves as a research and development engineer with Sperry-New Holland, in New Holland, Pennsylvania; as a consultant engineer with Alfa-Laval in Tumba, Sweden; as well as the Martin Manufacturing Company in Myerstown, Pennsylvania; and the Institute für Landtechnik in Weihenstephan, West Germany. He especially favored the hands-on practice of engineering and getting solutions into the mainstream of application utilization as soon as possible.

Dick was always a faithful supporter of the ABEN family, both professionally and socially. He also gave of himself generously in community activities beyond the university's doors, and most notably as a dedicated member of the Trinity Lutheran Church in Ithaca, New York. In 1995, the Dryden Sertoma Club honored him with its Sertoman of the Year Award. Sertoma stands for Service to Mankind, and for thirty-five years, in both the professional and non-professional worlds, Dick was truly Mr. Sertoma. He was a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, the New York State Association of Milk Sanitarians, the Northeast Dairy Practices Council, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, both the Ithaca and Dryden Sertoma Clubs, a 4-H Leader, and a member of the 4-H Acres Development Committee. Beyond this, over the years Dick also found some time occasionally to fish, hunt, fly a plane, bowl, play some golf, put on a benefit pig roast, and grow a rose or two in his home greenhouse. He truly enjoyed it all and remembered to "smell the roses" as well as share them with his friends.

Dick and his wife, Myrth, had three daughters: Katrina, Sheryl, and Linda; and four grandchildren, Adam, Nathen, Kyle, and Keirsten. He was understandably proud of them all, and will be long remembered and sorely missed by his family, friends, and colleagues. We can speak for them all by simply saying, “Mr. Sertoma, we salute you”.

Joseph K. Campbell, Wilmot W. Irish, Everett D. Markwardt, William F. Millier, Ronald B. Furry

Connie M. Guion

August 29, 1882 — April 29, 1971

When Connie Guion died at the New York Hospital, she had enjoyed for many years the undisputed title of “dean of American women physicians.” She achieved this eminence in spite of the fact that she had entered medicine later in life than most. For Connie Guion’s career, though a brilliant one, was not easy.

Born near Lincolnton, N.C., she was graduated from Wellesley College and then taught chemistry at Vassar and Sweet Briar Colleges, deferring her lifelong ambition to become a doctor to help put a younger sister through school.

She was the head of the chemistry department at Sweet Briar when she entered Cornell University Medical College, graduating in 1917 at the top of her class. She interned at Bellevue Hospital, practiced briefly in Columbia, S.C., and moved to New York in 1926.

Her large private practice included some of New York’s most distinguished families, and at 80 she was still making house calls and working twelve-to-fourteen-hour days.

Cornell University Medical College named her a professor of clinical medicine in 1946. The first woman doctor to achieve that rank, she was also the first woman to win the college Alumni Association’s Award of Distinction, to become an honorary member of the New York Hospital Board of Governors, in 1952, and to serve on the hospital’s Medical Board.

She was named medical woman of the year in 1954 by the American Medical Woman’s Association. Dr. Guion was a trustee of the Vincent Astor Foundation, the Joseph Collins Foundation, and the Helen Hay Whitney Foundation.

When Connie Guion’s life ended, she met death as she had lived her life, directly and with equanimity. It was like the final act in a theatre; as the lights were dimmed, her firm handclasp relaxed, a bow, a curtsy, and she left the stage. She was magnificent.

As a fellow physician, I was closely associated with her for some forty years in a wide range of endeavors. She opened the door of clinical medicine to students in the outpatient clinic and at the bedside. Many graduates of Cornell University Medical College can recall this initial and exciting experience with patients. House officers in the resident system of training gained much not only from her clinical acumen based on years of practice, but also from her approach to the individual patient, penetrating to the core of the circumstances upon which therapy

might depend. Her contributions to the training of many of this country's outstanding clinicians are well known to the profession at large.

Her relationship, the participation in the day's work, with the senior staff and their residents throughout the New York Hospital is legend. Benevolent and tolerant to her juniors, she was firm and demanding of her peers just as she was of herself. She was articulate and an evaluator of extraordinary facts relative to the patient, and little was ever left undone to establish the diagnosis and select the therapeutic measures that were most promising. Well demarcated differences of opinion may have at the moment tensed the atmosphere that was soon diffused by the security of knowledge that comes from diligence and integrity. Confronted by a clinical problem with which she was unfamiliar, she was frank to say she did not know but would seek out someone who did—she always carried through. This in particular was the basis for her being so often the doctor's doctor, being requested equally by her closest peers and her most able antagonists.

Perhaps that which immortalizes best the life of Connie Guion as an individual and a physician rested in her capacity to penetrate into the hearts and lives of patients, to know their trials and tribulations, and to understand their successes and their failures. She helped them. In physical ailment and mental apprehension she, in the true tradition of a member of a great profession, assumed the burden that overwhelmed them.

She was a physician for all seasons of the life span, from the bewilderment of childhood to the anxiety of old age. One example of this that I observed was her explanation to a boy of ten whose mother had had a major abdominal operation. He was perplexed and worried. Questions he had asked members of the family had brought forth deflecting replies, adding to his concern. Connie Guion, with pencil and paper, drew a diagram of what had been done with the assurance that what had been removed would not interfere with her life. That then small boy is now a member of the House of Commons. He has never forgotten her or her explanation.

In another instance, a patient with many responsibilities was found to have an incurable disease with a short life expectancy. Some in attendance felt the information should be withheld or glossed over on the basis it would crush his spirit. Connie Guion knew her patient. The facts were presented No one was ever more grateful. He moved quickly to put his affairs in order and provide for those involved. Fulfillment of obligations gave him peace of mind that did much to make his remaining days tolerable.

Knowledgeable, patient, understanding, and having great good common sense, her decisions were superb. Energy, ingenuity, and persistence rendered these quickly actual and effectual. She gave generously of her intellect and spirit to all.

There is for all heritage from the life of Connie Guion, an immortality of works, an attainment prompted by affection for her fellowman. We physicians who knew her, and we are many, join a far greater number that includes patients, friends, and co-workers in extracurricular projects, in proclaiming that by her being our lives have been enriched.

Dr. Guion is survived by two sisters, Mrs. O. E. Hunt of El Cerrito, California, and Ridie Guion of Wilton, Connecticut.

Frank Glenn, M.D.

Cedric Hay Guise

July 25, 1890 — November 23, 1982

Cedric Guise, professor emeritus of forestry, was a native of Findlay, Ohio, the son of Perry and Carrie Hay Guise. After attending the University of Michigan for two years, he came to Cornell in 1912 to start a forty-eight-year association as student, teacher, writer, and administrator.

Professor Guise studied in the Department of Forestry, receiving a B.S. degree in 1914 and a Master of Forestry in 1915. Immediately he assumed some of the extension duties as the successor to Frank B. Moody, one of the first extension foresters in the country.

After a two-year stint as instructor for the U.S. Army School of Military Aeronautics during World War I, Guise returned to the department in 1919 to start a teaching career in forest management. He became professor of forestry in 1933 and continued teaching until 1937. With discontinuation of professional forestry instruction, Guise spent the next seven years as professor of personnel administration for the College of Agriculture but returned in 1944 to head the reorganized department. Many forestry alumni returning to Fernow Hall recall Guise's great interest in forest management and his concern with the demise of professional forestry education at Cornell. Nevertheless, he gave wholehearted support to the new Department of Conservation from its inception in 1948 until his retirement in 1954. He taught a course in farm forestry, the forerunner of today's woodland management, and he helped teach the first general conservation course, now known as principles of conservation. Students recognized his teaching with the Professor of Merit award in 1954.

Professor Guise was the first director of the Arnot Forest and served intermittently in that position for seventeen years. He was responsible for obtaining a boundary survey, acquisition of new parcels, and planning work projects for a Civilian Conservation Corps camp. The latter included building and improving the excellent road and bridge network that remains in use today. Finally, he was responsible for hiring the first resident manager in 1952. Thus Guise provided the fundamental necessities for making the forest a viable research and teaching area.

The college took advantage of Guise's administrative ability, calling him from retirement to help coordinate the Cornell-Los Baños Project on a part-time basis from 1955 to 1960. This project eventually culminated in rebuilding the war-ravaged and poorly administered University of Philippine's Colleges of Agriculture and Forestry. Guise personally inspected the forestry situation and documented the need for a strong forest administration unfettered by politics, a new and improved physical plant, a curriculum directed more toward professional than technical

training, and better research. His efforts led to an eventual contract with the College of Forestry at Syracuse for implementation of reforms.

In furtherance of forestry education Professor Guise made numerous other contributions. He compiled forest school statistics on enrollments and degrees. They were published for sixteen years in the *Journal of Forestry*. He authored the text *The Management of Farm Woodlands* and coauthored two other texts. He collaborated with Dean Graves of Yale as cochairman of the Forest Education Inquiry, which led to closer ties with European foresters and educators. He was an active member of the Ostertag Committee, which had a broad impact on New York forestry. As one of his major goals he helped establish forest instruction areas as a part of the developing Cornell Plantations.

A lifelong bachelor, Guise had numerous civic and other interests. He helped in the development of the Village of Cayuga Heights and served many years as treasurer. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. An avid and very good golfer, he was a charter member and, for many years, president of the Ithaca Country Club. He was fond of dogs and collected oriental rugs.

Age was slow in catching up with Ced Guise. He lost most of the sight from one eye and eventually gave up golf, but he walked his spaniels daily through the Heights. It was a pleasure to meet him on some byway a mile from home and reminisce. He was a gentleman and a friend.

William J. Hamilton, Jr., Fred E. Winch, Jr., Robert R. Morrow

Wesley Winnfred Gunkel

October 17, 1921 — May 12, 2000

Professor Emeritus Wesley W. Gunkel was a dedicated Agricultural Engineer, serving Cornell for a half century and helping numerous students, colleagues and clients find pathways to inventive solutions. His intense concentration on practical engineering problems and his high spirits during adversity are memorable. The corridors of Riley-Robb Hall still echo with his cheerful whistle.

Wes was born in Hope, North Dakota, where daily farm chores helped establish his work ethic. One of his early exploits was skiing on a towrope behind his older brother's truck. Snow covered roads across the plains were wind-swept and snowbanks on either side gave added thrills. During one nasty spill, a ski hit him in the throat and he could not talk for a week. This did not stop his inquisitive mind. He graduated from high school at the top of his class, and entered North Dakota Agricultural College in Fargo, now North Dakota State University. He was honored with induction into Alpha Zeta and Phi Kappa Phi.

Pearl Harbor and World War II changed plans for many young men. Private Gunkel entered military service in April 1943, and left active duty in October 1945 as First Lieutenant. He qualified for the rigorous Student Training Program in the Army Air Corps. As a navigator in U.S. 8th Air Force, he flew from England on a B-17 Flying Fortress. His squadron was one of the busiest in WWII, but Wes only told his experiences when pressed. One mission with several thousand bombers targeted fuel storage outside of Berlin. While flying towards the target, Wes could not see his wingman because of smoke from nearby exploding shells. Although his plane returned from this mission, more than one-third did not.

Returning from another mission, they landed the damaged bomber at a Nazi occupied field in Belgium to make repairs. While racing around to fix the plane, a large number of Belgium citizens arrived. So they packed the plane with these refugees, and were able to get airborne and return to England without any loss of life.

When flying home across the Atlantic, several squadrons of B-17s met high headwinds and an approaching storm. With limited fuel and reduced ground speed, the airfield in Labrador was nearly out of range. As lead navigator, Wes calculated a new course through less severe winds. Although some continued on the original course, all planes that diverted to the new course did reach the airfield.

Like many of his generation, Wesley Gunkel was first in his family to graduate from college, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in 1947 from North Dakota State University. He continued studies in Agricultural Engineering at Iowa State University, earning a Master of Science degree in 1948 and a position as Instructor. That summer, O. C French persuaded Wes to join an expanding faculty in the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell as Assistant Professor. Within five years, he was promoted to Associate Professor and there were new challenges to face. In 1957, Professor Gunkel earned the Ph.D. degree in Agricultural Engineering from Michigan State University, and returned to Cornell, becoming Professor in 1960.

Three sabbatic leaves interrupted teaching and research in agricultural machinery design and applications. In 1962-63, the Gunkel family went to the University of Nigeria in Nsukka where Wes was Chairman of the Agricultural Engineering Department. In 1969-70, the Gunkel family went to Hawaii where Wes was a Consultant with Dole Pineapple Co. and designed one of the first mechanical pineapple harvesters. Their last sabbatical in 1976-77 was in the Philippines at the International Rice Research Institute where Wes was a Visiting Scientist designing machines to reduce human drudgery and improved food production.

One of Professor Gunkel's first research projects at the College of Agriculture was a sprayer for pesticides, but his interests and achievements include bean harvesters, onion drying, wind powered water heating, coated moldboard plows, a robotic grape pruner, automotive pollution and fuel efficiency. Two unique projects explored vacuuming beetles from potato plants, and the "snap-back" of nylon towropes. Cooperating with colleagues and graduate students, he produced more than one hundred technical publications and articles, and received a Technical Paper award from the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in 1974. Major contributions included, "Energy Requirements for New York Agriculture, Part I Food Production" (1974); "Part II Indirect Energy Inputs" (1976); and "Bioconversion of Agricultural Waste for Pollution Control and Energy Conservation."

Wes was very helpful to all students, and of his 70 graduate students between 1959 and 1997, eighteen earned Doctoral degrees. He urged several students to enter the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding competition, and a half dozen received substantial prizes for their projects. He was recognized as an outstanding teacher by Agricultural Engineering students and his department in 1976 and in the top 10% by Tau Beta Pi in 1982.

Wes was proud of his colleagues, and an active leader of the departmental awards committee. Many members of his department were recognized with honors because he prepared the rigorous documentation, especially for the American Society of Agricultural Engineering (ASAE). These results contributed to the high national ranking for Cornell's Agricultural and Biological Engineering Department.

Professor Gunkel was a member of the American Society for Engineering Education, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society of Automotive Engineers, Council on Agricultural Science and Technology, National Safety Council, Human Factors Society, Fluid Power Society, and American Wind Energy Association. He was most active with the American Society of Agricultural Engineers where he served on committees for Research, Graduate Education, the Division of Power & Machinery, Agricultural Chemical Application, and Nursery and Greenhouse Mechanization. Also a representative of ASAE to the Engineers Joint Council, he was elected Fellow of ASAE in 1980.

Professor Gunkel consulted with many American firms and the Ministry of Agriculture in Ghana. He was an expert witness in more than forty cases, developing reports and testifying where litigation involved product liability and accidents with farm machinery. Safety for operators of farm machinery was part of his teaching, his design philosophy, and his life, perhaps originating from those boyhood accidents on the farm in Hope, North Dakota.

In northeast Ithaca, Wes joined the Cayuga Heights Fire Department, and was a Deacon at the First Congregational Church. He was a charter member of the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club, and its president in 1973-74. In 1979, a severe operation and treatment for stomach cancer were successful. Nearly twenty years later another cancer was found and treated. In spite of this, Wes remained active and cheerful, participating fully in faculty meetings and informal coffees until two days before his death. His ready smile, hearty greetings, and warm friendly personality raised our own spirits under all conditions.

Wesley Winnfred Gunkel is survived by his wife of 54 years, Lucille Peterson Gunkel; his daughter, Sharon, of Ithaca; his son, Gerald, of Tampa, Florida; and two sisters, Eleanor Cornelius and Edith Munter, of Fargo, North Dakota. He is remembered by many more as a stalwart individual, a cheerful survivor, and a compassionate mentor dedicated to Agricultural Engineering and Cornell.

William F. Jewell, Norman R. Scott, Wilmot W. Irish

Axel Ferdinand Gustafson

November 24, 1880 — March 10, 1949

Axel Ferdinand Gustafson, Emeritus Professor of Soil Technology, passed away March 10, 1949 as a result of an automobile accident. The tragic event shocked the community beyond measure and brought to his bereaved family sympathy and condolences from far and near. Professor Gustafson had been enjoying the best of health and was pursuing objectives that not only would have further enhanced his professional reputation but also would have redounded greatly to the benefit of agricultural science. He was a man of many interests and his niche in life will be hard to fill.

Professor Gustafson was born near the village of Aledo, Mercer County, Illinois on November 24, 1880. Here he received his early education and here he imbibed the sympathetic understanding of rural folks that later distinguished his extension teaching and the more formal duties of college instruction. In 1907 he was graduated from the University of Illinois with a Bachelor of Science degree and until 1918 was a member of the staff of the College of Agriculture of that institution, attaining the rank of assistant professor. It was during these years that his knowledge of farm life and its technical problems was broadened and humanized and his interest in teaching and research stimulated and matured. He was one of the first to sense the dangers of soil erosion and he immediately prescribed methods by means of which such waste could economically be checked. In this respect he was a pioneer and he lived to see the complete vindication of his prophetic vision.

In 1912 he was granted a Master of Science degree by the University of Illinois after which he zealously applied himself to the investigation of methods of soil fertility maintenance. The results of this experimentation and research may be found in the publications of the Illinois State College of Agriculture and elsewhere. In 1918 Professor Gustafson, feeling the need of further professional study, entered the Graduate School of Cornell University as a candidate for Ph.D. The work for this was done in soil science, geology, and chemistry, and the degree was granted in 1920.

So favorable was the impression made by Axel Gustafson during his graduate studies at Cornell that he was retained in the Department of Agronomy as an assistant professor in Extension. And so outstanding was his subsequent work, that he was promoted, after two years, to a full professorship. As an extension specialist, Dr. Gustafson worked in every county in the State and it was during these busy years that he made his greatest contribution to the betterment of New York agriculture. In 1931 Professor Gustafson began his resident teaching and his soil and field

crop surveys. It was during this latter interval, a span of 17 years, that he did much of the writing, both of bulletins and books, which has contributed so much to his reputation. In respect to Cornell bulletins, Professor Gustafson is author of 17 and senior or co-author of 12 others. This is an enviable record. His Extension Bulletin, "Liming New York Soils," has been in print since 1924 and has gone through six revisions. Dr. Gustafson's Experiment Station bulletins include his "Soil and Crop Management" series which covers practically all of the important agricultural areas of New York. This set of publications has been of inestimable value in many ways and is a testimonial of his energy and of his field ability.

As to books, Professor Gustafson was author and co-author of seven. The first was "Soil Physics", published in 1917 in association with Professor J. G. Mosier of the University of Illinois. It was written while Dr. Gustafson was assistant professor of soil physics at that institution and indicates clearly his ability to organize and present technical ideas in such a manner as to stress properly their practical applications. Of the six other books that followed, the last entitled "Using and Managing Soils" appeared in 1948.

Throughout his professional career, Professor Gustafson was especially interested and active in soil conservation. As already stated, he was one of the first soil scientists in the United States to study soil erosion losses and to suggest methods of regulation. In 1935 he was chief erosion specialist and chief agronomist with the United States Soil Conservation Service in New York. Later he served as Chairman of the Empire State Chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America. These activities and his books on conservation are ample evidence of his leadership in this field.

Professor Gustafson was a charter member of the American Society of Agronomy, the Soil Science of America and the Soil Conservation Society of America. He also was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Forestry Association. Two honorary Societies, Sigma Xi and Alpha Zeta, have placed his name on their rolls. Genial in disposition, cooperative in spirit, and conscientious in the face of duty, Axel Ferdinand Gustafson exerted a wholesome and helpful influence wherever he went. His sincerity and earnestness of purpose inspired confidence and his kindly interest in people won him a host of friends. To lose such a man while in vigorous health and still capable of contributing much to society is indeed a tragedy.

H. O. Buckman, Richard Bradfield, C. H. Guise

Carl Edward Frederick Guterman

October 27, 1903 — March 27, 1957

Carl Edward Frederick Guterman, Director of Research, Director of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, and Professor of Plant Pathology, died in Ithaca on March 27, 1957. In his passing, Cornell, especially the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, and the Experiment Station, lost one of its most effective and esteemed faculty members and leaders.

Coming to Cornell University in 1925 with a B.S. degree from what was then the Massachusetts Agricultural College, he was appointed to a part-time assistantship in Plant Pathology. Among the adjustments to be made in this change from undergraduate to graduate student, was that of a nickname, “Gus”, given him by Professor Herbert H. Whetzel, that was to stay with him throughout his professional career. The occasion of the nickname arose from his expressed concern over some possible disadvantage in the formal “Carl Edward Frederick”, with World War I so recently terminated.

While holding the assistantship, Director Guterman was enrolled in the Graduate School, with his major subject, Plant Pathology. He was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1930. On July 1 of that year he was advanced to an Assistant Professor in Plant Pathology, and two years later served as Acting Head of the Department. During this early period in his career he showed a marked aptitude in research and administration. With his next appointment in 1933, he was made Assistant to the Director of Experiment Stations. From 1936 to 1942 he served as Assistant Director of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Plant Pathology, and from 1942 until the time of his death he was Director of Research, Director of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Plant Pathology. Thus within 11 years following his arrival at Cornell University for Graduate work he became Assistant Director of the Experiment Station, and was on his way to a career of administration. Had he elected to continue in the Department of Plant Pathology, it seems certain that his career would have been equally distinguished.

Director Guterman had a good mind, and the urge to use it, not only for his own advancement but for the good of others. He was a keen observer, quickly sizing up a situation, or problem, as to its character and logical approach for a solution. He had the drive to follow through and see that the findings of research were given to the growers in a way to assure their use in effective application. He encouraged joint meetings of growers and researchers to assure the full understanding of what the problem was and what might reasonably be expected by way of solution.

He was an indefatigable worker, and continuously sought self improvement. Problems that led into the laboratory and methods of so-called "fundamental research" were accepted as such; but they were not lost sight of, and at the earliest possible moment were brought into the field for further testing and application.

Born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, October 27, 1903, Director Guterman was not a farm boy, insofar as living is concerned. He did spend considerable time working on farms during his high school and college days, and his background in agriculture was extended by his attendance at the Massachusetts Agricultural College where he majored in the biological sciences. When he arrived in Ithaca for graduate work his mind was made up to major in Plant Pathology. His attachment to administration by accepting an appointment as Director of Research was a logical one since it gave him an opportunity to be more effective in the agricultural interests of the State. Over 500 research projects in agriculture and home economics regularly came under his scrutiny, and were his to coordinate. They involved contacts with farmer cooperatives, commercial companies and other project sponsors, and university members. He discharged this task with great ability and distinction, and took well-merited satisfaction from doing it.

Because of his broad experience and good judgment Director Guterman was widely known and respected. He was called upon continually for advice, cooperation, and assistance by many groups and organizations. He had been a member of the New York State-U.S.D.A. Council since 1948 and was elected chairman in 1954; a member of the New York State Agricultural Mobilization Committee since 1951; and a director of the Cornell Research Foundation since 1950. From 1950 to 1953 he was a member of the Food Protection Committee of the National Research Council. He was a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Yonkers, New York. In June, 1955, he was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by his alma mater, the University of Massachusetts.

In the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Director Guterman had been a member of the Experiment Station Legislative Committee since 1951; a member of the Committee on Pesticides since 1952; was chairman of the Experiment Station Section and secretary of the Division of Agriculture in 1952-53; and was a member of the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy from 1942-45.

Director Guterman was easy to work with, due to his outstanding human qualities. He was well liked by all, along with being respected for his ability. All who knew him loved his keen sense of humor, his ready wit and infectious smile. Sincerity and the urge to help were innate qualities that could not be hidden by his modesty. He radiated

enthusiasm and kindness, and never resorted to dictation to carry his point. He was tolerant and understanding. To have met him was to have confidence in him as a friend or as a counselor when pressed by some problem.

A. W. Gibson, L. M. Massey, Charles E. Palm

Edward Sewall Guthrie

December 27, 1880 — December 11, 1964

The Eleventh of December, 1964, marked the passing of one of Cornell's most distinguished professors and one of the true pioneers of America's great dairy processing industry. Edward Sewall Guthrie, who joined the staff of the College of Agriculture in 1908 and who worked in his laboratory until a few days before his death, gave more than sixty years to study, research, and teaching in the dairy industry.

Born on a farm in Iowa and with a B.S. degree from Iowa State, Dr. Guthrie came to Cornell as a graduate student and instructor in buttermaking. He taught this and other courses in dairy processing to several generations of Cornellians both in the "winter course" and in the regular college program.

His contributions were many and lasting. His interest in teaching and research led him to help organize what is now the American Dairy Science Association, and he served in its highest offices. As one of the last two surviving founders of that Association, he was most highly honored by it. It is probable that he did not miss more than two meetings from the date the society was founded.

He helped organize the first student chapters of the ADSA and the first national dairy products judging contest. For many years he was coach of the highly successful dairy products judging teams of the University.

His *Book of Butter* was long the standard text in his field, and he was recognized as America's foremost authority on cultured cream. He published several scores of papers on various phases of the dairy industry.

Professor Guthrie was probably best known in Ithaca for his many community activities. He served the Forest Home Chapel long and faithfully as treasurer, trustee, steward, and for 26 years, church school superintendent. Since 1932 he had been a member of the board of directors of the Reconstruction Home in Ithaca and for 15 years conducted Sunday morning Protestant services there.

Dr. Guthrie never retired in the sense that he gave up any of his work. He maintained his office and his laboratory after his retirement in 1948, and spent a part of almost every day at his beloved research. He often appeared in the dairy barn before the early morning milking in order to gather samples of milk from particular animals or samples taken under particular conditions.

Until his death he took an active interest in students and alumni. Former student visitors were sure to inquire first about Dr. Guthrie, and he was sure to recognize and remember those alumni he chanced to encounter on the

campus or in his travels. So great was his interest that he took the time in his later years to collect the scattered records of former students and publish accurate and useful lists of their whereabouts and doings. The alumni responded at the time of his retirement by commissioning a portrait of him which now hangs in Stocking Hall.

No student or colleague called him "Ed." Yet all knew the warmth, consideration, and humor of the man. Always dignified but never pompous, he was readily approached at any time with any problem.

In his long career in the dairy industry, countless people came to know and love Dr. Edward Sewall Guthrie. He has carved a deep niche in the history of the dairy industry, his community, and the University. He richly deserves to be remembered as a Christian gentleman, a fine teacher, and a friend.

Robert F. Holland, Harold E. Ross, James C. White

Hiram Samuel Gutsell

Assistant Professor Emeritus of Architecture

1856 — Sept. 29, 1927

The Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University record their grief at the death of Professor Gutsell, a man whose unassuming manner all but concealed his outstanding qualities of mind and heart. Those who knew him well had frequent occasion to admire and profit by his remarkable erudition in more than one field of knowledge, to respect deeply his steadfast character, and to enjoy with him the manifestations of the arts of which he was so keenly appreciative. Gentle of disposition, impatient only with sham, he made more friends than he realized, persons who valued the essential honesty of all his utterances, and who feel that in his passing the University has lost a man difficult indeed to replace.

Source: Fac. Rec., p. 1519 Adopted by the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University November, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Seven

George Gordon Gyrisco

March 25, 1920 — July 14, 1989

George Gyrisco was born in the town of South Hadley in western Massachusetts. He was the son of immigrant parents, and the first member of his family to obtain a college degree. The American dream was very real to George. He never took for granted a system that provided an opportunity for study in an area of one's passionate interest. Motivated by this outlook, he entered Massachusetts State College and earned the Bachelor of Science degree, *summa cum laude*, in 1943. At that time, his alma mater enjoyed preeminence in entomological training at the undergraduate level, a staging area for promising graduate students. George was greatly influenced by several members of this distinguished faculty. His devotion and respect for them continued undiminished as a positive force throughout his professional career. Years later, as a mature faculty member, he enjoyed reminiscing on his undergraduate experience with a freshness of events as if they had transpired only recently.

George was awarded the Ph.D. degree by Cornell in 1947, and joined the entomology faculty following graduation. He advanced rapidly through the ranks to full professor in 1954. In 1962 he was appointed department head. His early professional career coincided with the surge of agricultural technology following World War II. He became a leader in the newly emerging subdiscipline of forage entomology, a specialization in support of the livestock industry, the largest component of the state's agricultural enterprise. He addressed the complex challenge of evaluating new insecticides for use in control of forage insect pests. This involved intricate research into the food chain of the dairy cow, with special attention to the metabolic fate of pesticide residues as potential contaminants of dairy products. George was relentless in his efforts to provide experimental data as a basis for formulating sound programs of insect control. In the sensitive areas of public safety, pesticide use, and the environment, George was committed to the fullest sharing of data as a matter of public trust.

George was an early advocate of biological control. His pioneering research in this area provided alternatives to the intensive use of insecticides in forage insect control. His innovative leadership in the subdiscipline of forage entomology laid the foundation on which current concepts and technologies have been developed.

George was unusually effective in the dual role of training students and advancing research. His training style involved close partnership between professor and student in the research experience, and the rigor, enthusiasm, and institutional loyalty to the Cornell tradition. George supervised the graduate studies of thirty-five students, a number virtually unequalled in the annals of the department. Many of his students have taken their place as

leaders in the field and continue to feel a bond with fellow students who shared the Gyrisco training experience. As one student remarked: “George shared with us. He shared his enthusiasm, his intellect, his philosophy, his home, and on occasion, his wallet. What more could a student have asked?”

To many graduate students Thanksgiving in Ithaca came to mean turkey at “GG’s.” His home was always open to them. In this giving, as in all his dedication, he had the unflagging support of his wife, Valerie.

George was an avid sports fan, one who rooted for the Big Red as a joyful expression of institutional loyalty. His interest beyond the campus included the community youth program, his home, and his garden. He served for many years as scoutmaster of Ithaca Troop 5, BSA. His green thumb was evident in the success of his flower and vegetable garden. His pride and joy was his extensive planting of daffodils. The slopes of their property on Twin Glens Road abounded in spring color. Through George’s characteristic modesty and generosity, bouquets of gorgeous daffodils graced the desks of his departmental associates each spring. His sense of sharing went beyond his graduate students. It included all those who joined with him in advancing the cause of Cornell.

For many years George waged a courageous struggle against a debilitating illness. It was commitment to students and institutional loyalty that evoked his Herculean effort. He disdained disability retirement, and persevered to the normal retirement schedule and emeritus status in 1985.

George seemed never to have lost the awe or enthusiasm of an undergraduate discovering academic freedom as a way of life, and the university as a unique institution in support of those seeking to discover and to share. And on the lighter side, there was the Big Red athletic program. All of this and heaven, too!

George will be remembered for his passionate devotion to Cornell, his professional contributions (two hundred publications), his loyalty to family and youth of the community. His most enduring legacy is the group of students who fell heir to his philosophy. They are the worthy guardians of their mentor’s commitment to intellectual honesty, civility, and academic freedom.

George is survived by his wife, Valerie; daughter, Jill; sons, Geoffrey and Glenn; a sister, Betty; and several nieces and nephews.

Edward H. Smith, Haruo Tashiro, Arthur A. Muka

William Arthur Hagan

October 14, 1893 — February 1, 1963

Professor Emeritus William Arthur Hagan died at the age of sixty-nine while on a plane traveling from New York to London. He was associated with Cornell University for over forty-six years as a graduate student, teacher, Dean, and Professor Emeritus. He retired from active service as Dean of the Veterinary College June 30, 1959, and became director of the National Animal Disease Laboratory at Ames, Iowa, a position that he held at the time of his death. His name is inextricably linked with the marked advancement of veterinary medicine during the past half-century.

Born at Fort Scott, Kansas on October 14, 1893, William Arthur Hagan received his preparatory education in Kansas schools and studied at Kansas State College, Manhattan, where he received the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 1915. He remained there for one year as an assistant in pathology and then came to Cornell in 1916 as an instructor in obstetrics. In 1917, he received the M.S. and was appointed instructor in pathology and bacteriology. He became Assistant Professor of Bacteriology in 1918 and Professor in 1919. In 1926, he was selected to head the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology. Then in 1932, at the age of thirty-eight he was made Dean of the Veterinary College just sixteen years after he arrived at Cornell.

In addition to his exceptional mental endowment, Dr. Hagan possessed abundant energy and a great capacity for work. Not only were his regular duties more than adequately performed, but he successfully dealt with many other commitments. He was an assistant in the Department of Animal Pathology of the Rockefeller Institute in 1921-1922. He was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association Committee and Council on Education 1938-1950. During the year 1943-1944 he was special assistant to Dr. A. W. Miller, United States Department of Agriculture. He served on the executive board of the American Veterinary Medical Association for five years and was chairman in 1944-1945. Following World War II, in 1945, he was appointed to membership on the United States Control Council in Germany, to aid in the rehabilitation of German veterinary colleges. In 1946-47, he was a member of the Secretary of Agriculture's Advisory Committee on Foot-and-Mouth Disease and contributed to the establishment of a United State Department of Agriculture center for research on this disease at Plum Island, New York. He was elected president of the American Veterinary Medical Association for 1947-1948. In 1947, Governor Dewey appointed him to the New York Food Commission to recommend measures "to meet the present critical situation with respect to food and proper nutrition." In 1949, he became a member of the executive committee of

the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. He served for many years as the United States member of the Permanent Committee of the International Veterinary Congresses. He was a delegate to the fifteenth International Veterinary Congress held at Stockholm in 1953 and Chairman of the United States Committee to the sixteenth International Veterinary Congress held in Madrid in 1959. In 1954, he was made Civilian National Veterinary Consultant to the Surgeon General of the United States. Two years later he was selected by the Secretary of Agriculture as Chairman of the Advisory Committee to Eradicate Brucellosis. In 1958 he headed a delegation of six veterinarians who visited the Soviet Union to study its livestock industry. During the following year he served as trustee of the Morris Animal Foundation, represented the American Veterinary Medical Association on the Ralston Purina Research Fellowship Awards Committee, and was elected vice president of the World Veterinary Association. He was also a member of many professional organizations.

His many activities, in addition to the administration of the New York State Veterinary College, did not occupy all of Dr. Hagan's time, for he achieved a notable record in research and writing. He published more than 126 scientific articles. He was a contributor to Stedman's *Medical Dictionary* and to numerous other professional books. He was author of the textbook, *The Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals*, which appeared in 1943 and is now in its fourth edition. A co-author, D. W. Bruner, was enlisted beginning with the second edition.

The many accomplishments of Dr. Hagan did not go unrecognized, and numerous honors were awarded him. As early as 1925 the International Education Board designated him a European Fellow with the privilege of attending the Robert Koch Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin for one year. In 1938, he was granted the honorary degree, D.Sc., by Kansas State University. In 1941, he was presented with the Silver Beaver award, the highest mark of recognition in the scout movement, by the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Scout Council. In 1948 he was made Veterinarian of the Year on the basis of a nationwide poll conducted by Gaines Dog Research Center. Ten years later the New York State Veterinary Medical Association chose him as their Veterinarian of the Year. Honorary memberships were conferred upon him by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, Great Britain; the Royal Veterinary Society, Sweden; the Hellenic National Veterinary Society, Greece; and the Veterinary Academy, France. In 1959, he was cited by the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations for outstanding services to agriculture. He was the winner of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress prize in 1960 and of the American Veterinary Medical Association annual award in 1962. The honorary degree, LL.D., was conferred on him by the University of Toronto in 1962. His name appears in *Who's Who in America*.

The modern veterinary buildings at Cornell are a testimonial to his foresight, planning, and efforts. As memorials to Dr. Hagan, the New York State Veterinary Alumni Association in 1960 established the Hagan Student Loan Fund at Cornell, and in 1962 the faculty meeting room in the Veterinary College was designated “The Hagan Room.”

Dr. Hagan’s reputation as an international figure in the field of veterinary education was based on solid ground. In the area of research he made important contributions to our knowledge of brucellosis and paratuberculosis. He was an excellent lecturer, writer, and teacher. He continued to teach a course in infectious diseases in the New York State Veterinary College until he retired. He was in constant demand everywhere as a lecturer and as an authority on all matters pertaining to veterinary medicine.

The interests of this truly educated man were not limited to veterinary medicine. He was amazingly well informed in many fields. Regardless of the demands on his time, he was never too busy to discuss any problem with a student, staff member, or with anyone else who wished his counsel. He possessed an engaging personality, a great love of life, a keen sense of humor, and an interest in everything. He had a large circle of friends who will forever miss him.

He married Esther Grace Lyon August 29, 1917, in Nickerson, Kansas. Their children are a son, William L. Hagan of Norwalk, Connecticut, and two daughters, Miss Janet Ann Hagan of New York City and Mrs. John L. Hyde of Southold, Long Island. Other survivors are five grandchildren; a brother, James S. Hagan of Los Altos, California; two nieces; and a nephew.

Donald W. Baker, Myron G. Fincher, Dorsey W. Bruner

Tor Hagfors

December 18, 1930 — January 17, 2007

Emeritus Professor Tor Hagfors collapsed and died of a heart attack while walking on a beach in Puerto Rico during a visit to the Cornell-run Arecibo Observatory, an observatory to which he devoted a substantial portion of his remarkable career, a career that spanned half a century, several countries, and directorships at three major observatories and a Max Planck Institute.

Born in Oslo in 1930, Tor received his education in Oslo and Trondheim, finishing with a Ph.D. degree in Physics from the University of Oslo in 1959. His first employment, from 1955-63, was with the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment, interrupted by a position as Research Associate at Stanford University in 1959-60. During this period, Tor began the research that would engage him for the remainder of his life, the study of electromagnetic scattering from planetary surfaces and the Earth's ionosphere. He made major contributions to the field of Planetary Radar Astronomy during its fledgling years in the 1960s, deriving the still widely applied Hagfors Scattering Law and co-editing the book, *Radar Astronomy*, published in 1968. Tor also formulated the theory of incoherent scatter of electromagnetic waves by the ionosphere in a paper published in 1961, one of four papers at the time that independently provided the theoretical underpinnings for this new technique to measure the properties of the ionosphere. In addition to his many scientific results in these two areas, Tor played a major role in the engineering design of two very large radar facilities, and he was a talented scientific administrator who successfully navigated the intricacies of scientific funding and politics in both the United States and Europe.

In 1963, Tor returned from Norway to the United States, this time to the MIT operated Lincoln Laboratory, where he spent 1963-67 and 1969-71, working on incoherent scattering theory (particularly the effect of collisions between charged and neutral particles) and radar scattering from plasma waves generated by ionospheric currents associated with the aurora. It was at this time that he also made his major contributions to the field of planetary radar astronomy, deriving Hagfors' law and carrying out innovative studies of the properties of the lunar surface, studies of high interest during the Apollo era.

In between his two stints at Lincoln Laboratory, Hagfors served as the Director of the Jicamarca Radio Observatory, located near Lima, Peru. Jicamarca was the first of two huge radars (the second was Arecibo) built in the early 1960s to explore the properties (e.g., densities, temperatures, ion composition, velocities) of the ionosphere, using

incoherent scatter, at altitudes ranging from below one hundred kilometers up to several thousand kilometers. While at Jicamarca, Tor made very accurate measurements of vertical plasma drift velocities (driven by natural electric fields) in the ionosphere and also continued his studies of the Moon.

After leaving Peru in 1969, and following his second stint at Lincoln Laboratory in 1971, Tor was appointed Director of Operations of the Arecibo Observatory, the enormous radar built by Cornell in Puerto Rico. This was Tor's first association with Cornell, but it would not be his last. His research highlights during this period included contributions to the theory of "heating" of the ionosphere using very powerful radio waves, the development of clever radar techniques for observing the effects of this heating and, with one of us (DC), studies of the properties of the surface of Venus.

In 1973, Tor moved yet again, returning to Norway to become Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Trondheim, a position he held until 1982. He taught courses there in communication and information theory, radar techniques and technology, and antenna theory. His main reason for returning to Scandinavia, however, was to explore the possibility of building a major, second generation incoherent scatter radar observatory in Europe. The contemplated size and cost of the project was such that an international collaboration was required. After much negotiation, six nations (Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, France, and the UK) reached agreement to build a tri-static radar observatory (named EISCAT, for European Incoherent SCATter) in northern Scandinavia, with tightly coordinated facilities in Norway, Sweden, and Finland. Hagfors was the founding director from 1976-82. Besides his role as midwife to the birth of EISCAT, Tor also contributed heavily to its unique engineering concepts. EISCAT research has greatly improved our understanding of the high latitude ionosphere, a region of fascinating "space weather," where charged particles streaming from the Sun interact with the Earth's magnetic field to produce auroral displays and many other important but less visible effects on our upper atmosphere.

Tor's wanderlust never allowed him to stay in one place too long, and so in 1982, just as EISCAT was beginning to operate smoothly, he returned to Cornell for a ten-year stay as a Professor of both Astronomy and Electrical Engineering and also as Director of the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center (NAIC), which manages the operation of the Arecibo Observatory. Besides his administrative duties, Tor continued his work on the theory and observations of Langmuir waves driven by radio wave "heating," as well as various radar astronomy projects. Perhaps his most important contribution to the Observatory was the engineering design for an ambitious second upgrade of the antenna system, adding two additional reflectors (producing a so-called Gregorian feed) to eliminate the distortion produced by the main spherical reflector. This huge project substantially increased the sensitivity

and frequency range of the telescope. Tor oversaw the detailed design of the Gregorian system and shepherded the major proposal through the funding process. During this period, he also spent a sabbatical year (1988-89) at the Max Planck Institute for Aeronomy in Lindau, Germany—a precursor to the next step in his career.

In 1992, as the construction of the upgrade was getting underway, Tor again pulled up stakes and moved back to Europe, becoming simultaneously Professor of Astronomy at the University of Oslo (until 1998) and one of the three co-directors of the Max Planck Institute in Lindau until 1999, when he reached the mandatory retirement age of 68. During this period, he had to deal with numerous vexing political and funding issues associated with German reunification, but he managed to stay active scientifically, especially with EISCAT and various satellite projects, and he began working on a textbook on incoherent scattering with one of us (DF).

During his “retirement” from 1999 until his death, he continued his research, collaborating with colleagues at MPI, the University of Tromsø, Norway, the University of Nagoya, Japan, the University of Lancaster, UK, EISCAT (with its new radar on Svalbard), and the Mars express and CONSERT satellite missions.

Professor Hagfors was a member of a long list of professional societies, research councils and advisory committees, both in Europe and the United States, and he also received numerous honors. Among the latter are the URSI Van der Pol Gold Medal (1987), the EISCAT Sir Granville Beynon Medal (2002), memberships in the Royal Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters (1996) and the Royal Astronomical Society (UK, Associate Member, 1998), and honorary doctorates from the Universities of Oulu (2002) and Tromsø (2003). He delivered major, invited, named lectures in 1999 (Penn State University), 2002 (U. Tromsø), and 2003 (Arecibo). He published well over 150 papers (many after retiring), mostly on radio wave scattering of various kinds, but also on engineering topics such as antenna design and pulse coding. He was a versatile theorist, a creative engineer, and a scientific leader. He freely gave credit to others for joint work and was a pleasure to work with. He was also a man of grace and wry humor, which he demonstrated as an after-dinner speaker on frequent occasions!

Tor is survived by his first and second wives, Gillian Patricia Hart and Hanna Halina Zofia Repa, and his four children John, Toril, Martin, and Vivien.

We close with some remarks delivered by one of us (DC) at a memorial service for Tor at the Max Planck Institute in Lindau, Germany:

“In his slightly formal way, Tor liked to enjoy himself and was always ready for a party, and some of the parties in Arecibo were memorable. He was spontaneous, once diving into the Observatory’s pool fully clothed on a dare from our young daughter. We went sailing in the Virgin Islands on several occasions...These trips were great opportunities for relaxation, swimming, and, without fail, a few rum and cokes.”

“I want to finish by saying how much Tor was admired as a scientist and teacher by the people who worked with him. He had a passion for doing science, clearly derived great enjoyment from it, and communicated this to all of us who worked with him as students and colleagues. Rather than being remembered for the many awards and medals he received, I think that Tor would want to be remembered primarily as someone who loved to do science.”

Donald T. Farley, Chair; Robert Brown, Donald B. Campbell

Emilie Towner Hall

December 11, 1910 — November 9, 1981

Emilie Towner Hall brought a wealth of newspaper experience to Cornell when, in 1953, she accepted the position of editor in the New York State College of Home Economics, now the New York State College of Human Ecology.

In this position she was responsible for developing journalistic material for the extension, teaching, and research audiences interested in home economics. In 1962 she became assistant professor on the college faculty and taught a course titled Preparation of Publications to undergraduate students. Professor Hall suffered a stroke in the fall of 1967 that forced her to retire at that time.

She was born in New York City on December 11, 1910, and shortly thereafter moved with her parents to Avoca, New York, Steuben County, where her father owned and edited a weekly newspaper. She graduated from Miami High School in 1928 and subsequently attended Piedmont College, Demorest, Georgia. She later received her baccalaureate degree from Ithaca College.

Emilie Towner's marriage to A. James Hall took place in 1930 in Tampa, Florida, where the couple lived until 1933. From 1933 to 1944 she published, with her husband, the *Avoca Herald* in Avoca, New York. She was also a freelance correspondent and photographer for five Gannett newspapers in Elmira and Rochester and for two Buffalo newspapers, the Associated Press, and the United Press as well as for two photographic syndicates. Most of her feature articles were focused on agriculture and rural life.

When her husband entered the United States Navy in 1944, Mrs. Hall moved to Ithaca as associate editor of the *Cooperative Digest* and helped establish the *Co-op Power*, magazines owned and published by Roy H. Park, now President and owner of the Park Communication Group.

She then became a writing associate of the late Howard E. Babcock, former general manager of the GLF Cooperative Exchange. He was also a Cornell trustee and chairman of the Board of Trustees. She later wrote an extensive biography of Mr. Babcock, which was used in connection with the establishment in 1951 of the H. E. Babcock Professorship of Food Economics in the Graduate School of Nutrition at Cornell. Professor Hall has the distinction of being published under her own by-line in *Life*, *Time*, the *Christian Herald*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Country Gentleman*, and several other well-known professional and popular magazines. She had a special versatility in adjusting her editorial material to her audiences, and her unique background in journalism was unusual for a woman of her generation.

Professor Hall was a member of the New York State Home Economics Association, the American Home Economics Association, Epsilon Sigma Phi, American Women in Radio and Television, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Agricultural College Editors, and the International Society of General Semantics.

One cannot conclude this memorial statement without referring to the personal characteristics that contributed to her many professional achievements. She possessed a charming, cultured manner, an ever-patient disposition, and a sincere interest in the overall objectives of the college with which she was associated. These attributes, together with her devotion as wife and mother, were reflected in her outstanding personality and in the integrity of her writing.

In 1977 Professor Hall's husband retired from his position in Ithaca as president and publisher of the *American Agriculturist* magazine, with which he had been associated for thirty-one years. The couple then moved to their condominium in Cocoa Beach, Florida. It was in the hospital there that Professor Hall died on November 9, 1981.

She is survived by her husband of fifty-one years, who will remain in Florida, and two sons: A. James Hall, Jr., vice president of a printing press manufacturer in Seattle, Washington, and Lt. Col. Michael S. Hall, Ithaca, who is air commander of the 174th Tactical Fighter Wing, New York Air National Guard, in Syracuse. Both sons are Cornell graduates. Professor Hall also leaves a sister, Mrs. Charles Palmer, of Bath; five grandchildren; and one great-grandson.

Vera A. Caulum, Mary B. Wood, Mary K. Bloetjes

Goldan O. Hall

June 11, 1897 — June 15, 1981

Professor Hall was born in Parkersburg, West Virginia. After serving in the U.S. Army as a lieutenant from 1917 to 1919, he graduated from the University of West Virginia in 1921 with the degree Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. For about a year afterward he held an appointment as instructor in poultry husbandry at that university until he came to Cornell in 1922 for post-graduate study.

Here, his qualifications and ability were soon recognized. He was appointed as instructor in 1923 and assigned to teach a course in poultry breeding and judging, at the same time pursuing his post-graduate studies. A Master of Science in Agriculture degree was followed by a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1926. By that time he had established a reputation as an excellent teacher and was appointed an assistant professor. Thereafter he climbed the academic ladder by the usual rungs and was appointed to a full professorship in 1944.

Professor Hall was affectionately known in his department simply as "G.O." Because of his ability as a teacher, other courses were pressed upon him, including those in judging, marketing, and farm poultry. G.O. loved to work with students. No adviser ever took the responsibilities of that role with a more gladsome heart.

One of his specialties was the coaching of poultry-judging teams. At that time, teams of student judges from several eastern agricultural colleges competed annually at some central place. The fine art of estimating from external characteristics which hens had laid the most eggs had been highly developed. In some classes, the birds were also judged for perfection in conformation, plumage, and other standards of their breed. During G.O.'s years of training the Cornell teams, they competed in twenty-five contests, placing first in fourteen of them and second in six. In two of these contests, members of the Cornell team ranked first, second, and third in individual scoring.

In 1942 G.O. was awarded the prize for excellence in teaching and extension by the Poultry Science Association. He was faculty adviser to the Poultry Club from 1939 until his retirement. He also served on four faculty committees of the College of Agriculture. He was elected an honorary member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, the honor society of the College of Agriculture. In West Virginia he had helped in the development of camps for members of 4-H clubs, an interest which he maintained after he came to New York.

Professor Hall's interests in research were chiefly in breeding and marketing. These were combined when it was found that variations in the quality (firmness) of albumen in eggs were partly genetic in origin. With his graduate

students and others in the department, he published some forty scientific articles on variations in egg production and in egg quality. In his high-fecundity strain of White Leghorns, one hen established what is probably still a world's record by laying (in trapnests) 1,515 eggs in eight years.

G.O. was coauthor of two books: *Judging Poultry for Production* (1930) and *Poultry Management* (1952). He was a member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, Poultry Science Association, World's Poultry Science Association, and Sigma Xi. At Cornell he belonged to Scabbard and Blade, Lambda Gamma Delta, and Kappa Sigma.

Professor Hall was predeceased two years earlier by his wife, Melissa. Old-timers will recall that both were loved for their unfailing assistance with departmental parties and picnics.

G.O. retired in 1955 and moved to Orlando, Florida. He is survived by two daughters: Nancy (Mrs. D. Rosenberg) of Washington, D.C., Berta (Mrs. F. M. Chupp) of Binghamton, New York; a son, James H. Hall of Bay City, Michigan; nine grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

Randall K. Cole, Edward A. Schano, Frederick B. Hutt

Robert Anderson Hall, Jr.

April 4, 1911 — December 2, 1997

Robert A. Hall, Jr., world-renowned specialist in Romance linguistics, one of the early representatives of American structuralism and descriptive linguistics, and one of the founders of the Division of Modern Languages at Cornell, died on December 2, 1997, at the age of 86. He is survived by his wife, Alice M. Colby-Hall; his three children, Philip A. Hall, Diana K. Goodall, and Caroline Erickson; six grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

Although he was born in Raleigh, North Carolina (April 4, 1911), he spent most of his childhood in the north, first in Minnesota, then in New England. He received his higher education at Princeton University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Rome. At Princeton (B.A. 1931) he majored in French and German literature. He became acquainted with the budding discipline of linguistics when he began his graduate studies at Chicago that year, taking courses with Harry Hoiyer and later with Leonard Bloomfield. He continued his studies in literature and expanded his studies in the classical Indo-European languages (Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Avestan, Old Persian) with Carl Darling Buck and George Bobrinskoy.

He interrupted his graduate work at Chicago by going to Italy, where he studied Italian literature and historical linguistics, the latter in a European version whose distortion of neo-grammarians theory he was critical of throughout his scholarly career. He received the Dottore in Lettere from the University of Rome in 1934. He finished up the few remaining requirements for the M.A. degree upon his return to Chicago in 1935 and did further course work, but, having received what he considered to be the equivalent of the Ph.D. degree from Rome, chose not to pursue that degree at Chicago.

In 1936, he married Frances L. Adkins, with whom he later collaborated on the preparation of materials for the teaching of reading and writing to English-speaking children and on an Italian-English and English-Italian dictionary of idioms. In that same year, he got his first academic job teaching at the University of Puerto Rico. While there, he worked on the rewriting of a Hungarian grammar and started work on his *Bibliography of Italian Linguistics*. In 1939, he obtained an instructorship at Princeton, and in 1940, began teaching Italian language and literature at Brown where his acquaintance with Hans Kurath and Bernard Bloch further stimulated his interest in linguistics. In the following year, he was elected to the editorial board of the *Linguistic Society of America*. That was also the year in which Leonard Bloomfield moved to neighboring Yale, whose Linguistics Club served both Yale and Brown.

It was during this first decade of his scholarly life that Bob Hall began his many disputes with a number of European scholars. He developed what can only be called an antipathy toward a European style of academic behavior. He has sharp words in his memoirs for the prideful arrogance of some. He hated pretension and had none of his own. But this did not affect his love for Europe, European tradition, and respect for many European scholars, thus freeing him, in the eyes of at least some, from the charge of bias and prejudice. In fact, he characterized some of his American colleagues' reaction to the influx of European scholars into the U.S. in the 1930s and 1940s as "xenophobic". Like H.L. Mencken and others of an earlier day, he was in the habit of identifying people by their ethnic or cultural background, and he was accused of bias against one nationality or another, but judging from the language of his memoirs, no nationality was spared. In speaking of Professor Jakob Jud, whom he met in Zurich, he says, "He was a fine, honorable, upright gentleman, far above the petty quarrelling of the Italians and equally far removed from the grandiose but empty verbiage of many of the Germans". He was not impressed by those Europeans who insisted on "the inherent superiority of European culture", because, he says, "My parents and, indeed, our whole culture had always taught me that people coming to America and settling permanently owed it to themselves and their adopted country to discard older customs or attitudes which might conflict with those prevailing in their new home-land"—a stance he never retreated from and one which would not endear him to the modern multiculturalist.

Bob Hall shared with Bloomfield and many other American linguists a dislike of academic "schools" of thought, with their gurus and sycophants, dogmas, and unwillingness to entertain opposing viewpoints. This is certainly one of the many sources of Hall's antipathy to Chomskyan linguistics. Nevertheless, he always treated people with whom he disagreed with utmost civility and never allowed his scholarly predisposition to interfere with respectful treatment of students holding differing views. In his later career at Cornell, for example, he served as chairman of graduate examination committees of students whose theses were written on generative principles; his attitude toward prospective scholars was that all they had to do was to demonstrate competence in their research, no matter what linguistic theory they were operating under.

World War II entailed a need for language teaching research and research on the structure of many of the world's languages, and that need was met in part by the cooperation of the Linguistic Society of America with the American Council of Learned Societies to develop such materials. Hall's first significant contribution in this effort was the description and teaching of Melanesian Pidgin, later in Haitian Creole and Taki-Taki. Hall was a pioneer in the

study of Creoles and pidgins, in devising orthographies for them, and in attempting, particularly in Australia, to convince politicians that Pidgin was a language in its own right and should not be stamped out.

In 1943, Hall went to Washington to work in the U.S. Armed Forces Institute (USAFI), where he joined in the production of textbooks on French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, 4 of the 50-odd language textbooks of the Spoken Language series, a project that effected a significant change in the teaching of languages in this country by emphasizing the spoken language and by introducing linguistic principles into pedagogy. He also worked in the ASTP (Armed Services Training Program). During the war years, Bob Hall became more closely acquainted with many of the figures who were or would become prominent in the field of linguistics—Leonard Bloomfield, Edgar Sturtevant, Franklin Edgerton, Isadore Dyen, George Trager, Bernard Bloch, and many others.

It was during these years also that he got to know many of his future colleagues at Cornell, where he went in 1946 at the invitation of J Milton Cowan to join Charles F. Hockett, Frederick B. Agard, Gordon H. Fairbanks, and in 1947, William G. Moulton, in the founding of an academic unit—the Division of Modern Languages—which would introduce the new approaches to language teaching into the academic world, along with the then novel discipline of linguistics. There he spent the rest of his life of scholarship and teaching, both of which he found gratifying.

In 1975, he retired from teaching, becoming Professor Emeritus of Linguistics and Italian, but continued his research as actively as ever. He was then in the midst of working on his *Comparative Romance Grammar*. In that year, his wife Frances died. He subsequently married Alice M. Colby-Hall, Professor of Romance Studies.

For most of his life he believed—naïvely, he would himself confess—that the academic world was the rare place one could express one's views freely, however unwelcome they may be, without untoward consequences of the sort one might encounter in normal life. At one point toward the end of his academic career, he expressed politically incorrect views on the Holocaust. Although this was in fact a demonstration of his strict adherence to an unprejudiced scholarly approach to any matter to which he turned his attention, his interdisciplinary conversation companions at the faculty cafeteria excluded him from their luncheon table, and generally shunned him thereafter, much to his distress.

Robert A. Hall, Jr. is remembered by the colleagues of his that remain among the living as an incredibly prolific writer on a wide variety of topics. One can recall him back in the 1950s in a corner of the hectic main office of the department busily typing away on one of his books during the 10-minute breaks between classes of the 5 courses

he normally taught per semester, using the only departmental typewriter that had the proper array of phonetic symbols for his purposes.

He published over fifty books and over five hundred and fifty articles and reviews in learned journals on: structural linguistics; the history of American Linguistics; graphemics; the application of linguistics to language teaching; Italian linguistics; the history of Italian literature; the life and works of Antonio Fogazzaro; Pidgin and Creole languages; the external history of the Romance languages; proto-Romance phonology and morphology; English linguistics; Hungarian grammar; cultural symbolism in literature; and the genuineness of the Kensington runestone. He also wrote fiction, and composed some music, for his own amusement and was a prolific contributor to the Letters to the Editor department of various newspapers.

Bob Hall's sense of humor ran to puns, limericks, the apt quotation (often in Latin), and an appreciation of the work of P.G. Wodehouse, on whose comic style he wrote a book appreciated in turn by Wodehouse himself. He took delight in Wodehousean phrases such as "His finely-chiselled features were twisted with agony and what not". He was as serious about his avocations as he was about his profession. In addition to his book and articles on Wodehouse, he traveled the world over to ride trolleys and trains, keeping close track of train schedules and writing pieces on electric railways. In addition to singing in various local choral groups, he was an extremely knowledgeable listener and wrote a number of pieces on music, including a demonstration that the origin of the term *tierce de Picardie* had nothing to do with Picardy.

His writings include much of what might be called popularizing, though for him, writing for non-academic audiences was very much a duty. In his book, *Leave Your Language Alone*, an attack on correctness and normative grammar (although elsewhere he confesses his quickness to correct others' errors in English grammar, and woe betide an interlocutor who failed to pronounce Wodehouse Woodhouse) he has this to say: "The contribution of linguistics is simply a part of the effort of all science in modern democratic society to find out the truth and to act upon it".

Although, while appreciative of good administrators such as J M. Cowan who left him free to pursue his scholarly work, he eschewed administrative work, and he was active in many professional organizations. He served as Vice President of the American Association of Teachers of Italian in 1945, Vice President of the Linguistic Society of America in 1961, President of the Wodehouse Society in 1983-85, and President of the Linguistic Association of Canada and the United States in 1983-84, and in 1984-85. He was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1954 and 1970 and a Fulbright lecturer in linguistics at the University of Rome in 1950-51 and 1957-58. In 1978, he received

a Professional Achievement Award from the University of Chicago, and in 1992, a Distinguished Achievement Award from the Alumni Association of Poly Prep Country Day School in Brooklyn, New York, where he had completed his secondary education in 1927.

Bob Hall felt it his civic duty not only to apply linguistics to social problems, but also to speak out forcefully on other social and political issues. Although usually labeled a conservative (a true characterization in some respects), it would be just as fitting to label him an American socialist, one of his favorite and oft-cited books being Thorstein Veblen's, *Theory of the Leisure Class*. He was a great respecter of tradition and at the same time an ardent iconoclast.

Robert A. Hall, Jr. was an old-fashioned man from his earliest years and clung to ideals that became rather unfashionable in the course of his life (honor, duty, temperance, civility, decency, piety, integrity, intellectual honesty, love of country, and what not). Some found this ridiculous, others admirable.

Richard L. Leed, Charles F. Hockett

George Livingstone Hamilton

July 24, 1874 — September 25, 1940

The sudden death of Professor George Livingstone Hamilton on September 25, 1940, removed from the academic family of the University one of its most striking figures. Born in Boston on July 24, 1874, he was educated in the Roxbury Latin School, and received the degree Bachelor of Arts from Harvard in 1895, and the Master of Arts in 1897. He studied at the University of Paris, and gained the degree Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia in 1903. After teaching Romance languages in the University of Cincinnati, in Trinity College, North Carolina, and, for eight years, in the University of Michigan, he came to Cornell in 1911 as Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, and was made Professor of Romance Languages in 1916. He was a fellow of the Mediaeval Academy of America, and sometime vice-president of the Modern Language Association.

When, in 1921, he was appointed Curator of the Fiske Dante and Petrarch Collections in the University Library, he assumed a task which was peculiarly sympathetic to him and which he fulfilled with eminent success. His profound knowledge of everything which concerned his two poets, his bibliographical acumen, and his patience and tenacity in searching booklists, catalogues, and journals for items to add to the collections brought great advantage to the Library, to the University, and to the learned world. Beyond his special subject his interest extended to many fields, especially folklore and general bibliography. He was a founder and continually active member of the Cornell Research Club.

He was a great character. Though he had no purpose of differing from the common run of men, or of professors, he was unique. As he took his rolling-gaited way across the campus, reading steadily, he caught the eye of the most casual visitor. And when he stopped to talk to a colleague, his generous and heedless scorn of all the world's mediocrities expressed itself in thunderous invective, to be much and gleefully quoted.

He was severe upon his fellow-scholars, and his severity made him some enemies. But his eloquent vituperation, mingling Dante with Rabelais, was directed mostly at careless work, at the cheap and shoddy, at the pretentious article based on others' labor, at the book written for the author's advancement and not for the advancement of learning. His ideal of scholarship was austere, almost monkish. It was his very respect for scholarship in its shrine of purity that restricted his own production. His vast and varied knowledge never was sufficient; he felt always that the scholar must be sure, and all his study taught him the dangers of assurance.

He was an example of the scholar who has given himself totally to the intellectual life. And he was more, a great character, a dominating and unconventional character, in the tradition of an elder day. He was a product of the humanism of the 1890's. That humanism has passed, and now its great representatives are disappearing. And who can take their places?

James Morton Hamilton

June 26, 1901 — February 20, 1987

James Morton Hamilton was born in Sutton West, Ontario. He received his B.S. A. degree from the University of Toronto in 1924. In 1929 he was awarded his Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin, where he majored in plant pathology. He became an American citizen in 1934.

Jim joined the Department of Plant Pathology as an associate in research at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva in 1930. From 1930 to 1936 he was in charge of fruit disease control investigations at the Poughkeepsie Laboratory in the Hudson Valley. He was transferred to Geneva in 1936 and was promoted to chief in research (professor) in 1939. He served as head of the Department of Plant Pathology from 1951 until shortly before his retirement. He was made professor emeritus of plant pathology on his retirement in 1967.

While headquartered in the Hudson Valley, Jim developed fungicide programs for the control of apple scab, black rot, and cedar-apple rust. After his transfer to Geneva he continued his field experiments on the control of apple diseases and initiated research on fungal and bacterial diseases of pears, peaches, and cherries.

In the 1930s Jim pioneered the development of greenhouse-laboratory facilities and techniques for research on fungicide action in relation to disease control. With great persistence and detail he formulated and developed many of the major concepts of how and why fungicides control plant diseases. His investigations established the parameters of fungicide activity: protection, eradication, redistribution, and systemic action.

Jim and his colleagues established that particle size was critical to the effective performance of fungicides and that retention and redistribution of fungicides on the plant foliage and fruits were important for obtaining maximum disease control. He also discovered that certain fungicides were capable of killing disease organisms after they had become established in the tissues of the host plant, a phenomenon later to become known as the “after-infection” phase of disease control.

Jim developed rapid, inexpensive methods of evaluating possible new fungicides and bactericides in the laboratory and greenhouse, thereby eliminating the need for more-expensive field testing of materials that were ineffective or phytotoxic. Those accomplishments brought him worldwide recognition in the field of fungicide evaluation.

His research findings in the 1930s made major contributions to the development of the organic fungicides that replaced the highly injurious lime-sulfur and Bordeaux mixture fungicides. His research resulted in the discovery

of ferbam, which in laboratory and field tests was found to be effective for the control of apple scab and cedar-apple rust. He later demonstrated it to be highly effective for the control of Botrytis of stone fruits, peach leaf curl, and cherry leaf spot. His researches were responsible for the introduction of the dithiocarbamates, dodine, and glyodin. These findings have led to more-effective disease control in orchard fruits and resulted in increased yields of superior-quality fruits worth millions of dollars to the fruit industry of New York and neighboring states.

Jim was extremely critical and objective about his fungicide evaluations and was often unusually frank in his remarks about their effectiveness, or lack thereof, in his presentations of his research findings at the pesticide conferences held annually at Ithaca and at grower and scientific meetings. Although much of his grant funds for fungicide evaluations came from commercial companies, he did not hesitate to lambaste new fungicide candidates that showed little or no promise.

During his tenure Jim published 103 scientific papers and numerous popular articles on fungicides and disease control. He frequently delivered his research findings directly to the growers at extension meetings, which were usually well attended.

In 1967 he received the Award of Merit, the highest honor the Northeastern Division of the American Phytopathological Society can confer on one of its members. On his retirement Jim was cited by the New York State Horticultural Society for a “lifetime of productive research in solving orchard disease problems.” Jim was a member of Phi Sigma, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, the New York State Horticultural Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Phytopathological Society.

He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Blaine (Jean Ann) Moore of Gananoque, Ontario, and several nieces and nephews.

Rosario Provvidenti, Michael Szkolnik, Alvin Braun

William J. Hamilton, Jr.

December 11, 1902 — July 27, 1990

To reduce a highly accomplished, multidimensional life, such as Bill Hamilton's, to a few pages of text is a challenge. The statistics of accomplishment are relatively easy. Professor William J. Hamilton, Jr. studied the natural history of organisms, primarily small mammals, but also fishes, amphibians, insects, disease organisms, and plants. His bibliography (which will be published by two of his students in the *Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America*) extends from 1928 to 1988 and includes 225 papers on animals, another ten on plants, and three books that have appeared in five editions to date. *Mammals of Eastern United States* published by Cornell University Press, was a pioneering effort that remains indispensable even now, almost fifty years after it first appeared. Bill Hamilton was a member of many scientific societies, but was most devoted to two, the American Society of Mammalogists and the Ecological Society of America. He was a founding member of the latter and he served both in several offices including that of president, and as zoological editor of *Ecological Monographs*. Bill Hamilton was a fellow of the American Association of Arts and Sciences, the New York Academy of Science, and the Royal Horticultural Society of England and his biography appears in *Who's Who in America*. Special honors include the prestigious Marcel LePinec Award of the American Rock Garden Society, the Outstanding Alumni Award of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, and the establishment of the William J. Hamilton, Jr. Lecture Series at Cornell Plantations, where he served on the advisory board for years. Bill Hamilton was also instrumental in the founding and later direction of the Edmund Nyles Huyck Preserve and Biological Laboratory in Rensselaerville, New York. He is further honored and will be remembered in the scientific name *hamiltoni* applied to one fish, four invertebrates, and one black bear.

Bill Hamilton's remarkable, extended relationship with Cornell University is also easily delineated. He entered as a student in 1922, progressed without break through B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees, the last as a student of Albert Hazen Wright. He was then immediately appointed an instructor and thereby commenced a steady progression through the ranks of faculty, interrupted only by military service of three and one-half years during the second world war. Bill was awarded professor emeritus status in 1963. At his death, this close Cornell relationship was just two months shy of 68 years' duration.

Bill Hamilton married a Cornell student and native Ithacan, Nellie Rightmyer, a collector and connoisseur of stamps and sea shells who has donated her shell collection to Cornell. They had three children all of whom

graduated from Cornell. Their son, William J. Hamilton, III, is now a professor of zoology at the University of California at Davis.

Among 150 graduate students on whose committees he served, and in his undergraduate courses, Bill taught at least seven students who themselves were later chosen as faculty members at Cornell. Others are also now sprinkled through a host of distinguished American colleges and universities.

To capture in a few words the man whose character and soul are behind this remarkable record is the real challenge.

As a child growing up in Corona, Queens County, (greater New York City), Bill Hamilton exhibited an entrepreneurial instinct and an urgent curiosity about the organisms, both plant and animal, that populated the world about him. He trapped muskrats in the Flushing Meadows and sold the pelts. He caught timber rattlesnakes in the Ramapo Mountains, a short distance away, for the Bronx Zoo. He speared carp for local fish markets. He dug and peddled soft-shelled clams from the mud flats where within a decade appeared the New York World's Fair, and later, Laguardia Airport. He vended packets of flower seeds door to door. He trapped specimens of local wildlife for the museums of New York City. In all these endeavors it appears that Bill Hamilton made a good profit.

When the time came, young William J. Hamilton, Jr. applied, and was admitted at Harvard College. He chose to come to Cornell instead when he saw that Cornell had the better array of courses dealing with organisms of all kinds.

In the years that followed, any incompatibility of Bill Hamilton's entrepreneurial instinct with the life of a scholar had to be subjugated to the strictures and mores of academia. That he did this successfully is indelibly certified by his attainment of the Cornell Ph.D. degree. Signs of incomplete subjugation were, however, visible throughout the remainder of Bill Hamilton's life. He eschewed administrative responsibilities, acting as department head only briefly and on an interim basis. His character was not comfortably compatible with the academic granting system that developed over his lifetime. Bill wrote few if any grant applications. His remarkable record of research publication was built largely on materials at hand in his own backyard. His investigations were accomplished mostly in a research laboratory based on a sink. A razor blade was his chief exploratory instrument. A trickle of Hatch Act funding requiring little paperwork and his own salary provided investigator Hamilton's principal financial support.

In a word, Bill Hamilton was impatient. He was goal-directed and impatient of any artificial impediment. He was focused and impatient of any unnecessary diversion. He was direct and impatient of any dissimulation. He

was particularly impatient with the customary veneer of human civilization, thin though it sometimes is, and preferred the unvarnished reality of the natural world. The clichés of ordinary human life were anathema to him. Consciously or unconsciously he aimed to provoke a reaction from those around him that exposed the genuine individual. His principal tool was a sharp wit often used outrageously but never caustically. His famous tall stories regularly progressed from the false but believable to the patently ridiculous, to which the auditor was eventually forced to react.

At the same time Bill Hamilton was a warm, engaged, helpful friend to students and colleagues who got beyond a superficial reaction to him. Fundamentally a shy person, he allowed his enthusiasm for his subject to transcend his shyness when teaching. He attracted serious students easily and he led them carefully, but he minced no words. He insisted not only on meticulous recording of observations, but additionally on developing the habit that made such record-keeping second nature. He, himself, kept a detailed daily journal throughout his life, and drew from it heavily in his publications.

Bill Hamilton believed deeply that the public should be better informed about the natural world of animals and plants. All of his publications were written in a style intended to be easily accessible and functionally useful. In addition to purely scholarly articles, he wrote frequently for general-circulation publications. All inquiries from the public that reached his desk were answered carefully and immediately. In his classes, Professor Hamilton showed especial concern and compassion for floundering students, helping them without stint.

Professor Hamilton came to Cornell to study with the first generation of Cornell greats in biology. He was among the second generation of those greats, and he taught a large number of persons who were chosen into the third academic generation of Cornell faculty in biological sciences. He saw the subject evolve around him, and he experienced the shifting organization that characterized Cornell's need to refine the roles of the Medical College, the Veterinary College, and the basic science of biology as taught in the College of Arts and Sciences and the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Over those long years he was required to move from building to building, and department to department with each new restructuring. Eventually he balked at a final move into the Division of Biological Sciences and retired at age 60 instead.

Retirement allowed Bill Hamilton to refocus a lifelong interest in plants. He had already turned the three-acre plot around his suburban home into a genuine botanical garden which often attracted visitors literally by the bus load. Now he gave increased attention to techniques and "tricks" based on an intimate knowledge of fundamental growth requirements often derived from his own observations, for establishing tender southern species outdoors

in Ithaca. He added almost one hundred new names to the list of plants demonstrated as winter-hardy in upstate New York. He also competed annually to be the top supplier in an informal seed exchange of the American Rock Garden Society, and in recent years usually won.

William J. Hamilton, Jr. served Cornell splendidly and long with a humility rare in the academic world. When visited by friends and former students during his final illness the twinkle in his eye showed that while death would consume his body, nothing will quench his spirit. May it live on in all who knew him.

Howard E. Evans, Ray T. Oglesby, Perry W. Gilbert, John M. Kingsbury

Edwin Woodworth Hamlin

July 21, 1905 — April 27, 1948

Edwin Woodworth Hamlin was born in New York City on July 21, 1905, the son of George E. and Elizabeth Woodworth Hamlin. He spent his childhood and was given his early schooling in Connecticut, where he later married Verna Doris Gunther on June 21, 1931. Because of his scholarly achievements as an undergraduate student at Union College, he was awarded the C. P. Steinmetz Honor in his junior and senior years. After receiving his B.S. in Electrical Engineering in 1926, he remained at Union College as Instructor in Electrical Engineering and within the next few years completed his graduate study. He received his M.S. in 1928 and his Ph.D. in 1932. After three more years on the staff of Union College, he continued his teaching career at the University of Kansas where he was appointed Assistant Professor in 1935 and Associate Professor in 1937. He went to the University of Texas as Professor of Electrical Engineering in 1939 and later became the first Director of the Electrical Engineering Research Laboratory. He accepted an appointment as Professor of Electrical Engineering at Cornell in the fall of 1947.

Dr. Hamlin's broad command of his chosen field was demonstrated by the variety of his activities beyond the immediate responsibilities of his teaching career. He took active part in the numerous honorary and professional societies of which he was a member. At the University of Kansas he was counselor of the Student Branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a member of the Executive Board of the Kansas City Section in 1937 and 1938. At the University of Texas he assisted in the organization of an Engineering Faculty Seminar, was counselor for Eta Kappa Nu and Representative of the Institute of Radio Engineers. He, also, was a member of the National Committee on Communications of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. During his tenure at Cornell, he served as Secretary of the Technical Program Committee for the Annual Meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers in 1948 and was elected Secretary of the Electrical Engineering Section of the American Society for Engineering Education. The publication of several original papers resulted from Dr. Hamlin's wartime research on microwave radio propagation close to the earth's surface. A basic textbook on electrical engineering, of which he was co-author, will soon be published by the Ronald Press.

Dr. Hamlin's primary attention at Cornell was devoted to his advanced courses and to the Radio Astronomy Project which he directed. His competence, his sincerity and his willingness to expend himself as a teacher and as a colleague were reflected in his work and in his growing friendships at Cornell. The daily lives of all who came

in contact with him were enriched by his friendliness and his quizzical sense of humor. As his professional career reached its full maturity, he remained an eager student and a keen observer, a respected colleague and a modest man.

Professor Hamlin died at his home on April 27, 1948. His loss is felt not only at Cornell but wherever people knew him and worked with him.

C. R. Burrows, C. L. Seeger, Martha Stahr

William Alexander Hammond

Professor of Ancient Philosophy

— May 7, 1938

The Faculty records with sorrow the death, on May 7, 1938, of one of its most distinguished members—William Alexander Hammond.

After graduating from Harvard in 1885, teaching for three years at King's College in Canada, and studying at Leipsic where he received the doctor's degree in 1891, Professor Hammond came to Cornell as instructor in philosophy in 1891. In 1908 he was appointed to the Professorship of Ancient Philosophy which he held until his retirement. He was one of the editors of the *Philosophical Review*, from 1924. From 1920 to 1930 he served as Dean of the University Faculty. After retiring, he continued useful activity as Consultant in Philosophy at the Library of Congress.

Professor Hammond was an outstanding member of the remarkable group of men who guided the destinies of the University through a critical period of its history—a period in which it grew from a position of uncertainty and experiment to an established and honorable place among the universities of America. During his long term of active service he influenced the University for good in many ways, combining in high degree the three functions of the university professor—of scholarship, teaching, and administration. Since his retirement the memory of his example has continued to exert its influence and inspiration.

As a scholar he did valuable service in his translations of the *Characters* of Theophrastus and the *De Anima* of Aristotle, in his work as editor of the *Philosophical Review*, and, even after his retirement, in his *Bibliography of Aesthetics and the Philosophy of the Fine Arts*. As a teacher he inspired his advanced students in philosophy by his zeal for learning and pure scholarship, and his large classes of undergraduates in the Fine Arts by his enthusiasm and his humanity. Probably even more valuable was his contribution to the wise government of the University through his long service as Dean of the University Faculty and Chairman of the Committee on Student Affairs. Here his tact, his refined and lofty ethical outlook, his worldly wisdom and shrewdness, and his knowledge of men and women, both young and old, fulfilled their highest functions. He saved many a critical situation in council and government by his good humor and his gentle methods of conciliation and intermediation. At the same time he was always sturdy and outspoken in the defense of principles which he thought popular sentiment or false expediency threatened with defeat.

For his high standards of scholarship, his refinement of taste and conduct, his kindly sympathy, his breadth of mind and magnanimity, his memory will be long honored by all friends of the University.

Source: Fac. Rec. p. 2057 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, June, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Eight

Retired: June, 1930 Fac. Rec. p. 1635

David Birney Hand

November 24, 1905 — January 22, 1998

Dr. David B. Hand, Emeritus Professor of Biochemistry and former chairman of the Department of Food Science and Technology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, died in Annapolis, Maryland on January 22, 1998, at the age of 92 years.

Professor Hand was born in Berkeley, California on November 24, 1905. His career in science developed from an early interest in nature and experimentation. He received the B.A. degree majoring in Chemistry from Pomona College in 1926, and the Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in 1930. While obtaining the Doctorate, he held a position as Instructor of Biochemistry and assisted Professor Sumner in his Nobel Prize winning work on urease. From 1930-32, he did postdoctoral work in enzyme chemistry at the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute, Heidelberg, as a National Research Council Fellow. Upon his return to the United States in 1932, he rejoined Cornell as an Instructor of Biochemistry, becoming Assistant Professor in 1936 and Associate Professor in 1940.

As a teacher in the classroom and laboratory, Dr. Hand was known for his clear and well-prepared lectures. His command of the field of Biochemistry stimulated and inspired his students. During this time, he became increasingly interested in the application of chemistry to the study and improvement of foods, particularly dairy products. In 1942, he became Technical Director for Sheffield Farms, Inc., a position he held for five years. He was elected to the Board of Directors of Sealtest, Inc.

His appointment as Professor of Biochemistry and head of the Department of Food Science and Technology, Geneva, came in 1947. He continued as department head until December 31, 1966 and retired in December 1967 after 39 years association with Cornell. During his 20 years as head of the Department of Food Science and Technology, he helped guide that department to a position of strength and depth in food research. Highlighting his tenure as department chairman, was the construction of the Food Research Laboratory in 1960 housing laboratories, offices and support services for twenty faculty. It was equipped with the most advanced scientific instrumentation and featured an outstanding fruit and vegetable processing pilot plant.

Dr. Hand had an abiding interest in the use of food technology to improve nutrition in America and in developing countries. He served as a member of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council, a member of the Advisory Committee on Research of the Food and Drug Administration, and a member of the Council

on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association. He was a consultant to the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Development of the U.S. Public Health Service and engaged in nutrition surveys in Iran, Pakistan, and Lebanon. He was a member of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Institute for Nutrition for Central America and Panama and the Pan American Health Organization. In 1953, he spent six months in Taiwan as a food-processing specialist for the U.S. Agency for International Development. He designed the food technology program for the Cornell University of the Philippines collaborative program in Los Banos in the 1960s.

Much of his extracurricular activity, all of his sabbatic leaves, and a large share of his working time and talents were devoted to establishing the importance of food technology to human nutrition and to the economic progress of non-industrial nations. His keen, penetrating mind, coupled with a warm and generous personality, made him a successful ambassador in carrying this idea from the American food technologists to those in other lands. At the same time, he impressed American nutritionists, biochemists, and government officials with the role that food technology can play in the progress of developing nations at a time when international outreach activities were not assigned the high priority they enjoy today.

Dr. Hand strongly believed in the importance of international exchange of knowledge and backed that belief by inviting visiting professors, postdoctoral fellows, and graduate students from other lands to serve temporary appointments on the staff at Geneva. At the same time, he encouraged his own faculty to participate in international professional activities. This philosophy is still evident in the Geneva Food Science and Technology Department where there is always a large number of visiting scientists and graduate students from other lands. His effectiveness in generating international interests among his faculty is attested to by the fact that four faculty (Hand, Kertesz, Steinkraus and Bourne) have received the prestigious Institute of Food Technologists International Award. No other institution can match this number of awardees.

Dr. Hand's research was directed toward the processing and nutritive value of plant proteins including soybean protein, measurement of food quality, and use of food additives. He had more than 80 publications. His research combined both basic and applied aspects of food science and technology and made him well known and respected by both the scientific and industrial communities. His work was acknowledged by two prestigious awards from the Institute of Food Technologists. In 1970, he received the International Award for international exchange and ideas in food technology, and in 1977, he received the Babcock-Hart Award for significant contributions to food technology resulting in improved public health through some aspect of nutrition.

He foresaw the importance of soybeans as an economic resource of high grade protein and that the objectionable flavor of foods such as soymilk was a major barrier to its widespread acceptance. His keen interest in this work was spurred by his first-hand knowledge of the world protein deficit and his conviction that food technology research must play a major role in the battle for Freedom from Hunger. Under his leadership, a group of scientists in his department studied this problem and discovered that the terrible flavor was caused by the enzyme lipoxygenase. They worked out a commercial process to manufacture soy-based food free from this bad flavor. This process and spin-offs from it are now used worldwide. As a result, the consumption of soy-based foods has sky rocketed.

As a scientist and humanitarian, he firmly believed that education and rational thinking could resolve most of the world's problems. In a radio talk in November 1966, he said:

“Through education, man learns to seek out the evidence, sift facts from fantasies, and weigh the alternatives. Rational thinking is a vital necessity in times of crises. Never before in history has there been a greater need for the application of reason. Rational thinking leads to self-confidence and peace of mind. The educated man is not disturbed by controversies nor is he upset by imaginary dangers. Mankind can build a better world if he can develop the power of reason through education.”

Professor Hand was a member of a number of societies including the American Chemical Society, Institute of Food Technologists, which made him a Fellow in 1970, Society of Biological Chemists, and American Institute of Nutrition. He was elected a member of two honorary scientific societies, Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi.

Dave Hand was a strong department head. He not only guided the individual faculty members, but he was able to fight for the rights of the department in his contacts with the Dean, the Director, and other members of the Cornell Administration. He and his wife, Eleanor, had frequent social evenings in their home that developed a friendliness and camaraderie among the faculty and led to a high degree of “team” research which contributed to a high degree of productivity in the department.

David Hand married Eleanor Foote in 1929. They had two children; Clifford Hand of Tuscaloosa, Alabama and Sylvia Pott of South Orleans, Massachusetts; and six grandchildren. Eleanor died in 1996, ending a marriage that lasted 67 years.

An active sportsman, Dave Hand excelled at tennis as a young man winning many trophies. As he grew older, he devoted his athletic skills to sailing and golfing. After his retirement, he and Eleanor moved to Annapolis, Maryland and purchased a 30-foot sailboat, which they used frequently.

Professor Hand was a consummate gentleman whose high expectations for himself extended to others as reflected in his tactful but firm leadership of the Food Science and Technology Department. For those of us who worked with him, he was a mentor and a friend. The Food Science and Technology Department at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station is a lasting tribute to his vision and leadership.

Donald Barton, John Stamer, Malcolm Bourne

Elton K. Hanks

March 2, 1904 — January 4, 1973

A native of Allegany County, New York, Professor Elton K. Hanks attended public schools in the community of Portville and was graduated from Cornell University in 1926. After a few years of association with the Sand Hill Farm Business he commenced his career as an educator and administrator in the position of assistant county agricultural agent in Delaware County, New York, in 1931. His field work for the Cooperative Extension Service continued until 1944, during which time he served as county agricultural agent in Delaware, Seneca, and Rensselaer Counties.

Professor Hanks came to the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University in 1944 to assist with the supervision of the Emergency Farm Labor Program, and in 1946 he was made supervisor of the program. His knowledge of rural people, the agricultural industry, the food needs of a nation at war, and his organizational ability were the basis for his distinctive service during this critical period.

He was appointed an administrative specialist on the extension director's staff in 1948. One of his responsibilities was the coordination of the work of extension faculty in the subject matter departments of the College. He pioneered in establishing the first course to be offered for extension faculty in the Cornell Regional Extension Service Summer School. Practical experience gained through his earlier field work and his comprehensive knowledge of the extension function of the College were effectively utilized while teaching the course. In 1951 Professor Hanks was appointed chairman of the State Interdepartmental Committee on Farm and Food Processing Labor, by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, an appointment he held until 1955. Also during this period he edited and published *Current Episodes*, the monthly Extension Service house organ. Another of his roles was state distribution officer for U.S.D.A. publications, which are widely used by college faculty and extension field staff. He also served as general chairman of the College's Farm and Home Week for many years.

Professor Hanks understood and loved rural people and had a keen insight into the nature of their aspirations, needs, and problems. He possessed that rare talent of being able to instill confidence and motivations in those with whom he worked and served. A skillful teacher of agricultural technology and business management, he was never satisfied until his teachings had been put into practice by those whom he taught. He was a man of action and high energy output and expected no less from his associates and the recipients of his teaching and counsel. His strong leadership was tempered by kindness toward people. He became known as a master organizational

strategist during these years of living and working with the people served by the extension function of the College of Agriculture. He exercised great skill in helping people to organize and to use their organizations effectively for solving problems and satisfying their needs.

Professor Hanks retired in 1961 and until his death spent his winters in his Sarasota, Florida, home. During the summer he lived in the small community of South Schodack, New York, among the rural people he loved so well.

He is survived by his wife, Beulah D. Hanks, of Sarasota, Florida; two sons, Kenneth Hanks of Gaithersburg, Maryland, and Dr. Richard L. Hanks of Anchorage, Alaska; a daughter, Mrs. George Mesick, Jr., of South Schodack; fourteen grandchildren; and a brother, Harold Hanks, of Blasdell, New York.

Robert J. Ames, Samuel T. Slack, John C. Swan

Lawrence W. Hanlon

November 15, 1914 — September 25, 1970

Doctor Lawrence W. Hanlon, associate dean of Cornell University Medical College, died at the New York Hospital after a prolonged struggle with cancer. For more than twenty years he was the academic administrator most directly involved in the careers of the students. He supervised admissions, directed internship applications, and helped students with their difficulties, both personal and financial. Beyond Cornell, Dr. Hanlon was known as an articulate spokesman on the subject of medical college admissions procedures and methods of evaluation.

Born in Ridgebury, Pennsylvania, in 1914, Dr. Hanlon was graduated from Cornell University with an A.B. degree in 1935 and an M.D. in 1938. He took his internship and residency training in medicine at the Rochester General Hospital, before serving as a U.S. Army medical officer in Africa and Italy. He was discharged in 1946 with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Dr. Hanlon then returned to Cornell Medical College to work as investigator in the basic sciences at the Second (Cornell) Medical Division at Bellevue Hospital until 1949. In 1949 he was appointed assistant professor of Anatomy and was also named assistant dean of the Medical College. From 1953-55 he was acting chairman of the Department of Anatomy; in 1955, he became associate dean.

In this position, Dr. Hanlon was a member of the Medical College Executive Faculty. He was also chairman of the Admissions and Internship Committees as well as the faculty adviser of the Beta Chapter of Alpha Omega Alpha, the national medical honor society.

Among procedures developed by Dr. Hanlon to aid students were two sets of evaluations: one from Cornell graduates assessing the internship programs they have participated in at various hospitals, the other from hospital supervisors commenting on the preparation and performance of Cornell graduates as interns.

Dr. Hanlon had been active in the Association of American Medical Colleges. He served on the Association's Medical Education for National Defense Committee and was coordinator of that Committee's program at Cornell Medical College for several years. In 1959 he joined the AAMC Northeast Region Continuing Group on Student Affairs. He also belonged to the Harvey Society and the New York Academy of Sciences.

Lawrence W. Hanlon was by his own declaration one of the last general practitioners of medicine. But this definition of the man fails to recognize that Larry Hanlon was also one of the most widely read and scholarly members of our community. He was particularly well informed as a naturalist, geologist, and conservationist, and he was at

home in the world of arts and letters as he was in the field of gourmet cooking. As a medical educator he was better known and his advice more widely sought than most Cornellians ever appreciated.

The last years of Larry Hanlon's life were completely dedicated to Cornell and it was he who was most responsible for the extraordinary balance of academic and personal attributes reflected in the student body of the Medical College. Larry Hanlon was wholly committed to the egalitarian principle that there was room in medicine for people from all backgrounds and with widely varying special interests and capabilities. He was, on the other hand, an elitist in the best sense of that word. He was unswervingly committed to excellence and the notion that leadership belonged to those who excelled. He accepted the fact that the world needed those to follow as well as those to lead but he strongly believed that Cornell should be the kind of school that is known for the superior performance of all its graduates and should be given special recognition for those graduates who assumed leadership roles. None of this, however, portrays adequately the enormous warmth of this humble and understated personality. In the best tradition of a peace-loving humanitarian, Larry Hanlon defended his rigid standards with intellect, gentleness, and good humor. We will never be able to assess fully what Larry Hanlon has meant to Cornell but it is clear that he is amongst those who have had the greatest influence on this school during the past twenty-five years. It is for this reason that his memory will be honored everlastingly in this school.

He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Inez Stirton of Wellsburg, New York, and Mrs. Kathryn Hall of Nichols, New York, and two brothers, Howard, of Odessa, New York, and George, of Fort Pierce, Florida.

J. Robert Buchanan, M.D.

George Raymond Hanselman

January 5, 1901 — January 1, 1993

George Raymond Hanselman was associated with Cornell for just over fifty years and lived in the Ithaca area for seventy-five years. He was born in Dunkirk in 1901 and graduated from high school in 1918. He moved to Ithaca for the rest of his life. He died in 1993 following a prolonged illness. He was survived by his wife of 69 years, Hazel M. Hanselman. There were no children.

From high school he entered the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering and received the degree of mechanical engineer in 1922. During academic vacations, he gained practical experience at the American Locomotive Company, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, and the American Creosoting Company. The first-named company gave him a total of 9 months in drafting, checking, assembly, etc., the second a training in the company's proceedings, and the third six weeks operation of retorts. Following graduation, although it is said that he declared that he did not intend to make teaching a life-time profession, he did accept an offer of a position as instructor in the Department of Engineering Drawing in the Sibley School. Here we recognize that seventy years ago, engineering drawing was a very important branch of mechanical engineering. This factor, together with his exposure to steam engines, automobile tires, and tar, may have led him to consider an academic career. This was fortunate for Sibley, as shown by his distinguished service in the years to come.

In 1931 George was made instructor of administrative engineering. Here he could start to build his lifetime career and prepare for it by studying business law, accounting, and factory cost control. He studied law assiduously in order to teach business law and with that as his minor subject and accounting as his major subject, he gained a master's degree in 1936. At the same time, he was promoted to assistant professor of administrative engineering. He wrote *Cases on Business Law* (1934 and 1935) and, with J.R. Bangs, *Principles of Accounting* and a problem book (1941).

As if to make up for the lengthy initial period of instructor of engineering drawing and because of his resolute studying for teaching business law and engineering accounting, he was promoted to associate professor in 1941 and to professor of administrative engineering in 1945.

At war's end in 1945, there was a time of confusion engendered by the rapid demobilization of the armed forces and the re-establishment of the system of past years. He was made the first assistant director of Sibley. He had shown the capability for administration in the sorting out of the post-war growth of admissions, of veteran's problems,

of counseling of individual students, of record keeping, of pre-registration, etc. Typically, he would seldom make a quick decision of any magnitude but would take his time to work all around a problem before establishing a satisfactory solution—he had seen too many ill-considered effects on others. Not long after being made assistant director of Sibley, he braved this opening answer to the office of the dean of the College of Engineering: “You have repeatedly asked me for specific recommendations as to the re-organization of the office of the School of Mechanical Engineering. I have given this matter a great deal of consideration and am now ready to report”. There followed two pages of tightly-spaced administrative recommendations. His appointment was changed to professor of mechanical engineering in 1949.

A new five-year undergraduate program was introduced in 1946 with quite a different curriculum and this raised some scheduling difficulties because of its concurrence with students returning to complete their baccalaureate. There were choices and restrictions, a four-year curriculum and a five-year curriculum, and several points-of-entry. As the *College Announcements* of those times quoted optimistically, “such minor modifications have become necessary”. George was invaluable in the difficult task of reorganizing the administration of mechanical engineering to accommodate these problems.

George had about a score of years from his assistant directorship in 1946 to his nominal retirement in 1967, nominal because the dean requested that he remain for some part-time work, which he did for another three years. In that twenty years, he was able to develop and refine his ideas, his own as well as those which were thrust upon him. Engineering education changed from being mostly one of tutelage and representation to one of systematic analysis and exploration. The teaching of accounting grew less important as the years passed by. The subject matter had simply worn down and what remained was absorbed by others for their own special uses. Professor Hanselman, however, was in considerable demand across the campus for his knowledge and experience in scheduling and for his willingness to share them. For many years he coordinated the scheduling requirements of the College as chairman of the Engineering Scheduling Committee and also served as chairman of the University Faculty Committee on Registration and Schedules. Other University committees on which he served were those of the Faculty on Student Activities and on the Scheduling of Public Events. He also served as chairman of the College Faculty Committee on New York State Community Colleges and Technical Institutes, and was a member of the Joint Faculty Committee on Agricultural Engineering. In the early 1960s several changes within the College of Engineering were made that increased greatly the value to the Sibley School of George’s detailed knowledge of the operation of the various units within the University. In 1961, a Division of Basic Studies was set up within the College of Engineering.

This division effectively removed the first two years from the control of the individual schools and departments. Then in 1962 the Department of Industrial and Engineering Administration within the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering became the Independent Department of Industrial Engineering and Administration in the College. Finally, in 1965 the five-year bachelor's degree program was eliminated and all programs had to be restructured to fit into four years.

Professor Hanselman was a member of the Atmos Society, Kappa Tau Chi, Pi Kappa Phi, the Cornell Society of Engineers, the American Accounting Association, the National Association of Cost Accountants, and the American Society for Engineering Education.

Yes, George Hanselman did indulge in some recreation but one finds that much of it was given to its literal meaning, re-creation as help for others. He was a Rotary Club member and held the position of the director in charge of work for crippled children and was active in making arrangements to bring Cornell dramatic productions to the infantile paralysis center. He served from 1955 to 1979 with the Cayuga Heights Volunteer Fire Department and the Fire Police, with many valuable volunteer actions for which he was recognized. For outside hobbies, he played golf regularly and grew fine flowers, but perhaps he would say his favorite pastime was attracting the birds and the small animals to his garden. Where many gardeners try to discourage the squirrels from eating the bird seed, George tried to get them eating from his hand and he made friends with a pair of raccoons.

He was always to be seen at the annual alumni reunions up to the time his health would no longer allow him. He knew many alumni and they knew him and appreciated his help in their student days.

Professor Emeritus George was the right man at the right time: self-assured but not self-opinionated; self-relied but not self-serving. Well did he serve his School. Well did he serve his College. Well did he serve his University.

Bart Conta, Richard M. Phelan, Dennis G. Shepherd

Kurt Loewus Hanslowe

October 15, 1926 — July 7, 1983

Kurt L. Hanslowe was born on October 15, 1926, in Vienna, Austria. He died of cancer on July 7, 1983, at his home. He is survived by his wife, Nannette Reese Hanslowe, and three children, David, Nicholas, and Theodora.

At age thirteen, on the eve of World War II, Kurt left Vienna and came to live in the United States in Greenfield, Massachusetts. He became a United States citizen in 1948. He was a graduate of Mt. Hermon School in Massachusetts; of Yale University (Calhoun College), with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1947; and of Harvard University, with the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence, in 1951. From 1951 until 1958 Kurt served as assistant general counsel of the International Union of United Automobile Workers in Detroit. During this latter period he also completed courses at Wayne State University Graduate School. He came to Cornell in 1958 and for the next twenty-five years served as a member of the faculties of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations and the Cornell Law School.

During his distinguished academic career Professor Hanslowe served as a visiting professor at the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, at the University of Texas, the University of Utah, the University of Vienna, and the University of Michigan. He was also a consultant to several agencies of the State of New York, including the Department of Labor, the Law Revision Commission, and the Public Employment Relations Board.

In addition to his academic commitments as teacher and scholar, Kurt Hanslowe was a highly respected and successful labor mediator and arbitrator. The impressive list of labor arbitration panels of which he was a member included the American Arbitration Association; the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; the New York State Public Employment Relations Board; and several New York State panels, including the Civil Service Employees Association, the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, and the United University Professions.

Professor Hanslowe was an outstanding classroom teacher and a productive legal scholar. The subjects he taught included administrative law; equity; criminal justice; law and psychiatry; science, technology, and law; jurisprudence; and his first love—labor law. His courses were popular and widely elected by the students, and he

generously shared with them his own exceptional professional knowledge and skill, as well as his rich practical insights and experience. Professor Hanslowe brought to teaching a deep and caring concern for his students. The generations of students, drawn from both the School of Industrial and Labor Relations and the Law School, who studied under him will long remember him with admiration and affection.

Professor Hanslowe's published writings were characterized by thorough research, careful documentation, and a lucid and graceful style of presentation. *Cases and Materials on Labor Law: Collective Bargaining in a Free Society* (2nd ed. 1979) with 1982 Case Supplement, which he co-authored with Walter Oberer and Jerry Andersen, is one of the country's leading casebooks in its field. His books, monographs, articles, and book reviews, totaling some fifty in number, constitute an impressive treatment of important issues and developments in industrial and labor relations and represent a significant contribution to the literature in this field.

Kurt Hanslowe's success as a labor arbitrator rested in large part on the fact that both parties to a dispute—employers and employees alike— recognized that he was an eminently fair and open-minded individual. Management and labor equally trusted Kurt to consider and weigh carefully their respective claims and positions and then to render a balanced and reasonable decision in the matter. As a result of his broad academic as well as practical involvement in the field of industrial and labor relations, Kurt had an unusual capacity to penetrate to the heart of a case. His opinions and awards were models of clarity and objectivity.

Finally, any recounting of Kurt Hanslowe's life would be incomplete if it failed to recognize the breadth of his interests and the outstanding personal and human qualities that he possessed. His colleagues generally regarded him as one of the best-read members of the law faculty. His love of music, particularly opera, deserves special mention. He had an excellent bass voice and loved to sing. He shared his interest in music with his wife, Nan, herself an accomplished musician.

Personal integrity ranked high among Kurt's human qualities and characterized everything he did. He was warm and compassionate in his relations with others. He was always willing to take time out of his own busy schedule to help a colleague or friend or to support a worthwhile cause. He had a wonderful sense of humor. As Dean Peter Martin recalled at the Sage Chapel service in Kurt's memory: "Kurt's seriousness and caring and good judgment were all enhanced by his great good humor. He used it not against individuals but against such proper enemies as pomposity, pettiness, bureaucracy, narrow vision. And he turned it liberally on himself, as illustrated by the following memorandum that he sent to an earlier dean of the law school:

“I am advised [it reads] that the fire marshall has determined that the occupant of my office (me) is remiss in his housekeeping practices and that a report [must] be made of action taken to correct [the] situation. I am here-with taking such action by requesting a housekeeper, and you are hereby requested to treat this memorandum as my petition for such assistance.”

On October 15, 1983, Kurt’s birthday, his family and friends gathered in the courtyard of Myron Taylor Hall, where a silver linden tree was planted in his memory. Dean of students John Lee Smith spoke not only for those present but for all who had known Kurt, when he said: “It is singularly appropriate then that we honor him today. . . for his courage in the face of suffering, for his dedication and devotion to excellence, for his deep sense of duty, for his profound moral integrity, and for his love of all living things. . . by dedicating this tree as a living memorial to his life. His life surely will transcend his lifetime, and this tree will be for us and those who follow a constant reminder of who he was, and is, and ever will be. We shall never pass this way without being reminded of him and that special grace he bestowed upon all those whose lives he touched.”

Kurt Hanslowe was indeed a man for all seasons.

James A. Gross, Robert S. Summers, W. David Curtiss

C. Arnold Hanson

April 24, 1913 — June 29, 1983

When C. Arnold Hanson left Cornell in 1961 to become president of Gettysburg College, a tribute from his colleagues described him as having “played a conspicuous role in the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.” In retrospect that description was, and remains, true on a number of levels.

The son of working-class Swedish immigrants, Hanson took nine years to earn his B.A. degree from the University of Akron while working full time as production worker, then as supervisor, for B.F. Goodrich and Company. He taught for three years at Akron while pursuing graduate work at the University of Chicago. For the next three years he served as executive officer of a minesweeper in the Pacific.

Having enrolled in 1945 as the first graduate student in Cornell’s newly established field of industrial and labor relations (ILR), Hanson was awarded its first Ph.D. degree in 1948. He was among the first scholars to examine labor arbitration awards as a means of understanding labor relations problems. To early generations of ILR graduate students, many of whom went on to teaching posts around the world, he was a model of academic achievement. He demonstrated the respect for higher learning and for the institutions that support it that is often found in those who had to struggle for their right to be participants.

Upon receiving his doctorate Hanson was appointed to the school’s expanding faculty. In 1949 he became director of the ILR school’s Office of Resident Instruction, graduate field representative, and professor—posts he retained until his departure in 1961. In meeting the demands of this formidable array of positions, Arnold Hanson helped shape the decisions that determined the nature and composition of the school’s undergraduate and graduate student bodies and curricula. His success as an academic policy maker and administrator was the result of an enormous outlay of hard work and the respect of his colleagues. Their acceptance, in turn, was earned by consistent demonstrations of wisdom, courtesy, and personal integrity.

In 1957 Hanson was appointed dean of the University Faculty in the context of high tension between president and faculty regarding their respective orbits of authority. He proved a true and effective representative of faculty interests, a well-organized administrator of the dean’s office, and a creative force contributing to campus comity. His departure for Gettysburg was a loss to all elements at Cornell.

He served with distinction as Gettysburg's president until he retired in 1977. His life was a model of service to American academe, and Cornell is richer because so much of his service was performed here.

John McConnell, John P. Windmuller, Frank B. Miller

Joseph Mellor Hanson

December 10, 1900 — July 2, 1963

J. M. Hanson, painter and draftsman, was born on the family farm in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Art claimed him early; he began at fifteen. Evening drawing classes prepared him for the Halifax School of Art which he entered, as beneficiary of a McRae Scholarship, at nineteen and from which, a highly successful student, he graduated in 1924.

The years from 1925 to 1935 were spent in Paris, where he was first student and then assistant in the atelier of Othon Friesz. There were poverty and early frustration, but also there was personal development, and by 1928 he had progressed far enough to participate in the Salon des Indépendants and to present a one-man exhibition at the Galerie "Mots et Images." This was the beginning; he continued to paint and to exhibit throughout his life.

During these years in Paris Hanson was associated in one way or another with several of the more important men of the period, Andre L'Hôte, Fernand Léger, Jean Hélion, as well as Othon Friesz, and he formed friendships some of which lasted through the years. He was particularly closely associated with Amédée Ozenfant, acting from 1927 to 1935 as his assistant in the execution of murals and, as well, helping with the instruction of pupils in his private art academy.

In 1935 Hanson returned to England, and after a year in London he taught until 1938 in a small grammar school in Shropshire. In 1939 he settled in New York and from there, in 1945, came to Cornell. He was made Associate Professor in 1949 and was, at his death, Professor of Art in the College of Architecture.

Hanson painted from the beginning in a disciplined and highly controlled style the apparent simplicity of which is deceiving. His aims and his methods precluded a large output, but he worked unrelentingly and left behind him a body of distinguished works of art. Professor Paul Ziff has reviewed and appraised this work sympathetically and with great understanding in a monograph on the artist published by the Cornell University Press in 1962. Here one may find a record of exhibitions, which includes fourteen one-man shows and participation in many group exhibitions including, in the U.S.A., those of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Carnegie Institute, the Corcoran Gallery, and the Museum of Modern Art. The collection of the Museum of Modern Art includes a Hanson, and he is also represented in the permanent collections of the William Rockhill Nelson Galleries, the National Gallery of Wales, the Bankfield Museum, Halifax, England, and the Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art at Cornell.

Those at Cornell who knew and worked with Hanson must surely find it gratifying that the major portion of the White Museum's collection of his works came to it as bequest of the artist through the terms of his will.

Hanson's presence meant, in itself, a great deal to his colleagues and to his students. He had a gift for friendship and a gentle and considerate understanding of the problems of the student. He had a great fund of technical knowledge and the ability to impart it, but he had also read widely, traveled far, known many people, listened with a cultivated ear to a great deal of music; and he was a modest man with inflexible standards. His students, though few knew any details of his life, became somehow aware of his value; they loved him and they learned.

John A. Hartell, Thomas W. Mackesey, James O. Mahoney

Leigh H. Harden

June 22, 1907 — May 3, 1989

Leigh H. Harden served twenty-five years as admissions director for the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and Cornell University prior to his retirement in July 1970. In recognition of his outstanding contributions to the College's Office of Admissions, Professor Harden was awarded the title of professor in personnel administration emeritus. Harden was a key contributor in the development of a unique admissions process in which each entering student is matched to an individualized curriculum.

Other admissions areas which received significant help from Harden included improved procedures for pre-registration in courses; development of detailed profiles and statistical reports about entering students; preparation and teaching of students in an orientation course; and, of utmost importance, patient and objective private counseling of hundreds of perspective students and their parents, many of whom subsequently expressed personal gratitude for this help.

Harden was born in Lane, South Dakota, farm-reared and rurally educated. The Harden family traveled widely and Leigh was attracted to the strong agricultural program at the University of Minnesota. He entered the baccalaureate program and received his B.S. degree with distinction in 1932. After a stint as a high school teacher of vocational agriculture and after marriage to Melba Webster, Leigh returned to the University of Minnesota as a graduate student and later as an assistant to the dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics. He obtained his master's degree in 1938 and continued work in the Ph.D. program, completing all course work and passing qualifying and language examinations. Harden's interests in college and university administration were broad as evidenced by his appointment in 1944 as Director of the Bureau of Veterans Affairs for the entire University of Minnesota. In this role, he worked on a project of educational adjustment for servicemen returning home during the latter stages of World War II.

An opportunity to join the administrative faculty in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University materialized in 1945. At the urging of a Minnesota colleague who had attended Cornell, Harden accepted an invitation to become Director of Admissions and quickly initiated several innovative programs in the admissions area. His initial appointment was that of assistant professor in personnel administration. Leigh was promoted to the rank of associate professor in 1949 and to full professor in 1955.

Harden authored several articles dealing with problems in agricultural education, guidance, and student counseling at the college level. He was a member of the New York State Personnel and Guidance Association, the State Association of College Deans and Personnel, the American College Personnel Association, the State University of New York Admission Officers Association, Alpha Gamma Rho, Alpha Zeta, Phi Delta Kappa, and Gamma Sigma Delta.

In all his professional activities, Leigh Harden was known as a fair, yet exacting, administrator. His complete integrity in dealing with the diverse demands of college admissions was never in question. His fellow faculty members, the athletic administrators and coaches, and the university's administrative staff held Leigh in high esteem. Certainly his 25 years of service bore strong testimony to his important role as a molder of the entering classes and, ultimately, of the outstanding alumni of Cornell's College of Agriculture and Life Science.

In his retirement, Harden found comfort and pleasure in his family, his gardening, and his church. In his garden, gladiolus was his particular favorite. He was a member of the Enfield Valley Grange, a former 4-H Club leader, a participant in the Tompkins County Senior Citizens Council, and a member of the American Association of Retired Persons. Especially close to his heart was his longtime membership and Trustee activities in the Bethel Grove Bible Church.

Leigh is survived by his wife Melba Webster Harden, of Ithaca; one son, Gary; one daughter, Beth; seven grandchildren; two nephews, several nieces; grandnieces, grandnephews; and cousins.

Russell Martin, S. Reuben Shapley, Herbert L. Everett

Earle Volcart Hardenburg

November 30, 1889 — December 4, 1950

Earle Volcart Hardenburg, Professor of Vegetable Crops at Cornell University, died at his home in Ithaca on December 4, 1950. Though he had suffered a severe illness in 1946, his passing was unexpected. After dinner with his family, he was at his desk with work before him when the end came, which, we may believe, was as he would have wished it. He is survived by his wife, the former Aline Crandall of Brocton, and by five children and four grand-children.

Professor Hardenburg was born November 30, 1889 and grew up on the farm of his parents F. Denton and Elizabeth Burroughs Hardenburg at Brocton, New York. A devoted Cornellian for over forty years, he graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1912, received the Masters degree in 1915 and the Doctorate in 1919. Upon graduation he became instructor in Farm Crops with special interest in potatoes and dry beans, which engaged his major attention throughout his career. He was appointed assistant professor in 1919. In 1921 he was transferred to the Department of Vegetable Crops where he was advanced to professor in 1926.

Quiet and unassuming in manner and never assertive of self, Professor Hardenburg diligently mastered the knowledge of his chosen field. By reading and experimentation, by visits with farmers and by work with his own hands, he combined in unusual degree the qualifications for research and for teaching both in class room and in extension service. His broad knowledge and tempered judgment won wide respect and he was called upon frequently to speak at meetings and to judge exhibits in many states and in Canada. His thinking was orderly and his writing was clear and helpful as evidenced in his own books "Potato Production" and "Bean Culture" as well as in "Land for the Family" of which he was a joint author and in his many bulletins, scientific papers and popular articles.

Always ready to serve his colleagues and the farmers of the state, he was one of the founders and first secretary of the Empire State Potato Club. He served as treasurer and president of the American Potato Association. Only a few days before his death he was elected an honorary life member of this society. He was affiliated with Alpha Zeta and Sigma Xi fraternities and the American Society for Horticultural Science and was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

But it was in personal relations that "Hardy" will be best remembered. On an occasion when he received special recognition from the Empire State Potato Club, one of our leading growers said of him "There is hardly a farmer

in the state who has not benefitted from Dr. Hardenburg's efforts or who cannot count him as a friend." Setting for himself the highest of standards, he was always ready to be helpful to students and to colleagues, to farmers and to his community. He gave himself unstintingly to his church and had served almost constantly on its boards. He was long an officer of the Wesley Foundation, serving students on the Campus. He was active in Masonry and had served as district chairman for the Boy Scouts of America.

Those who knew Professor Hardenburg will not soon forget his sterling integrity, his utter sincerity, his gentle kindness. He has left us a priceless heritage to be cherished and to be passed on to those who follow.

A. J. Heinicke, R. G. Wiggans, Paul Work

James Davis Harlan

December 23, 1885 — November 18, 1961

James Davis Harlan, Professor Emeritus of Pomology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, died November 18, 1961, as the result of injuries received in an automobile accident on November 9. Professor Harlan would have been seventy-six years of age on December 23, 1961.

Born in Mt. Holly, Pennsylvania, Professor Harlan received the Bachelor of Science degree in agronomy from Pennsylvania State College in 1912. He also engaged in graduate study in plant breeding and plant physiology at Cornell University in 1921-1922.

Professor Harlan began his professional career as an assistant in research at Pennsylvania State College where he served from 1912 to 1914. From 1914 to 1915 he engaged in agricultural research for the American Vanadium Company and, in 1916, for the Frick Coke Company, both of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1917 he joined the faculty of the Long Island School of Agriculture at Farmingdale and in 1918 was appointed assistant agronomist at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. With the transfer of agronomic work from Geneva to Ithaca in 1928, Professor Harlan was made assistant pomologist and later advanced to Associate Professor of Pomology, a position he held at the time of retirement on March 31, 1954. The Board of Trustees of Cornell University elected him Professor Emeritus of Pomology effective April 1, 1954.

During the earlier years of his association with the Experiment Station, Professor Harlan engaged primarily in investigations relating to orchard soil fertility and was the author or joint author of several Station publications in this field. He also conducted studies and published at least one Station bulletin on the production of high-nicotine tobacco in New York State at a time when fruit growers were seeking more economical sources of insecticides.

With a revival of interest in hop growing in certain areas of the state, Professor Harlan, in 1934, was assigned to a special project on hop production. His studies of cultural practices, varietal performance, and, in cooperation with other members of the Station staff, the development of control measures for insect pests and diseases of hops, were productive of numerous technical and popular articles. Economic readjustments and basic changes in the brewing industry resulted in the termination of the hop investigations in 1950.

In 1919 Professor Harlan married Anna F. Charles of DuBois, Pennsylvania, who survives him, together with a brother.

During his term of employment at the Experiment Station, Professor Harlan was active in the Geneva chapter of the New York State Civil Service Employees Association. He also took an active interest and held office in the Geneva Camera Club and the Kanadasaga Kennel Club, continuing his association with these activities after retirement. For a while he was employed in the local Camera Shop. More recently he served as soil chemist for the Jackson and Perkins Company of Newark, New York, and it was when he was enroute to his laboratory on a stormy day that the accident occurred, which resulted in his death.

A quiet, reserved person with a friendly interest in all with whom he came in contact, Professor Harlan was held in high regard by growers and his colleagues alike.

P. J. Chapman, Richard Wellington, J. D. Lockett

Samuel Willard Harman

February 24, 1894 — March 17, 1948

S. Willard Harman, Associate Professor of Entomology in Cornell University, died peacefully in his sleep at his home at Kashong-on-Seneca Lake early in the morning of March 17, 1948. His decease was most unexpected, for the day before he died he showed no indication of illness either in his home or at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, the place where he worked. His untimely death was a great shock and loss to his wife, Mary Covert Harman, his son, 11 years in age, Wilson Nelson Harman, his parents and two brothers, his many friends, associates and numerous fruit growers.

Bill Harman, as he was known by all of his friends and associates, was born in Geneva, February 24, 1894. He graduated from the Geneva High School in 1913 and from the Michigan State College in 1917. From 1917 to 1919 he served in the United States Navy and rose to the rank of Ensign. After he was discharged from the Navy he became manager of the Southern Branch of C. S. Powell Lumber Company, Portsmouth, Va., and later he worked for the Davey Tree Expert Company, Kent, Ohio, and the Department of Parks, Brooklyn, New York.

In 1922 he was appointed as Assistant in Research at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. Three years later he obtained his M. S. degree at Cornell University. In 1929, he was promoted to the position of Associate in Research, in 1942 to an Assistant Professor of Entomology and in 1945 to an Associate Professor of Entomology, the position he held until his death. Nearly one-half of his life and the greater part of his productive years were thus devoted to the control of insect pests in the orchards of New York State.

Professor Harman possessed many attributes which contributed to his success. He was approachable no matter how busy he might be, cooperative and thoroughly unselfish. He never considered any personal inconvenience and enjoyed being of service to others. He appreciated the difficulties of the fruit grower and gave him the greatest possible aid. The many fruit growers who became acquainted with him followed his recommendations and advice closely for they knew he understood their problems and would not hesitate to tell them whether he could or could not aid them. Director A. J. Heinicke aptly said, "He was not easily discouraged in research by insurmountable obstacles. He was always conservative in his conclusions to the end that his opinions were valued as practical by the fruit grower."

Professor Harman was in constant demand as a speaker at gatherings of fruit growers and was a regular speaker on the programs of the New York State Horticultural Society of which he was an honorary member. He was the

author of more than 75 scientific papers relating to his work at the Experiment Station. He was a member of Alpha Zeta, Gamma Alpha, and Sigma Xi honorary societies, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity, the Geneva Lodge of F. & A. M., and the Winnek Post of the American Legion.

Hugh Glasgow, C. B. Palm, Richard Wellington

Merritt Wesley Harper

October 24, 1877 — May 9, 1938

We record with deepest regret the death of Professor Merritt Wesley Harper on May 9, 1938. Born on a farm in Grove City, Ohio, October 24, 1877, his entire life was spent in close relation to agriculture. He received a genuine and thorough fundamental training in farm life and farm economics under his father, James Harper, while living at home. Owing to his father's close association for many years with agricultural banking in Ohio, and his own early training in it, few men had a better knowledge of farm economic conditions and the value of land than Professor Harper. He put this knowledge to good use as a farmer in Ohio all his adult life, even while teaching in our College of Agriculture. Until his death he was successfully operating a 700-acre wheat and corn farm in Ohio.

He studied at the Ohio State University, where he was graduated in 1901, received the M.S. degree at the University of Illinois in 1902, taught for three years at the University of Missouri, and then was called to Cornell University as an assistant in Animal Husbandry. He was appointed instructor in 1906 and served as assistant professor from 1907 until 1912, when he received his professorship. He was a quiet, hard-working, clear-thinking man. He was always ready to fight for anything that he thought was right and he never hesitated to do the right thing without thought as to how it might affect him or his position. His friends and colleagues were in the habit of visiting him in his office to get his advice and comment on their problems and he will be greatly missed among them.

Professor Harper will be remembered longest as a careful writer. This is evidenced by his five books, *Manual of Farm Animals*, 1911, revised in 1924; *Practical Horse Training*, 1911; *Animal Husbandry for Schools*, 1913, revised in 1924; *Management and Breeding of Horses*, 1913; *Breeding Animals*, 1914. Through his animal husbandry books in the secondary schools, his influence has been excellent on thousands of young students in the nation. In addition to these books he has to his credit several bulletins on the feeding, training, and judging of horses. His work in the University was in the horse division of the department of Animal Husbandry, and he did considerable teaching in advanced animal genetics.

Among his former students Professor Harper is well remembered for his painstaking work and leadership in the Round-Up Club. This club was one of his main interests for many years.

James A. Harrar

August 5, 1877 — January 26, 1970

James Aitken Harrar was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on August 5, 1877. He received his A.B. and M.D. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania in 1899 and 1901, respectively. He spent two and one-half years as a house surgeon at the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia and became resident surgeon in the Private Patients' Pavilion of the New York Hospital on April 1, 1904. In December of that same year he was appointed attending surgeon to the Outdoor Department of the Lying-in Hospital. He remained associated with this hospital until his retirement in 1950. The Lying-in Hospital, although it proudly claims to have been founded in 1799, led a very sketchy and sometime existence until 1890, when Dr. James W. Markoe and Dr. Samuel W. Lambert established the Midwifery Dispensary at 312 Broome Street. The Lying-in, which at that time was merely a board of governors, associated itself with the dispensary and became a stable and going institution. Dr. Harrar joined the staff two years after the building (still standing at Second Avenue and 17th Street) was opened.

Dr. Harrar married Florence Humiston of Cleveland, Ohio on October 30, 1909. Two children, a son and a daughter, survive.

Dr. Harrar was for many years in charge of the Outdoor Delivery Service at the Lying-in and spent many hours teaching and instructing the medical students and young attendings. He was an expert with the Kielland forceps, did pioneering work in the use of "twilight sleep," and was unusually clever in doing version and extraction, the latter a very necessary procedure in the first quarter of this century. He was a very gentle, somewhat bashful man (who hated controversy and unpleasantness) but was possessed of an acerbic tongue. He contributed frequently to the Bulletin of the Lying-in Hospital, published continuously from 1904 to 1932, and was the author of many papers in other journals.

He earned steady promotions on the attending staff and at the death of Asa B. Davis in 1930 was made chief surgeon of the Lying-in, the third and last man to have this title. When the hospital was merged with the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical College Center, Dr. Harrar became an attending in obstetrics and gynecology at the New York Hospital and clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Cornell Medical College, posts he held with distinction until he retired. He was associated in the 1920s with Dr. Ralph Lobenstein at the York House Sanitarium, a private obstetrical pavilion, on 74th Street. In 1938 he wrote a very interesting book entitled *The Story of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York*.

Dr. Harrar spent the last twenty years of his life in Brookfield, Connecticut; Delhi, Ontario, Canada; and Williamsport, Pennsylvania, his birthplace, where he died January 26, 1970, at the age of 92.

He was a member of the New York Obstetrical Society, the Hospital Graduates Club, the Lying-in Alumni, the American College of Surgeons, and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Charles M. McLane, M.D.

Clifford R. Harrington

May 16, 1915 — May 11, 1986

Clifford R. Harrington had a long and distinguished professional career in cooperative extension work. After graduating from Cornell in 1936, he served as an agent in several New York counties. In 1947 he joined the Cornell faculty as an assistant state leader of county agricultural agents and associate professor in extension. He was made a full professor in 1950 and associate state leader of county agricultural agents in 1954. Cliff became state leader of county agricultural agents in 1958 and was named associate director of cooperative extension in 1963. He retired in 1972 and was designated professor of extension administration emeritus by the Board of Trustees of Cornell University.

As a county extension agent, Cliff was outstanding in the programs he developed and conducted, in the training he provided to new staff, and in the way he developed leadership in individuals, communities, and organizations he worked with.

As an extension administrator, he provided inspiration, support, and leadership to agents and faculty members in their endeavors to strengthen their educational programs. Through the 1960s he devoted his skills to addressing some of the major social problems on the American scene, always striving to improve social and economic opportunities for people. He continued his efforts after retirement by serving many of the agencies and organizations of the area—FISH, Hospicare, Planned Parenthood, Friends of the Library, Ithaca City Club, and his church.

Public affairs education was strong among Cliff's interests. He took a leading role in developing the "operation advance" approach to public affairs education, which differed from other efforts of its kind. Educational materials were prepared to increase the confidence and competence of local leaders and citizens as they sought to alleviate the many public problems with which they were faced. To accomplish that goal, printed reference materials were provided to small discussion groups that were organized throughout the state.

Because of his objective and understanding nature, Cliff was sought out for advice and counsel by all kinds of people—young and old, male and female. He had the ability to propose various solutions to a problem and to ask the right questions at the right time, which assisted others in reaching an acceptable decision of their own. His position brought him in contact with people from many walks of life—farmers, homemakers, bankers, lawyers,

legislators. He was at ease with all of them and they with him. He was held in high regard by all with whom he came in contact. If one were to characterize his style, one would say, “low-key, easygoing, but most effective.”

Cliff’s views and philosophy of life were broad. While his professional interests were in agriculture, his activities and concerns expressed deep interest in other areas. He had a great love for reading—reading to broaden his perspective and outlook on life, reading to open up areas unknown to him, reading to learn the ways of other people. He was never content with the status quo. He liked to travel and see new places. Life offered many challenges to Cliff, and he made the most of each one.

He is survived by two daughters, two sons, seven grandchildren, a sister, and four brothers. His wife, Olga, died in 1968. His passing leaves a huge void in many of the agencies, the organizations, and the church that he so ably served, but the results of his efforts in cooperative extension and elsewhere will long be reflected in the many lives he so profoundly influenced during his distinguished career.

C. A. Bratton, R. D. Martin, W. E. Worth

Helen Harrington

February 25, 1891 — May 19, 1967

Professor of Clinical Pediatrics, Emeritus, of Cornell University Medical College, Attending Pediatrician of The New York Hospital, Pediatrician in Charge at the Hospital for Special Surgery, died on May 19, 1967, at the age of seventy-six. She was born in Denver, Colorado. Her father was Judge Harrington of Denver. In 1916, she received the M.A. degree from the University of Denver and the M.D. degree in 1920 from Johns Hopkins Medical School. After completing an internship at New Haven Hospital and a residency at Cincinnati General Hospital, she came to New York Nursery and Child's Hospital in 1924 as Assistant Pediatrician. Her dedicated and devoted service continued without interruption for forty-one years as a member of the Pediatric Department until 1965.

Before coming to Cornell, she served as an instructor in pediatrics at Cincinnati Medical School. From the time she was appointed in 1924 as instructor in pediatrics at Cornell University Medical College until she retired, she always participated enthusiastically and regularly in the outpatient teaching program. In 1944 she was promoted to Assistant Professor of Clinical Pediatrics, in 1956 to Associate Professor, and in 1959 to Emeritus Professor. Besides The New York Hospital, she was affiliated with Gaylord Farm Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cincinnati General Hospital, Floating Hospital, Bellevue Hospital and Willard Parker. As Attending Pediatrician in charge at the Hospital for Special Surgery from 1952 to 1965, she provided pediatric supervision to thousands of children who were admitted for surgery.

Her compassion for children was also revealed by her long-term service for the New York State Charities Aid Association. She was a member of the Medical Society for the County of New York, the American Medical Association, and the New York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Harrington was not only a competent clinician, she was quite active in medical investigation, together with Dr. Oscar M. Schloss and Dr. Nathan Chandler Foot. She published quite a few papers in infectious diseases, especially the epidemiology of encephalitis and poliomyelitis. In 1950, she presented a very helpful and interesting paper on the role of the pediatrician in adoption. Her interests also included malignant thymoma and standard metabolism of adolescence. Collaborating with Dr. Josephine B. Neal, she wrote the chapter on neurological complication following acute infections and vaccination in the book, *Encephalitis —A Clinical Study*, by Josephine B. Neal (1942).

In spite of poor health and discouraging circumstances, Dr. Harrington was always very independent and courageous. Her devotion to and sincere interest in her patients, as well as young physicians, was beyond mere professional duty.

Her students, colleagues, friends, and patients will always remember her as a kind and capable physician.

Wan Ngo Lim, M.D.

George William Harris

— *Oct. 11, 1917*

(Retired: June, 1915, Fac. Rec. p. 675)

The following resolutions, presented by the Secretary, were adopted by rising vote:

In the death of Librarian Emeritus George William Harris, a graduate of the class of 1873, connected with the University as student and library official for nearly half a century, Cornell loses one of its most useful, loyal and valued servants. The 42 years from 1873 to 1915, during which he was Library Assistant, Acting Librarian and Librarian, were years of service unbroken by ill health or leave of absence. A Nova Scotian by birth, on transferring his legal residence to this country he identified himself whole heartedly with its political, social and educational life.

His association with academic or vocational organizations included membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the American Librarians' Association, and the Bibliographical Society of London. He edited the Ten Year Book of 1888 and the Library Bulletin. He saw the Library outgrow its little home in Morrill Hall and its more extended quarters in McGraw, and almost overflow its present spacious building erected in the early part of his administration. When he began his work the Library contained 34,000 volumes and had no endowment; at the time of his retirement it contained upwards of half a million volumes, including the priceless and almost incomparable, special collections on Dante, Petrarch and Icelandic, and was endowed with funds amounting to over \$800,000.

With this immense variety of material, his devotion to work and his unusual memory made him extraordinarily conversant. He was a master of all the details relating to the acquisition and administration of books, a conscientious steward of funds and a skilful buyer. Not only was he a scrupulous guardian of what was in the Library, but he was insistently careful as to what got into it. Many a faculty member will recall his censorship of lists of books submitted for purchase.

His way of living and thinking was Spartan-like, and his speech laconic,—brief, decided, but well considered. He spared no toil in the scrutiny of minutiae, even his handwriting and every document prepared by him exhibiting that regard for exactitude which made him an exemplar for us all. No one who knew him will forget that stoic figure, without overcoat, in the coldest days of a campus winter energetically crossing to the Library. He was a lover

of nature and of poetry. To him the Library owes the foundation for the purchase of the works of the Victorian poets, a collection which his constant care made noteworthy.

The University Faculty records its grateful appreciation of his services to the University and its deep sense of loss in the passing of a beloved colleague.

Committee: C. E. Bennett, J. E. Creighton, W. A. Hammond, Chairman

Source: Records, p. 926, November 14, 1917

Gilbert Dennison Harris

October 2, 1864 — December 4, 1952

Gilbert Dennison Harris, Professor of Paleontology and Stratigraphic Geology, Emeritus, died Thursday December fourth, 1952, at 88 years of age, after an illness of almost a year. Previous to that time he remained active, and his scientific contributions continued through the many years following his retirement from teaching on his 70th birthday, October 2, 1934. He is survived by a daughter, Rebecca S. Harris. His wife, nee Clara Stoneman, who was a real helpmeet during her lifetime, and remained a cherished memory until his own demise, died in 1932.

Professor Harris was born near Jamestown, New York, where he attended several terms of high school. By further independent study he secured the Regent's credits necessary for entrance to Cornell University in 1883. He received the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1886 and stayed at Cornell through 1887 as a graduate student. Between 1887 and 1893 he was a member of the United States, Texas, and Arkansas geological surveys. Part of 1894 was spent in personal investigation of the Tertiary deposits of southern England and northern France. In 1894 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Paleontology and Stratigraphy in Cornell; in 1909 he was made professor with the same title. Between 1899 and 1909 he also held the post of State Geologist of Louisiana. His theory of the origin of the Louisiana salt domes, though superseded since, was long held the most satisfactory explanation of these occurrences.

This formal outline of the life and professional career of Professor Harris needs to be filled in by much else of a personal nature in order that a true and more adequate appreciation may be had of the man and his life work. Professor Harris was above all a completely dedicated devotee of science and by competence and application became a world authority on his paleontological specialty, Eocene mollusca, and of the Tertiary stratigraphy of the Mississippi embayment area. His status in these fields was recognized by election to Fellowship in the national geologic societies of France, Germany, and Switzerland; honors, in those years, not lightly bestowed on foreigners. In America he was elected a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; in 1936 was made President of the Paleontological Society of America, and became Vice President of the Geological Society of America in 1937.

These honors were accorded solely for scientific achievement. Although he was a genial friendly person Professor Harris deeply scorned political maneuvering and assiduous contact-making as means to attainment of fame and office, and despised the brash effrontery of those in the field of geology who sought to secure recognition

primarily by such activities. He was indulgent of undergraduate students who manifested a real interest in his courses and is known to have given grades of 110 per cent on preliminary examinations to a few outstanding pupils. From graduate students he expected the same intense devotion to their work that he himself demonstrated. He steered them toward the appropriate goals but demanded that they apply their own knowledge and talents to the attainment of those ends. The care and zeal with which he did all his work was inspiring and exerted a lasting influence on the professional careers of his students. He won their deep respect and enduring loyalty.

It was characteristic also of Professor Harris that early in his teaching career he personally acquired in succession four power launches of varying size and design. These were affectionately named for key fossils or favorite molluscs. His favorite formations, the Tertiary beds, are remarkably accessible from water routes along the Atlantic seaboard from New Jersey southward. In New York, along the then Erie Canal and the Hudson River the classic Paleozoic sections that were his teaching environment were similarly right at hand. Consequently, for a number of summers, boat loads of advanced students collected enthusiastically under the guidance of the Professor in his dual role of skipper and academic mentor. In term time these craft were used to take undergraduates on field trips along the Cayuga shores. In the early 1900's Professor Harris also conducted summer-school geologic camps in the Trenton Falls and Helderberg regions. These camps were open to all enthusiasts in the science; undergraduates and graduates for credit, amateurs, teachers, professionals. The day's work ended with campfire song led by the Professor's ringing tenor. Persons who knew him intimately said he held those days to be the happiest of his life.

It must not be thought that Professor Harris's activities were governed solely by the need of the moment. Actually he planned and built shrewdly. As early as 1895 he began publication of *The Bulletins of American Paleontology* which have continued serially to date. He had the foresight to make certain, by sufficiently large overruns of each issue, that an anticipated perennial demand for sets from institutional and oil-company libraries could be met and by such sales provide funds for continuance of the periodical.

In the same spirit he bought a flat-bed press (of which he was the chief operator) in order to reduce printing costs and permit larger editions and so insure the publication of a greater volume of paleontological material. The *Bulletins* were supplemented by a monograph series entitled *Palaeontographica Americana* which is also current. These serials were established before the numerous paleontologic journals of the present day had come into being; hence were a pioneering enterprise.

In anticipation of his retirement from teaching when he knew he would be deprived of the use of his university laboratory and collections, he founded, in 1932, the Paleontological Research Institution, and provided for its

housing with rooms for collections, photography, study, and conference. The Institution early enlisted the support of a number of eminent paleontologists; was shortly recognized and chartered as an educational institution by New York State; its building has been several times enlarged, and by gift and bequest it now has an endowment of much over a hundred thousand dollars, and valuable added collections.

Professor Harris did not cultivate wide social contacts. Modest in all that pertained to his own fame he had unfailing delight in the merited success of others. There are also many who will recall his help given in illness, in building a home, in the rescue of a business. He kept in close touch with affairs, civic and national, and his intimates found him an amiable and informed conversationalist with sound and discerning views on the problems of the times.

His monument will be the contributions he made, as researcher and author, to paleontological science, his work as editor, and the sagacity manifested in the founding of the "Institution." His Christmas Greeting in his 85th year was: "We are happiest when our hobbies and our 'life's work' become identical."

G. W. Herrick, O. D. von Engeln, A. H. Wright

Katharine Wyckoff Harris

October 30, 1899 — October 20, 1954

Katharine Wyckoff Harris, Professor and Head of the Department of Institution Management in the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University, died unexpectedly on October 20 at the age of 54. She had been ill at intervals for two years but was active in the department until the day before she died. She had been a member of the Faculty of the University for 27 years.

Miss Harris was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, where she received her elementary and secondary education. She entered Cornell as a student in the fall of 1918 and was graduated from the College of Home Economics in 1922. Miss Harris was a dietetic intern at Presbyterian Hospital, New York City; then head dietitian at Harling Loving Hospital, Ohio State University, for nearly four years. In 1926 she returned to Cornell as an instructor and in 1927 was made acting head of the Department of Institution Management and manager of the Home Economics Cafeteria. In 1933 she was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Institution Management. She did graduate work at the University of Chicago, and at Teachers College, Columbia University, where she received the Master of Arts degree.

Miss Harris was known throughout the country for her part in developing work in institution management at the university level. She started an extension program in Institution Management which was the only one of its kind for many years. She was also a pioneer in the introduction of a research program in this field. She was closely associated with Professor H. B. Meek during the development of the Cornell School of Hotel Administration when it was a department in the College of Home Economics. She was coauthor of many articles and reviews in various areas of quantity food preparation and in institution organization and administration. Two of these which have been outstanding contributions in the field are: "Emergency Mass Feeding" and "Meals for Many" which has been condensed and edited as "Quantity Recipes."

Miss Harris was an active member of the American and New York State Dietetic Association, Home Economics Association, School Food Service Association, Regents School Lunch Advisory Committee and the Advisory Committee on Standards and Grades of the Poultry Marketing Administration, U.S.D.A. She served as technical adviser for the American Red Cross on the revision of Canteen courses and preparation of supplementary teaching materials. She was appointed to represent the New York State College of Home Economics on the State University

of New York's Provisional Council and was a member of the first Faculty Senate of the State University. She was a member of Omicron Nu, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Delta Epsilon.

In addition to her work in State and National organizations, Miss Harris always found time to serve her community. She was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church. She worked with the Red Cross and served as an adviser on the local Civil Defense Committee. Miss Harris also served on the Board of Directors of Tompkins County Memorial Hospital and on the first Board of Directors of the Statler Faculty Club. She was an active alumna of her sorority and was Faculty Adviser for the Fraternities Cooperative.

Miss Harris's greatest contribution to the University and to her profession was made through her influence on the many students and members of the staff with whom she worked. She inspired her staff and students to strive for superior standards of personal and professional conduct. People looked to her for quiet, thoughtful and intelligent advice. Her friends were legion. In their hearts, in the hearts of her students and staff, her memory will live forever.

A. M. Burgoin, H. B. Meek, Grace Steininger

Richard L. Harris

1896 — November 23, 1955

Dr. Richard L. Harris, who was Manager of the Montrose V. A. Hospital from its inception in 1950 until his death in November 1955, is perhaps best remembered by his former staff and members of the community as one who helped to lift the curtain of fear and misunderstanding regarding the field of mental illness.

During his six years as head of the 1,965 bed veterans hospital, he brought the knowledge and experience of 35 years in Psychiatry to thousands of community citizens through his enjoyable and illuminating talks to innumerable civic, welfare and veterans organizations over a wide area.

As an amateur anthologist of many phases of humor, Dr. Harris utilized this hobby to excellent advantage in his many addresses, with an amusing story to fit nearly every allusion to mental illness, psychiatry and the operation of his large and well-run institution.

Although he was born in Wrightsville, Georgia, and retained his distinctive gentle southern accent throughout his lifetime, Dr. Harris came from a direct line of ancestors emigrating from England in early 1600. Thomas Harris, Jr., in 1636, was one of Roger Williams' company which left the Plymouth Colony to found Providence, R.I. and Rowley, Mass. Dr. Harris was a direct descendant of this distinguished forbear through eight generations.

Born in 1896, he was educated in Georgia schools and received his M.D. in 1920. After a year in general practice, he entered the service of the U. S. Government in 1921 in Augusta, Ga. Then followed increased responsibilities and greater administrative duties as he became Clinical Director in 1931, transferring in that capacity to V. A. Hospital, Canandaigua, N. Y. Three years later he became Chief of Neurological Service at the V. A. Diagnostic Center, Washington, D. C. In 1939, he returned to the southland as Chief Medical Officer (Neuropsychiatry) at the Murfreesboro, Tenn. V. A. Hospital. In 1941, he spent a year as Clinical Director at the Los Angeles, California V. A. Hospital, followed by three years' service as Manager in Sheridan, Wyoming. He returned in 1945 to Los Angeles as Chief Medical Officer of the 2,000 patient NP Section at that V. A. Center, remaining there until his appointment in late 1949 at the Montrose V. A. Hospital.

Throughout his long and distinguished career, Dr. Harris made his teaching influence felt wherever he served. He was for ten years instructor and subsequently Assistant Professor of Medicine in Neuropsychiatry at the University of Georgia, 1922-1932. He conducted post-graduate courses given by the V. A. at the Washington, D. C. Diagnostic

Center, 1935-1938. During his last appointment at Montrose, he was Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College.

Although he maintained a constantly busy schedule, Dr. Harris found relaxation and pleasure in spending time with his wife and stepdaughter, and tending his lovely garden at their Montrose home. He was also frequently in touch with his son, Richard L. Jr., a resident of Los Angeles. Another early diversion was the game of golf, and though he was relatively inactive as a participant in later years, he would expound on the merits of this recreational activity by the hour. As a substitute for not strolling the links, he became extremely interested in motion pictures, and became an informal authority on many phases of the cinema.

His untimely death, after a month's illness, was felt in every area in which he served the interests of medicine and psychiatry. At his funeral services, he was mourned not only by his many professional colleagues, but by the many community friends he had made, whose better understanding of mental illness he had helped to instill.

Dr. Richard L. Harris has left behind a rich legacy in the field of psychiatry, which has been inherited by countless friends, colleagues and citizens, who were privileged to be touched by his profound knowledge and gentle humor.

Frederick A. Huggins

Edward W. Hart

January 14, 1918 — December 22, 2004

With the passing of Ed Hart, Cornell lost a great teacher and the world lost a distinguished, internationally recognized scientist. In a career that spanned more than a half-century, Ed combined talents that few people possess. He was both a brilliant theoretician and a superb experimentalist, who used his deep understanding of theory to design and carry out sophisticated experiments on the inelastic behavior of metals. In his research, he sought to achieve a holistic view of nature and its principles. He communicated this through clear speaking and writing.

The formal connection between Edward W. Hart and Cornell began in 1975. He had previously established himself as a pre-eminent scholar in the broad area of theoretical materials science. His focus was on understanding and quantifying global deformation phenomena in metals, and using this understanding to carry out fundamental measurements.

Ed's early work at the General Electric Research and Development Laboratory on solid-state diffusion was followed by pioneering work on a mechanical theory for the deformation of metals. His theory incorporated time dependence into existing equations of state in an appropriate, material-specific way. In doing this, Ed provided a clear understanding of global deformation processes in metals. This permitted the prediction of their long-term deformation behavior when subjected to different loading and environmental conditions.

Ed's breakthrough article on the constitutive behavior of metal deformation appeared in 1970. By the mid-70s, his work had drawn worldwide attention and formed the basis of an international conference held at Cornell in 1975. This led to a burst of research activity at a number of laboratories and institutes around the world. It was at that time that Ed was invited to join the faculties of Materials Science and Engineering and of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, a position he held until his retirement in 1988.

His presence at Cornell provided the nucleus for a broad program in the study of material deformation that involved numerous Cornell colleagues and a number of notable researchers from around the world. A cadre of graduate students and post-doctoral researchers were exposed to Ed's approach to metal deformation and, three decades after he proposed his theory, aspects of it, expressed in terms of "Hart's Equations" are providing insight into materials processing phenomena. His work has clearly stood the test of time. His formulation is still the best available tool to test and evaluate materials under pressure and/or radiation in the power-generating industry.

Ed was a Fellow of the American Physical Society and served as the Battelle Visiting Professor for Distinguished Service at Ohio State University in 1973. In 1982, he was awarded an Alexander von Humboldt Senior Scientist Award and in 1989 he returned to Germany to conduct research at the Nuclear Research Center in Karlsruhe. His biographical sketch appears in *Who's Who in America*.

Those who have crossed Ed Hart's path realize that he was an extraordinarily gifted person, and far more than an excellent scientist. A true Renaissance man, he was as dedicated to the arts as to the sciences. While young, Ed studied composition under Aaron Copland. He played guitar, viola and piano and, at one time, directed a choir and a chorus. He also studied modern dance with Welland Lathrop and was founder and president of the Schenectady Civic Ballet Company. He loved nature, mountain climbing, and camping and was a long-time member of the Adirondack Mountain Club.

Ed Hart was a gentle person with what some might refer to as "old fashioned" courtesy. He was also extraordinarily generous and a loyal friend. His Cornell colleagues consider themselves fortunate for the experience of having known so exceptional an individual.

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

James Morgan Hart

— *Apr. 18, 1916*

The following resolutions on the death of Professor James Morgan Hart were adopted by a rising vote:

“In recording the death of James Morgan Hart, Professor Emeritus of the English Language and Literature, the Faculty wishes to bear witness to the scholarly and manly qualities of the colleague whose passing is a loss to Cornell University.

Professor Hart was one of the earliest members of the faculty and gave to the university his first and his last years of service. During his long life he devoted himself with absolute unselfishness to the cause of learning as represented by his chosen field, in which he attained national distinction, and as represented by the institution to which he was so deeply attached. He administered his department with far-seeing discretion, and brought into the faculty councils a mature wisdom which went to the core of the questions at issue. He trained students to hold dear the things which were dear to him, and had the satisfaction of seeing his own men in positions of responsibility all over the country. The first insistent lesson he taught was accuracy, which he consistently termed the one pre-requisite of scholarship. As far as humanly possible he sought to impart to his students some measure of his own wholesome and abounding common-sense. A man of deliberate and well-considered carefulness in forming opinions, he manifested impatience only in the presence of the inane, the self-seeking, and the pedantic. Of honest error of judgment or to mistaken action he was sympathetically tolerant. His interest in young men was perennially fresh, and he apparently gained from them something of the inspiration which he assuredly gave. Best of all in a teacher and leader, it should be said of him that with every opportunity to impose his authority and his methods, he never tried to make disciples. A student whom he had made courageous enough to differ with him was sure of a keen, friendly, and thoughtful response; a mere echo he counted futile. Here was a man who left behind him the memory of a personality greater and finer than is common, and who established by his example a precious ideal.

(Signed) Edw. L. Nichols, Frank Thilly, Martin W. Sampson, Chairman

Source: Records, p. 752, May 10, 1916

Retried: June 1907 Fac. Rec., p. 389

Van Breed Hart

October 5, 1894 — April 30, 1976

The death of Van B. Hart brought to an end a long period of service to agriculture in New York State and the nation. During forty years of this period he was an active member of the staff of the Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture.

Professor Hart was born and brought up on a crop and dairy farm near McLean in Tompkins County, New York. He attended the New York State College of Agriculture and received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1916. After graduation he served as a commissioned officer and pilot in the United States Naval Dirigible Service during World War I. He entered the Cornell Graduate School in 1920 and served as a graduate student and instructor in farm management. He received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1923 when he was appointed assistant professor. He was promoted to professor in 1927.

His major responsibilities were in agricultural extension. He had a large part in developing the role of the subject-matter specialist in extension work. This was recognized in 1950, when he received the United States Department of Agriculture Superior Service Award “for exceptional ability and zeal in developing and maintaining a well-balanced farm management program with special foresight in adjusting to changed conditions, and for his pioneering efforts and accomplishment in the field of farm finance.”

When the Federal Farm Credit Administration was organized in the early thirties, he was granted a year’s leave of absence from Cornell to serve as president of the Springfield Production Credit Corporation. In 1946 the Bankers’ School of Agriculture at Cornell was organized with Professor Hart as academic director. These schools are continuing today. The officers and staff of many New York commercial banks are knowledgeable in the field of agriculture. If this is due to one man, Professor Hart must be awarded the distinction.

With changes in income tax laws and regulations, tax management became increasingly important. Professor Hart, recognizing the changes early, played a leading role in tax education for farmers, on both state and national levels. He was a consultant to both the New York State and Federal Internal Revenue Services.

During World War II he served as agricultural advisor in the War Finance Division of the United States Treasury. While on leave from Cornell in this capacity Professor Hart helped organize the farm War Bond Program in the country, and he prepared a considerable portion of the farm War Bond literature used in various bond drives. He

was given the United States Treasury Award and silver medal by Secretary of the Treasury Vinson and a special citation “for distinguished services rendered in behalf of the War Finance Program.”

Among the many publications written by Professor Hart was a 1944 bulletin titled *Suggestions to Persons Who Plan to Farm or to Live in the Country*. The publication stressed the advantages and pitfalls of country life, and its popularity resulted in several reprintings and revisions. Early in its beginning Professor Hart recognized the back-to-the-land movement, a sometimes Utopian idea that is still popular in the minds of many nonfarm people.

Professor Hart was a joint author of the books, *Farm Management Manual*, *Agricultural Credit*, and *Farm Management and Marketing*. The latter was widely used in the forties and fifties in the Northeast as a text in teaching vocational agriculture to high school students. He was also the author of numerous bulletins on farm finance, farm management, farm income taxes, farm accounting, and land use.

Professor Hart was a member of the board of directors of the Tompkins County Trust Company and served two terms as an alderman for the City of Ithaca. Early in 1975, following the death of his wife, the former Helen Berdina Clark whom he married in 1922, he moved to Ithacare, a minimum care facility for the elderly. He became popular with other residents and was elected a member of the resident council. He remained active and rarely missed attending church, the bank board, or other meetings of the many fraternal organizations of which he was a member. On Easter Sunday he enjoyed a family gathering. A few days later he suffered a severe stroke, and death came within a week.

He is immediately survived by a sister, Mrs. George Scofield, a grand-daughter, Donna Hart Staples, and a grandson, Richard Hart.

Lowell C. Cunningham, Robert S. Smith, Clifton W. Loomis

John Hartell

January 30, 1902 — October 12, 1995

John Hartell, an artist and teacher of artists and architects for forty years, died of congestive heart failure at his Ithaca home on Thursday, October 12, 1995. He was 93. Born in Brooklyn in 1902, he was the beloved husband for 67 years of Sylvia Muller Hartell.

In addition to his wife, he is survived by his daughters: Mari Hartell Quint of Baltimore, and Karin Hartell Cattarulla of Dallas; and grandsons, John Cattarulla of New York City, and Matthew Quint of Washington, DC.

Professor Hartell had a distinguished association with Cornell for over half a century which began in 1920 when he enrolled as an architecture student. His drawings were published in the *Cornell Widow* and he received a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1925. In 1926, he was awarded the prestigious American-Scandinavian Foundation fellowship for graduate work in architecture at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Stockholm. He subsequently taught architecture at Clemson University and the University of Illinois and spent two summers as a fellow at MacDowell Colony in New Hampshire.

In the mid-twenties, he also worked as a draftsman and designer in various New York City architectural firms and later worked on buildings for the 1939 New York World's Fair. He designed or remodeled several residences in Ithaca.

Professor Hartell joined the faculty of Architecture at Cornell in 1930 and served as a first-year architecture design critic, a position he held for the next thirty-eight years. In 1940, he was appointed Professor of Art and served as the Chairman of the Department of Art from 1939 through 1959. He directed the graduate program in fine arts for ten years, until his retirement. In 1968, he was designated Professor of Architecture and Art Emeritus.

In 1982, the College of Architecture, Art and Planning and many friends, colleagues, and former students honored him by naming the John Hartell Gallery in Sibley Hall.

As Chairman of the Art Department, John carried on the enlightened pedagogic concepts of his predecessor, Olaf Brauner. He hired practicing artists as teachers, provided them with private studios, gave them carte blanche freedom to pursue their own aesthetic goals, and assigned them schedules that allowed for a sensible balance of time for teaching and creative work. He taught a design class for freshmen architects and conducted a seminar for graduate art students that became a model of professional skill. For his students, he maintained his own high

standards of quality, yet dealt with them in a tactful and sensitive way that brought out the best in them. Many of his charges moved on to distinguished careers as artists and professors.

While carrying on his academic duties, John found time and energy for a successful career as a painter. Starting in 1943, he produced fifteen, one-man exhibitions for the Kraushaur Galleries, one of the long established and most respected galleries in New York City. He participated in important national group shows at major American museums such as the Whitney Museum, the Metropolitan Museum, and the Chicago Art Institute. And in addition, he held one-man shows at other museums and university galleries.

Upon his retirement in 1968, he began a second career as a full-time painter and soon produced some of his best pictures. Working in his home studio, he created large and small scale works for which he designed and built frames that became part of a typically well-crafted ensemble.

John's painting was founded on the great formal and tactile tradition of Western art. His primary creative passion was the love of color and he used that element in a highly individual way. Starting out with carefully planned color programs that ran a wide gamut of tonal possibilities, he developed subtle nuances of color that sometimes dared to stretch the relationships to unusual limits of sweet or sour dissonance. He employed the conventional content of European painting, still life, figure and landscape and brought to these subjects his own poetic vision.

During an era of radical changes in the art world, he maintained his sense of serene independence, combining in his work the classic vertical and horizontal structure that derived from his architectural training with his own sensuous and romantic bent. This conjunction of seeming opposites gave his work a special character, and while he was well aware of significant currents in contemporary art, he incorporated them into his own style and in the process, produced a body of important 20th century painting.

Kenneth Evett, Norman Daly, Jack Squier

John Daniel Hartman

August 21, 1909 — June 1, 1993

A man who thrived on controversial issues. Professor John Daniel Hartman will be remembered by colleagues and friends for his dedication and the countless hours he spent researching, substantiating and writing lengthy reports in support of his beliefs and convictions regarding university and public issues.

John was born in Orwigsburg, Pennsylvania. He graduated with a B.S. degree from the Pennsylvania State College University in February, 1930. He took great pride in the fact that he attained the highest grade point average at the college for five of the seven semesters he was in residence. John's humble nature would not allow this fact to be expressed with qualification, "of course at that time there were only 4,500 students on campus". He completed his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees at Cornell in 1931 and 1933 respectively.

Upon completion of his degrees at Cornell he accepted a position at Purdue University and remained at Purdue for eleven years, attaining the rank of full professor. In 1948, John returned to Cornell as professor of vegetable crops.

His major research activity for 20 years centered around research on vegetable handling and marketing. His special interest was the objective measurement of color, texture and flavor of vegetables and the correlation of those measurements with the subjective evaluation of quality as perceived by the consumer. Color and texture was measured by adapting devices used in other scientific areas but flavor was an elusive factor. Many of the volatile compounds contributing to flavor are joined only after the cell membranes are damaged. However John and his graduate students demonstrated that their ephemeral compounds could be identified with suitably sensitized microelectrodes.

At Cornell he taught a course in post-harvest handling and quality grading and measurement with vegetables for 20 years. During his career he served as chairman of special committees of approximately 30 graduate students, seventeen of which were awarded Ph.D.'s.

His research at Purdue and Cornell resulted in more than 50 technical, scientific papers and a number of experiment station bulletins.

The decade of the sixties saw John actively involved with Cornell issues and the list of activities which directly or indirectly resulted in major legislative changes at Cornell is indeed an enviable one.

In 1965, as a member of an Ad Hoc Graduate School committee, he produced an extensive analysis (45,000 word discussion) of the then current status of the general foreign language requirements for the Ph.D. at Cornell, and a survey of some of the practices associated with the administration of these requirements. The study formed the basis for an informational campaign which culminated in 1966 in Graduate Faculty Legislation which abolished the general requirements for most departments.

A 27 page, 14,000 word document provided the rationale for a change of faculty government at Cornell. John tediously held to his view and campaigned diligently with a small group of faculty who shared his viewpoint. Their efforts resulted in the formation of the Faculty Council of Representatives.

When impending faculty action threatened the fraternity/sorority system at Cornell, John, although not a fraternity alumnus, took up the cause. The campaign was successful, most fraternities and sororities at Cornell were not forced to give up their national affiliation.

In the late sixties the military, and in particular ROTC, was not a welcome sight on campuses. Faculty resentment threatened the abolishment of ROTC on the Cornell campus. John again donned his Don Quixote armor and took up the crusade. Once again the effort was successful and ROTC remains a viable and active part of the University.

In his retirement years, John continued his quest for answers to controversial issues. He traveled from the east to the west coast in an attempt to document the need and value of solar radiation as an alternative to fossil fuels. Laetrile, a controversial drug proposed as a cure for cancer, intrigued John. His curiosity took him to the southwest and Mexico seeking answers regarding this "miracle cancer drug."

The combination of being a prolific reader, an individual interested in the philosophy of authorities in other fields, a master of detail and a prolific writer resulted in a personal library of over 500 books in which John took great pride.

John held membership in the honorary societies of the Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Gamma Sigma Delta, Sigma Phi Sigma, Potato Association of America, American Society of Plant Physiologists, Institute of Food Technologists, American Statistical Association, and American Association of University Professors. John was also very active in the Rotary Club.

John was active in an organization involved in vegetable crop production. For years he held office in one of the vegetable, or potato marketing advisory committees for the northeast region of the U.S. During this same period he was active in affairs of the American Society for Horticultural Science.

He was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a Fellow of the American Society for Horticultural Science.

William C. Kelly, Roger F. Sandsted, Leonard D. Topoleski

Paul Leon Hartman

July 13, 1913 — May 20, 2005

Paul Leon Hartman, a pioneering researcher and Professor Emeritus of Physics, and of Applied and Engineering Physics, died on May 20, 2005, at home at Kendal at Ithaca. Paul had been associated with Cornell for 71 years!

Born in Reno, Nevada on July 13, 1913, he was the eldest son of a physicist father, Leon W., and an astronomer mother, Edith K. Hartman. Paul earned a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering at the University of Nevada, where his father was chairman of the Physics Department. Paul came to Cornell in 1934 to start graduate study in physics. (His father had come to Cornell as an undergraduate in 1895. Paul's lifelong interests in science, the West, and Cornell were set early.) Paul did his thesis work here on an early linear accelerator with Professor Lloyd P. Smith, a fellow Nevadan, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1938. After a year as Instructor of Physics, Paul left to work for the next seven years at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York City. There he was actively involved in developing centimeter-wave generators for airborne radar during World War II. Most of his work was carried out at the laboratory bench level, but occasionally he was flown to an air force base to trouble-shoot these early radar units.

He returned to Cornell and academic life in 1946 as an Assistant Professor with a joint appointment both in Physics and in the brand new program in Engineering Physics. This new program recognized the need for a stronger physics component in the engineering sciences. Paul was an active charter member in formulating and guiding this program. The underlying philosophy envisaged a heavy dose of physics and mathematics mixed in with traditional engineering, but coupled with careful student advising. The program attracted very good students and quickly developed a strong reputation, which it has to this day.

In teaching, Paul quickly moved into the leadership position in the venerable Advanced Laboratory Course at Cornell (the famous "410/510 Lab"), required of all physics and EP undergraduates and graduate students, experimentalists and theoreticians alike. Paul's energy and wide-ranging skills as an experimentalist enabled him to interact strongly and effectively with students working on any of the more than 60 experiments. He loved the challenge and satisfactions of teaching in this course, which strongly influenced so many future physicists. He continued in this role for nearly 40 years during which many former students went on to set up similar courses elsewhere.

Paul's research focused on the physics of ultraviolet electromagnetic radiation and its interaction with matter, especially on photoemission from ionic crystals and on the formation of excitons. But he was probably best known for his pioneering investigation, carried out with colleague Diran Tomboulian, of the spectrum of electromagnetic radiation emitted by electrons circulating in a synchrotron. The measurements were performed in 1953, on the 300 MeV synchrotron at the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies at Cornell. A vacuum ultraviolet spectrograph was connected directly to the synchrotron to record the intensity of the emitted light in the wavelength range 5 – 40 nm (i.e. from soft x-ray to far ultraviolet) without intervening windows.

The results were dramatic and far reaching: "It was a gorgeous piece of physics," says Dale Corson, President Emeritus, former Chair of the Physics Department and a close friend of Hartman's for many years. "The spectrum had been calculated by (Schwinger) at Harvard, but Hartman and Tomboulian essentially confirmed the calculation. It really was a tour de force."

Most importantly their results demonstrated the potential of synchrotron radiation as a new broadband source of x-rays and ultraviolet radiation. Until then, this radiation had been viewed mostly as a nuisance and an inevitable cause of energy loss for the particle physics experiments. It was not until the next decade that synchrotron sources began to appear to actually exploit this radiation for studies of atoms and molecules and solids. In his later years, Paul was an active participant in developing the Cornell High Energy Synchrotron Source (CHESS). This now provides an extremely bright source of hard x-rays, which are used to study such things as the molecular structure of proteins.

Paul spent three sabbatic leaves and many summers at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, working on measurement of the light emitted by electron bombardment of the atmosphere, and also exploring the Southwest with his family.

Paul enjoyed all parts of the traditional academic life, including advising students and patiently building faculty consensus for new programs. He served as Associate Director of the School of Applied and Engineering Physics from 1971-83. He also served as Secretary of the Cornell University Faculty for three years in the late 1970s. Colleagues came to recognize and enjoy his unpretentious, direct, and highly personal style of writing and many looked forward to the regular appearance of the *Chronicle* to read his faculty minutes.

After his retirement in 1983, Paul turned to writing a memoir and informal history of the Cornell Physics Department. Blending his own clear recollections of the pre-World War II days with nuggets from the early archives, and his impressions of the rapid post-War expansion, Paul produced a very readable "history of sorts."

He continued in this vein with a similar history of the School of Applied and Engineering Physics, and yet another of the founding of the Materials Science Center at Cornell.

In 1993, Paul put together a similar informal history of the early years of the leading physics journal, the *Physical Review*, which, remarkably, was started at Cornell in 1893 and spent its first 20 years in Ithaca before being taken over by the American Physical Society. Paul's history was published on the occasion of the centennial of the *Physical Review*.

Throughout his life, Paul enjoyed many extracurricular interests. An amateur astronomer (but with considerable expertise), he built and owned numerous telescopes. He also pursued photography, baked bread weekly, grew grapes and made wine, gardened, painted, was a blood donor of note, and volunteered for the Red Cross. He camped and hiked with family and friends throughout the United States.

His wife, Margaret (Peggy), survives him as do three daughters: Barbara H. Freeman of Cape Elizabeth, Maine; Laurel L. Hartman of Ithaca; and Sara W. Hartman of Maynard, Massachusetts; two grandchildren and their spouses; and four great granddaughters.

We will miss a warm and enthusiastic colleague who loved experimental physics.

Neil W. Ashcroft, John Silcox, Douglas B. Fitchen

Charles Frederick Hartt

Professor of Geology

— *March 22, 1878**

“Whereas Death has removed from our Faculty, a most esteemed associate and friend, Charles Frederick Hartt late professor of geology.

“Resolved: That we do hereby record our high appreciation of his lofty ambition, varied attainments, and success as a teacher and investigator in more than one field of research, and particularly as a Professor in this University.

“Resolved: That we mourn the loss of one who had endeared himself to us by the possession and liberal exercise of strong personal qualities of a high order, and that it is our sincere regret that the man as well as the scholar has been thus separated from our counsels

“Resolved: That we do most heartily sympathize with the stricken family of the deceased, and assure them of our tender regard, rendered all the more deep and lasting by this sudden bereavement

“Resolved: that these resolutions be engrossed on a separate page of the Minutes of this Faculty, that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in Ithaca and Buffalo journals.

* Died at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Source: Fac. Rec. B331

John Augustus Hartwell

September 27, 1869 — November 30, 1940

Ordinarily it is a distressing undertaking to write about a close friend who has passed away. In the case of Josh Hartwell it is uplifting, rather than depressing. His departure was a glorious finale to the life of a great soldier, an outstanding citizen. He had been a sufferer for years; he worked for months while prostrated and in bed. He recovered sufficiently to renew active life and to indulge in his favorite sport. He died suddenly, as he would have wished, on entering a duck blind, looking forward to a morning of sport. It is typical of Hartwell that his widow announced his wish that flowers be omitted at his funeral and that, instead, contributions might be made to the British War Relief.

John Augustus Hartwell was born in Sussex, New Jersey, on September 27, 1869. He was the son of Samuel S. and Clarinda (Stiles) Hartwell. Having worked his way through college by coaching during the summer vacations, he was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1889 at the age of nineteen. He was assistant to Professor R. H. Chittenden for one year and then entered the Yale Medical School from which he was graduated in 1892.

During his college career he was a notable athlete, in fact one of Yale's great athletes. He was a famous end in football and a leading oarsman and captain of a winning crew. His love of sport continued throughout his life. He was an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman and was devoted to conservation of bird life. President Theodore Roosevelt appointed him one of the organizers of the North American Wild Life Conference and he was first president of the organization known as "Ducks Unlimited."

But Dr. Hartwell's real life was centered, first, in the practice of surgery; second, in elevating the ideals and practices of his profession. He was identified with many hospitals and societies and became one of the outstanding members of his profession. He was closely identified with the Cornell Medical School in which he held the following appointments: Instructor in Physiology, 1898-1900; Demonstrator in Anatomy, 1900-02; Assistant Professor of Physiology, 1902-09; Assistant Professor of Surgery, 1911-18; Associate Professor of Surgery, 1918-32; Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1910-38; and Professor of Clinical Surgery, Emeritus, 1938-40. He took an active part in the organization and administration of the Cornell "Pay Clinic" which was planned to provide medical facilities at moderate cost for the "white collar class" which has always received the worst medical attention. The clinic proved a notable success and is accepted as such by the profession which at first opposed it vigorously.

Dr. Hartwell served in various capacities on the Second Surgical Division of Bellevue Hospital from 1904 to his death; he was Director from 1916 to 1928 and after that served as consulting surgeon. In 1916 he was one of a committee to reorganize the House Staff. During the winter of 1917-18, at the request of Surgeon-General Ireland, he conducted a course in war surgery for medical officers of the United States Army. At this time he held the rank of major in the Medical Corps.

Dr. Hartwell served as President of the New York Academy of Medicine for four years, 1929 to 1933, and as full time Director from 1934 to 1939. During that decade the effectiveness and influence of the Academy were markedly increased and broadened. It was written of him when he was president: "Probably few men in the country have Dr. Hartwell's pre-eminent qualifications to discuss the problems of present day medical practice. His seniority gives him the authority of experience, his position at the head of a great institution has brought him in close contact with current problems, his vitality makes him a first rate speaker."

He was consulting surgeon to a number of hospitals, including Presbyterian, General, Memorial, Lincoln, and the United Hospital of Port Chester. In February 1939 he was appointed associate director of the American Society for the Control of Cancer. He was a member of the leading medical societies such as the American Surgical Association, the American College of Surgeons, Society of Clinical Surgery, American Medical Association, and the New York Surgical Society. His clubs were the Century, Links, South Side, Graduate Club of New Haven, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington.

As a tribute to a life crowded with activity and accomplishments, the New York Herald Tribune on December 4, 1940, carried the following editorial appreciation of Dr. Hartwell:

"The death of Dr. Hartwell, the distinguished surgeon, removes from the New York scene a rare and many sided personality—Hartwell always had a sense of social responsibility. He made his influence felt with great vigor and clarity, on many issues. He fought fee splitting. He warned against overspecialization. He denounced the senseless raid on the Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau in 1929. He prevented legislation which he felt might hamper surgical research. He was effective in stopping the exploitation of unproved cancer 'cures.' He advocated hospital care for everyone regardless of financial status. Moreover he was a singularly attractive man."

In Dr. Hartwell's death on November 30, 1940, at the age of seventy one, the profession lost a great leader, the community a great force, his associates a great friend.

"The soil out of which such men as he are made is good to be born on, good to live on, good to die for, and good to be buried in."

Herbert Bertsch Hartwig

July 8, 1898 — September 16, 1967

Plants and animals were lifelong interests of Herbert Bertsch Hartwig. Born on a farm in Wayne County, Michigan, he attended Michigan State College, graduating in 1921. In the following year he was a graduate teaching fellow at Iowa State College and received the M.S. degree there. He subsequently earned the Ph.D. degree from Pennsylvania State College in 1939, fulfilling the requirements during leaves and a sabbatic year.

His professional career began in 1923 with appointment as instructor in the College of Agriculture at Syracuse University. He was successively Assistant and Associate Professor there. He came to Cornell in 1927, first as Assistant Extension Professor, and then as Assistant Professor of Field Crops. In 1937, he was appointed Professor of Field Crops and served until retiring as Professor of Agronomy, Emeritus, June 30, 1966.

Professor Hartwig's first appointment at Cornell combined extension responsibilities with studies of field crops. During this period he wrote half a dozen extension bulletins, over 100 articles for Farm Bureau News, and others for the farm press. His subsequent research and observations led to four memoirs and technical articles, and two widely used illustrated teaching manuals on grasses and legumes.

But Professor Hartwig's great love was teaching. For him teaching was an accomplishment, a career, a passion, and he gave it his full energies, sternly disciplined through periods of ill health. Bliss Perry's autobiography title, from Chaucer, "And Gladly Teach," is likewise an apt summation of Herbert Hartwig's career at Cornell. Probably more than 3,000 students passed through his formal courses. All were exposed to vigorous, superbly well-organized lectures, and to laboratory work founded on close study of a great wealth of plant material. Each year saw revised lecture notes, new visual aids, new stores of live and dried plants, and pungent comments on both current fads and outmoded notions. He taught as an inspired schoolmaster, with scant patience and no sympathy for the dilettante or idler, however clever. His students learned plant morphology, physiology and ecology in a new context, but additionally they were stamped by an unequivocal philosophy of what the world and Professor Hartwig expected of them. Both influences are mentioned repeatedly in a volume of memorial letters from former students, presented upon his retirement. A surprising number of students from all backgrounds found a first realization of their role in a technological society through his firm conviction that rational applications must be based on scientific knowledge of plants and methods, but that such knowledge was profitless until utilized.

It is pleasant to recall that his stern fondness was recognized by his current students as well as alumni. Painted slogans on the sidewalk and a banner renaming Caldwell Hall as “Hartwig Hall” greeted him on the day of his last lecture before retirement, and the lecture ended with a prolonged ovation.

The interest in poultry which he had acquired as a farm boy remained as a hobby throughout his life. He was well informed in the practical and technical phases of the poultry industry and rarely missed any on-campus conference pertaining to this subject. One of his proudest possessions was a collection of old and current books dealing with poultry. Immediately upon retirement he set to work to develop a small poultry farm where he might put some of his theories to the test. He had made only a beginning in this new career when his last illness occurred.

J. H. Bruckner, Stanley W. Warren, Earl L. Stone

Frederick Zeller Hartzell

December 11, 1879 — June 13, 1958

Following several years of steadily declining health, Frederick Zeller Hartzell, Emeritus Professor of Entomology, died on June 13, 1958, at Geneva, New York, in his seventy-eighth year. He had been a member of the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station since 1909. He retired in 1948.

Professor Hartzell was born on a farm near Easton, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1879. He received a classical education at Lafayette College where, in 1905, he received the AB degree. During his junior year at Lafayette he became afflicted with tuberculosis. While his case was mild, and responded successfully to treatment, he decided that with a susceptibility of this nature it would be best to prepare for a career in a field that would keep him outdoors as much as possible. Also he saw in this plan an opportunity to pursue his then newly awakened interest in science.

Consistent with these earlier decisions, he accepted, in 1906, a position as Field Assistant in the Zoology Division of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. His first assignment was scouting for the San Jose scale. This much-feared pest of the tree fruits had only recently been introduced to Pennsylvania. Hartzell's mission was to seek out, inspect, and record the scale-status of host trees wherever they might occur in the western half of the state. This quest took him into many remote and little traveled districts. Much of the time he relied on his own two legs to get from one farm to the next, although, on some expeditions, he made use of a bicycle.

In 1907, he was assigned to a federal-state field research station at North East, Pennsylvania. Here he came under the influence of the federal entomologist A. G. Hammar who convinced him he needed more formal training in Entomology if he was to carry out his plan of a career in this field. This led him to Cornell University where, in 1909, he was granted the MA degree. That same year he was appointed to the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station as Assistant Entomologist and was assigned to the Station's Vineyard Laboratory at Fredonia. This remained his headquarters until 1928 when he moved to Geneva. Professor Hartzell attained his full professorship in 1938. For several months in 1948, following the death of Doctor Hugh Glasgow, he also served as acting head of the Station's Department of Entomology. He retired December 31, 1948.

Professor Hartzell was well and favorably known in various agricultural circles of the State. Best known to fruit growers, he was held in especially high esteem by the grape growers of Chatauqua and Erie counties where, during the first two decades of his career, he worked so diligently and effectively in their interest. Much of our present

knowledge of the biology, ecology, and control of the many pests of grape, pear, apple, and cherry is based on Professor Hartzell's research. He also was active in the introduction and development of certain insecticides, notably the dinitro compounds and the tar oils. In the area of contributions to his profession, Professor Hartzell will possibly be remembered best for the pioneering role he played in the application of statistical and biometrical principles to entomological field experimentation. In all, he authored some 95 technical or semi-technical papers.

In addition to Entomology, Professor Hartzell was well informed in the fields of Ecology, Ornithology, Biometry, Geology, Astronomy, Botany, Meteorology, and in several branches of Mathematics. It can be said he attained professional competence in the first four fields. However, of all titles the one that perhaps fit him best was that of Naturalist. Professor Hartzell was a member of the following scientific societies: the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), Entomological Society of America, American Association of Economic Entomologists, American Chemical Society, Ecological Society of America, and American Statistical Association.

Professor Hartzell was highly respected by his colleagues and associates for the breadth and depth of his knowledge. In venturing into fields outside their own specialization, many found it quicker and easier to "ask Hartzell" for the information sought than to dig it out themselves. His knowledge was truly encyclopedic. An inveterate reader, his curiosity knew no bounds. Professor Hartzell was at his best in the role of instructor and counselor. Many can look back with gratitude to the help they received as graduate students or as new staff members from this patient, kindly man. His aid was constantly being sought in such diverse fields as writing, instrumentation, the layout and preparation of graphs, design of field experiment, the statistical analyses of data, and others.

Modest and unpretentious, Professor Hartzell was invariably courteous and thoughtful of others. There was no malice in the man. It was rare indeed to hear him speak unfavorably of anyone—of anyone that is, except himself. His intimates derived much amusement from this habit of self-criticism. Professor Hartzell allowed himself few indulgences. One of these was the acquisition of books; his personal library, composed largely of treatises on scientific subjects, exceeded a thousand volumes. He also received pleasure from the possession of such equipment as cameras and field glasses of which he owned a half dozen of each item. These he put to good use in the frequent excursions he made afield to view birds and to photograph various objects and scenes of interest.

Professor Hartzell always exhibited pleasure and enthusiasm for his work and interests. One gained the impression he found living in this world a great and exciting adventure; his interest in learning more and still more about it all never flagged.

Professor Hartzell married Edith M. Rupp in 1910. She died in 1933. He is survived by a brother, Dr. Albert Hartzell of Yonkers, New York; by a sister, Mrs. Martha W. Clagett, a half-brother, Wilson E. Hartzell, and a half-sister, Mrs. Verna Krissinger, all of Lebanon, Pennsylvania; and by several nieces and nephews.

In Professor Hartzell's passing the world has lost a true scholar and gentleman.

P. J. Chapman, E. F. Taschenberg, C. E. Palm

Eugene Elwin Haskell

Dean of the College of Civil Engineering and Professor of Experimental Hydraulics

— *January 28, 1933*

RETIREMENT STATEMENT

On the retirement of Eugene Elwin Haskell, Dean of the College of Civil Engineering, from administrative and educational work in the University, the members of the Board of Trustees and of the University Faculty desire to record their appreciation of the services he has rendered to the University, and their regret at the loss of his courteous, gracious personality in the community's life.

Professor Haskell became Dean of the College of Civil engineering in 1906, giving up his position as Director of the U.S. Lake Survey to fill the office left vacant by Professor Fuertes in 1902. His long experience in executive work, his capacity for detail and his uninterrupted adherence to the duties of his position, have made themselves plainly felt in the growth of the College. Under his direction the energies of the Civil Engineering Faculty have been centralized, the course of study improved and the equipment of the College renovated and greatly increased. His final contribution to the progress of Technical Education at Cornell has been his assistance in bringing about the union of all the Colleges of Engineering in the University.

Few members of the Faculty have devoted their lives so generously to State and Nation. As a member of the International Waterways Commission to which Professor Haskell was appointed by President Roosevelt, he participated in the delicate matter of establishing accurately the boundary line between the United States and Canada from its intersection with the St. Lawrence River through the Great Lakes and communicating waters to the mouth of the Pigeon River, Lake Superior, a task finally settled to the mutual satisfaction of both countries in 1915.

As one of the Consulting Engineers of the New York Barge Canal Board, Professor Haskell passed judgment on such matters as the dam and power development at Seneca Falls, the repairs to the serious break in the canal prism at the Lockport Basin, the possibility of ice control at the Schenectady lockgates, and the failure of the canal banks at the Morrison Swamp.

As a member of the Board of Public Works of the City of Ithaca, he gave freely of his experience and engineering judgment to such problems as were involved in the improvement of the inlet, the construction of the dykes along Six Mile Creek and the dredging of the Lake Front.

His term of office as director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, 1912-1916, reflected honor on the College of Civil Engineering and the University.

The Ritchie-Haskell Current Meter, invented and constructed for the special needs of his work on the Great Lakes, is well known in engineering work for the precise measurement of sub-surface currents.

As head of the Lake Survey, long before coming to Cornell, Dean Haskell had made for himself a place deep in the hearts of such Cornell students as were then working under him. As their personal benefactor, through whose aid a college course was made possible, many other Cornell students have for him grateful memories. During these past fifteen years his earlier opportunities for giving help to young men have been multiplied many times, and his constant and invariable interest in all his student relations has been unwearied.

The trustees and Faculty wish Dean Haskell health and happiness as he takes up a new field of work, hoping that he may through many more years continue his valuable services to his fellow citizens.

Source: Fac. Records, p. 1195, 1778 Resolutions of the Trustees and faculty of Cornell University, February 8, 1933

Cornell: 1906–1921

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DEATHS OF STAFF MEMBERS

Records p. 1778, February 8, 1933

The President announced the death of Leon Reynolds Streeter, Professor and Chief in Research at the Geneva Experiment Station on December 26, 1932; of Professor Othon Goepp Guerlac, World War Memorial Professor of the Romance Languages and Literatures, on January 16, 1933, and of Emeritus Professor Eugene Elwin Haskell, one-time Dean of the College of Civil Engineering, on January 28, 1933.

Fac. Records, p. 1195, 1778

Robert Anthony Hatcher

February 6, 1868 — April 1, 1944

Robert Anthony Hatcher died suddenly of angina pectoris at his home on the evening of April 1. For the preceding nine years, 1935-1944, he had been Professor of Pharmacology, Emeritus, but despite his retirement from active teaching and research, his wise counsel was often sought and freely given; his death at the age of seventy-six is, therefore, a serious loss.

Born in New Madrid, Missouri, Robert Anthony Hatcher was the son of Richard Hatcher, an attorney and clerk of the County Court, and Elizabeth Marr Hatcher. His paternal uncle was a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the uncle on his mother's side was Judge Robert Marr of the Louisiana Supreme Court. When only eleven years old, Hatcher lost his father and went to New Orleans to live with Judge Marr, who at about the same time had lost his judgeship as the result of a political upheaval, leaving the family virtually penniless for several years. At the age of fourteen, Hatcher found it necessary to stop school, taking a job in a box factory where he worked ten hours daily six days a week; next he went to work for the drug firm of I. L. Lyons, with which firm he remained until 1887, when he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; he was graduated in 1889. Upon obtaining the degree of Ph.G. he returned to Lyons' where he remained for several years, during a few of which he also ran a pharmacy of his own. Thereafter he studied medicine in the School of Medicine of Tulane University of Louisiana in New Orleans, obtaining his medical degree in 1898. From 1899 to 1904 he was professor of *Materia Medica* at the Cleveland School of Pharmacy. He was also demonstrator of Pharmacology at the Western Reserve University School of Medicine in Cleveland in the years 1901-1903, where he was associated closely with Dr. Torald Sollmann, with whom he wrote a *Textbook of Materia Medica* (1904).

In 1904 Hatcher was called to Cornell as instructor in pharmacology and *materia medica*. He became assistant professor in 1906 and from 1908 to 1935 was professor of pharmacology. His effective teaching and extensive researches won him recognition as one of America's foremost leaders in his chosen field. His work on digitalis and its allied drugs is recognized throughout the world. Together with Dr. J. G. Brody he developed a method for the assay of the digitalis bodies which, in a modified form, is the official method of the current Pharmacopoeia of the United States, and is the basis of the International Standard of the League of Nations. Through his investigations of the actions of digitalis he became interested in the physiology of emesis, to which he and his students and colleagues made many fundamental contributions. He regarded this work as his most important accomplishment

in the field of research. Other of his pharmacological investigations were studies on the absorption and elimination of drugs from the animal body, more especially with reference to strychnine and the local anesthetics. He also made extensive studies on the synergistic and antagonistic actions of many drugs.

In 1915, he, together with Martin I. Wilbert, published the *Pharmacology of Useful Drugs*. Later he edited *Useful Drugs* published by the American Medical Association. During his long professorial life he inspired several of his students and staff to enter the research and teaching fields in which they have held fast to the rigid standards of integrity and truth that were always his. Among those was the late Soma Weiss, Hershey Professor of Physics in the Harvard Medical School.

Hatcher was an indefatigable worker, as was so well demonstrated during his struggles for an education, and he retained this unflagging energy and interest in his work until well after his retirement from active teaching duties. He was a member of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association from its establishment in 1905 until his retirement in 1943 at the age of seventy-five. The Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association paid him the tribute of making him a life member of the Council, the first man ever to receive that honor. Among other honors that of Master in Pharmacy was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater in 1928 and Columbia University made him Doctor of Science one year later.

Besides being a fellow of the American Medical Association, he was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, the American Physiological Society, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the Harvey Society, and the New York Academy of Medicine. From 1915 to 1916 he was chairman of the Section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics of the American Medical Association.

He married Mary Q. Burton of Lewes, Delaware, on December 28, 1904, who survives him, together with their only son, Robert Lee Hatcher.

His many colleagues of the Faculty and of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry will miss Hatcher's outstanding soundness of judgment and great wealth of pharmacological knowledge which, coupled with his unswerving devotion to the truth, made him a man with whom association was a highly prized privilege.

Baxter L. Hathaway

December 11, 1909 — March 29, 1984

In 1946, when he was thirty-six, Baxter Hathaway left the security of an associate professorship at the University of Montana to accept the risks of an untenured assistant professorship at Cornell and the challenge of developing a creative writing program within the English department. By the fall term of the following year, the new program had been approved and instituted; the series of courses that Baxter taught or supervised in 1947 still constitute, both in philosophy and structure, the undergraduate creative writing program. A nationally distributed magazine of new fiction and verse was such a key element in Baxter's plans that he and his wife, Sherry, and other members of the Cornell community launched the magazine with their own money and kept it going with various fund-raising events.

During his early years at Cornell, Baxter had to struggle against pedagogical resistance to creative writing courses within the department. At one point, in 1953, the popular success of the writing courses brought a reaction that threatened the program's very existence. In that year, the program, with only one member of the faculty (Baxter himself) with a rank above instructor, attracted half of the major students in the English department. Ultimately the problem—Baxter referred to it as “a bad situation all around”—was resolved through curricular reform and a general strengthening of staff. When Baxter retired from teaching in 1976, he left to the University the legacy of a nationally respected writing program, composed of undergraduate seminars in the sophomore, junior, and senior years and a graduate component leading to the M.F.A. degree, as well as *Epoch*, a magazine recognized by editors of the annual prize anthologies and readers of contemporary literature for its ability to discover talented new writers and for the general quality of its contents.

Soon after his retirement from Cornell, Baxter, always an innovator, began a new career as publisher, editor, and indeed as printer; he and Sherry established Ithaca House, a venture in publishing and in exhibiting and selling paintings and other works of art. Like *Epoch* and the creative writing courses at Cornell, Ithaca House quickly became an important means for the encouragement of talent in the visual arts as well as in the fields of poetry and fiction. In addition, Baxter for several years edited *The Cornell Review*, a quarterly of essays and creative work published by the College of Arts and Sciences. The editorial offices were on the second floor of the Ithaca House quarters on Plain Street, in downtown Ithaca, and he divided his time among the flatbed press and fonts of type in the basement, his desk in a corner of the gallery on the first floor, and *The Cornell Review* offices on the floor above.

Devoted for nearly four decades to the written work of others (at Montana he had taught creative writing and been in charge of the composition courses), Baxter still managed to engage in research that resulted in significant contributions to scholarship, for the energizing tension between scholarly or critical endeavor and creative writing that came to characterize the Cornell English department was part of his own nature. His published works include *A Transformational Syntax* (1967), a study of the grammar of modern American English; and *The Age of Criticism* (1962), a major investigation of sixteenth-century Italian philosophers and literary theorists who were influential in later critical discourse. He also wrote a rhetoric and experimental grammar, *Writing Mature Prose* (1951), and he edited, among other volumes, two books of stories written by Cornell students and a selection of stories from the first fifty issues of *Epoch*, published in 1966 under the title *Stories from Epoch*. Although his support of emerging writers and his study of critics of the past often took precedence over his own creative interests (in 1936, as a graduate student at the University of Michigan, he won Hopwood awards in both fiction and poetry; the novel that won the fiction award, *The Stubborn Way*, was published the following year), Baxter wrote poems for most of his life without striving much for their publication. A small selection of them, *The Petulant Children*, appeared in 1978.

Whatever his achievements, Baxter seemed to have an eternity of time at his disposal; always he was ready to go off to the Straight, to the Johnny Parsons Club, to Noyes Lodge, and later to the Temple of Zeus for a cup of coffee, to talk about serious and frivolous matters with students and colleagues. He delighted in taking an opposing position in such talks, simply for the sake of the argument. At the weekly *Epoch* editorial sessions, Baxter had the patience to consider the value of a metaphor in a poem or the dimension of a character in a story until the subject was properly disposed of. *Carpe diem* sentiments never had applicability to Baxter; for him, life seemed to flow on forever—which must have meant that on some level the extinguishing of his own life was something he didn't fear. Meanwhile—and here's the miracle—he not only wrote his books and poems, fought for his program, edited manuscripts, talked at length with students in conferences, prepared his lectures, and attended nearly every reading given by Cornell students and visiting poets, but had time left over for some fancy humming or for looking at birds and other aspects of the natural world that delighted him.

In an issue of the *Ithaca Times* published shortly before Baxter's death and largely devoted to his life and accomplishments, A. R. Ammons, a longtime member of the Cornell writing staff, gives a succinct description of what the founder of the program was like:

*Baxter named his own way in the title of his early novel **The Stubborn Way**. If conviction, persistence, determination, and courage are the good sides of stubbornness, then Baxter was commendably stubborn and faithful in his work at Cornell. Carrying on many pursuits at once—teaching, writing, editing—he fashioned a creative writing program much ahead of its time and one of the models for the creative writing courses now offered in almost every English department in the country. But programs as such were not Baxter’s chief end: programs were for him instruments by which to announce values that he admired in persons. These values he found in mastery of knowledge, flexibility of thought, innovative dissent, and any changing that seeks out and defines what endures.*

Baxter is survived by his wife, one daughter, two sons, an elder brother, and nine grandchildren. We want them all to know that we, too, miss him deeply.

James McConkey, Walter Slatoff, Scott Elledge

Hazel Marie Hauck

July 15, 1900 — April 23, 1964

The death of Dr. Hazel M. Hauck, Professor Emeritus of Food and Nutrition, brought to a close the active career of a distinguished member of the Cornell University Faculty. Miss Hauck served in the Department of Food and Nutrition in the New York State College of Home Economics for twenty-nine years, and was a member of the Faculty of the Graduate School of Nutrition from the time of its establishment in 1941 until her retirement in 1961. Her scholarly teaching, her contributions to research in human nutrition, and her international services in Thailand and Nigeria are widely recognized. She was a member of many college and University committees and a member of the board of Cornell United Religious Work; she was secretary of the University Faculty for three years.

Miss Hauck came to Cornell as Assistant Professor in 1932 from the University of Wisconsin, where she had received her Ph.D. degree in 1932 with a major in nutrition and a minor in medical science. She was promoted to the rank of full Professor in 1936. Before her appointment at Cornell she taught at the universities of Oregon, North Dakota, Washington, and Tennessee. She was a fellow of the American Public Health Association and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was a representative of the American Dietetic Association in the latter organization. She held membership in Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Nu, and Pi Lambda Theta.

Soon after her appointment to the Faculty Miss Hauck began the first human dietary studies conducted at the College of Home Economics. These studies contributed significantly to the understanding of human requirements for ascorbic acid, and were used by the National Research Council in establishing recommended dietary allowances.

Her nutrition and diet therapy courses were of major importance in the undergraduate teaching program, and her graduate courses were among the first taught at the College. Graduate students who worked under her direction held positions of leadership in many countries. Though Miss Hauck's standards were high, she never failed to recognize the potentialities of her students and always won their respect. In 1961 the students of the College voted her the distinguished professor of the year. She followed the careers of her students with genuine interest and was the first of the College Faculty to be elected to honorary membership in the College of Home Economics Alumnae Association in recognition of her continuing friendship with graduates.

Miss Hauck always sought to put the fruits of her scholarship to practical use in furthering human welfare, and her talent in finding means to do so was apparent in her own work in foreign countries and in the training of others for this same work. Especially noteworthy was her work with missionaries who came to Cornell under the auspices of Agricultural Missions Incorporated. In the spring of 1961 this organization presented her with a certificate for distinguished service in recognition of her twenty-eight years of Christian service to rural people. The citation read in part: "The hundreds of rural missionaries who profited by your friendship and your professional knowledge so graciously shared are serving in over forty different countries."

She was one of the first of the Faculty of the College of Home Economics to take a foreign assignment. In 1952-1953, under a Fulbright grant, she served as nutrition specialist for the Cornell-in-Thailand project under the leadership of Lauriston Sharp. Her work involved a systematic investigation of the food habits of the people in Bang Chan, a rural rice village. The study she conducted of the food supply and nutritional status of the people resulted in dietary recommendations of particular help to mothers and children, and led to further research in ways to improve the health of rural Thai.

In 1959-1960 she served as field consultant with the village improvement and leadership training program of the Unitarian Service Committee in Awo Amamma, Eastern Nigeria. In her experiments with 125 Ibo families, she was instrumental in demonstrating how they might incorporate into their diet a native and inexpensive food, the groundnut, which would increase the supply of those nutrients most lacking in the foods they normally consume. Her way of working with women as they prepared meals for their families demonstrated an effective technique for others to use in continuing education in nutrition.

Miss Hauck felt the importance of making her research findings available to others in the fields of nutrition and health. Her many articles appeared not only in American professional journals but also in such publications as the *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics and African Child Health*, the *West African Medical Journal*, and the *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the British Commonwealth*.

Soon after her return from Nigeria she became ill. Most of the data she had collected had to be prepared for publication under health restrictions, which would have made the task impossible for the average person, but with the valiant courage that was evident throughout her illness she brought her studies to completion.

In the memorial service held for Miss Hauck a young Nigerian educator from Awo Amamma, now studying in Ithaca, paid tribute to her as a worker among his people. As he described her work in remote villages, one realized again her courage, her understanding of how to work with groups struggling to develop better practices in nutrition, sanitation, and family welfare, her natural and unassuming empathy with these people. “Know you not,” he said, “that a great person has passed away from us.”

Helen H. Giff, Esther H. Stocks, Kathryn E. Walker

Charles Ernest Hayden

April 9, 1881 — January 25, 1948

Dr. Charles E. Hayden died at the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital in Ithaca on January 25, 1948. He was born in Syracuse, Ohio, on April 9, 1881. Dr. Hayden's illness was brief. He suffered a heart attack following the shoveling of snow from the sidewalk at his home and died a few hours later. All fall he appeared to be in his usual good health and was at his regular work the day before his death.

Dr. Hayden attended the public schools in Nelsonville, Ohio, and received the A.B. degree from Ohio University in 1909. He came to Cornell in 1909, entered the Veterinary College as a student in 1910, and received the D.V.M. degree in 1914. During his first year at Cornell he was assistant in veterinary physiology. From 1910 to 1914 he was instructor in that subject and from 1914 to 1929, assistant professor. He was promoted to the full professorship in 1929. On two occasions during his long career in the Veterinary College he was acting head of the Department of Physiology.

Dr. Hayden was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, and the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association. He was secretary-treasurer of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society for 14 years and treasurer for an additional 7 years. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Dr. Hayden held membership in the honorary societies of Phi Zeta, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi. He was business manager of the Cornell Veterinarian.

Dr. Hayden's research work on the normal constituents of the blood and urine of animals and on the metabolic disorders of animals made him an internationally recognized authority in these fields. He was one of the first veterinarians in this country to apply the modern methods of blood analysis to the blood of animals in health and disease. He published many scientific papers as an outgrowth of this work.

As a teacher Dr. Hayden was held in the highest esteem by his pupils. His long experience in and wide knowledge of his subject, his phenomenal memory, his kindness and fair-mindedness, made lasting impressions on his students. In spite of his impairment of hearing, he was a master of the art of classroom recitation at the college level. The eagerness with which alumni visiting the College sought him out for personal greetings and to obtain his advice on difficult cases involving particularly the metabolic disorders, attests to the high regard in which he was held.

For many years Dr. Hayden applied with great skill and insight the technics of clinical chemistry to the diagnosis of animal diseases. Not only did the clinicians of the Veterinary College frequently call on him for this important service but many practitioners of this and other States are indebted to him for help in this special area. In this work Dr. Hayden was unequaled in experience, knowledge, and ability in the veterinary colleges of this country.

In January, 1948, the Alumni Association of the New York State Veterinary College authorized the painting of a portrait of Dr. Hayden to be placed in the College library. At the time of Dr. Hayden's death plans were being made to [begin] the portrait.

Dr. Hayden will be remembered by his co-workers not only for the solid scientific achievements just mentioned but also for his quiet friendliness, his unfailing courtesy, his high ideals, his loyalty to his institution, his colleagues and his work, his deep integrity of character, and his constant willingness to be of service to others. When he undertook a task or obligation of any sort, large or small, it was known without question that he would give it careful, efficient attention to the last detail. Such was the character of Charles Hayden.

D. W. Baker, H. H. Dukes, J. N. Frost

Donald Pearce Hayes

November 30, 1927 — October 17, 2006

Donald P. Hayes, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, died at his home in Cayuga Heights on October 17, 2006. Professor Hayes was born in Baltimore, Maryland in 1927, the son of missionaries working in the vicinity of Foochow (now called Fuzhou) in China. He lived in China until the family's continued stay was made impossible by the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937. His family settled in South Pasadena, California, where Don attended public schools.

Don left home at 15 to work on an orange ranch owned by family friends in nearby Claremont. At 16, he worked as a dorm counselor and bus driver at the Norton School in Claremont, where he graduated in 1946. He then enlisted in the U.S. Army, serving with the 88th Division on a peacekeeping mission at the Italian-Yugoslav border.

After completing his military service in 1948, Don enrolled at Pomona College, where he earned a B.A. degree in 1952. His freshman year, he met Florence (Lolly) Colburn, also a freshman at Pomona, whom he married in 1950. Attracted by the science-oriented graduate program in Sociology at the University of Washington, he enrolled in 1952 and received his degree in 1959, studying under George Lundberg and Frank Miyamoto. He then spent a year as a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Department of Social Relations at Harvard, followed by another year back in Seattle.

He joined the faculty of the University of California in Riverside in 1962 as Assistant Professor of Sociology. The following year, 1936, he came to Cornell, where he spent the rest of his academic career, retiring as Professor Emeritus in 1998. At Cornell, he served as Director of the Social Psychology Laboratory, Director of Undergraduate Studies, Director of Graduate Studies, Department

Chair, Secretary of the Graduate Faculty, and member of the University Senate. He served on the Undergraduate Admissions Committee for the College of Arts and Sciences for over 20 years, and the College's Human Subjects Committee for over 25 years. In his positions of academic leadership, he advocated for a natural science orientation for the social sciences, with an emphasis on quantitative measurement and analysis.

Don and Lolly had five children. All four daughters graduated from Cornell and went on to earn doctorates in law from Cornell (Peggy and Judy), and Harvard (Leslie and Louise). His son, Bruce, graduated from Harvard and earned a doctorate in linguistics from MIT.

Don's research reflected his belief that the methods of the natural sciences, particularly the use of objective measures and controlled experiments, can be successfully applied to the study of social life and human interaction. His work influenced the direction of the discipline and made lasting interdisciplinary contributions to social science. With Leo Meltzer, Don showed that experimental subjects can make accurate judgments of affect in a three-way conversation by attending only to a panel of lights that were illuminated during the time the participants were speaking. Long before it became fashionable, he emphasized biological influences on human behavior. In a research collaboration with Loren Cobb supported by the NIH and NSF, Don monitored subjects living in isolation for long periods in the Social Psychology Laboratory. They found that biological rhythms with a range of periodicities governed the subjects' propensity to engage in spontaneous speech.

The impact of his research extended beyond the scientific community. In a study with Judith Grether, he found that summer vacation plays an important role in differences in student achievement, with at-risk students falling behind their peers more during the summer months than during the academic year. He developed a replicable measure of lexical difficulty (LEX) by gathering thousands of texts from libraries, archives, and human subjects (<http://www.soc.cornell.edu/hayes-lexical-analysis/schoolbooks/>). Using the LEX measure, he tracked changes in the intelligibility of scientific articles, with the results published in *Nature* in 1992. Working with Margaret Ahrens, he also applied LEX to the "motherese" hypothesis in child language acquisition. In work that dominated Don's Emeritus years, he gathered hundreds of American textbooks and dozens more schoolbooks from Canada, France, Sweden and New Zealand, and compared their LEX scores with time series verbal test scores. He concluded that simplification of schoolbook vocabulary over the decades correlated to students' declining vocabularies and general knowledge. Although he formally retired from Cornell as Professor Emeritus in 1998, he actively continued his research on language. His principal publications included:

Hayes, Donald P. and Leo Meltzer (1972) Interpersonal judgments based on talkativeness: fact or artifact? *Sociometry* 35: 538-561

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

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

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

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

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

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

Michael Macy, Chair

Irving Samuel Haynes

August 29, 1861 — October 9, 1946

Irving Samuel Haynes was born on August 29, 1861 in Saranac, N. Y. the son of Samuel and Phoebe Ayre Haynes.

He received the degrees of Ph.B., in 1885, and Sc.D. in 1915, both of them from Wesleyan University; and the degree of M.D. in 1887 from the New York University Medical College.

After graduation in medicine, he served an internship in Bellevue Hospital and later became Attending Surgeon at the Harlem Hospital, the Red Cross Hospital and the Reconstruction Unit of the Post-Graduate Hospital, all in New York City.

He joined the teaching faculty of Cornell University Medical College as Professor of Practical Anatomy from 1898 to 1909, and as Professor of Clinical Surgery from 1910 to 1926, when he was made Professor of Clinical Surgery, Emeritus.

Some years ago he removed his practice to Plattsburg, N. Y. where he was appointed Attending Surgeon to the Physicians Hospital, which later he served as Medical Superintendent; also, he acted as Consulting Surgeon to the Glens Falls (N. Y.) Hospital.

Throughout these years he continued to hold the position of Consulting Surgeon to the Harlem and the Reconstruction Hospitals of New York City.

He was a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the New York Surgical Society, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

He was author of a "Practical Guide for Beginners to the Dissection of the Human Body," also, of a "Manual of Anatomy." In addition to these books, he made contributions to the activities of the New York Surgical Society by writing and delivering papers on surgical subjects and presenting interesting surgical cases. He was an eminent teacher of anatomy and a surgeon of ability and originality and possessed of excellent surgical judgment.

In the early days of brain surgery, he developed the technic of surgical approach for the "Exposure and Drainage of the Cisterna Magna in Meningitis"; also, he devised an original operation for the "Repair of Large Ventral Hernias."

Of a naturally quiet and unassuming disposition, he nevertheless possessed the qualities of character and kindness and a sense of dry humor which endeared him to his colleagues and students and to his patients, by all of whom he was highly regarded.

There was no ostentation, no aggressiveness about him, but everyone felt the underlying strength of character and integrity beneath the calm exterior.

His unselfish devotion to his patients and students and his service to the communities in which he dwelt, exemplified the highest ideals of the medical profession which he adorned by a life of greatest usefulness to humanity.

Seward Erdman

George Harris Healey

May 10, 1908 — November 16, 1971

The death of George Harris Healey, professor of English and curator of Rare Books, was a severe loss to Cornell. His deep loyalty to the University over a period of thirty-one years, and the value of his many and varied contributions to its work earned him an enduring place in the roll of dedicated Cornellians.

He was born in Wellsville, New York, the son of Edmund James and Annabelle Harris Healey. After graduating from high school, he worked for a year before going to college. At West Virginia University he was awarded his A.B. degree with a major in philosophy in 1932, and his M.A. degree in English in 1935. As an undergraduate he was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity and was elected president of the student body. In 1934-35 he was an instructor in English at West Virginia and from 1938 to 1940 an assistant professor at Judson College in Alabama. In 1938 he married Rita Mae Slaughter of Buckharmon, West Virginia. She and their three children, Anne, George, Jr., and Linda, survive him.

He came to Cornell as a candidate for the Ph.D. in English in 1940, and served as a part-time instructor for two years, before enlisting in the Army Air Force in 1942. As an intelligence officer, he rose to the rank of captain, and in 1946, the year of his retirement from the service, he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

He returned to Cornell as the Martin Sampson Fellow in English and was awarded his doctorate in June, 1947. For the rest of his life he was a member of the Department of English: assistant professor, 1947-53; associate professor, 1953-57; professor of English and curator of Rare Books, a joint appointment with the University Library, 1957-71. He was a member of the Bibliographical Society (London), of the Bibliographical Society of America, and of the Grolier Club.

No summary of his career, however, can adequately describe the extent to which George Healey contributed to the life of Cornell — as a master teacher, a distinguished scholar, a successful administrator, and a magnanimous colleague. His survey course in British Literature, deservedly popular with undergraduates from every college in the University, was the most heavily enrolled course in English. His work as scholar and editor was always definitive. His books included: *Wordsworth's Pocket Notebook* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1943); *The Meditations of Daniel Defoe* (Cummington: Cummington Press, 1946); *The Letters of Daniel Defoe* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1955); *The Cornell Wordsworth Collection: A Catalogue* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1957); *The Dublin Diary of Stanislaus Joyce* (London: Faber and Faber, 1962); the last was republished with added material

in 1971 by Cornell University Press. During his fourteen years as the University's first curator of Rare Books, the Library greatly improved its famous Dante, Petrarch, and Wordsworth Collections — thanks to his scholarship, imagination, and love for learning, for books, and for Cornell. Even more remarkable, perhaps, was his success in enlisting the support of generous donors who made possible the purchase of the books and papers which now constitute Cornell's twentieth-century collections: the superb Joyce Collection, the Wyndham Lewis Collection, the Ford Madox Ford Collection, the Shaw Collection. Under George Healey's curatorship Cornell's collection of rare books and manuscripts became one to be reckoned with by literary scholars everywhere.

Apart from performing his professional duties so admirably, he was always generous of his time in serving the University community. For many years he was secretary of the local chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, and also of the Library Associates, which grew and flourished with his assistance. He helped to found and was the first editor of the *Cornell Library Journal*. For years he served on the University's Commencement Committee, and for many years he proudly bore the mace at the head of academic processions. In 1964-65 he was chairman of the committee which planned Cornell's highly successful Centennial celebration. A superlative speaker and lecturer, he was in constant demand for appearances before alumni gatherings both on and off campus.

The generous response to a posthumous appeal for funds for a Memorial Book Fund amply testified to the respect, admiration, and affection that alumni, colleagues, and students felt for George Healey. The success of that appeal was due in good part to the recognition of him not only as a distinguished scholar, teacher, colleague, and Cornellian, but also as a man, a warm and generous person who made many friends. He was not only a humanist, a bookman, and a gifted musician, but a human being with a contagious zest for the good things in life. Most of all he enjoyed people. As one colleague wrote: "His booming welcomes to those who entered his office or called him on the telephone were joyous occasions. His quiet excitement when he examined a newly arrived book or manuscript was equally intense." His voice was unforgettable; it was distinctively his own, evident in his writing as in his speech. After his death, another wrote: "No more those wonderful, affectionate, witty, ironic, compassionate letters, no more that warm voice full of levity and learning. We shall not hear its like again."

Scott Elledge, Arthur Mizener, Francis E. Mineka

John William Hebel

Professor of English

April 1, 1891 — February 7, 1934

John William Hebel was born in Auburn, Indiana, April 1, 1891. He graduated from the University of Indiana in 1912, and received his Doctor's degree at Cornell in 1920. He had also studied at the University of Jena in 1910, and at the Sorbonne in 1919.

When the United States entered the World War, he enlisted as a private in the 151st Infantry of the National Guard. He attained the rank of Captain, served in various Divisions, went to France with the American Expeditionary Force and, after the Armistice, to Germany with the Army of Occupation.

Beginning as Instructor of English at Cornell in 1914, he became Professor of English in 1929.

His great interest was in English poetry, particularly that of the spacious times of Elizabeth and of the Seventeenth Century. He edited Drayton's *Endymion and Phoebe*, 1915; and (with Hoyt Hudson), *Poetry of the English Renaissance*, 1929; John Donne's *Biathanatos*, 1930. His finest and most scholarly work was an edition in five volumes of *The Works of Michael Drayton* which he prepared for the Shakespeare Head Press in England. Of this four volumes have been published and have established Professor Hebel's reputation as a scholar both in England and America. His future held great promise.

His loss to the University is both professional and personal. He was an allround man, a scholar without being a pedant. He loved life, and he knew how to make wise use of its good things. It was because of this combination of humanness and true scholarship that he was a fine teacher. Students found in him a man helpful and sympathetic; one who made them feel that literature was not a mere dust of words but a thing vital, joyous, inspiring. Hence his large following, and his effectiveness as a teacher.

Although burdened with his own work he was never too busy to give time to his Department and to committees of the Arts College and the University. In all this his energy, his geniality, and his sanity made his opinions valuable and his influence great.

This work outside his Department made him known to men in his own and other colleges, and whoever knew him became his friend.

In his passing the University has lost an able and lovable figure. As Professor Hebel he will be greatly missed in the world of scholarship and in this institution. But it is Bill Hebel whom those who knew him will chiefly mourn.

Source: Fac. Records, p. 1831 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, April, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Four

Glenn Wilbur Hedlund

June 11, 1909 — June 24, 1976

Professor Glenn W. “Swede” Hedlund died at age sixty-seven at his home, 110 Homestead Road, Ithaca, following a brief illness. He had joined the staff of the New York State College of Agriculture in 1933 and was associated with Cornell until retirement in 1974, except for five years, 1941-46, when he was professor and head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology at Pennsylvania State University. During sixteen of the thirty-one years that he spent on the Cornell faculty, he was head of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Professor Hedlund received his B.S. degree from the University of Nebraska in 1930 and his Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1936. Reared on a wheat farm in Nebraska, he had a deep interest in extension education essential to the growth and development of agriculture. At Cornell his teaching responsibilities were focused on agricultural cooperatives, farm finance, and marketing. He was an effective teacher, interested in students and their problems, and provided the same quality of leadership in research and extension in his field of business management and marketing.

Hedlund’s positive influence on agricultural cooperatives was one of his most important professional contributions. Over four decades his leadership directed cooperatives toward improved business management and was of tremendous importance in building the strong cooperative institutions that serve the agricultural economy of the state and nation.

Instrumental in the formation of the New York State Council of Farmer Cooperatives, he provided program leadership for the organization from its inception. He served both as secretary of the council during most of its existence until his retirement in 1974 and as a trustee of the American Institute of Cooperation for some years, participating in many of the educational programs of the institute.

Professor Hedlund served mankind and Cornell in many ways, acquiring depth, knowledge, and understanding of people, situations, and conditions far beyond the Cornell community. While a graduate student he participated in extension education in Nebraska and New York State. As an agricultural economist on the faculty of the University of Nanking, China, during 1936-37, he traveled in the Near East and Far East. Over the next sixteen years, Hedlund served on various committees, engaged in studying the agriculture of Bermuda for the Bermuda Government in 1939, studying and reporting on the organization and operation of the Farm Credit System for the

Farm Credit Administration in the 1940s and acting as chairman of a group studying cooperatives in relation to the milk marketing orders during 1952-53.

During the academic year 1956-57, Professor Hedlund worked in the Philippines on the University of the Philippines—Cornell contract (ICA-AID) toward the rehabilitation of the College of Agriculture at Los Banos. He served as chairman of Governor Nelson Rockefeller's Committee on Milk Marketing from 1961 until 1964, when he became a consultant for the Ford Foundation relative to education for employees of cooperatives in India. His sabbatical leave in 1972 was spent lecturing, consulting for the Agricultural Development Fund of Iran, and traveling in Europe and the Mideast. In the fall of 1975, Professor Hedlund served as a member of a five-man team (U.S. AID) requested by the government of Bangladesh to evaluate the total plant protection program of that country.

In 1953, Professor Hedlund was cited by the Farm Credit Banks of the Northeast in Springfield, Massachusetts, for his "outstanding service to agriculture in the Northeast." Upon his retirement from Cornell, the cooperative organizations concerned with agriculture in New York State initiated the establishment of the Glenn W. Hedlund Scholarship Fund in recognition of Dr. Hedlund's contributions to agriculture in the state and nation.

To his colleagues and to agricultural leaders with whom he worked, Professor Hedlund was not only a trusted and loyal friend but also an objective and honest observer and critic, able to separate educational activity from giving advice or proposing decisions for others. He thought first of the welfare of the Department of Agricultural Economics and the College of Agriculture as a whole and of their service to commercial agriculture and its institutions. His selflessness and concern for the welfare of his colleagues was one of his lasting legacies to those with whom he worked.

Professor Hedlund is survived by his wife, Helen Howard Hedlund; a son, James Howard of Washington, D. C; two daughters, Mrs. John (Jean) Sullivan of Seattle, Washington, and Mrs. Peter (Mary Beth) Marks of Brooktondale, New York; and three grandchildren.

Olaf F. Larson, Robert S. Smith, Maurice C. Bond

Jay Eldred Hedrick

July 17, 1909 — June 10, 1981

Jay Hedrick, professor emeritus of chemical engineering, died on June 10, 1981. He was born in 1909 in Meredosia, Illinois; he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in chemistry from Illinois College, and his Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in chemical engineering from the State University of Iowa at Ames. Jobs were scarce in 1934, even for a Ph.D. chemical engineer, but Jay found employment with the Iowa Coal Laboratory, with the Iowa Public Health Department, and then, for five years, as instructor in chemical engineering at Kansas State College, where he directed research projects on petroleum and coal. Many of the present-day proposals for coal utilization were studied and evaluated by Jay in the late 1930s.

A few months before Pearl Harbor, Jay left Kansas to join Shell Oil in San Francisco as technical supervisor (and later as senior engineer and senior technologist). For eight months in 1944-45 he was on leave from Shell to work at the War Production Board in Washington. At the end of the war he was very happy to return to San Francisco; so when Shell moved its offices to New York City in 1949, Jay reluctantly went along but began to look for something new—preferably an academic position in a semirural area.

At this time, Fred H. “Dusty” Rhodes, director of the School of Chemical Engineering, was looking for a senior professor with industrial experience. Once Jay learned of this, things moved quickly. In September 1949 he joined the chemical engineering faculty, bought a house in Cayuga Heights, and became an Ithacan for the rest of his life. Jay claimed that what Dusty really wanted was someone to join (and be fleeced at) his weekly poker sessions: “I fitted right in,” said Jay. “I was a lousy poker player.”

Jay taught a variety of chemical engineering courses during his twenty-six years at Cornell, mostly in process economics, commercial development, and chemical product marketing. He served on numerous committees of the school, college, and University, among them the Centennial Planning Committee, the University Council, and the University Lectures Committee. For some years he was faculty adviser to the student chapter of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. From 1953 to 1956 he was assistant dean of the College of Engineering (“I was a mouse,” he said, “learning to be a rat.”); but when Dean S. C. Hollister retired, Jay elected to leave administration and return full-time to the less rodentlike world of teaching.

For many years Jay was a consultant to Shell Oil and other organizations, chiefly on matters of product development, commercialization, and marketing. He retired in July 1975 and was named professor emeritus, but he continued to

come to his office in Olin Hall nearly every day and kept up an active program of consulting and research. He was a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Chemical Society (chairman, Cornell Section, 1952), Alpha Chi Sigma, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Sigma Xi, and Tau Beta Pi; and a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists. He is listed in *Who's Who in America*.

His first wife, Mary Ellen, died in 1957, leaving him with four children— a boy and three girls. A few years later he married Betty Cook and had another daughter when he was fifty-five. He once threatened to write a book called “My Fifty Years in the PTA.” When he died he had eleven grandchildren, all girls.

Phrases that come to mind in describing Jay are warm-hearted, friendly, informal, helpful, knowledgeable, and keenly interested in current affairs. He went out of his way to help young professors get started. He always tore up his lecture notes when a course was over, to insure that next year's would be up to date. He never lost interest, even after retirement, in the condition and potential developments of chemical commodity markets. Toward the end of his life he assembled detailed genealogical information about his family for presentation to his children. He was an excellent conversationalist; he loved to talk, and did so with authority, on a wide range of subjects. He was also noted for his delightful sense of humor.

But most outstanding of Jay's qualities was his courage. Beset by cancer even before he retired, he endured four major operations and recovered remarkably from them all. He was always cheerful and forward-looking, never gloomy; he exercised faithfully and, with his wife Betty, rode his bicycle several miles a day around the streets of Cayuga Heights. His attitude toward his illness was extraordinary.

Jay Hedrick was an effective teacher, a knowledgeable researcher and consultant, a respected colleague, a truly good neighbor, and a beloved and loving husband and father. We will all miss him greatly.

Blanchard L. Rideout, Charles C. Winding, Julian C. Smith

Ulysses Prentiss Hedrick

January 15, 1870 — November 14, 1951

Ulysses Prentiss Hedrick died in the Clifton Springs Sanitarium on November 14, 1951, following a long illness. He was born on a farm near Independence, Iowa, on January 15, 1870. He married Amy Willis Plummer, who survives him, in Corvallis, Ore., on June 27, 1898. Other survivors include a son, Major Ulysses Prentiss Hedrick, Jr., a daughter, Mrs. Guy S. Greene; four grandchildren, and two great grandchildren.

Doctor Hedrick graduated from Michigan State College in 1893 with the B.S. degree and received the M.S. degree from that institution in 1895. Hobart College conferred the Sc. D. degree upon him in 1913 and Utah State College in 1938. He was the recipient of many honors in the field of horticulture, including the George Robert White medal bestowed upon him by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1925 for “eminent service in horticulture” and the Wilder medal awarded by the American Pomological Society in 1929 for his publications and fruit breeding work.

Doctor Hedrick was a member of Sigma Xi, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society for Horticultural Science of which he was president in 1913, the American Pomological Society, a fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, and a director of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association since its initiation in 1918. He was the first president of the New York State Horticultural Society upon the formation of that society by the union of the New York State Fruit Growers Association and the Western New York Horticultural and of the State Historical Association. In 1930 the National Grange, at its annual meeting, made him a seventh degree member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Following various appointments with Michigan State College, Oregon State College, and the Utah State College, Doctor Hedrick came to the Experiment Station at Geneva in 1905 as head of the Department of Horticulture. In 1921 he was named Vice Director of the Station and in 1928 Director. He served in that capacity until his retirement in 1938, when he took up residence in Geneva and devoted his time to writing.

Active in many phases of horticultural research, Doctor Hedrick was best known for his contributions to the breeding of new fruits and for his writings on horticultural subjects. He supervised the preparation of monographs on grapes, plums, cherries, pears, and the small fruits and on sweet corn, peas, beans, and the cucurbits. He edited “Sturtevant’s Notes on Edible Plants” and was the author of “Cyclopedia of Hardy Fruits”, “Manual of American Grape Growing”, and “Systematic Pomology”. He was also the author of numerous articles in scientific journals

and of several Experiment Station bulletins. From 1922 to 1937 he served as Associate Editor of the *Journal of Pomology and Horticultural Science*, published in London. In 1933 he was commissioned by the New York State Agricultural Society to write "The History of Agriculture in the State of New York".

Since retirement his writing included a partly biographical account of his early life in Michigan under the title of "The Land of the Crooked Tree", "Grapes and Wines from the Home Vineyard", and "Fruits for the Home Garden". His last work, published shortly before his death, is entitled "A History of Horticulture in America to 1860."

At Geneva, Doctor Hedrick's memory is enshrined in "Hedrick Hall" by action of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University which authorized the naming of the building which houses the Divisions of Pomology, Vegetable Crops, Plant Pathology, and Seed Investigations, following Doctor Hedrick's retirement. Much of the landscaping around the Station grounds is also tangible evidence of his interest in things horticultural, for the beautification of the grounds was of major concern to him during his term as Director.

In his writings and his scientific contributions, Doctor Hedrick has left a lasting impression on fruit growing in New York State and in the United States. His colleagues at Geneva and Ithaca and throughout the nation will remember and honor him as a distinguished scientist, scholar, historian, and gracious gentleman.

J. D. Lockett, L. H. MacDaniels, Richard Wellington

Arthur J. Heinicke

October 23, 1892 — February 2, 1971

Arthur John Heinicke was born in St. Louis, Missouri. His early education was in Missouri, where he received his B.S.A. in 1913 and M.A. in 1914 from the University of Missouri at Columbia. In 1914 he came to Cornell University as an instructor in pomology. This initiated a period of forty-six years of exceptionally dedicated service to the University. After receiving his Ph. D. from Cornell in 1916, he was appointed an assistant professor of Pomology. He became professor in 1920 and head of the Department of Pomology on the Ithaca campus in 1921.

It is rare, indeed, to view a career of service to Cornell that covers such a long span of years and with the degree of dedication and contribution.

In the period between 1914 and 1942, he gained stature as a world-renowned leader of pomology teaching and research investigations. One of his greatest gifts was in the development of student pomologists. Many of his graduate students went on to become great teachers, researchers, and university administrators. There is no doubt that the examples set by Professor Heinicke as a leader, and his encouragement and constructive criticism for colleagues and students, had a lasting effect on those with whom he was associated.

In research, too, he was a pioneer. His published observations on seed effects on fruit abscission were helpful in explaining the growth substance concepts that evolved years later. He initiated perennial plant photosynthesis studies on apples that were unique for his era of research. He published numerous scientific articles covering these research findings.

In 1942 Professor Heinicke was appointed director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, succeeding Professor P. J. Parrott. At the same time, he assumed the position of head of the pomology departments on both the Geneva and Ithaca campuses.

During his directorship, Dr. Heinicke emphasized the role of the Geneva Station in conducting research on the production and development of horticultural crops and the processing and utilization of fruit and vegetable products. Since then, the Geneva Station has been regarded as one of the most important horticultural research institutes in the world. During the war years, Dr. Heinicke took a personal interest in developing a research program that would provide proper guidance to growers and food processors faced with a heavy demand for foodstuffs but handicapped by shortages of labor, machinery, and supplies. Under his leadership, this was accomplished, retaining the essential scientific framework.

During his tenure as director, Dr. Heinicke was responsible for obtaining a central heating plant for the Station, new greenhouses, a controlled plant growth facility, and the most modern food research laboratory in the country, which was dedicated just two months before his retirement.

He always stressed to the research staff the importance of maintaining a comprehensive research program that was scientific, as well as providing the answers to pressing agricultural problems in New York State.

Professor Heinicke was a member and active participant in the American Society for Horticultural Science, the International Society for Horticultural Science, Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta, and the New York State Horticultural Society. In 1937 he served as president of the American Society for Horticultural Science. He served on many regional and national committees important to the development of research programs at experiment stations.

Following his retirement as professor emeritus in 1960, Professor Heinicke and his wife moved to Ithaca, where he continued his interest in research in apple physiology. Until his death, he was a regular visitor to his office in the Department of Pomology in the Plant Science Building. It was characteristic of him to continue to attend meetings of horticultural groups to exchange views on subjects relating to fruit culture.

Professor Heinicke is survived by a son, Arthur John, who resides in Ontario, New York; a sister living in Syracuse, New York; and a brother living in Missouri.

For his many friends on the Ithaca and Geneva campuses, it is rewarding to know that many of Professor Heinicke's personal observations on the early history of the College of Agriculture, the Experiment Stations, and the two great Departments of Pomology are stored for future study in the oral history archives of Cornell.

W. T. Schroeder, N. J. Shaulis, D. W. Barton

Frederick E. Heinzelman

1894 — March 6, 1964

Service to young people marked the life of Frederick Emil Heinzelman. He devoted 31 years to 4-H Club Extension Work in New York State, including 20 years as Assistant State 4-H Club Leader.

His career in 4-H leadership began in 1923 as a County 4-H Club Agent in Onondaga County, which post he held for eleven years. He was appointed Assistant State 4-H Club Leader in 1934 and continued to serve in that capacity until retirement. In 1939 he was awarded the rank of Associate Professor in the New York State College of Agriculture, and became a full Professor in 1942. Following his retirement in 1954, he was honored with the title of Professor Emeritus in the Extension Service.

Bringing organized 4-H Club work to counties not having it was one of his special duties while at Cornell. He was instrumental in getting 4-H Club work organized in eighteen new counties throughout the state.

Professor Heinzelman directed the New York State 4-H Club Congress from 1937 through 1954, providing annually at Cornell several days of educational programs for approximately one thousand club members. He served as treasurer of the Club Agents' loan fund for 4-H Club members and often handled the details for New York's annual participation in the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago, Illinois. Among his many other duties was to act as adviser to the State 4-H Club Council and three district councils composed of older 4-H Club members. His deep personal interest in these young people was shown by his arranging to share his home each year with several of them who were entering Cornell as freshmen.

In 1942-1943, Professor Heinzelman was asked to assist in procuring kitchen equipment for the wartime farm labor camps in New York State, and he achieved excellent results in spite of shortages of materials.

In 1948, at the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D.C., he was presented with a 25-year service award by the Federal Extension Director, and in 1955 he received the national award of the Citation and Medallion for 4-H Club leadership.

Born in Warwick, New York, Mr. Heinzelman attended public schools there; later he attended the Mt. Hermon Preparatory School. After serving in the Army during World War I, he attended Cornell University, receiving a B.S. degree in 1923.

He was a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension fraternity, and Phi Delta Kappa, honorary education fraternity.

He was a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca for three years, and served as an elder and president of the Board of Trustees in the Presbyterian Church of Liverpool, New York. Since retirement, he had been a member of the Encinitas, California, Community Methodist Church.

He was affiliated with the Masonic Lodge in Liverpool and became a charter member of the San Diefuito Lodge in 1957.

As a member of both the Syracuse and Ithaca Kiwanis Clubs for forty years, he was instrumental in promoting the interest of New York Kiwanians in 4-H Club work. He was president of the Ithaca Kiwanis Club in 1941 and served several times as chairman of the agricultural committee.

Following his retirement in 1954, he and his wife Wilma moved to Encinitas, California, where he pursued his hobbies of trailer travel, stamp collecting, and gardening.

Harold Sweet, Harold Willman, Albert Hoefler

Charles Roy Henderson

April 1, 1911 — March 14, 1989

Charles R. Henderson came from Iowa to Cornell in 1948 as associate professor of animal breeding. Three years later he was promoted to professor and head of the Animal Breeding Division of the Animal Science Department. Under his leadership the Division soon grew to be of outstanding renown, with Professor Henderson (“Chuck” to all who knew him) himself publishing some 171 papers during his 29 years up to retirement, and training some 70 graduate students who came to him from all round the world. The attraction was not experimental work on planned breeding programs. It was Chuck’s own prowess at using statistical analysis of (usually dairy) production records for identifying animals from which to breed successive generations that are likely to be superior in terms of the yield of economically important products such as milk, meat, wool, and eggs.

Charles Roy Henderson was an Iowan through and through, born and raised on a farm in Coin, Page County, Iowa. He obtained his three degrees from Iowa State College (now University): a B.S. in animal husbandry, 1933; an M.S. in animal nutrition, 1935; and the Ph.D. in 1948. From 1935 to 1940 he held a series of positions of increasing responsibility with the Iowa Extension Service. Then in 1941 he became an instructor at Ohio University, and in 1942 he joined the U.S. Army, rising to major and Commanding Officer of the Army Medical Nutrition Laboratory in Chicago before ending his term of duty in 1946. He then went back to Iowa State College and in two years, before coming to Cornell, earned his Ph.D. in animal breeding, with a minor in statistics.

Chuck’s arrival at Cornell coincided with the early growth of the technique of artificial insemination in dairy cattle. The idea that this technique could be a means of increasing milk production per cow was Professor Henderson’s. It depends upon selecting those bulls for use in artificial insemination (by means of which they will each sire thousands of cows) which can be expected to sire cows that will be high producers of milk, indeed preferably higher than their dams. Professor Henderson’s forte was his outstanding and lifelong ability at developing reliable methods for using dairy cow production records to this end. This involved developing (and continually improving) new statistical procedures, the mathematics underpinning them, and the techniques for adapting them to an ever-changing array of computers. The result was a series of constantly-improving methods for establishing numerical evaluation of the genetic worth of animals as parents of a next generation, be they dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, swine, or poultry. Chuck Henderson’s prime interest was in dairy cattle, and the resulting world-wide increases in per cow milk production that can be attributed to his methods. Nevertheless, his methods are also applicable to

increasing the productivity of all agricultural livestock and are widely used throughout the world. In this work he was a young and rising star when he came to Cornell in 1948. His first lecture one fall began with the remark that “When I see a herd of cows I don’t see horns and hooves, I see a mean and standard deviation.” He quickly grew to be the shining light that blazed around the world insofar as improving livestock production through breeding was concerned. Moreover, although he formally retired from Cornell in 1976 and became professor emeritus, he never retired from being innovative and developing new ideas. In the succeeding 13 years he published a book and more than 50 papers.

Professor Henderson was highly successful not only in applying statistical procedures to the genetic problems that interested him, but also in developing new statistical procedures themselves, notably in the extension of analysis of variance that is known as variance components estimation. Indeed, his landmark 1953 paper in “Biometrics” on this topic has been designated by the Institute for Scientific Information as being one of the most frequently-cited papers in the scientific literature. Perhaps even more important than this was his single-handed development in the early 1950s of a prediction procedure that has come to be known acronymically as BLUP — best, linear, unbiased prediction. It is the backbone of his achievements in evaluating genetic merit, which is widely known throughout all the animal breeding world. Along with Henderson’s “mixed model equations,” which are so convenient for calculating it, BLUP is equivalent to, and came long before, equivalent procedures in statistics in the framework of Bayes, Stein and shrinkage estimation that are now so widely recognized. In this context, Henderson the statistician, through his intense interest in animal breeding problems, was years ahead of his time.

Chuck’s statistical expertise also attracted numerous faculty and students seeking help in the analysis of research data, especially data from which many intended observations were missing or were unobtainable in the first place. Many biologists, engineers, and social scientists were numbered among his Cornell clientele in his capacity (but by no means his official duty) as a consulting statistician.

Numerous awards came to Charles R. Henderson: among them were Senior Fulbright Research Scholar to New Zealand 1955-56; from the American Dairy Science Association, the Borden Award (1966), the National Association of Animal Breeders Award (1977), and the J.L. Lush Award (1982); from the American Society of Animal Science, the Animal Breeding and Genetics Award (1966), the Morrison Award (1971), and Fellow (1981); Fellow of the American Statistical Association (1968 – one of only four people with Ph.D. degrees in animal science to have received this award, the other three all being his students); The Herman von Nathusius Medaille of the German Society of Animal Production (1981); and election to the U.S. National Academy of Science (1985). He also received

the Henry A. Wallace Award for Service to Agriculture from the College of Agriculture (1984), and the Alumni Research Award of the Animal Science Department (1985) of Iowa State University.

Over the years and particularly after 1976, Professor Henderson accepted many invitations to present seminars, conference papers, and short courses in all corners of the globe: Australia, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Scotland, Sweden, and Switzerland as well as all over the U.S.A. In what was an active and productive retirement he had two long visits to the University of Guelph in Canada where his book was published; and he held visiting professorships at the University of California, Davis (1981), Kyoto University, Japan (1985), and Ohio State University, (1987); and he had five lengthy sojourns on the faculty of the University of Illinois at Urbana, where he was at the time of his death.

Although Chuck was an enthusiastic and veteran supporter of Cornell hockey, his lifelong interest in athletics was in track and field. This started, perhaps, when he won all three of the 12-and-under, the 14-and-under, and the 16-and-under races at a Page County Farm Bureau picnic; the next year's races were for 10-12, 13-14 and 15-16 year olds! Subsequently, when on the Iowa State College track team, he was part of the 4 x 220 yards relay team that set an indoor (6 laps to the mile) world record of 1 minute 31.8 seconds in 1932, and in 1933 he set an Iowa State College field house record of 51.7 secs, for the indoor 440 yards that stood for more than thirty years. Also, his best time for the outdoor 440 yards was 48.6 sec. when the world record stood at 47.4.

Charles R. Henderson is survived by his wife, Marian; two sons, Charles Jr. and James, all of Ithaca, New York; and by his daughter, Elizabeth Henderson of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Robert W. Everett, E. John Pollak, Shayle R. Searle

James Courtenay Hening

May 11, 1891 — February 17, 1955

James Courtenay Hening, Associate Professor of Chemistry in the Department of Food Science and Technology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, died February 17, 1955, at Geneva, New York.

Professor Hening was a specialist in dairy products and carried on research for many years on physio-chemical problems of dairy manufacturers. In recent years he developed the “taste panel” technique as a tool for evaluating the quality of food products. He made notable contributions in developing of new fruit products.

Professor Hening was born May 11, 1891, at Stillwater, Minnesota. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1917. He taught vocational agriculture and agricultural chemistry in Minnesota High Schools from 1917 to 1922 and served as an instructor in dairying at the University of Minnesota from 1922 to 1923, where he was awarded his M.S. degree in 1923. He married Rachel Evans in 1923.

Hening came to the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1923 as an Assistant in Research in the Dairy Department, since transferred to the College of Agriculture at Ithaca. He applied basic studies on physico-chemical problems of milk to ice cream making and cream whipping. In 1928 he spent six months in research on the physical properties of milk at the National Institute for Research in Dairying at Shinfield near Reading, England.

He was granted leave of absence from 1943 to 1946 to serve as food technologist of the research and development laboratory of the Quartermaster Corps of the U. S. Army in Chicago where he assisted in researches for the improvement of field rations for the armed services. He gave particular attention to the development of ice cream made from dehydrated ingredients. Returning to the Station he was named Assistant Professor in the Department of Food Science and Technology, and in 1952 was promoted to Associate Professor.

Soon after his return to the Station Professor Hening was assigned the task of developing panel studies in connection with the food processing program. His efficient organization and direction of this project won the full cooperation of his associates throughout the Station. In recent years particularly, his development of the taste panel as a tool for evaluating experimental results touched the activities of practically all Departments and afforded an example of the best kind of “team” work.

In addition to developing taste panel technics, he was also concerned with the utilization of fruit products, particularly as ices, sherbets, and ice creams. Notable among these were his apple-raspberry ice, apple ice cream, and grape sherbet and grape ice cream. He published numerous technical papers on physico-chemical problems, and on the manufacture of dairy products, on the preparation of various ice creams, sherbets, and ices, and on taste panel technics. He was frequently called on to report on his research at scientific and general meetings.

Professor Hening was a member of Alpha Zeta and Sigma Xi. He was long active in the National Dairy Science Association and in recent years in the Institute of Food Technology. At the time of his death he was President-elect of the Western New York Section of the Institute. He was active in community affairs. He was an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church where he had also been quite active in Sunday School work. He was a recent President of the Geneva University Club and a member of the Geneva Country Club and the Torch Club of Geneva. He was interested in athletics, an ardent baseball and football fan, but especially adept in handball and tennis. For sometime he sailed a Star in the races at the Geneva Yacht Club, and in late years had been interested in golf and fishing.

Professor Hening is survived by Mrs. Hening and her mother, Mrs. Jean Evans who makes her home with her daughter and a brother, Dr. Robert Hening. We share with them memories of a fine and genial companion whose unassuming manner, unfailing good humor, and high character made him a person whom we are proud to have had as our friend and colleague.

D. B. Hand, J. D. Lockett, C. S. Pederson

Harry George Henn

October 8, 1919 — October 11, 1994

Harry G. Henn, the Edward Cornell Professor of Law Emeritus, died of a blood disorder in Jacksonville, Florida, at the age of 75. His home since retirement had been in Naples, Florida.

A popular teacher and a productive legal scholar, Harry Henn was a nationally recognized authority in two important fields of law: corporate and copyright law. His books, articles, and teaching materials on corporations, agencies, and partnerships were widely used by law teachers and students as well as by practicing lawyers throughout the country. In 1963, he published his basic text on corporate law, the third and current edition of which was co-authored by John R. Alexander, a former student of Harry's. For many years, Harry contributed commentaries on the New York Business Corporation Law and served as a research and drafting consultant when that legislation was revised in 1963. He was co-author, again with John Alexander, of the Bureau of National Affairs Portfolio on New York corporations and acted as a consultant to the American Law Foundation on issues related to the Model Business Corporation Act.

Harry was also a leading figure in the field of copyright law and was highly respected as an expert in both American and international copyright matters. He was president of the Copyright Society of the U.S.A. and was a member of the Internationale Gesellschaft für Urheberrecht EV, and the Association Littéraire et Artistique Internationale (ALAI). He served as consultant to the Library of Congress in connection with the Universal Copyright Convention and the Copyright Revision Act of 1976 and contributed articles on copyright law to the Encyclopedia Britannica. His *Copyright Law—A Practitioner's Guide*, published by the Practising Law Institute, was widely used and relied on by copyright lawyers through the country. In 1986, he received the annual award of the Copyright Society for his contributions and leadership in the field.

Active in the work of the organized Bar, Harry's professional memberships included the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York County Lawyers Association, Westchester County Bar Association, and Tompkins County Bar Association.

Born in New Rochelle, New York, Harry retained a strong attachment to his hometown. He attended New York University at University Heights, graduating *summa cum laude* in political science in 1941. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Harry pursued his legal education at Cornell, earning his LL.B. degree in 1943. He served as Editor-in-Chief of the *Cornell Law Quarterly*, was elected to the Order of the Coif, and graduated first in his class, with distinction.

Following law school, Harry became associated with the New York City firm of Whitman, Ransom and Coulson, whose clients included many publishers with copyright, trademark, libel, and corporate law problems. Meanwhile, he pursued graduate study in law at New York University, earning the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science.

Harry returned to Cornell as an Assistant Professor of Law in 1953. At the time of his retirement in 1985, he was the Edward Cornell Professor of Law, the first occupant of that Chair to which he was named in 1970. During his Cornell years, he also taught as a Visiting Professor of Law at Hastings College of Law, the University of California and New York University.

Harry was an individual with a broad range of diverse interests. At Cornell, he participated actively in campus affairs chairing the University Faculty Committee on Music, serving on the Cornell Library Board, and the Board of Directors of the *Cornell Daily Sun*, including a term as president. In the larger Ithaca community, he was president of the Ithaca Opera Association, and for seven years he was Acting Village Justice of Cayuga Heights.

Two of Harry's main outside interests were foreign travel and birding. A prominent feature in Harry's apartment was a wall map of the world whereon the places he visited were marked by pins and the routes taken to get to them lined by red ribbon. It is hard to believe that there were places worth visiting that he had not taken in, or that there was an ocean-going tour or safari across land in search of bird sightings that he had not accompanied. Memorabilia acquired from these expeditions filled his apartment to nearly overflowing, leaving little room for his excellent collection of bird books.

Harry's sense of humor was one of the most memorable personal qualities for which he will long be remembered. He enjoyed people, loved to entertain friends and students in his home, and enriched any conversation whether in a one-on-one or group situation. Harry was a prodigious worker and he held himself to the same high standard of performance he expected of others.

Harry is survived by his brother, Robert A. Henn of New Bern, North Carolina; a nephew; two nieces; and four great-nephews. A service in memory of Harry was held on October 29, 1994 at the Larchmont Avenue Presbyterian Church in Larchmont, New York. On November 4, 1994, a group of Harry's associates and friends drawn from both the Law School and Ithaca communities gathered in the faculty lounge in Myron Taylor Hall to commemorate his life.

W. David Curtiss, Gray Thoron, Russell K. Osgood

Mary Frances Henry

December 1, 1883 — October 2, 1981

With the death of Mary Frances Henry, professor of home economics emerita, on October 2, 1981, at age ninety-seven, the New York State College of Human Ecology (formerly College of Home Economics) lost the last of the women and men who had experienced most of the early history of home economics at Cornell and had made significant contributions to its development. During the first years of its existence (1900-1925) home economics education was an integral part of the College of Agriculture, beginning with a reading course through correspondence, study groups, and winter courses under the direction of Martha Van Rensselaer. In 1907 Flora Rose, with an advanced degree in nutrition from Columbia University, joined the staff, and plans were developed for a four-year curriculum with a major in home economics. Several years elapsed before the program became a reality, but a survey course in foods and nutrition, open to any student in the University, was particularly popular in those early years. The years 1912-13 became a milestone in the history of home economics at Cornell as the department moved into its first building. It was at this time, 1913, that Mary Henry came to Cornell to study nutrition under Miss Rose.

Mary Henry was born in Denver, Colorado, on December 1, 1883. The first two years of her undergraduate study had been at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts. Returning home because of family responsibilities, she finished her degree at Colorado College, Colorado Springs. For several years Miss Henry taught English and history in high schools in Wyoming and Colorado. Coming to Cornell as a special student in 1913, she was a student teaching-assistant under Miss Rose. Miss Henry's potential as a faculty member was recognized by Miss Rose, who urged her to pursue advanced study at Columbia University. After graduate study at Cornell and Columbia, Mary Henry accepted appointment as an instructor at Cornell in 1915. She taught for the next seventeen years (1915-32), then relinquished teaching at the time of her appointment as assistant director of the college.

During the years that she taught, Mary Henry developed a five-hour course in nutrition, required of all students in the College of Home Economics. In the twenties the science of nutrition was relatively new and growing. Miss Henry's enthusiasm for the study of nutrition was felt by the students in her classes. Nutrition came alive as each student was required to keep a daily food diary with an evaluation of the known food components. The application of nutrition requirements to one's own daily life was a lesson learned as an undergraduate that has been retained through life by many of Miss Henry's students.

An advanced course for students planning a career in hospital dietetics was Diet and Disease. The principles of diet therapy of that time were taught. In addition, students were introduced to the literature; readings were required in the medical journals and publications as well as nutrition articles. Miss Henry encouraged students to read with an analytical mind, to evaluate the content of the materials being read, and to be thoughtful in the acceptance of information.

The goals Miss Henry set for students were high. She expected students to perform to their full potential. Inspiration to reach the goals was gained from her counsel and guidance. A person with dignity, she was respected by all students. Her relationship with them was reserved, but a quick, wry sense of humor surfaced in conversation and class.

With the appointment in 1932 of Flora Rose as the director of the New York State College of Home Economics, Mary Henry became assistant director (1932-40), then acting director (1940-41) following Miss Rose's retirement. She was named assistant dean with Dean Sarah Blanding in 1942. While having responsibility for various technical aspects of the director's and dean's office, Miss Henry had special responsibility for the administration of the resident instruction area of the program. She served as chairman of the Committee on Resident Educational Policy, of the Committee on Undergraduate Admissions, and of the Counseling Service.

As chairman of the Educational Policy Committee, Mary Henry was a dominant but not domineering leader in the determination of the educational development at Cornell during World War II. This leadership resulted in major changes in the undergraduate program in the late forties. In this development of new educational goals, her vision of the future was always seen against the background of the past, so that progress was evolutionary in character. She did not have a crisis approach to decisions that needed to be made.

One outstanding characteristic of Dean Henry's was recognized by those who worked closely with her and is strongly evident when one reads committee records and college reports written by her or under her direction. Her sensitivity both to people and to words was acute. She was indefatigable in her search for appropriate phrases to convey the flavor of the feelings of the faculty as well as the action being recorded.

Paying tribute to Mary Henry at the time of her retirement, Dean Blanding wrote of her coworker:

Mary Henry has been a distinguished member of this faculty for over thirty years. During all of these years her penetrating mind, her fine educational philosophy, her sound judgment, her sympathetic understanding, and her real devotion to the profession of home economics in its finest and broadest sense have permeated every division of the college's work.

Former students and faculty colleagues treasured Mary Henry's friendship. A person of patience, warmth, and gentle humor, she was a delightful mentor. Generous of her time, sometimes overgenerous of her energy in listening to ideas, complaints, and criticisms of others, she was still implacable in her honesty and in her willingness to sustain a position she believed in.

After her retirement she was able to renew her longtime interests in reading of political affairs, informal essays, and poetry. She could quote extensively from the latter, both serious and whimsical. Taking great pleasure in small things—a bird call, a colored pebble, a line of waving poplars— she would delight her friends by capping such a discovery with appropriate verse.

Mary Henry was predeceased by three sisters and three brothers. She is survived by several nieces, nephews, grandnieces, and grandnephews.

Jean Failing, Bernice Hopkins, Catherine Personius

Francine April Herman

March 1, 1921 — May 18, 2008

Those at Cornell University who knew Francine April Herman remember her passion for teaching and her strong sense of social responsibility. Growing up in New York City during the 1930s, Fran developed a commitment to social and labor causes and was an early advocate for women's rights. A story is told that, while still in high school, Fran was invited to a luncheon at the White House. Walking up to the entrance, she encountered President Franklin Delano Roosevelt who was on his way to a meeting. Anxious to put the young girl at ease, Roosevelt remarked, "Oh, so you're going to have lunch at my house—tell them I said they're to treat you well!" From then on, Francine April Herman was hooked on politics, a topic to which she devoted much of her energy throughout the following years.

Fran attended Hunter College, located in the center of Manhattan and one of the oldest public universities. Its strong public service mission fit well with Fran's evolving interest in the welfare of employees and employee rights. She had also fine-tuned her writing skills, focusing primarily on advertising. This background ultimately led to a contract with Rothschild's Department Store in Ithaca, New York. Fran immediately fell in love with the quirky little town and decided to make it her home. In 1953, she married Louis Herman.

Ithaca provided opportunities for Fran to become heavily involved in communication and the performing arts. She began a program of essays on WHCU, Ithaca's radio station, called "A View from the Kitchen Window." Fran was also instrumental in creating The Green Room Circle, an Ithaca summer theater company. Her love of theater regularly took her to Stratford, Ontario, where she enjoyed the Shakespeare Festival. During this time, she was able to travel, visiting Italy and the Middle East.

Her husband of 11 years, Lou, died in 1964. A few years later, Fran decided to return to school. Because of her life experiences, she was provisionally accepted into the Industrial and Labor Relations School at Cornell University. She quickly embraced academic life, and by 1967, was teaching in the Industrial and Labor Relations Extension Program. Fran received her Master's of Science degree from Cornell in 1973. Her specialty was labor relations with emphasis on communication. In 1973, she joined the faculty in Cornell's School of Hotel Administration where she applied her interdisciplinary background to courses in human resources management, labor relations, and management communication. Fran had a significant impact on the Hotel and the hundreds of students she taught. She quickly realized that it was essential for future hospitality leaders to be able to clearly communicate

complicated analyses and ideas to a variety of constituencies. What evolved from Fran's efforts were a two-course curriculum in management communication and a new disciplinary area in the Hotel School.

Fran loved interacting with her students, especially her teaching assistants whom she mentored enthusiastically. She treated them as budding professionals but also showed concern for their emotional and personal lives so that they would thrive when they stepped out into the world beyond Cornell. Her colleagues at the Hotel School recall the hours she spent with her students discussing controversial issues of the day—particularly those related to labor relations. When it came to her students, Fran had a tireless energy that was often contagious.

Fran orchestrated great parties, always inviting a mix of people drawn from the diverse facets of her own life. She included graduate students as well as faculty. She crossed the borders of many segments of the university and often included members of the local community. Her friendships were wide ranging. The conversations at her parties were rarely superficial: major political and social issues of the day were discussed and debated. One always left her home knowing that Fran had orchestrated more than a simple social gathering.

Fran Herman worked closely with the New York City Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Labor Union. She researched the types of grievances filed and how they were negotiated and settled. Fran provided good insights about the way that people within the hospitality industry—whether they are entry-level housekeepers or top-level executives—can work together to ensure social justice for all. The net result, she believed, would be a humane workplace and a genuinely successful hospitality industry.

Throughout her career, Francine Herman continued to apply her talents to the political arena. During President Jimmy Carter's administration, Fran was appointed a mediator for the U.S. Department of Labor. She was also a mediator and fact-finder for the New York State Public Employment Relations Board from 1973-91. Fran mediated union negotiations in many public school districts, thus contributing to education in yet another important way. She served as a member of Cornell's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women and was Secretary of the University Faculty. Fran strongly supported and worked tirelessly on behalf of the "Cornell 11," a group of women faculty who sued the university for sex discrimination. In 1979, Fran created an endowment, the Mildred April Scholarship Fund of the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell, in honor of her mother. The endowment supports undergraduate financial needs.

Fran had friends and former students living all over the world. She visited them in Europe and Australia and spent a term teaching in Paris, one of her favorite cities. For many years, Fran's role model and best friend was

Alice Cook, an ILR professor who was the University's Ombudsman and co-founder of the Women's Studies Program. Fran fondly recalled a time in Japan when Alice Cook and she were being honored at a country inn by former students. The meal included the swallowing of live goldfish. " ...The hard part was getting them down without chewing, and having the strangest tickling sensation in your stomach," she said in describing it. Following Alice's death in 1998, Fran was instrumental in establishing a chaired professorship in her honor and was, in turn, honored in 2007 with the Alice Cook Recognition Award. This award is bestowed upon individuals "...who have significantly contributed to women's issues, changing the climate for women at Cornell University."

In 1989, Fran retired from Cornell as Professor Emerita. She died at the age of 87 on May 18 at the Hospicare Residence in Ithaca. Fran Herman appreciated the manifold dimensions of both issues and friendships. Throughout her life, Fran kept her sense of humor and her love of good friends and good scotch. She never stopped fighting for what she knew to be important—a fair shake for all.

Born in New York City on March 1, 1921, Francine Herman was the daughter of Abe and Mildred April. She was predeceased by her father, mother, brother, and husband, Louis Herman, who died in 1964. She is survived by her stepson, Dr. Paul Herman and daughter-in-law, Polly Herman, four grandchildren, Dr. Peter Herman, Anne Herman and Louisa Herman, all of Portland, Oregon, and Dr. Edwin Herman, his wife, Laura Herman-Schultz, and one great-grandchild, Lily Herman, all of Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Many thanks to Dr. Paul Herman for his assistance in creating this memorial statement.

Judith Brownell, Chairperson; Florence Berger, Daphne Jameson

Halldor Hermannsson

January 6, 1878 — August 28, 1958

Halldor Hermannsson was born on January 6, 1878, in Rangarvellin, Iceland. His father was a district judge. He graduated from the Latin school of Reykjavik, then attended the University of Copenhagen. He met Willard Fiske, who was already assembling his Icelandic collection and was seeking aid in cataloging of it. Fiske immediately recognized in Hermannsson a fellow-bibliographer, and bore him off to his Florentine villa in December, 1899. Hermannsson spent more than a year in Florence and heard much talk of Cornell from Fiske and his young librarian, Edwin H. Woodruff (destined to be Dean of the Cornell Law School). His task completed, Hermannsson returned to Copenhagen and to various bookish occupations.

Fiske died in September, 1904, leaving his great library to Cornell, with provision for a curator of the Icelandic collection. Hermannsson was appointed, in 1905, to this post and to an instructorship in Scandinavian languages. He was later lecturer, Assistant Professor, and, in 1924, Professor. He retired from the professorship in 1946 and from the curatorship in 1948.

At Cornell, Hermannsson was known as librarian, bibliographer, and teacher. We were hardly aware of his repute as an authority on Icelandic history and literature. Annually, Cornell publishes a volume termed *Islandica*; thirty-one of these Hermannsson wrote himself, and two others he edited. He also published four catalogs of our unparalleled collections. His many, varied, and authoritative contributions to Icelandic studies made him, in time, the Old Master in his field. Iceland delighted to honor her distinguished son with awards and medals and memberships in knightly orders. (He was Grand-Chevalier of the Order of the Falcon.) In 1930, he received an honorary doctorate from the University of Iceland.

He died in Ithaca on August 28, 1958.

He was a man of books. Enormously erudite, he found the life of books so satisfying that he had no need of another. Learning was his only bride, his business, and his joy. His opinions were strong, his judgments often sharp. Much engaged in controversy, he was always an honorable, though redoubtable, opponent.

He was in many ways a representative of a fading culture—that of nineteenth-century humanistic enlightenment. In his fifty-three years in Ithaca, he never lost his European courtliness and dignity. (He never possessed, doubtless, a sports jacket; he never first-named even his best friends.) He had known well the great men of Cornell's lusty

youth, and he loved to tell piquant anecdotes about them. His keen curiosity continued to the end. Crippled by painful illness in his later days, he never complained, but chose rather to question his visitor on the events and the performers of the active world. His was a fine example of scholarly serenity, of the philosophy, learned from books, which comforts the spirit and defies the augmenting, dissolving, pains of the body.

Morris Bishop, Johann Hannesson, Robert M. Ogden

Glenn Washington Herrick

January 5, 1870 — February 12, 1965

Professor Herrick was born on a farm near Otto, New York, the son of the late Stephen M. and Marion Botsford Herrick. He attended the local schools, and then was a teacher in the public schools from 1888 to 1890. He attended the State Normal School at Fredonia, New York. Later, in 1892, he matriculated at Cornell University, graduating with the B.S.A. degree in 1896. This was followed by a year at Harvard University. From 1897 to 1908, Professor Herrick was Professor of Biology at the State College of Mississippi, Starkville, and then Professor of Entomology for a year at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station. He returned to Cornell in 1909 to become a member of the staff of the Department of Entomology and Limnology and retired as Professor Emeritus in 1935, so enjoying 30 years of active retirement. He retained his home in Ithaca and was a well-known figure as he took his daily constitutional around the campus and the city.

In 1898 Professor Herrick married the former Nannie Young Burke, Cornell '97, of North Carolina, who died in 1957. They are survived by three children: a daughter, Mrs. Ann Raines of Norman, Oklahoma; and two sons, Professor Marvin T. Herrick of Urbana, Illinois, and Dr. Stephen M. Herrick of Decatur, Georgia.

Professor Herrick taught the beginning courses in entomology, including the course in control of injurious insects. For this work, he wrote several manuals and, with Professor Comstock, was coauthor of the *Manual for the Study of Insects*. Among his other books was *Insects Injurious to the Household and Annoying to Man*, the result of his work in Mississippi. He published many papers and bulletins on insect control, and many more were published by his graduate students. He also contributed to the *Encyclopedia Britannica* as well as to the *Rural New Yorker*. He was a fellow of the Entomological Society of America and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He served as president of the American Association of Economic Entomologists in 1915. He was a member of the American Palestine Commission.

Professor Herrick was a fine lecturer, not only clear and instructive but lively and interesting. He was a perfect gentleman of the old school and always showed a kindly interest in people. When he was still active, he and Mrs. Herrick entertained his assistants and the many students every year. Their hospitality was a joy and an encouragement.

Besides his scientific work, Professor Herrick took a great interest in the community and in his church. He had been a member of the Cayuga Heights Village board of trustees and was chairman of the board of trustees of the

first schoolhouse in Cornell Heights. He was clerk of the vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church for sixteen years, later serving as junior warden. He was for several years chairman of Weekday Religious Education sponsored by Ithaca churches. For many years he was insect merit badge counselor for the local Boy Scouts of America.

We remember Professor Herrick as one of the pioneers in economic entomology an inspiring teacher, and a respected and beloved citizen of our community.

W. A. Rawlins, J. G. Franclemont, Henry Dietrich

Barbour Lawson (B.L.) Herrington

June 12, 1904 — February 6, 1998

B.L. Herrington was born in Akron, Ohio and lived there until 1911. After the death of his father, the family moved to a ranch located on a remote bench above the Salmon River, Idaho. The house burned during the winter 1915-16. The family finished the winter in Kendrick, Idaho where B.L. picked coal along the railroad tracks to help out. They moved to St. Mary's, West Virginia. There, B.L. graduated in absentia from high school in 1922, having already entered Montana State College in 1921 as a student of chemical engineering. He earned a B.S. degree in 1925, and worked for three years as an assistant chemist in the Montana State Experiment Station. B.L. entered graduate school at Cornell in 1928 completing his Ph.D. degree in February of 1933, with a major in Dairy Chemistry under Dr. P.F. Sharp, and minors in Physical Chemistry under T.R. Briggs, and in Biochemistry under Dr. James B. Sumner. He had gradually assumed a major teaching load in the Department of Dairy Industry and was offered a permanent position upon graduation. He became Professor of Dairy Chemistry in 1936, and held that post until his retirement.

During the summer of 1935, B.L. developed a commercial method for isolating pure riboflavin from milk. The product was marketed until a method to synthesize the vitamin became more economical. He later (1944) devised a commercial method for the production of lactose.

Professor Herrington was an excellent teacher. Many alumni of CALS remember "Dairy 1," a course he taught for 17 years, often both terms. In 1948, he published a textbook for this course entitled, *Milk and Milk Processing*. This book was also used at several other universities. In his graduate level course in food analysis, he stressed mastery of the basics while introducing the latest in laboratory technology. His office was always open to students, and weekly he would clear a patch on that great long table for a "brown bag" informal seminar open to all. He fostered intellectual curiosity, willingness to try new approaches, and critical judgement or research data. He encouraged –nay– expected students to explore and excel.

In 1945, B.L. developed a teaching program in the field of Food Science. He developed the curriculum, including four new courses (two of which he taught himself), advised all students in the curriculum, and aided the placement of graduates.

In July 1964, B.L. accepted a three-year appointment in the Cornell program at the Philippine College of Agriculture at Los Banos, where he taught chemistry until he retired.

Herrington published on a variety of subjects in dairy science. He wrote a series of papers on lactose and another series on lipase in milk. Both were well regarded. Indirectly he contributed a great deal to research by serving as an unpaid consultant and advisor to faculty members and graduate students in animal and food sciences, microbiology, and nutrition. Much of his research was of an interdisciplinary nature. For example, he built a machine to milk guinea pigs, demonstrated its usefulness and persuaded others that we should know more about the natural food of guinea pigs before using them as test animals in nutrition studies. In 1948, the American Chemical Society presented him with the Borden Award for his contributions to dairy chemistry.

Professor Herrington was active in the development of the College of Agriculture and of Cornell University. Committees on which he served include: University Library Board, Mann Library Committee, Improvement of Instruction in Freshman English, Freshman Mathematics, Admission and Counseling (School of Nutrition), Field Representative (Food Science), and Field Representative (Dairy Science). He participated in the establishment of the Division of Biological Sciences.

Even after his retirement, B.L. continued to contribute to education. For fifteen years, he taught remedial math to fifth grade students in Rio Rancho, New Mexico.

John Sherbon, William Shipe

John Parker Hertel

December 11, 1909 — November 18, 1986

John Hertel, professor emeritus, died at his home, 130 Crest Lane, Ithaca, New York. He was born in 1909 in Trout Run, Pennsylvania, and was reared in the rural community of Ralston, Pennsylvania. He came to Ithaca in 1930 and received his B.S. degree from Cornell in 1934 and his Ph.D. in agricultural economics in 1938.

His professional career centered in the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell. He served the college in farm management and personnel administration for three and a half decades. That service included major contributions as secretary of the college with responsibility for the records and registrar areas, as a member of the Admissions Committee, as secretary of the Petitions Committee, and as leader of the advising, scholarship, and foreign student-exchange programs. For many years he offered the introductory orientation course for entering students. He advanced through the academic ranks and was made professor in 1948. In 1967 he was appointed to the post of associate director of resident instruction. In January 1972 he was named professor emeritus by the Cornell University Board of Trustees.

During his tenure in the Office of Resident Instruction John Hertel influenced and, in many cases, shaped the lives of students. College alumni recall with admiration and appreciation interviews with Professor Hertel, who never hesitated to “lay down the law” for the good of both the individual and the institution. Many a life was changed as a result of those inspirational talks for which he was known so well. It can be said that he helped mold the college into the outstanding school it is today.

In another setting John was an alumni member and an active adviser to the Alpha Zeta fraternity. He was a frequent visitor to the AZ house near campus and enjoyed many meals and programs with the brothers. In addition to his work with Alpha Zeta, John was an elected member of Sigma Xi, the scientific research society, and Phi Kappa Phi. He was recognized by the agricultural college honor society, Ho-Nun-De-Kah, for his sustained interest and advice. He was active, too, in community affairs. As a charter member of the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club he contributed to diverse programs supporting community projects and recognizing community leaders in Tompkins County. John was a dedicated member of Forest Home Chapel.

Phrases that his colleagues and friends find most appropriate in describing John Hertel are concerned and compassionate, forthright, fair, astute, analytical, a man of action, and a man of his word.

He is survived by his wife, Martha Warren Hertel; five daughters—Maryjean Yengo of Webster, New York; Peggy Cooney of Laramie, Wyoming; Nancy McCreany of Boston, Massachusetts; Edith Hertel of Waterford, Connecticut; and Lucy Staley of Skaneateles, New York; two sons—Thomas Hertel of Lafayette, Indiana, and Timothy Hertel of Ithaca, New York; and nine grandchildren.

Charles E. Palm, Stanley W. Warren, Herbert L. Everett

George Edward Romaine Hervey

November 18, 1894 — November 23, 1962

George Edward Romaine Hervey died in Geneva, New York, November 23, 1962. He was an entomologist and had been a member of the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva since 1929. He was born at Round Hill, Nova Scotia, November 18, 1894.

George Hervey first became affiliated with Cornell in 1924. He then accepted an extension assistantship in the Departments of Entomology and Plant Pathology in the Spray Information Service—a fruit and vegetable pest control advisory service—and was stationed, initially, in Dutchess County. For the next three years he spent alternating six-month periods in the field (in Wayne and Niagara counties) and at Cornell pursuing graduate work. He was awarded the Ph.D. degree in entomology in 1930.

In 1927 Professor Hervey was employed as a special agent of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets to head a research program on the European corn borer, which had assumed new importance at the time. He resigned this post in 1929 to accept a staff appointment in the Department of Entomology of the Experiment Station at Geneva. He remained at this unit of Cornell until his retirement, April 1, 1960, having passed successively through the ranks of Assistant Professor, Associate Professor (1945), and Professor (1949).

Dr. Hervey served with the Canadian Army during World War I. His tour of duty spanned five years, most of which time was spent in the mud and misery of trench warfare in Belgium and France. That he served with distinction is attested by his winning of the coveted Military Medal. He left the service with the rank of lieutenant.

Following the war, Dr. Hervey enrolled at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, and then after two years entered the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, where, in 1923, he received the B.S.A. degree.

Dr. Hervey met his future wife, the former Laura Ray, when the two were employed by the Niagara County Extension Service; she was the home demonstration agent. They were married October 5, 1929. Besides his wife Dr. Hervey is survived by a son Romaine, a daughter Mary (Mrs. Charles Smith), and four grandchildren.

George Hervey's career at Geneva was centered in research work on the insect problems of vegetable crops. His findings provided the basis for many pest-control practices, which ranged from the evaluation of new insecticides to basic biological studies on the insect vectors of bacterial and virus plant diseases of various crops. He made an important contribution to the literature on the response of insects to light, employing the European corn

borer as the test species. Row-crop farmers are in his debt for his development of an inexpensive, low-gallonage, tractor-mounted spraying machine. Dr. Hervey had a questing mind and a dedicated interest in his work that kept him abreast of new developments in his field. Thus in the years of his retirement he was actively pursuing the possibilities of employing virus diseases instead of chemicals for pest control. George Hervey's research efforts were always well planned and executed. He was his own severest critic in regard to his findings, and they never received his endorsement until, in repeated tests, their validity was proved. This standard won for him an enviable reputation for soundness and reliability, not only among his colleagues, but among the growers and agricultural interests he served so well.

Dr. Hervey was a member of the Entomological Society of America and the honorary societies of Gamma Alpha and Sigma Xi.

George Hervey had an unusual capacity for making and keeping friends. He was a kindly, unpretentious person. In later years his interests became largely restricted to his work, to his home and family, and to his many friends. True to his English heritage, he became strongly addicted to the gentle art of gardening. This interest was reflected in the beauty of the flowerbeds under his care and in the productiveness of his kitchen garden. The Hervey home was a friendly place. It attracted a steady flow of visitors. It was, in fact, a veritable mecca for Experiment Station "alumni" who for any reason returned to Geneva for a visit. George Hervey will be missed by many.

Edward H. Glass, Edward H. Smith, Paul J. Chapman

Howard Drysdale Hess

— April 22, 1916

The following Resolutions were adopted by rising vote:

“The Faculty of the University records upon its minutes this memorial of Howard Drysdale Hess, Professor of Machine Design in Sibley College, whose untimely death occurred on April 22.

Professor Hess prepared for college in the schools of Philadelphia and took the M.E. degree from Lehigh University in 1896. His work in practice was in the steel industry and in structural engineering and he became general manager of the Eastern Steel Company before taking up teaching for a life work. In 1902 he became an instructor in Mechanical Engineering in Drexel Institute and two years later he was appointed associate professor in the University of Kansas. He was called to Cornell as assistant professor in the department of Machine Design in 1905 and was promoted to a professorship in 1910.

Four years ago Professor Hess published a text on Machine Design as applied to Hoists and Cranes, and a year later, a text on Graphics of Structural Design. More recent editions of these books have added testimony as to their value in the technical schools.

Professor Hess, during his stay in Ithaca, came in intimate personal contact with over twelve hundred students who have taken the M.E. degree—about a quarter of all Sibley graduates—and he won from them universal respect and affection, and influenced them toward high ideals of engineering work and of life. With his colleagues he established close and enduring friendships and his death has brought to them a deep sense of personal loss. He leaves a memory of high character, genial personality and of work well done.

Signed: Albert W. Smith, W. N. Barnard, W. A. Hammond

Source: Records, p. 758, June 5, 1916

E. Elizabeth Hester

December 6, 1918 — July 3, 1979

E. Elizabeth Hester was a professor in the Division of Nutritional Sciences at the time of her death on July 3, 1979, at her home in Ithaca. Professor Hester's affiliation with Cornell had begun some thirty-five years earlier when she arrived to enter the graduate program in food in the Department of Food and Nutrition and continued through her appointment as a full professor and a seven-year term as chairman of that department.

Professor Hester was born in Cookville, Tennessee, on December 6, 1918, and received her undergraduate degree from Memphis State University in Memphis, Tennessee. Arriving at Cornell in 1945, she completed her master's degree two years later and was appointed an instructor and then an assistant professor in the Department of Food and Nutrition. It was highly unusual for an individual to receive a professorial appointment with only a master's degree and that Professor Hester was given this distinction only serves to illustrate the regard with which she was held within the department even as a young faculty member. In 1952 she received her doctoral degree in food science from Cornell and left to accept a research and teaching position at Pennsylvania State University. In 1959 Professor Hester returned to Cornell, the university to which she was deeply devoted, to rejoin the faculty of the Department of Food and Nutrition.

Professor Hester's area of interest was in the physicochemical properties of food, both as a researcher and as a teacher. Her research was centered on cereal grains and her publications appeared primarily in *Cereal Chemistry*. She taught courses on both the undergraduate and graduate level, always establishing high standards for students to attain while at the same time maintaining warmth and rapport. She had a deep personal commitment to teaching and always endeavored to guide her students to an understanding and appreciation of the research base of her field.

In 1964 Miss Hester became a full professor in the Department of Food and Nutrition and in 1966 she was appointed chairman of that department. Under her leadership the department grew, not only in undergraduate and graduate student numbers, but also in program dimensions. Her patience and wisdom were instrumental in redefining the college's mission and in the reorganization of academic departments at the time the college changed from the New York State College of

Home Economics to the New York State College of Human Ecology. The smooth incorporation of the Department of Institutional Management into the Department of Food and Nutrition was due in large measure to the careful

planning of Dr. Hester. During this time the number of students pursuing the requirements for membership in the American Dietetic Association grew rapidly, an emphasis that has continued to the present.

She was also instrumental in the development of an undergraduate honors program in food and nutrition and for several years conducted seminars with students accepted into the honors program. In addition, while she chaired the department, the program responsibilities in the extension area of food and nutrition were also expanded to include involvement in programs such as the federally funded Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP). This program brought new dimensions to the extension area and included research into food intake, food habits, and nutritional status that have continued and expanded.

In 1973 Dr. Hester stepped down from the chairmanship of the department and took a study leave. During her absence the Department of Human Nutrition and Food and the Graduate School of Nutrition merged to form the Division of Nutritional Sciences. On her return, Dr. Hester continued teaching and became the graduate field representative for the Field of Nutrition. With the merger of the Department of Human Nutrition and the Graduate School of Nutrition, this was now a greatly expanded field encompassing all of the nutrition programs on campus. She was still active in this assignment at the time of her death.

During her years at Cornell, Dr. Hester served on most of the major committees in the college and department, including the Educational Policies Committee, Admission Committee, and petition committees. She also served on the University Budget Committee and the ROTC Committee; her interest in the latter committee emerged from her service as a lieutenant in the United States Navy during World War II.

Professor Hester was a member of the Society of Sigma Xi and president of the local chapter in 1968-69. She was also a member of the American Home Economics Association, the American Association of Cereal Chemists, the Institute of Food Technology, Omicron Nu, Phi Kappa Phi, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Hester will be remembered for many things. She was totally committed to the Cornell tradition of freedom with responsibility, and her dedication was reflected in the dignity and pride with which she served the University. Her students will remember her as an individual with high standards of performance in the laboratory, in the classroom, and in her writing. As a teacher she always maintained a continuing interest in the progress of her former students as they moved to various positions both in this country and abroad. She continually inspired both current and former students to develop their talents and abilities to the maximum level.

As an administrator, she will be remembered for her leadership during a difficult period of controversy, change, and growth in the department and in the college. Her wisdom, lack of bias, and sense of fair play inspired her colleagues and made the implementation of new ideas and programs far less traumatic for all concerned than they would have been without her counsel and direction.

Her colleagues will remember her kindness and total lack of selfishness to all persons, both within the University and those family members and friends who often called upon her resources when they found themselves in need in places far from Cornell. Her warm counsel was continually available; her energies seemingly endless in providing compassion, solace, and wisdom. They will also remember her total sense of responsibility as a teacher.

All of those who knew her will remember the charming trace of a southern accent still apparent even after thirty-five years in the northeast. Nor can anyone ever forget her unfailing sense of humor, an instant twinkle in the eye when she was amused, and the deep, throaty chuckle when amusement was about to expand into laughter.

E. Elizabeth Hester will be missed by all who knew her. She will be missed for the contributions she made to the university she loved. Most of all, however, she will be missed for herself.

Marjorie M. Devine, Jerry M. Rivers, Mary A. Morrison

George Julius Heuer

February 6, 1882 — December 15, 1950

Dr. George J. Heuer, Lewis Atterbury Stimson Professor of Surgery at Cornell University Medical College from 1932 to 1947, and Surgeon-in-Chief to The New York Hospital, died in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on December 15, 1950 of coronary thrombosis. Dr. Heuer was born in Madison, Wisconsin, where he received his early education, graduating from the University of Wisconsin with a B. S. degree in 1903. He then entered Johns Hopkins Medical School and received his M.D. degree from there in 1907. Following medical school, he served as intern, assistant resident and resident at the Johns Hopkins Hospital under Dr. W. S. Halsted, then Surgeon-in-Chief and professor of Surgery of the University. He was an outstanding pupil of this surgical master and became a member of his senior staff on completion of his residency.

At the outbreak of World War I, he was in Breslau, Germany, pursuing further study. He joined the American forces in France and served as a major in the Medical Corps and Chief Surgeon of Evacuation Hospital No. 10. At the end of the war he returned to Baltimore. He was an associate professor of surgery at Johns Hopkins when he was called to the University of Cincinnati to be Professor of Surgery and head of the surgical department from 1922 to 1932. He then came to Cornell.

Dr. Heuer was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Medical Association, American Surgical Association, Society of Clinical Surgery and an honorary member of the Society of University Surgeons. He also belonged to the Southern Surgical Association, the American Society of Thoracic Surgery, Neurosurgery Society, New York Surgical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, New York State Medical Society, Harvey Society of New York, American Genetic Association, New York Academy of Science, and the Osier Society of New York. He was an honorary member of the Academy of Science of Havana, a member of the Founders Group of the American Board of Surgery, and a member of the advisory board of the Cushing Brain Tumor Registry at Yale Medical School. He belonged to the University Club of New York and the Megantic Fish & Game Corporation of Andover, Massachusetts.

At the time of his death he was Emeritus Professor of Surgery at Cornell and Consultant in Surgery to The New York Hospital. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Juanita Reid Heuer, two sons, George J. Heuer, Jr. and J. Reid Heuer, and two sisters.

A master of thorough, skillful, and meticulous surgery, Dr. Heuer placed his greatest emphasis on the training of young surgeons through the resident system, which was inaugurated at The New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Center by him. He himself was a product of this system of training, under the late William S. Halsted. As Professor of Surgery first at the University of Cincinnati in 1922 and then at Cornell from 1932, he retired in 1947 after 25 years of full professorship. During that time more than a hundred young surgeons either completed their residencies or obtained the major portion of their training under him. It was to these young men, now located across the country, that he devoted his life as a teacher of surgery. Following his retirement, when his activity became limited because of ill health, it was the admiration, appreciation, and love of these men which gave the greatest satisfaction. His ideals and objectives will live in those who grew to professional maturity under his guidance.

Frank Glenn

Gustave F. Heuser

July 7, 1893 — May 27, 1981

Gustave F. Heuser was one of the first students of Professor James E. Rice, the Father of the Poultry Industry. Heuser, the third person in the world to receive a Doctor of Philosophy degree in poultry science, began research in poultry nutrition at Cornell in 1916. His early work was the start of nutrition research in poultry science at Cornell. This work has continued through the years by Heuser, his colleagues, and his successors, resulting in world-wide recognition of Cornell's contribution to research in this field.

Heuser entered Cornell University in 1911, obtaining the Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture in 1915, the Master of Science degree in 1916, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1918. In 1916 he was appointed instructor of poultry husbandry; he was named an assistant professor of poultry nutrition in 1918 and professor in 1922. Professor Heuser was engaged in teaching, extension, and research in poultry nutrition. For many years he taught a course in poultry nutrition, and he authored the textbook *Poultry Feeding*. Heuser published his first scientific paper in 1920 and proceeded to author or coauthor more than 200 technical and semitechnical articles during his career.

Dr. Heuser was a strong advocate and a moving force in the development of scientific poultry production around the world. He served as secretary-treasurer of the World's Poultry Science Association from 1923 until his retirement in 1957. In addition, he was editor of the *World's Poultry Science Journal* from 1945 to 1957, and of the journal *Poultry Science* from 1936 to 1941. As secretary-treasurer of the World's Poultry Science Association, he attended World's Poultry Congresses in many countries around the world and served on several committees of that organization. During the 1920s he initiated poultry research at Darlington Hall School and Farm in Totnes, England. In 1951 the government of France conferred on him the declaration *Officier du Mérite Agricole* in recognition of his leadership in poultry science.

Dr. Heuser was also a member of the American Poultry Science Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of University Professors, Sigma Xi, and Acacia. He served on the College Poultry Feed Conference Board from 1924 until his retirement. He was a master in Hobasco Lodge 716 F. & A. M. in 1934, and he served as a representative of the Masonic Temple Corporation, Ithaca, from 1939 until his retirement.

Gustave F. Heuser saw the poultry industry develop from a collection of small barnyard flocks to the large, technically sophisticated industry that exists today. That development came about, in large part, as the result of the efforts of Heuser and his colleagues who pioneered research in poultry nutrition. From his early work with L. C. Norris on rickets in chicks, through the discoveries of the various factors of the vitamin B complex, to the recognition of the importance of proteins and amino acids, Gustave Heuser's efforts and quiet counseling will be remembered by his colleagues and his many undergraduate and graduate students.

Richard E. Austic, Gerald F. Combs, Jr., Milton L. Scott

Waterman Thomas Hewett

Professor of The German Language and Literature

January 10, 1846 — September 13, 1921

On September 13th, 1921, in London, England, a sudden and painless death interrupted Waterman Thomas Hewett in the midst of that persistent search for knowledge, to which as Emeritus Professor in his seventy-sixth year he still devoted the same enthusiasm and energy that had enabled him in younger days to accomplish so much in the field of modern philology and literature. Following closely on personal letters which indicated excellent health, the news of his death came as a shock to his many associates of former years.

A graduate of Amherst College, later a student at Athens, Heidelberg, Leipzig, Berlin and Leiden, the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell University, Professor Hewett was actively associated with our institution during the 40 momentous years from 1870 to 1910, first as Assistant Professor of German, later as Head of the Department of German.

Beginning his university career in the formative period of American Scholarship, he was able as author, editor and prolific contributor to educational periodicals, to aid materially in placing the study of modern languages on a firm scholarly basis. His investigations in Netherlandish, Frisian and German literature carried his name and the prestige of Cornell beyond the confines of our own country and led to his election as member of numerous foreign learned societies. He instituted the Annual Bibliography of Goethe literature in England and America and himself conducted this department of the Goethe Jahrbuch from 1880 to 1885.

Professor Hewett's interests were, however, not confined to foreign letters. His name will ever be associated with our University as that of its faithful chronicler. His first historical work appeared in 1894, to be followed later by the more comprehensive "Cornell University,—A History" published in four volumes in 1905. In 1910 he published a bibliography of the writings of Goldwin Smith. His devotion to scientific ideals, his unconquerable scholarly tenacity were evidenced perhaps even more remarkably after his retirement than during his active teaching career. By sheer power of will he overcame illness which threatened an end of all activity, and for many years, even down to the day of his death, he continued unremittingly and systematically the scholar's quest.

Source: Fac. Rec. pps. 507, 1251 Adopted by The Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, October Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-One

Assistant Professor of North European Languages, 1870—1883

Professor of The German Language and Literature, 1883—1910

Professor Emeritus of The German Language and Literature, 1910—1921

Oliver H. Hewitt

May 21, 1916 — January 27, 1999

To encapsulate the numerous and varied contributions of this enormously popular, energetic and productive Professor of Wildlife Management through his 50 years of exemplary service to Cornell, is challenging. His career developed in two distinct segments: 22 whirlwind years in teaching and research, ending in early retirement in 1971 at age 55; followed by 27 years as Emeritus Professor residing on Florida's southwestern coast, where he taught "Fundamentals of Ornithology," his wildlife specialization, to all interested persons, including alumni through Cornell's Adult University (CAU) programs. Also much involved with others to conserve this area's rich bird life, he sparred often with developers, striving to save fragments of critical habitat.

Oliver H. Hewitt was a native Canadian, born at Blind River, Ontario, later naturalized a U.S. citizen. He received a B.A. degree from McMaster University at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1939, having majored in Zoology and Chemistry. That year he also matriculated in a Master's program in Vertebrate Zoology at Cornell with Arthur A. Allen, "America's First Professor of Ornithology." Following award of the M.S. degree in 1941, Ollie Hewitt continued with Allen for the Ph.D. degree, pursuing interests in waterfowl ecology, and receiving the degree in 1944. Dr. Hewitt then joined Canada's new Dominion Wildlife Service, starting in enforcement as a Migratory Bird Officer.

After World War II, changes at Cornell included formation of a Department of Conservation in 1948. Based in the College of Agriculture, it brought together in Fernow Hall scattered positions including vertebrate specialists from Zoology, a fishery biologist from Entomology, and several foresters from a former Department of Forestry. Arthur Allen's Laboratory of Ornithology was already present in the building. His diverse accomplishments had included working with other national leaders such as Aldo Leopold, to establish the new discipline of Wildlife Management. When Oliver Hewitt started his Master's program, Dr. Allen had just completed a year as second President of the Wildlife Society, which he had helped to form.

When Oliver Hewitt accepted one of the new faculty lines in Conservation in 1948-49, he became Cornell's first Professor of Wildlife Management, joining an academic community notably advanced in the incipient field. Ollie already possessed a thorough familiarity with Allen's wildlife program; he had instructed in the courses, knew field study sites, was acquainted with most of his faculty colleagues, and even knew many of the New York conservation agency staff with whom he would be working. These advantages boosted him into high productivity from the start. His strong personal traits combined admirably to facilitate his immediate and sustained success in teaching and

mentoring roles with both undergraduate and graduate students, and interactions with his professional colleagues. Essentially, he exuded a wonderful good humor, always cheerful, positive, and enthusiastic. As his students still comment, it simply was fun to be with Ollie, and often exciting, too, for he was always exploring new challenges in imaginative ways. These are especially well illustrated by the new research methodologies he developed, including census methods and techniques for animal capture and handling.

Dr. Gustav A. Swanson was the head of Cornell's Conservation Department for 18 years (1948-66). He and Ollie collaborated on a number of projects, including a seven-year stint as lead editors of the *Journal of Wildlife Management*. Gus assumed the editorship in 1949, and proceeded without assistance until 1951, when he persuaded Ollie to become Associate Editor to help with editing and proof reading. The *Journal* grew and prospered under this management. In mid-1953, Ollie took over as Editor at the young age of 37. While he had three associate editors, all at other locations, Ollie continued to introduce valued innovations, and reported enjoying particularly the numerous associations it brought with authors and other members. He retired from the editorship in 1956, but later served The Wildlife Society as Vice President in 1958-59.

From 1961-67, Ollie Hewitt functioned as Assistant Leader in the new federal Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Cornell, which directed special assistance to graduate education. In 1965, he and Cornell animal nutritionist, J. Thomas Reid, became co-directors of a two-year study comparing cattle and gazelle as human food sources in Kenya. A sabbatical leave following in 1967-68, allowed Ollie to spend a year in Africa consulting on wildlife problems and teaching a post graduate honors course in wildlife management at the University of Pretoria. Professor Hewitt's first book, *The Wild Turkey and Its Management*, a 589-page tome for which he was sole editor, was published in 1965 by The Wildlife Society and was remarkably successful. Its appearance was coincident with the extensive natural restoration of turkey habitat accompanying regeneration of our Eastern forests on lands released from farming. The ensuing restoration of the wild turkey in America stands as one of the most significant wildlife success stories of our time.

Also in 1965, concerned for the poor opportunities undergraduate students then had for studying marine biology in a field setting, Professor Hewitt joined with five other Cornell professors to plan a summer course at the Isles of Shoals in the Gulf of Maine. Dr. Hewitt's role is now permanently remembered on a bronze plaque in Founders Hall at Cornell's internationally recognized Shoals Marine Laboratory, which grew from these small beginnings. In the early years, evenings on an otherwise uninhabited island ten miles offshore were enlivened by Ollie's stories about his own youthful experiences as a conservation officer, bringing government by small boat to the isolated

coastal villages of the Canadian northeast. The theme of these stories involved how to cope successfully with wildlife problems and difficult political, social, and personal conditions of these tiny, isolated, marine-dependent communities. Ollie's formal lectures and informal stories resonated deeply among 30 students embraced by the rumbling sound of the restless sea.

That first year, anticipating the need for students to observe different species of nesting marine birds on other islands, Ollie Hewitt—fearless by nature and impervious to rigid academic bureaucracy—persuaded his dean to provide a budget of \$200 for that purpose. With it, he obtained a sixteen foot, homemade, wooden boat at Rye, New Hampshire, then ran it solo over ten miles of open ocean to Star Island. These characteristics, and that action, made Ollie Hewitt an instant hero to the students—but also enabled him to demonstrate the nests that established new breeding records in North America for two species of marine birds. With the exception of one absence while in Africa, Ollie Hewitt continued teaching summers at the Shoals until tragic events overtook him.

Early in 1971, Oliver Hewitt's beloved wife, Jean, succumbed to a brain tumor after an extended illness. To the great surprise of many, Ollie retired that August, and soon left Ithaca. The Cornell Board of Trustees named him Professor Emeritus at their October meeting. Abruptly, the significant presence of both Ollie's family and his professional role on campus had ended. For 22 years, the Hewitts—Ollie, Jean, and daughters Eleanor, Nancy, and Virginia—until this tragedy, had maintained a special brand of hospitality for visitors at their home, from entering freshmen to distinguished international scholars.

In his brief academic career of 22 years, Ollie directed 38 advanced degree candidates, wrote more than fifty journal articles, and served annually some 20 to 25 undergraduate advisees, and numerous others who sought his sage counsel.

In 1972, Ollie married a family friend of long standing. He and Martha Hewitt enjoyed a new life together at Port Charlotte, Florida, on the West Coast. The presence there of Professor Perry W. Gilbert, a fellow graduate student of Ollie's and another of the six founders of the Shoals Lab, probably influenced that move.

The following 27 years of Ollie's life constituted a virtual continuation of his academic career, changed only in context from formal classroom to informal adult education. What Ollie undertook primarily as a volunteer for almost three decades, represents a shining example of a regional extension-wildlife specialist's program in ornithology, for it involved a newspaper column and collaboration with professionals in organizations such as local Audubon groups and the Florida Division of Wildlife. Also, he wrote the basic text for this audience, entitled,

Field Book of Birds of the Florida Suncoast, his second book; it appeared in 1976. Professor Perry Gilbert has commented that, despite the geographic restriction in its title, this book serves the entire peninsula well.

In Florida, Dr. Hewitt continued an active correspondence with many of the students he had mentored at Cornell. In addition, he remained directly connected to the university in several other important ways. He was much in demand as speaker at alumni gatherings, and he joined with Professor Emeritus Richard B. Fischer to conduct CAU programs in the Everglades. Ollie's longest and strongest Cornell ties, however, remained with the Library of Natural Sounds at the Laboratory of Ornithology. With constant resolve, Ollie pursued and recorded songs of rare and unusual bird species in the wild, demonstrating special efforts that won him high acclaim. Library Director Greg Budney regarded Ollie's annual trips north to deliver his recordings of inestimable academic and commercial value, as a high point in the Library's year!

Throughout his life, Oliver H. Hewitt's relationships with students and the public embodied the ultimate in personal consideration and helpfulness. In Florida, he was also effective as an activist, employing strategies to confront, contest, and educate developers whose actions threatened special habitats in this region of extremely rapid development. Testimony to these characteristics poured forth from his citizen-clientele at a memorial service following his death in Florida. More quietly, perhaps, Oliver Hewitt's impact on individuals will be genuinely lasting, as his inspiration and knowledge are passed along from one generation to the next, and the many teachers who once listened intently and walked with him in the field, strive to emulate his enthusiastic, caring, helpful, and effective approaches to education and to life.

John M. Kingsbury, Milo E. Richmond, Harlan Brumsted

William Leonard Hewitt

March 9, 1917 — December 13, 1971

Professor Hewitt was born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, son of Robert Clarence and Alethia Chappell Hewitt. He graduated from high school there in 1935 and received his A.B. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1939.

In 1939-40, Bill Hewitt taught high school mathematics and science at Grimesland, North Carolina. He was commissioned as an ensign in the United States Navy in 1941 and later that same year received a certificate for completion of course work at the Navy Diesel Engineering School in Raleigh, North Carolina. He served in the navy until 1946, attaining the rank of lieutenant commander. He returned to school at Cornell, where he was awarded a Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree in 1948 and a Master of Civil Engineering degree in 1950.

From 1948 to 1950, he was an instructor of engineering drawing at Cornell. He was a distribution engineer with Binghamton Gas Works, Binghamton, New York, in 1950-51, and afterwards, an engineering associate with Hough Soils Engineering Laboratories in Ithaca, New York, for two years.

He returned to Cornell in 1953 to become an assistant professor of civil engineering and a freshman class adviser. He taught courses in transportation engineering and in surveying, conducted research in the areas of pavement design and bituminous materials, directed graduate theses, and organized and participated in many academic and professional seminars and conferences.

He was named associate professor, head of Civil Engineering Graphics, and admissions officer for the School of Civil Engineering in 1957. He was acting director of the School of Civil Engineering during the period 1968-70. At the time of his death, he was the assistant director of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, associate professor of environmental engineering in the School, and associate professor of highway engineering in the Department of Agricultural Engineering.

Professor Hewitt was a licensed professional engineer in New York State and had published a number of papers, bulletins, and technical articles. He was a member of Tau Beta Pi, Chi Epsilon, Sigma Xi, Pyramid Fraternity, the Highway Research Board, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. During his long association with Cornell, Bill served on many committees at the University, college and school levels.

Bill Hewitt was recognized by students as one of their most devoted teachers. He would spend his time generously to help them in their academic as well as their personal problems. His meticulous and systematic way of operation was evident not only in his personal conduct but extended to his study and research activities* and the execution of his administrative duties. His thoroughness and hard drive in any task he undertook was difficult to match. Yet with the high standards he set for himself, his modesty, friendliness, and kindness toward others were a hallmark that will long be remembered by his colleagues and others fortunate enough to have come into contact with him.

Bill is survived by his wife, Myrtie Van Etten, and a son, William H. Hewitt, to whom he was selflessly devoted.

With the passing of Bill Hewitt, Cornell lost a faithful member of the faculty, his colleagues and students a trusted friend and valued counselor, and his family a most beloved husband and father.

Arthur J. McNair, James W. Spencer, Ta Liang

George H. Hildebrand

July 7, 1913 — May 18, 2007

George H. Hildebrand, the Maxwell M. Upson Professor of Economics and Industrial and Labor Relations, died in Walnut Creek, California, on May 18, 2007 at the age of 93. He is survived by his second wife, Florabelle Hildebrand, to whom he had been married for 24 years, and his three sons. His first wife, Margaret, died in 1982.

George received his B.A. degree in Economics from UC-Berkley in 1935, his M.A. degree in Economics from Harvard in 1941, and his Ph.D. degree in Economics from Cornell in 1942. After service in the military during World War II, he began his academic career as an Assistant Professor of Economics at UCLA in 1947 and rose through the ranks to full Professor in 1954. In 1960, he returned to Cornell as a Professor of Economics and Industrial Relations and in 1970, he was elected the Maxwell M. Upson Professor of Economics and Industrial and Labor Relations. In 1977, he was elected the founding director of Cornell's Center for the Study of the American Political Economy—a position that he held until his retirement in 1980. His retirement came after the then-mandatory retirement age of 65; his professional stature led the university to voluntarily agree to extend his tenured appointment beyond the mandatory retirement age.

Few scholars can match Hildebrand's academic and professional contributions. His academic writings were numerous and spanned a wide variety of areas in labor economics and collective bargaining, including the effects of tax policies on unemployment and inflation, industrial relations in European nations, bargaining structure and power, impasse resolution, wage differentials, and collective bargaining and antitrust law. Although trained as an institutional labor economist, Hildebrand understood the growing importance of econometrically-based empirical research in economics; in 1965, along with his colleague in the Economics Department, T.C. Liu, he authored an important book, *Manufacturing Production Functions in the United States, 1957: An Interindustry and Interstate Comparison of Productivity*.

George regularly applied his professional expertise to help solve real-world problems in his field. He was a noted arbitrator and mediator in both public and private sector labor relations disputes and had a special interest in labor relations issues in the mining industry throughout his career. He was a member of the prestigious National Academy of Arbitrators and a member of its arbitration panel and the arbitration panels of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Services and the New York State Public Employee Relations Board. From 1969-71, he served as Deputy Undersecretary of the U.S Department of Labor, and during this period, he was the U.S representative to

the International Labor Organization. Given his academic accomplishments and these professional contributions, it is not surprising that he was elected President of the Industrial Relations Research Association when he returned to Cornell in 1971.

Those of us who were fortunate enough to know George learned many important lessons from him. His effectiveness as a mediator and arbitrator was at least partially due to his extraordinary ability to keep things told to him in complete confidence. The parties to labor disputes that he was helping to resolve knew that nothing that they told him would be divulged to the other party unless he received explicit permission from them to do so. His academic stature at Cornell and the widespread knowledge of his ability to keep confidences undoubtedly were important factors in his selection to be the first faculty member to be a member of a Presidential Search Committee at Cornell; in 1976-77, he served on the committee that recommended the appointment of Frank H.T. Rhodes to be Cornell's 9th President. Those of us on the committee writing this obituary tried to emulate George's discretion while we served as administrators at Cornell.

George also had an uncanny ability to see the positive in difficult situations—another attribute of a skilled mediator (at a more mundane level, he once told one of us that he loved it when it snowed in Ithaca because the snow was such a welcome contrast to Ithaca's predominant gray skies in winter). The importance of trying to make the best out of every circumstance set an important example for his younger colleagues, both as they coped with difficult administrative decisions and as they faced adversity in their personal lives.

Finally, two years before he was planning to retire, George came to one of us (who was then the chair of his department) and said that he no longer was going to vote on new appointment and tenure decisions. He said that this did not mean that he approved of the decisions that his younger colleagues were making; often he did not. But, he went on, we were the ones who would have to live with these decisions for decades, and so we should be the ones making the decisions. As a large number of his former colleagues in economics and industrial and labor relations are now nearing their own retirement ages, and the number of new faculty hiring and tenure decisions their departments must make is increasing, we wonder if those of us now nearing retirement will be able to be as magnanimous in ceding decisions to our younger colleagues as George was.

Ronald G. Ehrenberg, Chairperson; David Lipsky, Robert Stewart Smith

Forrest F. Hill

December 30, 1900 — October 20, 1988

For 25 years, “Frosty” Hill contributed to Cornell as a teacher and administrator. He came to Cornell as a graduate student in 1923 after having completed his bachelor’s degree at the University of Saskatchewan. He was appointed as an assistant professor in 1929, and within a year was promoted to full professor, an indication of his status within the faculty.

Hill’s teaching career at Cornell was interrupted in the 1930s by a succession of appointments to the Farm Credit Administration in Washington. He and W.I. Myers (later to become Dean of the College of Agriculture) were asked by President Roosevelt and Henry Morgenthau to help rescue farmers from the financial crisis then facing agriculture. From 1933 to 1938, Hill served as special assistant and deputy governor of the reorganized farm lending agency. The new organization successfully refinanced millions of farm loans and helped bail out local banks whose assets were tied up in farm mortgages. In 1938, Hill succeeded Myers as Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

In 1939, Hill returned to Cornell as professor of land economics and devoted his energies to teaching and directing the work of graduate students. He became involved in studies designed to identify areas of New York State where farming was likely to remain unprofitable because of poor soil, unfavorable terrain, and inadequate rural services, including poor roads. Frosty was as much concerned with families displaced from agriculture as with land that had been made obsolete because of technical changes in farming. Successive generations of his graduate students were sent out to find out what was going on in rural areas of the state, and to identify those characteristics of land contributing to success or failure in farming.

Frosty had a colorful way of making points. His lectures were filled with metaphors and witty comments. Students forgot details of land tenure laws and credit arrangements, but they remembered his description of impoverished hill farms producing mainly “poverty grass and goldenrod.” The principal function of poor soil areas he quipped, was to “hold the world together.” Upland farms often commanded an excellent view of the valley below, but students were reminded that “you can’t pay off the mortgage with a view.”

Graduate students looked forward to informal sessions in Frosty’s office during which the breadth of his interest in social as well as economic issues became apparent. He was noted for his quick response to questions, often formulating an answer before the student had quite finished asking the question. Graduate students also

appreciated the invitations to breakfast at the Hills' home where the conversation ranged widely and always with good-humored comments from the professor. Talking with Frosty was as stimulating to colleagues as it was to graduate students because of his quick mind, wide-ranging interests and enthusiasm. He possessed a remarkable capacity to identify what was relevant to a particular problem, and to synthesize ideas.

In 1943, Hill became head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, a position he held for nine years. During this period, he continued to serve on a number of special commissions, including one which recommended a new pricing formula for milk, and another which dealt with the future of Ithaca and the surrounding areas. Frosty also was a member of a distinguished group of agricultural economists who were asked to recommend changes in existing farm policies. In 1949, he was elected President of the Farm Economics Association (later to become the American Agricultural Economics Association), and in 1966 was named as a Fellow of the Association, in recognition of his contributions to the profession.

In 1952, when President Malott asked Hill to become Provost of the University, the only instructions given to him by President Malott were "to work with him while he was on the campus and to act for him while he was away." Frosty carried out these instructions energetically and in a manner that pleased the President, the faculty, and the Board of Trustees.

In 1955, Hill left Ithaca to head the Overseas Development Program of the Ford Foundation. He was recruited for this position by Rowan Gaither, a family friend and colleague dating back to the early days of the Farm Credit Administration in Washington. Gaither was then president of the Ford Foundation. Frosty was persuaded that more ought to be done to improve the technology of food production, especially in Asia. He convinced the Ford Foundation that they ought to join forces with the Rockefeller Foundation in funding an international research program devoted to rice. This took the form of constructing and staffing the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines. The success of IRRI in developing new high-yielding varieties of rice led Hill to propose establishing additional international research centers, including one in Africa and another in South America. He served for a number of years on the governing boards of two of these centers. Buildings have been named in his honor at both IRRI and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria.

Hill was an innovator in seeking funds for the international centers as well as in creating them. He recognized at an early stage in their development that funding requirements for the centers would soon outrun the capacity of the Ford and Rockefeller foundations to support them. Hill's leadership was instrumental in bringing together a small group of internationally-minded individuals at the Rockefeller Foundation Conference Center in Bellagio,

Italy, to discuss funding arrangements. This led ultimately to the formation of a consortium of donors that now provide most of the support for the international centers.

Frosty found the challenge of attempting to increase food production stimulating and satisfying. After retiring from his position as vice-president of the Ford Foundation, he remained active for 10 years as a consultant to the Foundation and traveled widely on special assignments, usually accompanied by his wife, Lillian, a trained geneticist, and occasionally by his daughter, Peggy.

After retiring from the Ford Foundation, Frosty returned to Ithaca. Friends continued to enjoy his company at informal dinners in the Rathskeller and delighted in hearing his fund of stories, including many based on his recollections of growing up on a wheat farm in Saskatchewan.

Frosty's influence extended well beyond his tenure as a professor at Cornell. Several of his students have become distinguished members of the profession, including one who is now Director of the International Food Policy Research Institute, and another who is vice-president of the World Bank.

Few individuals have been able to achieve success in so many different areas including teaching, administration, and innovation in international research. He will be remembered as a great conversationalist and a delightful companion.

Frosty is survived by his daughter, Margaret Hill, of Fayetteville, New York.

Randolph Barker, Daniel G. Sisler, Kenneth L. Robinson

A. Miller Hillhouse

December 8, 1902 — December 2, 1986

A. Miller Hillhouse earned an undergraduate degree at Davidson College, a law degree at New York University, and an M. A. in economics from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He was the director of research for the Municipal Finance Officers' Association in Chicago. There he met municipal bond authority Carl Chatters, the executive director of that organization, and established a friendship with him that was to last a lifetime. Chatters encouraged him to write his first book, *Municipal Bonds: A Century of Experience*. Published in 1938, when many local governments were experiencing financial distress as a result of the depression, the book continues to serve as a resource for practitioners in the field of municipal finance.

During World War II Hillhouse was budget officer of the National Housing Agency in Washington, D.C. Following that he was involved in military government. He served as chairman of a four-power finance committee in Austria under United States general Mark Clark and helped get the Salzburg Festival going again after the war. He also served with the United States military government in Germany under General Lucius Clay and with the United States High Commission under John J. McCloy. His reputation for fairness in those posts was acknowledged by German and American officials. In Germany he became acquainted with Ed Litchfield, who enticed him, in 1952, to join the faculty of what was then the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration (B & PA) at Cornell (now the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management).

At Cornell Hillhouse taught courses in municipal finance, municipal administration, and municipal capital budgeting to students in business and public administration. He also taught municipal finance to city-planning students in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning.

He was active in several roles among public finance professionals. He served as an adviser to New York State controller Arthur Levitt. As a result of his presence at Cornell, the *Federal Accountant* was edited here for a time. One of his best-known works is *Public Finance: Concepts and Practices*, published in 1968, the year he officially retired.

Jerry Hass recalls that Miller had “a twinkle in his eye and a wry sense of humor.” He wrote humorous verse to mark special occasions as an antidote to frustration and as a means of comment on private or public affairs. Those efforts, he wrote,

Serve for the writer
A psychological escape
Perhaps better than a binge
Or getting into a scrape.

The objects of his humor included a newly revised curriculum for the school (“It’s enough to cause the students, if not the professors, to riot”); Joe McCarthy (Senator Josie Joe / Disguised Don Quixote); and above all, himself (Trousers baggier / Eyebrows shaggier / Shoulders saggier). Miller’s verse was a regular feature of many B&PA ceremonies. One especially notable effort was “The Tribe of B&PA,” a spoof of Longfellow’s “Hiawatha” in which each verse was a portrait of a faculty colleague. Miller assembled his collected verse in a privately printed volume in 1975 entitled *Just for Fun—Nothing More*.

Miller’s retirement from Cornell marked the end of one career and the beginning of another. He moved to Georgia, where he researched, wrote, and published two books, *Gravemarkers in Burke County, Georgia* and *Pierre Gibert, French Huguenot: His Background and Descendants*, an undertaking that he conceived as a tribute to the area in Georgia where he grew up and for which he had great affection.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Cheek Hillhouse, now of Danville, Kentucky; two daughters, Helen and Margaret; and five grandchildren.

Alan McAdams, John McClain, Seymour Smidt

Robert Byron Hinman

September 16, 1888 — July 25, 1943

Robert Byron Hinman was born at Colborne, Ontario, Canada, on September 16, 1888. After he was awarded the Bachelor's degree in Scientific Agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1915, he was Farm Bureau Agent in the Ontario Department of Agriculture until 1920. During part of this time he served overseas in the Canadian Army in World War I. He received the M.S. degree at Iowa State College in 1920 and in the same year came to Cornell University where he served as Instructor in the Animal Husbandry Department. He was made Assistant Professor in 1921 and Professor of Animal Husbandry in 1937. In 1926 he received the Ph.D. degree at the University of Wisconsin. His thesis work was a study of the effects of chronic alcoholism in relation to the inheritance of acquired characters. He continued this work at Cornell.

Professor Hinman was in charge of the teaching and research work in beef cattle and meats. His sound judgment earned him the respect of animal husbandmen throughout the country and his knowledge in these fields of endeavour caused him to be appointed on many professional committees. He firmly believed that the agriculture of New York State would benefit by a more diversified type of farming and he did much missionary work, with success, on the raising of beef cattle and the home slaughtering of meat. Many of his students are carrying on with this good work throughout New York and neighboring states.

Hinman was also interested in the development of animal breeding work in the College. He was instrumental in bringing the Robert C.M. Auld collection of books and manuscripts on this subject to our Library while his own extensive and valuable collection of books has become the treasured possession of the Animal Husbandry Department. By the desire of his wife and family it forms the R. B. Hinman Memorial Collection. He retired on June 30, 1943, and passed away on July 25, 1943, after a long illness.

These are but the bare facts of his life. Those who knew him well were aware of many years of pain and increasing disability bravely borne. His readiness to help student or colleague with any difficult problem endeared him to all and his enthusiasm was infectious. His fund of anecdotes, seldom repeated, and carrying a wealth of experience and apt interpretation, were part of the educational equipment which he used to such good purpose. But those who knew him best sometimes noted that his expression showed how keenly aware he was of the irony of his wit if it were applied to his own circumstances. We honored him for it and for his constant effort to prevent his troubles from warping his judgment and from impairing his usefulness. We honored him for his fortitude and mourn the loss of a brave colleague.

Harry Alton Hitchcock

— *October 17, 1917*

The following resolutions, presented by Professor Kerr, were adopted by rising vote:

The University Faculty deplores the loss of Harry Alton Hitchcock, Secretary of the University, whose death on October 17, shortly after the opening of the University, followed an illness of several months.

Mr. Hitchcock entered the University in 1896 and promptly won the respect and affection of his college mates; with his teachers he left an abiding memory of a diligent and earnest student, of a sincere and honorable man.

After his graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Science and a subsequent year of graduate study in literature, he was engaged successfully in editorial work and in business management of publications and publishing houses in Boston and New York, work for which he was fitted by inclination and education. During this period he maintained his interest in the University and in the affairs of its alumni.

Called to the office of Secretary of the University, he brought to the service of Cornell a maturity and a training which were of good augury. His quiet humor, scholarly attitude, energy, and dignity gave promise of years of constructive and productive work.

Mr. Hitchcock at once displayed noteworthy capacity for his new duties. His zealous attention to the manifold demands of the office and the unfailing kindness and courtesy of his address elicited warm praise from all with whom he came in contact, officers, alumni, and students alike. His services as keeper of the alumni records, his efforts toward closer relations between the alumni and the University, and his faithful interest in the various alumni organizations in which he became an officer, no less than his energetic direction of the details of routine, are abundant evidence of his activity, ability, and devotion.

It was given him to enjoy but a year of the congenial new life upon which he had entered when the insidious disease which took him away stole on him almost without warning. After a brave struggle for strength, and final recourse to surgery, he faced the inevitable with courage.

His death, in the fullness of his powers, deprives the University of a faithful servant, the Faculty of a trusted counsellor and friend.

Committee: W. Austen, B. S. Monroe, A. T. Kerr, Chairman

Source: Records, p. 927, November 14, 1917

James Lynn Hoard

December 28, 1905 — April 10, 1993

James Lynn Hoard, or Lynn as he was known to his many friends and colleagues, was a central figure on the faculty of Cornell's Chemistry Department for 35 years before his formal retirement in 1971. For more than a decade, in the ensuing years, he continued his distinguished career in structural crystallography, appearing daily at his office immersed in the painstaking scholarship that was characteristic of his entire career.

The sixth of seven children, Hoard was born on a family farm in Beckham County in the Oklahoma Territory. He was five when his family moved to Seattle, Washington where he spent his formative years. He studied the piano and for a number of years considered undertaking a career in classical music and interrupted his undergraduate studies for a year of music study. He was blessed with a remarkable memory and a strong sense of enquiry that eventually led to a lifetime of scholarship.

In 1927, Hoard was graduated from the University of Washington *magna cum laude* in chemical engineering. He was also awarded Phi Beta Kappa, the first chemical engineering student at that institution to be so honored. He continued at the University of Washington, earning a Master's degree in chemistry in 1929. He then went on to graduate work at the California Institute of Technology. This institution was rapidly rising as a major world center in science and it was there that he met and worked with Linus Pauling, forming a lifelong friendship. Pauling, reflecting on those early days with Hoard, wrote: "One memory I have of him, from several occasions, is the following. He would have learned about something surprising that had been discovered in the field of science, perhaps just told to him by me. He would stand for some minutes with a look on his face that suggested strongly to me his feeling of surprise and pleasure about the new discovery—his mouth held somewhat open and his eyes seeming to flash with pleasure."

Following Pauling, Lynn Hoard became one of the early pioneers in the application of x-ray diffraction techniques to the determination of crystal and molecular structures. In those days, the challenge of truly arduous calculations required both determination and structural insight of the investigator. In the midst of the Great Depression, Hoard brought his newly acquired skills to Stanford University where he served as an instructor for three years. After a brief term at Ohio State University, he joined Cornell in 1936.

It was characteristic of Hoard's approach to science that he did not—indeed, by nature, could not—turn away from difficult or seemingly intractable problems. His determination and self-confidence led him to pursue them

relentlessly even if it took a decade of effort. Thus, at Cornell, he undertook the study of the element boron and its binary compounds. The structures of these systems are among the most complicated in the Periodic Table. His initial achievement was the landmark structure of boron carbide which established the icosahedron as the basic building block of boron and borides. Later structures of the element itself and related systems led to an authoritative treatise in 1965 that stands today as a primary reference in the field.

In another area, Hoard's work in the structural chemistry of discrete coordination compounds comprises a touchstone for other investigators. His analyses, from the first report of a seven-coordinate complex through pioneering studies of eight-, nine-, and ten-coordinate complexes, have been marked by a singularly comprehensive view of the field.

This is particularly evident in his enunciation of stereochemical principles governing eight-coordination, an invariably cited standard. He also produced an extensive series of papers on coordination compounds of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) that remain the outstanding source of carefully measured and critically evaluated structural data for these important systems. A dramatic illustration of the value of the insights developed by Hoard was his prediction and subsequent discovery of a seven-coordinate complex of iron (III), a complex that had been thought to be unrealizable.

Hoard's analyses of metalloporphyrin stereochemistry provided analytical underpinnings to a new era in the understanding of hemoproteins and their biological functions. His exacting interpretations of model compound crystal structures led him to set forth quantitative first principles as a basis for understanding such phenomena as cooperativity in the reversible oxygenation of hemoglobin. This approach led others to revise theories of biological processes and to seek and find key results in previously overlooked experimental observations.

Hoard's versatility as a scientist was evident in his work with the Manhattan Project during World War II. In addition to determining the structure of a critical compound of uranium, he conducted a large and successful project on the development of a smokeless propellant for JATO units for the Navy. He also participated in studies of diffusion mechanisms in polymeric materials.

Although he published some 115 papers, Hoard was not a facile writer. He combined faultless syntax with precision and economy of expression. Each paper became a labor of love, written and rewritten, paragraph by paragraph, sentence by sentence, clause by clause. He devoted the same attention to papers from other authors sent to him for review, sometimes spending days reforming ideas, recalculating and giving freely of his own contributions.

Editors, recognizing this, sent him more than his fair share to review. He applied the same stringent criteria to his teaching and would spend hours trying to improve the clarity of a single important concept.

Lynn Hoard loved Cornell and Ithaca and was reluctant to travel, although he frequently did so in later years. He came to Ithaca with his bride, Florence Fahey Hoard of Seattle, and raised a family of three sons, David and the twins Thomas and Laurence. In the early years, although under constant pressure from Lynn's participation in the Manhattan Project and his intense dedication to research, they nevertheless completed a major family project. They helped to design and manage the construction of a unique home which they were to share for forty-five years. Modeled along the lines of a Frank Lloyd Wright design, it has been an Ithaca landmark, graced by carefully planned and beautifully kept gardens.

Hoard's scientific contributions were widely recognized, even at the early stages of his career. In 1946, he was awarded a Guggenheim fellowship which he pursued at the California Institute of Technology. He received a second Guggenheim award in 1960 and then a very rare third fellowship in 1966. It was this third sojourn, spent largely in Cambridge, England that spurred his interest in the relationships between metalloporphyrin structures and biological mechanisms in hemoglobin.

In recognition of his great body of work in three important areas of structural chemistry, Hoard was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1972. This was followed in 1977 by the American Chemical Society Award for Distinguished Service in the Advancement of Inorganic Chemistry. Perhaps the most significant recognition he received was the warm esteem in which he was held by his Cornell colleagues, students and friends for more than a half-century.

W.D. Cooke, B. Widom, R.E. Hughes

Elliot Hochstein

November 10, 1908 — May 2, 1971

Elliot was a gentle man, endowed with a brilliant mind, an inner strength, and the capacity to love. His concern was for his fellow man and he directed all of his energies to that end. Tireless in the pursuit of his duty and of what he thought was right, he did not complain even in the torment of his last illness; instead he lamented his inability to complete the many things yet undone.

He used to a full measure his extraordinary intellectual endowment. Born in New York City, he received his early education at Townsend Harris High School, a three-year preparatory school for specially gifted students. He was graduated from Columbia College, third in his class and member of Phi Beta Kappa, he received his Doctor of Medicine degree from New York University-Bellevue Medical College in 1932. Like many others during the dark days of the depression, he began his career in general practice. He served with distinction as a medical officer during World War II. In the years that followed, he became an expert in his craft, a preeminent clinician, whose counsel was sought by his colleagues. He was appointed to the faculty of the Medical College and began his association with The New York Hospital in 1950.

Elliot was always in tune with the most recent advances in medical research because he wisely recognized that the cornerstone of the clinical art was their application to patient care. At the same time, he held the conviction that without the laborious teaching of that art, the great tradition of American medicine would suffer. In the agony of his last illness he talked with me and with others of his concern about this as though he were possessed by it.

Elliot was a great teacher. He had great knowledge and his thirst for more was insatiable. He had unbounded enthusiasm for teaching the young. His ability to communicate was strengthened by that rare ability to transmit his own enthusiasm to his students. When he could not find a suitable textbook for his class, he wrote *Physical Diagnosis* with Cornell's Dr. Albert Rubin. It was derived from his vast experience as a practicing physician and teacher and is clearly destined to be a classic.

In his courses, he introduced the use of new audiovisual aids and created innovative teaching techniques. For the last twenty years, most students of Cornell University Medical College have considered his course in physical diagnosis to be the high point of their medical education.

For a physician who was so actively engaged in teaching and practice, he produced a remarkable number of academic papers on subjects ranging from his major field of heart disease to a study of the rupture of the spleen in malaria and a clinical classification of hypothyroidism.

He was an honorary member of Alpha Omega Alpha, the medical honor society; a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine; a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the American Medical Association. He was also a member of the Bethesda Conference of the Committee on Standardized Terminology of the American College of Cardiology and the American Heart Association.

We are grieved at Elliot's untimely passing, yet we must take comfort from what he has meant to each of us. His life was an inspiration, and we have all been enriched in some way by his presence among us.

He is survived by his wife, the former Rose Korchin, and a daughter, Mrs. Amy Friedman of Boston, Massachusetts.

Aaron Feder, M.D.

Alfred Franklin Hocker

April 29, 1902 — February 12, 1948

Alfred Franklin Hocker, M.D., died suddenly of coronary thrombosis, at his home on February 12th. He had served as Instructor and Assistant Professor of Radiology (X-ray Therapy) since 1934, He also had appointments in both the Ear, Nose and Throat and X-ray Departments of New York Hospital. At his death he held the title of Consultant in Radiology. The New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical Center has suffered a very serious loss since Dr. Hocker had become an authority on cancer of the head and neck. His wise counsel in particularly difficult problems was always greatly appreciated.

Dr. Hocker was born in Audubon, Iowa. He attended the University of Oklahoma, and was graduated from the University of Louisville Medical School, Louisville, in 1926. After an internship and practice at the Louisville City Hospital he joined the staff of Memorial Hospital in New York City in 1930 as an Assistant Resident Surgeon. From 1932 to 1935 he was a Research Fellow, studying cancer with particular interest in X-ray Therapy. In 1936 he became Radiologist to the hospital and took charge of Radiation Therapy. In 1942 he joined the staff of the Head and Neck Service at Memorial Hospital, ably performing both the surgery and radiation therapy management of patients under his care.

At the time of his death he was director of the Tumor Clinic at Cornwall, N. Y. He had established this tumor clinic in 1936. The techniques learned at Memorial Hospital were adopted and this clinic was considered as a model for small hospitals. In the year preceding his death he had served as member of a cancer research team in the development of a thyroid cancer treatment, using radioactive iodine. He was a member of the American Medical Association, The American Radium Society and The American College of Radiology. Wherever Dr. Hocker lived and moved the atmosphere of human relations was bound to be more friendly under the force of his warm and generous personality. His kindness and sympathetic understanding inspired an immediate and lasting affection in all those with whom he came in contact. He was generous and tolerant in his judgment of others and modest in his opinion of his own achievements.. He took no part or side in minor disagreements. The universal esteem and affection which he possessed inspired many of his associates to emulate in some degree his unselfish and generous example. His work will be taken up and carried on by others but the death of Alfred Hocker leaves a void in the hearts of his many friends and patients which can never be filled.

H. L. Temple

Charles Francis Hockett

January 17, 1916 — November 3, 2000

Charles (“Chas”) Hockett came to Cornell in the fall of 1946 as a founding member of the Division of Modern Languages, a division of Cornell University which was established for the purpose of teaching the modern languages applying the principles of modern linguistics as understood at the time. Like all the founding members of the Division of Modern Languages, Professor Hockett had charge of a language program—his assignment was Chinese—and for 15 years, Chas ran the Chinese language program in addition to teaching courses in linguistics of all kinds. He was the soul of the linguistics program from his first years until his retirement in 1982, serving on the committee of almost all students enrolled in linguistics during his time, and serving as director of 25 Ph.D. dissertations. His enormous influence was by no means confined to linguistics at Cornell. From his days as a doctoral student to the end of his career, Professor Hockett was at the center of American linguistic thought, the author of seminal books and articles which shaped the American linguistic theory known as “structuralism”. In addition to his shorter articles, many of which were considered seminal to linguistic theory, his book, *Phonology* (1955), shaped phonological theory for a decade and remains important to this day. His introduction to linguistics from 1955, *A Course in Modern Linguistics*, is regarded as a model of clarity. It was a comprehensive introduction to the gamut of linguistic knowledge that had developed by that time and became the standard introductory text for nearly two decades. It continues to be widely studied to this day. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, new theories and approaches developed to rival “structuralism” in American linguistics, most notably those associated with the work of Noam Chomsky. Professor Hockett nonetheless continued to pursue the structuralist program and remained a productive thinker in linguistics to the end of his life.

Chas was born in Columbus, Ohio, where his father, Homer Carey Hockett, taught American history at Ohio State University. Chas entered Ohio State in 1932 at the age of 16, receiving his B.A. and M.A. degrees jointly in 1939. He continued at Yale University, where he studied with the two greatest American linguists of the 1930s, Leonard Bloomfield and Edward Sapir. He finished his Ph.D. degree in a record three years with a dissertation on the then moribund Potawatomi language spoken in Michigan, which became the inspiration for much of the theoretical advances in linguistics that Professor Hockett developed in the subsequent decade. He was widely regarded as Bloomfield’s successor and edited, reworked, and published as dictionaries, grammars, and texts Bloomfield’s voluminous data gathered over a period of more than ten years of work with the now dead Menomini language of Wisconsin. Chas was as much a follower of the anthropological linguist, Sapir, however, and was invited to become

a member of Cornell's Department of Anthropology in 1957. In 1973, he published an introductory anthropology text, *Man's Place in Nature*, which was well received and which he himself regarded as his best work.

As the foremost linguist of his generation and one of the great American linguists of all time, Chas was the recipient of numerous honors. He was named the Goldwin Smith Professor of Linguistics and Anthropology at Cornell, elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Science, and served as President of the Linguistic Society of America.

Chas had a lively and successful intellectual life in linguistics and anthropology, but he was a man of many parts. He had a deep love for music and a keen ear, and he engaged in a lifelong practice of musical performance and composition. A talented wind instrumentalist, he and his wife, Shirley, were early members of the Ithaca Concert Band, which closed every concert with "Stars and Stripes Forever" featuring Chas on the piccolo. The music he composed ranged from the witty and light to serious and sophisticated, from short pieces written for family and friends and the ICB (some with lyrics he had written as well), to chamber works, to a serious full-length opera, *The Love of Doña Rosita*, based on a play by F. García Lorca, *Los Títeres de Cachiporra*, which received its premier performance by the Ithaca Opera at Ithaca College. Although his professional career was as a linguist, toward the end of his life Chas came to regard his musical compositions as his most lasting legacy.

Chas enjoyed a long and happy marriage to the former Shirley Orlinoff, a mathematician and author of a half-dozen textbooks (which, incidentally, were ALL typed by Chas), with whom he had four girls and one boy. Home life revolved around music. Everyone in the family played an instrument, and family life was enlivened by musical performances together, often of Chas' compositions. Two of his children became professional musicians; one received a Ph.D. degree in Classics and is now a professional writer and instructional designer; one is a book producer; and their son is a systems analyst. Music was Chas' contribution to the Ithaca community. Throughout the last decades of his life, Chas and his wife, Shirley, were unstinting in their financial support and indefatigable in the energy they devoted to bringing music to the Ithaca public. It is largely their leadership and hard work that established the Cayuga Chamber Orchestra, a musical institution which has enriched the musical life of the community far beyond the contributions of Ithaca College and Cornell University, and which after more than a quarter of a century, promises to endure.

James Gair, Sally McConnell-Ginet, John Wolff

Lee F. Hodgden

August 28, 1925 — August 24, 2004

Professor Emeritus Lee F. Hodgden, 78, died in his home on Halcyon Hill in Ithaca on Tuesday, August 24, 2004, after a long, unique, and rich career as an architect and architectural educator.

Born in Kansas in 1925, Lee often reminded friends that he was a descendant of Buffalo Bill, and had himself as an infant been wrapped in buffalo robes. He attended the University of Kansas, graduating in 1946 after two years of military service in WWII, during which time he was one of the first American troops to enter and occupy Japan. In 1949, he received the Master of Architecture degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he had the opportunity to study under Alvar Aalto, at that time a visiting professor from Finland.

He began his teaching career at North Carolina State College, where he became associated with Buckminster Fuller, beginning an interest in the complex geometry of architectural structure, which was to become one of his lifelong passions.

After a stay in San Antonio, Texas, where he worked in the office of O'Neil Ford on the design of numerous housing projects, he received a Fulbright grant to study public housing in Finland in 1954. Upon his arrival in Finland, Alvar Aalto, with whom he had studied at M.I.T., hired him as the first American to work in his office. During this time, Lee was a contributor to the design of Aalto's famous *Kulttuuritalo* (House of Culture) in Helsinki (1952-58), among other projects.

When Lee returned to the U.S. to teach at the University of Texas, he became one of a group of pioneering architectural educators known as "The Texas Rangers," working with Bernard Hoesli, Werner Seligmann, John Shaw, and Colin Rowe, all of who eventually became prestigious educators at Cornell. Alexander Caragone publishes a record of this time at Texas in the book, *The Texas Rangers: Notes from an Architectural Underground*. After Texas, he taught at the University of Oregon, where he began a lifelong association and friendship with Alvin Boyarsky, who would become Chairman of the Architectural Association School of Architecture in London from 1971-90, and taught Michael Dennis and Fred Koetter, who later followed him to Cornell.

Lee became a member of the Cornell faculty in 1961. While at Cornell, he taught Architectural Design and Urban Design as well as courses in the Theory of Architecture, where his courses became a mainstay of the curriculum. His design problems were varied, innovative and challenging, ranging from designs of formal gardens to sites in marble quarries in Italy, to houses to be designed in a De Stijl manner. Perhaps one of the most memorable and

challenging of all was the transformation of a cubist painting which was to fold out of the wall to become a chair.

Archie Mackenzie, a former student and colleague, recalls Lee as a teacher:

“In the early 1960s, Lee Hodgden was my teacher—as studio critic, three times, as theory lecturer, twice and, most importantly, as my thesis advisor, for one final semester. As I look back at that time spent with an extraordinary teacher, I realize that he must have chosen me to apprentice with him. For that privilege, I will be forever grateful. Although I never worked for Lee, I have always considered him my mentor, and although I have myself taught architecture for over thirty years, the image of Lee sitting at my table in the studio giving one of his brilliant critiques still fascinates and amazes me. And although I have also now sat with students at their tables, perhaps thousands of times, I want to ask, as if for the first time—to myself or to any who knew him: Can you imagine what it was like to listen to him and to watch him draw, to be so excited by his passion for architecture, to witness such a fertile mind working, a mind so rapt by the possibilities of countless sketches accumulating on the table?”

“I do not know anyone like him nor do I owe anyone more. I am glad for a chance to remember him, to honor him and to tell others that I will never forget him.”

His writings included “Formal Gardens” and “The Interior Façade,” both published in the *Cornell Journal of Architecture*, and several works in progress on the architecture of Alvar Aalto, which were soon to be published.

He was instrumental in the organizing of the Colin Rowe Festschrift, held at Cornell on April 26-28, 1996.

Lee was devoted to the continuing study and teaching of architecture as a way of life. His interests and activities varied widely, ranging from an intense love of the games of “Go” and bocce to the building of a harpsichord for Werner Seligmann’s son, Raphael; from the hand carving of the capitals on the pilasters at the entry of his own house to French and Italian formal gardens; from the development of his “Metron” proportional system to the development of advanced structural systems inspired by Buckminster Fuller that he continued to develop throughout his life.

This love of architecture as life was perhaps best demonstrated by the house on Halcyon Hill that he designed and built for himself and his wife, Laurel. The house was at the same time his work and his place to work, a built theory lecture that was the stage for numerous rubbernecking tours through forced perspective hallways, and a gathering place for faculty and graduate students inevitably centered in his library, who would eventually be force-fed Lee’s ideas on the “teaching of teachers” of architecture. (“That’s not the way an architect thinks” - L.H.)

Lee continued to tirelessly work on his writing, competitions and inventions in his house after his retirement in 1995, enthusiastically embracing new design possibilities made possible by his use of the computer, including the World Trade Center Site Memorial Competition in 2003. In this project, Lee proposed a reconstruction of a three-

story segment of one of the World Trade Center towers, lined in black granite and inscribed with the names of the 9/11 victims. Alvar Aalto's 1959 drawing titled "Once Noble Columns have Fallen" inspired the project.

Archie Mackenzie, Arthur A. Ovaska

Wayne L. Hodges

July 21, 1908 — February 21, 1973

Wayne was born in Spokane, Washington, the son of Elma and Brodie Wilson Hodges. (His father began as a bookkeeper in a small flour mill in Spokane and later became a vice president of General Mills in San Francisco.) Wayne was named after Civil War general “Mad” Anthony Wayne and spent much of his boyhood in public libraries. An interest in literature, history, art, and philosophy grew throughout his life, resulting in his developing an extensive library which was a source of continuing pleasure to him.

After graduating from high school in 1927, Wayne worked for several newspapers, first as a copy boy for the *San Francisco Chronicle*; then as a reporter for the *Vallejo Times-Herald* and the *Santa Rosa Republican*; as a pony editor, rewrite man, and overnight editor for the United Press in San Francisco; and finally, at the age of twenty-one, as the editor of the *Healdsburg Daily Tribune*.

In 1932 he entered the University of California at Berkeley, graduating in 1936 with a B.A. in English and art. Upon joining the staff of Pasadena City College as an instructor, he continued graduate work at the University of Southern California, earning an M.A. in English in 1940.

From 1943 to 1945 Wayne served in the United States Navy, first teaching illiterates and publishing a camp newspaper at Camp Perry, Williamsburg, Virginia, and then working in Harbor Entrance Control at Newport, Rhode Island.

In 1945 he became an English instructor and director of public relations at Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art in New York City. He remained at Cooper Union until joining the faculty of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations in 1951.

The contribution Wayne Hodges made to classroom life at the ILR School was valuable, largely irreplaceable, and quite unexpected. He was engaged initially to advise college administrators about the delicate public relations problems of an educational institution serving “publics” which were mutually hostile and suspicious of persons professing neutrality. Hodges’s responsibility for teaching public relations was thought to be an incidental part of this job! Apparently both his advice and his teaching were so successful that, after his first few years, most of his time was devoted to research and teaching.

Graduate and undergraduate students in ILR formed the first enthusiastic audience for Wayne's blend of practical experience and analytical sharpness. The growing importance to corporations, unions, and government enterprises of managing their relations to one another and to the public as rationally as possible, soon added students from the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration to Professor Hodges's "personal" public. During this period he wrote *Company and Community* (Harper Bros., 1957) and articles in journals and magazines. He was an indefatigable adult educator in the best sense of the word, not only by participating in and directing workshops and seminars for union and company public relations practitioners, but by helping to found a professional association, the Industrial Communication Council.

In 1967 Hodges became director of ILR publications, a post which called on his editorial acumen. Responsible for the School's publishing a number of outstanding volumes and monographs, he remained personally active and productive. His last major production to be completed was the editing of "Technological Change and Human Development," a venture in international scholarly cooperation.

In September 1972, Professor Hodges went into "semiretirement" - completing the manuscript for a new book, "The California Wine Industry," and undertaking a variety of special projects for Cornell. On October 1, 1972, he was named professor emeritus. His official retirement party in December of 1972 was a memorable School occasion, primarily because the guest of honor was a memorable human being, bright, warm, witty, and much loved.

Charlotte Gold, James Huttar, Frank Miller

Joseph Frederick Hodgson

March 7, 1929 — October 5, 1970

Joseph Frederick (Skeef) Hodgson's tragic death at the age of forty-one left his associates and friends in a state of unbelieving shock and bewilderment. He will be sorely missed not only by his friends in the Ithaca area but also by many fellow scientists around the world with whom he maintained professional contacts.

Dr. Hodgson was born in Rochester, New York, and attended the University of Maryland, where he received the B.S. degree in 1951. He received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1955. He served with the United States Army at Fort Detrick, Maryland, from 1955 to 1957. In 1957 he joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as a research soil scientist at the U.S. Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory on the Cornell University campus. He remained in this position until the time of his death. In December of 1959 he was also given a courtesy appointment as assistant professor of soil science in the Cornell University Department of Agronomy and was promoted to associate professor in July of 1965.

He spent the academic year 1964-65 at Colorado State University in Fort Collins, where he conducted research and gave a series of lectures on the chemistry of trace elements in soils and plants. In 1964 he was invited by North Carolina State University to present a series of lectures on trace elements in soils. In the fall of 1967 he spent one month as a guest lecturer and consultant at the Universidad del Sur, Bahia Blanca, Argentina. This visit was sponsored by the Ford Foundation.

His twenty-four published articles are primarily concerned with the distribution and chemistry of trace elements in soils and their role in plant nutrition. Some of these articles also deal with the requirements of animals for trace elements in the food they eat. His work on the role of complexing of metals by organic ligands has far-reaching implications concerning the regulation of availability to plants of trace elements in soils. In recent years, he was also interested in trace elements in the environment in relation to human health.

His many publications attest to his broad and thorough understanding of the basic chemistry of trace elements in soil and biological systems. In addition, he showed an unusual ability to reduce theoretical chemistry to generally understood terms. His research on trace elements dealt with cobalt, selenium, copper, zinc, iron, phosphorus, cadmium, and chromium. He was also interested in the role of aluminum, arsenic, beryllium, boron, bromine, iodine, fluorine, lead, lithium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, strontium, tin, tungsten, titanium, and vanadium in biological systems.

Dr. Hodgson was also very deeply concerned with the ability of agriculture to apply the food and fiber needs of the rapidly expanding world population. In this connection, he organized student and faculty seminars to discuss this problem and always emphasized his conviction that population control is essential.

He was active in numerous scientific societies. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Society of Agronomy, Soil Science Society of America, International Society of Soil Science, American Chemical Society, Mineralogical Society of America, and the Society of Sigma Xi. He served on committees in these organizations and was a member of the National Research Council Subcommittee on Geochemical Environment in Relation to Health and disease.

He was a past president of the Ellis Hollow Community Association, chairman of the Ellis Hollow long-range planning committee, a past chairman of the Ellis Hollow Fair Committee, a member of the Tompkins County Resource Planning Commission, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Planned Parenthood Association of Tompkins County.

Skeef Hodgson was a very kindly, likable, and jovial person with a good sense of humor. He always stood ready and willing to tackle even the most perplexing problem with objectivity and confidence, while maintaining a completely unruffled composure. The fact that Skeef Hodgson took his own life came as an unbelievable shock to all of us who knew him well. Unfortunately he chose not to disclose even to his most intimate friends his concern for problems which surely must have troubled him more than any of us realized.

He is survived by his wife, Virginia (Jennie) Alexander Hodgson, and two daughters, Lyle Ann and Lori Jean.

Michael Peech, W. H. Allaway, David L. Grunes

Albert Hoefler

March 31, 1891 — February 17, 1977

With the passing of Albert Hoefler, a man of vision, character and dignity, Cornell University and the 4-H Program of New York State Cooperative Extension and the nation lost a leader and friend dedicated to the needs and concerns of youth.

Albert Hoefler was born in Clifton Springs, New York, on March 31, 1891. As a member of the Omega Club in Elmira, his career in youth work started even before the formal establishment of the 4-H program. He graduated from Elmira Free Academy, attended Cornell University, and was graduated in 1916.

Professor Hoefler's entire professional career was devoted to the development of youth through educational programs. His career began in Rensselaer County as director of agriculture for the youth garden program, a World War I school garden program. He was a pioneer in the establishment of county 4-H programs in 1919, setting up and leading a 4-H program in Rensselaer County until his appointment in 1931 as an assistant state 4-H leader at Cornell. In 1943 he was appointed state 4-H leader.

Albert Hoefler was a strong advocate for youth, for youth work as a profession, for the growth and development of volunteer leaders, and for the involvement of local people in program determination. He had an ability to communicate this in essays that have been used nationally to express the ideals and philosophy of 4-H work, as illustrated in the following quotation from 4-Haps, the state newsletter: "We must work with the people whom we would serve, listen and pay heed to what they are saying, share with them the development of ideals and objectives that shall guide us all."

In World War II, Professor Hoefler was appointed executive secretary of the New York State Victory Garden Program. During the same period he provided leadership for New York 4-H'ers who sold bonds that resulted in the commissioning of a liberty ship. In the postwar years, he exerted leadership at the national level by serving as a member of the National Advisory Committee on postwar 4-H programs and assisting in the establishment in Germany of youth organizations similar to 4-H. In this Marshall Plan approach, New York 4-H'ers contributed heavily to the "Hoes for Hoefler" program that he organized to provide basic garden tools to German youth.

Professor Hoefler was instrumental, as chairman of the National 4-H Subcommittee, in the establishment of the National 4-H Foundation and in the development of the International Farm Youth Exchange Program. The

National 4-H Foundation programs, which focus on leadership development for both adults and youth in support of the 4-H program, have had a far-reaching impact on state and county 4-H programs throughout the country. Hoefer, through his involvement with the 4-H Foundation, was instrumental in the establishment of the National 4-H Center in Washington, D.C.

In spite of the demands of his career, Albert Hoefer was an active member of the community. He was the founder and later president of Kiwanis Clubs in Troy and Ithaca. He served as an elected official in the City of Ithaca and was active in bringing about the move of the Tompkins County Hospital to its present location.

Albert Hoefer was recognized by his coworkers at county, state, and national levels for his organizational ability and his strong leadership. He received the Superior Service Award of the United States Department of Agriculture, a special citation by the New York 4-H Agents Association, and the Award of Merit from the Lambda Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national extension honorary fraternity. Tangible evidence of the high esteem of his colleagues is the Hoefer Memorial Room at the National 4-H Center and the Hoefer Room, dedicated by the Kiwanis Club of Ithaca, at Tompkins County 4-H Acres. His ideals and philosophies live on in the minds and hearts of men and women who were directly and indirectly exposed to his wisdom.

Albert Hoefer retired as professor emeritus in Extension and State 4-H Leader on December 31, 1955, after a distinguished career of almost forty years. He died on February 17, 1977, and is survived by his wife, Helen, and two sons, Albert, Jr., and David. In his career, Albert Hoefer provided a firm foundation and a sense of direction for youth programs in Cooperative Extension, not only on a state level but on a national level. This foundation has been firm and enduring, the direction dynamic and flexible.

Bernice M. Scott, Phyllis E. Stout, Harold B. Sweet

Helen Paine Hoefler

October 3, 1904 — July 30, 1982

Helen Paine Hoefler will be remembered by her colleagues, students, and friends for her warm personality, skill in teaching, and independence of thought and action. Her strong interest and participation in government, education, and community organizations at all levels throughout her life have left a legacy of unusual achievement.

She was reared on a fruit farm near Medina, New York, and was graduated from the College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology) at Cornell in 1927. College honors included being chosen for a semester to attend the Merrill Palmer School of Child Development in Detroit and membership in Sedowa, Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Nu, and Pi Lambda Theta. In 1938 she married Albert Hoefler, then assistant state 4-H Club leader.

Mrs. Hoefler began her professional career as a home economist with the Buffalo Niagara and Electric Utilities Company. She then was employed as a cooperative extension home demonstration agent in Wyoming and St. Lawrence Counties. These were the depression years, and extension programs in home economics were concerned with salvaging, repairing, remodeling, and “making do.” It was also the period when extension began the intensive training and use of local volunteer leaders in county Programs—a method of teaching that was to become a key feature of extension work in home economics in the years that followed. Local leaders sharing their knowledge and skills made it possible to reach more homemakers.

Mrs. Hoefler’s rural background, tactful approach, and understanding of the educational process contributed to her success as a home demonstration agent.

In 1935 she was appointed assistant state leader of home demonstration agents, with an office at Cornell and responsibility for personnel, program, and finance in several counties. During the depression and war years cooperative extension was called on to work closely with many state and national organizations established to assist people during those difficult times. Mrs. Hoefler represented extension on several such planning committees, including the Rural Electrification, Rural Fire Prevention, and Nutrition programs.

After receiving her master’s degree in education from Cornell in 1947, she transferred to the Department of Home Economics Education and was appointed an associate professor. She designed a unique curriculum to prepare undergraduates for positions in cooperative extension. This program included a practicum in selected counties under the supervision of faculty and extension agents.

As Lucinda A. Noble, presently director of cooperative extension in New York State and a former student of Mrs. Hoefler, states: "Mrs. Hoefler was highly respected and loved by her associates and students. She was a pioneer in planning and initiating field study experiences in extension education." Another student recalls that she was a memorable and skillful teacher who never forgot an individual. She writes, "Mrs. Hoefler seemed to have a delight in people and encouraged most of us to produce above our usual capabilities."

Because of the success of this new program, a committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges became interested in developing a similar curriculum in other institutions. As a result, Mrs. Hoefler in 1954 prepared *A Planning Guide for an Undergraduate Program for Extension Workers*.

Mrs. Hoefler also taught courses to acquaint students with community organization and resources, teaching and learning theories, the preparation of educational materials, and informal teaching procedures.

Because of her strong belief in the importance of lay leadership, she worked with a team of faculty members conducting training sessions for leaders in local units of the P.T.A. and other state organizations. She and a colleague wrote the extension bulletin *When You're a Leader*, used widely by educators in lay leadership programs all over the United States. For her contributions to the P.T.A. Mrs. Hoefler was awarded honorary life membership in the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers.

During the spring of 1949 Mrs. Hoefler went to Germany as a consultant to the Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Branch of the military government of the United States. She worked with the British and Germans to develop a home economics program "which would bring useful and sound information to all families."

In order to spend more time with her husband, she resigned in 1956 from the University. Her retirement made it possible to help plan several of the college institutes and to work on community projects in which she had an abiding interest.

She served as a member of the Board of the State Home Economics Association and was active in the College Alumni Association. Later, as president of the Alumni Association, she helped to get funds for the addition to Martha Van Rensselaer Hall and for various scholarships.

Before her retirement she served as president of the Ithaca and Regional Councils of the Camp Fire Girls and was elected to the National Council, later receiving the Gulick Award for outstanding service. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and the Ithaca Cornell Women's Club and the boards of the City Federation of Women's Organizations and the Women's Republican Club.

As a member of the League of Women Voters she participated in urban renewal studies and in a campaign to revise the Ithaca charter. Because of her interest in government she was asked to run for the County Board of Supervisors and became its first woman member. She served on the legislative, civil service, and salaries committees and was chairwoman of the health and insurance committees.

She was a member of the County Hospital Board of Managers, the Mental Health Board, the Greater Ithaca Planning Board, the Resource Development Committee, and the Human Service Coalition and was chairwoman of the Social Planning Council.

As legislative chairwoman of the American Association of University Women she participated in the struggles to establish the local Board of Cooperative Educational Services and the Tompkins-Cortland Community College. Governor Rockefeller appointed her to an eight-year term as a founding trustee of the college. Her long experience in education and community service contributed greatly to its remarkable success.

She was a charter member of the board of Challenge Industries. Also active on many committees working to enhance the lives of our aging population, she was a member of the board of the Senior Citizens Council and the County Office for the Aging at the time of her death.

Her pioneer efforts encouraged other women to seek and accept service on public boards. Many who were in government sought her help because of her experience, knowledge, and tact.

She will be greatly missed by her family, by the communities in which she worked, and by her Cornell and extension associates. Her competence and cheerful ways enhanced the lives of all who knew her.

Her husband died in 1977. She is survived by two sons, Albert, Jr., of Ithaca and David of Binghamton; her brother, Kenneth Paine of Agawam, Massachusetts; five grandchildren; and two great-grandsons.

H. Irene Patterson, Hazel E. Reed, Helen B. Vandervort

Paul Raymond Hoff

August 29, 1903 — September 4, 1974

Professor Paul Raymond Hoff, born in Dover, Ohio, grew up on a poultry farm and attended elementary and secondary schools in Lisbon, Ohio. He earned the Bachelor of Agriculture degree at Ohio State University in 1928.

During the period 1927-29 he served as extension specialist in agricultural engineering at Ohio State University, and after this experience, he went west to the University of Nebraska, again as extension specialist in agricultural engineering, where he served from May 1929 until February 1934. While at Nebraska, Professor Hoff developed a comprehensive rural sanitation program and obtained cooperation from industry in carrying out the program. He also developed the first intensive 4-H programs at Nebraska in engineering projects on surveying and farm machinery. He joined the USDA Soil Conservation Service in 1934 and carried out field projects in Nebraska and Kansas on soil-saving programs during the “dust bowl” years. In February 1939 he was appointed extension instructor in agricultural engineering at Cornell University and simultaneously enrolled in the Graduate School to pursue a Master of Science in Agriculture, which he earned in 1940. Upon receiving the M.S.A. degree, he was appointed as assistant extension professor in agricultural engineering at Cornell. He was advanced to associate professor in 1945 and to full professor on July 1, 1949.

His programs at Cornell in extension education were quite diverse, encompassing soil conservation, farm drainage, farm machinery, and poultry housing and equipment. During the late war years he devoted much effort to field supervision of fifteen district agricultural engineers who were operating the emergency farm machinery repair program for the New York State War Council. In 1946 an agriculture demonstration train, the “Farm and Home Special,” traveled through New York State on the New York Central system to show farm people what was new in agriculture. Professor Hoff managed the three-week tour for the College of Agriculture; his efficient management won praises from both the college administration and New York Central officials.

From 1945 to 1954 Professor Hoff was project leader of the extension program of Cornell’s Department of Agricultural Engineering. Hoff collaborated actively with the College of Home Economics in the rural housing and community buildings program that was initiated after World War II. His principal efforts were directed to water supply, sewage disposal systems, and heating systems.

Hoff’s interests were in agricultural engineering educational programs, not only in the United States, but also in developing countries. From August 1954 to August 1956 he served as visiting professor with the Cornell-Los

Banos project in the Philippines. In addition to aiding in the rebuilding of the College of Agriculture at Los Banos, he helped establish a drainage system at the college experiment station and conducted research on proper use of irrigation for rice production.

During a sabbatic leave from February 1958 to March 1959, Professor Hoff was engaged by International Cooperative Administration to organize and conduct training programs for instructors of farm machinery operation and service for Mexican extension personnel, agricultural college faculty, employees of agricultural credit banks, and farm machinery distributors.

One of the outstanding accomplishments while he was in Mexico was the establishment, by the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture early in 1959, of a training center to continue, on a permanent basis, the type of machine operation training developed by Professor Hoff.

Because of his interest and concern for technical assistance to developing countries, Hoff retired from Cornell on September 18, 1960, to accept a two-year assignment with the International Cooperation Administration in Brazil. Due to a serious back injury, Professor Hoff chose to accept disability retirement from federal service prior to completion of this assignment in Brazil.

During his twenty-one years at Cornell, Hoff authored or revised over fifty extension publications and prepared many news stories for farmers' benefit. He was a regular contributor to *Extension County News* and wrote frequently for farm magazines. He had great interest in helping people to help themselves. His success in conducting educational programs can be attributed to his ability to instill in people the desire to learn and to encourage them to continue their learning experiences.

Professor Hoff was active in the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, the Cornell Extension Club, Epsilon Sigma Phi, the First Baptist Church of Ithaca, and the Ithaca Rotary Club. In addition to photography, he had a hobby of building radios, stereos, and other electronic equipment.

He was married to Lucy G. Swift in Danville, Kentucky, on March 31, 1929. Their son, Hugh W. Hoff, a graduate of the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell, lives with his wife and four children in Seattle, Washington. For the past several years Professor and Mrs. Hoff have resided at Panoramic City Retirement Community, Lacey, Washington, where Mrs. Hoff will continue to live.

William F. Millier, Orval C. French, Hollis R. Davis

Melvin B. Hoffman

November 19, 1903 — February 21, 1988

Melvin Butler (Pete) Hoffman was born in Blythewood, South Carolina and spent his early boyhood on the family farm. He quickly developed a passion for whatever was at hand, be it work or play, school or the world around him, in a family of two older half-brothers and two younger brothers and two younger sisters.

Pete attended the local school that provided instruction through the 10th grade. At the age of fifteen he sat for the South Carolina College Entrance Examination which he not only passed successfully, but was awarded a scholarship to Clemson College where he enrolled the fall semester 1918. After graduation in 1923 he worked one year for the Federal Horticulture Board in Texas. He then moved to Michigan State where he worked with the noted peach breeder, Dr. Stanley Johnson, and received his M.S. degree in 1926. Following graduation he was appointed to the position of instructor in horticulture at West Virginia University, a post he held until coming to Cornell University as a graduate student in pomology under Dr. A.J. Heinicke in 1931. Early in his graduate career at Cornell he teamed up with other graduate students — L.P. (Jack) Batjer, Frazier Cowart, J. Winston Neely, Charles Palm, Michael Peech and T.J. Peele — to rent an apartment on Stewart Avenue. This was their home during their years of graduate study and preparation for a variety of highly successful professional careers. Friendships and strong ties developed among that group, lasting throughout their lifetimes. The Depression was in full swing, and the frugal management of the apartment often fell to Pete, the senior member of the group. In addition to the serious side of graduate student life in the mid 1930s, there were occasions for relaxation and fun which Pete often recounted. His picturesque southern expressions were entertaining and good for a laugh!

Pete married Helen Kallenberg in 1934. They had two children: a son, Robert, and a daughter, Mary Louise; and, later, two grandchildren.

Pete's background of experience, professional competence, and dedication to fruit growing, led to his appointment as extension instructor in pomology at Cornell prior to receiving his Ph.D. in 1934. He stayed on in the department after receiving his degree and was made assistant professor in 1936. During his early tenure at Cornell he was one of the very few extension workers in the United States who held a doctorate.

Because of the Depression and loss of many trees due to the severe winter of 1933-34, there was a sharp decline in the number of commercial fruit plantings in New York. The decline in tree numbers was more than offset by a marked increase in average yield per acre so that total fruit production was maintained at a high level. The

larger yields were due primarily to improved cultural practices based on research in which Pete was involved and which he advocated as extension fruit specialist. His thesis research on photosynthesis in apple leaves led to the development and use of fungicides that controlled diseases as effectively as lime sulfur resulting in greater efficiency of the foliage on the trees. The pioneering studies on soils suitable for fruit production, with which Pete was closely associated, resulted in the orchard location service as an extension activity that brought about the concentration of new fruit plantings on the better soils and sites. The work on soil management and mineral nutrition of fruit plants paved the way for foliar analysis as a supplement to soil analysis. Leaf and soil analyses as a service to growers was established under Pete's direction. The research on chemical thinning of apples, to which he made major contributions, was widely applied throughout all apple growing regions and has helped to bring about annual production and increased hardiness of the trees. Before the 1960s, apple production fluctuated widely from year to year. Since the advent of very early fruit thinning, production has been relatively stable from year to year. He was also involved in developing sprays that would prevent the preharvest drop of apples. Chemical thinning and preventing preharvest drop of apples doubled the average yields of marketable fruit in New York.

Pete was appointed associate head of the department in 1944 when Dr. Heinicke moved to Geneva as director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1960 Pete was appointed head of the department when Dr. Heinicke retired, and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1970, when he was named professor emeritus.

As department head, Professor Hoffman enthusiastically supported basic research on physiological, anatomical, and biochemical phases of production and storage problems, as well as applied research. He also supported new plantings of apple trees propagated on size controlling rootstocks. Soon after becoming department head, he was asked by the college administration to work with Professor John Einset at Geneva to review the pomology departments at Ithaca and Geneva, to assure that their programs were coordinated to provide the best total program for the fruit industry of the state.

In addition to his extension, research, and administrative positions, he annually taught an upper-division course for undergraduate and graduate students.

As an extension specialist, Pete enjoyed the confidence of all fruit growers. He was respected for his good judgment in suggesting practices that were based on a thorough knowledge of experimental evidence. His method of communication was down to earth, delivered with his southern accent and his famous sense of humor. Growers in all sections of New York felt that they could not conduct their fruit-thinning practices in the spring until they had their briefing sessions at the twilight meetings. Growers from as far away as Missouri would call Pete at

home for specific chemical fruit–thinning recommendations for their individual orchards. He was called upon for consultation and talks in other states. He travelled widely and kept up with the latest developments in other fruit producing regions.

In recognition of his contributions to the fruit industry through research and extension accomplishments, Pete received a special citation from the New York State Horticultural Society in 1969. He authored or co-authored more than forty research and technical papers where he presented his experimental work. In addition, he wrote numerous extension publications and articles for trade journals.

Pete was elected a fellow of the American Society of Horticultural Science in 1968 in recognition of his outstanding professional achievements. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, The American Institute of Biological Science, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and is listed in the *American Men of Science*.

Pete Hoffman lived a full life — one that touched many people. He loved his family. Professionally he excelled. Much of New York’s stable and sound fruit industry reflects the research and the guidance he gave to the growers. He provided leadership not only to the fruit industry itself, but to the Department of Pomology as professor and chairman. Pete’s contributions as a professional and humanitarian were substantial. He did much to encourage the work of graduate students and colleagues. Melvin Butler (Pete) Hoffman was respected by all of those who knew him.

G. D. Blanpied, Charles E. Palm, Loyd E. Powell, Louis J. Edgerton

Robert Francis Holland

September 21, 1908 — January 16, 2000

Robert F. Holland was born on a dairy and fruit farm near Holley, New York. He came to Cornell in 1932 and enrolled in the College of Engineering. At that time, he was working for a local retail dairy processor and became interested in Dairy Science. This led him to transfer to the College of Agriculture, where he earned his undergraduate degree. After graduation, he became a candidate for a Doctorate in Dairy Science.

During his time as a graduate student, he was an Instructor in the Basic Dairy Science course, working in association with Professors Paul Sharp and B. L. Herrington. He spent the last year of graduate work at the Geneva Experiment Station under Professor Dahlberg and upon receiving his degree, joined the Cherry Burrell Corporation, a manufacturer of dairy processing equipment. Shortly thereafter, he went to the Grange League Federation (GLF – now Agway) as a Director of Chemical Research to develop a new line of chemical products.

In 1944, Dr. James Sherman, long-time head of Dairy Science, invited Holland to return to Cornell to take over the Extension duties, administrative management of the dairy plant and teach a course in market milk. He succeeded Professor Sherman as head of the department in 1954 and held that position for 18 years until his retirement in 1973. It became his responsibility to shepherd a diverse faculty through changes in name and activities from Dairy Industry to Dairy and Food Science, and finally to Food Science.

His experience in the Engineering College and his expertise in Dairy Science led him into the engineering phase of the dairy industry. He had a strong hand in the development and acceptance of high temperature pasteurization, homogenization and packaging of milk and dairy products. He cooperated in the design of the modern milk plate heat exchangers and deserves much of the credit for developing “clean-in-place” systems for washing and sanitizing dairy equipment – systems which are currently in place in every modern milk and food processing plant.

Dr. Holland’s leadership in extension resulted in fundamental changes in the method of providing farmers, processors and plant operators expert assistance as they consolidated and modernized. He was very instrumental in organizing the milk inspectors, the plant operators and related organizations serving the dairy industry into the New York State Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians (NYSAMFS), a vibrant group of several hundred professionals working in the food industry. He was a past president of that organization and was awarded its highest honor, the Emmet R. Gauhn Memorial Award in 1975. A lasting legacy of his administration was the

merging of the Annual Cornell Dairy Conference with the Annual Convention of the NY State Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians – a strong and lasting force in the dairy and food industry today.

Bob, as he was affectionately known, was a master of morale. His office door was always open and so was his mind. He appreciated initiative, innovation and enthusiasm and always exhibited a ready wit, but “he did not suffer fools gladly.”

He not only aided and abetted the scientific production of his compatriots and staff, but he encouraged (almost insisted) on social and professional contact inside and outside the department. The annual fishing trips to Bob’s Lake (no relation) brought the male faculty and staffs together in a “retreat” like atmosphere. The Dairy wives group, chaired by his wife, Ruth, made our department a harmonious unit. If there were feuds in the department, they were not apparent. He instigated twice weekly lunches with students and staff that did much to bring the department together and focus the many missions.

In 1957, Bob spent a sabbatical year on an International Cooperation Administration appointment in Salonika, Greece. Later, in 1964, he established a dairy department at Edgerton College in Kenya. He spent a final sabbatical in 1972-73 writing and studying.

Bob was married to Ruth McCargo while he was still a graduate student. They raised three boys and one girl. He was active in community affairs; a long time school board member, an active Rotarian, and an enthusiastic member of the City Club of Ithaca, where he presided at the wine table until a week before his death.

He truly loved life. He enjoyed his family, cars, cameras, guns, growing orchids, making wine, fishing and hunting, his Canadian camp, a good laugh and above all, his interaction with people. He made major contributions to Cornell, to his community and to his friends. Characteristically, when he knew that his end was near, he chose to leave us with dignity and on his own terms, refusing any “extraordinary measures.”

Bob leaves a legacy to his many friends. He was, above all, a real human being who enriched the lives of all that knew him.

W. Frank Shipe, James C. White, David K. Bandler

Solomon Cady Hollister

August 4, 1891 — July 6, 1982

Solomon Cady Hollister, retired dean of the College of Engineering and professor emeritus of civil and environmental engineering, made extraordinary contributions in his service to both Cornell University and the engineering profession.

Born in Crystal Falls, Michigan, and raised in the Pacific Northwest, “Holly” (as he was called since his college days) was self-educated to a considerable degree, as many great men have been. He often cited the “pioneer” aspects of his boyhood, when he learned to work with various tools, machines, and materials, as the roots of his aptitude for engineering. He enrolled at Washington State University in 1909 and worked his way through college, taking considerable time off to earn money as a surveyor and engineer. Largely because of his very keen interest in a correspondence course in reinforced concrete that he took from the University of Wisconsin and from his many hours of self-study from books authored by Wisconsin professors, he decided to transfer to Madison, where he completed his final one and a half years and received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1916. He also met his wife-to-be, Ada, at Madison.

He entered engineering practice in 1916 and also taught at the University of Illinois for one year. In 1918, at the age of twenty-six, he was appointed chief designer and head of the Research Branch of the Concrete Ship Section of the U.S. Shipping Board. In this capacity he was responsible for several major innovations in reinforced concrete that led to the construction of the world’s first practical large seagoing concrete vessels. In the 1920s he was a consulting engineer in Philadelphia, designing mainly in reinforced concrete; in 1929 he received the first Wason Research Medal from the American Concrete Institute (ACI) for his innovative design, construction, and testing of a skew-arch bridge built in Chester, Pennsylvania.

Holly also took particular pride in his design of the thirty-foot diameter welded steel penstocks for the Hoover Dam, one of the major projects on which he consulted in the 1930s. His research and consulting activities over seven decades contributed greatly to diverse areas of engineering, including concrete technology, structural welding, and the design of thin-shell structures such as boilers, ships, penstocks, and pressure vessels.

After four years on the faculty at Purdue University, Holly came to Cornell in 1934 as professor and director of the School of Civil Engineering. He was appointed associate dean and then dean of the College of Engineering in 1937, a position he held for twenty-two years until his retirement in 1959. During his tenure as dean, Holly rebuilt

the faculty, curriculum, and physical plant of the College of Engineering and thereby thrust Cornell into the top echelons of engineering education in the United States.

His concerns about the curriculum required intensive faculty participation, of course, and his longer-term plans for the character of engineering education were enlightened and fit well the needs of the time. The major step he initiated was to move the college into a five-year undergraduate curriculum. He also brought the School of Chemical Engineering into the college and instituted a new School of Engineering Physics and the Graduate School of Aeronautical (later Aerospace) Engineering. By wise selection and encouragement of faculty he attempted to accelerate the research program, which he visualized as essential for the vitality of the college. In this same period he established the Engineering College Council to provide advice on college affairs as well as support for the execution of his plans for the college.

But from the very start the major problem faced by Holly was that of facilities. Once he had convinced the central administration not to place the new college facilities in the area on the gorge north of Sibley and had succeeded in placing Olin Hall at the south end of the campus, he was “off to the races.” As a development officer he was an outstanding success—and the Engineering Quadrangle at the south end of the campus gives testimony to this fact. Almost single-handedly he was responsible for raising about \$50 million, primarily from prominent alumni who are now commemorated by the various buildings. Moreover, as a tribute to his intellectual and developmental skills, the Olin family, who provided the funds for the new civil engineering building, asked that it be named Hollister Hall in his honor.

For a period after the war he was vice president of development as well as dean of engineering. After retirement in 1959 he maintained an active role in professional and educational affairs, particularly at Cornell, as a university trustee (1959-64) and as a member of the Engineering College Council until his death.

Holly’s breadth of interests and capabilities was widely recognized by requests for his assistance to help resolve problems of national and international importance. In this regard he served on the second Hoover Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; chaired the Board of Consultants on the Isthmian Canal Study; was a member of a Department of Defense committee of business and scientific leaders to advise the National Security Council on defense systems; and was a member of the steering committee for the study of Africa south of the Sahara undertaken by the National Academy of Sciences. He also served as a member of many other professional and public commissions, including the Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council (now the American Association of Engineering Societies); the Committee on Specialized Personnel, Office of

Defense Mobilization; the Advisory Committee on Engineering Sciences for Selective Service; and the Advisory Committee for the National Registry of Engineers and Scientists.

He gave freely of his precious time for these important national activities. From these experiences Holly especially treasured the friendship he developed with Herbert Hoover during and after their work on the second commission. He admired Hoover particularly as an engineer become public servant.

Holly was dedicated to strengthening and improving the quality of engineering education. At the national level he aggressively exploited his leadership positions as chairman of various committees of the Engineers Joint Council for Professional Development to achieve these ends. While president of the American Society for Engineering Education in 1951 he established a committee that in 1955 produced a major study (known as the Grinter Report) that outlined future directions for engineering education. The principles set forth in this report continue to guide engineering education today. He also served as chairman of the Special Committee on Education of the American Institute of Architects, which recommended changes in architectural curricula.

A national figure in the profession as well as in education, Holly was the recipient of numerous awards and honors, including election to the National Academy of Engineering and the Hall of Fame of Engineering Educators of the American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE). He served as president of the American Concrete Institute (ACI) in the early 1930s and was the recipient of the Lamme Award of ASEE in 1952.

Holly was awarded honorary Doctor of Engineering degrees from Stevens Institute of Technology, Purdue University, and Lehigh University and an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin. He was elected to honorary membership in no fewer than six national professional societies: American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society for Mechanical Engineers, American Concrete Institute, American Institute of Architects, American Society for Engineering Education, and Chi Epsilon (civil engineering honor society). He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a life member of both the American Society for Testing and Materials and the Structural Stability Research Council. To be honored by civil engineers, mechanical engineers, and architects reflects the unique breadth of this man. He received the Turner Medal of the ACI in 1979, and Holly's last award came in spring 1982, when he received Washington State University's Alumni Achievement Award for "brilliance and boldness in pioneering the field of reinforced concrete and in bringing prominence to his profession."

Dean Hollister contributed articles to several handbooks and texts and authored many technical papers and articles on structural mechanics, structural engineering, construction materials, and educational matters. He consulted with many companies and was a director of Raymond International, Inc. In one of his many hobbies, paleontology, Holly's scholarship was also recognized. He was a research associate and president of the Paleontological Research Institute in Ithaca and contributed scientific papers and one book to the literature of this field.

Holly always had a strong interest in the history of science and engineering, and two major contributions to Cornell came out of this interest: the Hollister Collection of rare books in engineering and science, which resides in the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections of the Cornell Library, and the history of science program in the College of Arts and Sciences, in which Holly played a key role during its formative stages.

In the 1960s and 1970s he continued to be active in an amazing variety of projects: high-level consulting on many difficult problems, including large power plants; development of improved equipment for football players; research on high-strength concrete; advising faculty and graduate students; participating in civil engineering faculty meetings and curriculum development; and developing materials for his book on marine fossils—to cite but a few of his many interests and activities.

Holly was a famous man, a distinguished man, a good man, a man of great achievements: he was one of the few Renaissance men we have had the privilege of knowing well. He was an artist, a paleontologist, a musician, an analyst, an avid reader, a creative designer, a visionary educator, a most effective promoter, and a great engineer. The Engineering Quadrangle and the revitalized College of Engineering at Cornell are testimony to his dedication to Cornell and to his achievements. We have lost a good friend and a patient adviser.

Dean Hollister is survived by his wife of sixty-three years, Ada, of Ithaca; three children: John G. Hollister of Rockford, Illinois, David G. Hollister of Seattle, Washington, and Elizabeth H. Zimmerman of Madison, Wisconsin; ten grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

John F. Abel, Walter R. Lynn, Andrew Schultz, Jr., Richard N. White

Allan Richard Holmberg

October 15, 1909 — October 13, 1966

In the untimely death at fifty-six of Allan Holmberg, Henry Scarborough Professor of Social Sciences, mankind lost a loyal friend; his professional world of anthropology, a leading innovator; and his Cornell colleagues, a distinguished scholar whose contributions to the development of the University extended beyond the wide reaches of his discipline.

A young Quechua Indian attending the new village high school in the Peruvian Andes shyly told our visiting University Provost, “Dr. Holmberg is my good friend.” His fellow anthropologists in 1958 elected Holmberg president of the American Ethnological Society; and an eminent Cornell physicist took courses with him and wrote that Holmberg had been “a very strong influence” on his thought for over a decade.

Professor Holmberg’s cultural roots were deep in a progressive midwestern and liberal Swedish background. He was born in Renville, Minnesota, the second son and sixth of eight children of Axel and Anna Carlson Holmberg. He attended primary school there; graduated from high school in Stillwater, an honor student and president of his class; and in 1935 received his B.A. in anthropology and psychology from the University of Minnesota. He was brought up in a farming-community tradition of hard work, being in part or wholly self-supporting from the age of ten, whether as a grade school boy in charge of the horse and wagon deliveries for a grocer, as a high school member of threshing crews ranging west to North Dakota and Saskatchewan, or in Minneapolis working his interrupted way through the University as a seeds salesman or a night shift hospital orderly (an experience which led him to change his original plan to enter medicine).

Holmberg was first attracted to anthropology through work with the philosopher-anthropologist Wilson Wallis at whose urging he returned to Minnesota for graduate study in anthropology and philosophy. A scholarship in anthropology at Chicago, which had an outstanding department under Fay-Cooper Cole (the father of Cornell’s Professor of Ecology), took him there in 1937 to work with Cole, Robert Redfield, and others. In 1938, he accepted a research position in the Institute of Human Relations at Yale, and it was there that he received his final doctoral training under B. Malinowski, G. P. Murdock, Edward Sapir, and Alfred Metraux, the last being responsible for his interest in Latin America.

In 1940, Holmberg was awarded a Social Science Research Council Fellowship which would support his doctoral dissertation research in Bolivia for two years. But the war extended his stay in Latin America to almost five years:

he briefly served the American Embassy in La Paz and then the Rubber Development Corporation in its collection of wild rubber in the Amazon basin, receiving special commendation for getting out the largest quantity of this commodity obtained in any world-area during the war. In 1945, he returned to the United States to marry Laura Hines, whom he had met in Bolivia, and who survives him with their three children, Anna, David, and Eric. As a Sterling Fellow in Anthropology at Yale he completed his thesis on the Siriono Indians during 1945-46; and he received his Yale doctorate in 1947 while serving in Peru on the staff of the Institute of Social Anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution and as Professor of Anthropology at the National University of San Marcos in Lima.

It was in the following year, 1948, that Allan Holmberg accepted with enthusiasm and faith an invitation to join the Cornell faculty and participate in the novel program in applied anthropology which had recently been established at Cornell with the aid of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Thus he began eighteen years of dedicated service to applied anthropology under the aegis of these and other institutions. His consulting relations with officers of the Carnegie Corporation—Charles Dollard, John Gardner, James Perkins— were of mutual value as the foundation developed its special interests in Latin America during the 1950's.

At Cornell, Holmberg's assignment was to aid four colleagues in developing a full teaching program in cultural anthropology on the campus; and to establish somewhere in Latin America a field-research and training project in applied anthropology which could be compared with other Cornell anthropology projects in New Mexico, Nova Scotia, India, and Thailand. After carefully deciding on the basis of surveys against a long-term program in either Mexico or Venezuela and on presenting alternative plans for work in Peru, Holmberg was appointed in 1949 director of the now famous Cornell-Peru Project, given authority and funds to proceed, and in 1951 received faculty tenure as his project became firmly established in Vicos and Lima.

Under Allan Holmberg's able direction the Peru Project led directly or indirectly to other developments at Cornell. By the mid-1950's the number of graduate students and colleagues working on Latin American problems at Cornell was so considerable that in effect an interdisciplinary area program existed, comparable to those in Asian Studies to which Cornell had given priority. Holmberg was the key figure in the developments which led to today's outstanding Cornell-Latin American Program; he attracted students and new faculty, contributed ideas, and judiciously used a Carnegie grant received in 1959 for Andean Research to add strength to Cornell's growing Latin American resources. Another Carnegie grant in 1960 enabled Cornell, Columbia, Harvard, and later Illinois to embark on summer programs of field instruction in anthropology in Latin America for selected undergraduates, with Holmberg in charge of the Cornell programs. He was also responsible somewhat later for bringing to Ithaca

a Peru Peace Corps training program; and in 1962 he began a Cornell study to measure the impact of Peace Corps programs in the Peruvian Andes, reporting in 1966 that these had a definite beneficial effect. From 1963 to 1966, Holmberg was in charge of a series of Cornell special studies of Andean Indian communities for the Agency for International Development.

The wide range of Holmberg's Latin American training and research projects made him a particularly useful member of a number of Cornell committees. These included the executive committee, Social Science Research Center, 1953-56, chairman, 1955-56; advisory board, Cornell Program in Social Psychiatry, 1958-65; President's committee on the evaluation of the College of Agriculture, 1963; Provost's committee on overseas commitments, 1963-66; executive committee and modernization workshop, Center for International Studies, 1964-66; and committee on water resources research, 1964-66. In 1958, he was elected to the Faculty Research Club.

A Cornell task which Holmberg assumed willingly and found most challenging was provided during his tenure on the University library board, 1956-61, a period of much travail when the Olin Research Library was being planned and replanned.

To the development of the field of anthropology at Cornell, Allan Holmberg contributed not only his teaching and research but also his wise counsel. When a separate Department of Anthropology was established in 1962, he was chosen as its chairman, serving until 1966. For the new department he helped obtain a National Institutes of Health Training Grant under which a laboratory in physical anthropology and archaeology was equipped. He also organized under an Agency for International Development contract a series of comparative studies of cultural change based on the work in applied anthropology in Peru, India, and Thailand, developed during his early Cornell years.

By the time Allan Holmberg came to Cornell in 1948, he had already carried on field researches that were to bring him national and international attention. In his doctoral research from 1940 to 1942, he endured incredible hardships to live among and study the Siriono, an isolated hunting and gathering group of the tropical forests of eastern Bolivia. During this expedition he was already beginning to "experiment with culture." The monograph which resulted, *Nomads of the Long Bow*, is recognized as a psychological and philosophical contribution as well as an important contribution to ethnography; and it has been a center of interest and debate since its publication.

From 1946 until 1948, he carried on field work in Peru which further developed his interest in the application of anthropology to practical problems of cultural change. Later, as a Cornell faculty member, he returned to Peru to

expand the research interests he had previously initiated. The result was the Vicos project, which not only became noteworthy as a training ground for social science research but also became famous as an example of the role that applied anthropology can play in the improvement of health, education, economic productivity, self-government, and morale among peasant peoples in a developing area.

As a result of the success of the programs which he guided in Latin America, Holmberg was in constant demand on national advisory bodies, and he gave generously of his time. He served as a member of the Latin American science board and of the committee on overseas studies in the behavioral sciences of the National Academy of Sciences, as a member of the committee on Latin America of the Institute of International Education, as a member of the Latin American committee of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies, and as a member of both the economic committee and the research advisory committee of the Agency for International Development. In addition, he served on a special panel of the President's scientific advisory committee, acted as consultant to the Ford Foundation in connection with its foreign area training program, and sat on the committee on the social psychology prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In February, 1963, he was a U.S. delegate to the United Nations Conference in Switzerland on the application of science and technology in benefit of the less developed areas; and during the following summer at M.I.T. he met with a national study group on agricultural productivity in underdeveloped countries. He was named a member of the committee on international studies of the New York State Department of Education in 1963.

These memberships and services took Allan Holmberg across disciplinary lines and into fruitful contact with natural scientists, economists, educators, psychologists, and administrators. Yet he received high recognition from his special professional field, anthropology. At Yale he was one of the few anthropologists elected to Sigma Xi. He was one of the first anthropologists to be invited for a fellowship year at the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences at Palo Alto. He guided a major reorganization of the Society for Applied Anthropology and served as its treasurer and on its editorial board for several years. His many publications in the field of anthropology were well received by his peers and are constantly cited.

One can catalog Allan Holmberg's honors and achievements, but, impressive as they are, the man was something more. His associates will always remember his quiet humor, his modesty, his consideration for colleagues, his concern for students, his belief in the effectiveness of social knowledge, and his respect for human beings everywhere.

Alfred E. Kahn, Morris E. Opler, Lauriston Sharp

Robert St. Clair Holmes

December 7, 1901 — June 5, 1961

Professor Holmes was appointed to the faculty of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration in 1952. His field was public utilities, business law, and finance. To his work at Cornell he brought not only a thorough academic training but also eighteen years of experience as a government economist and administrator. Two of these years were with the New York State Public Service Commission and the remainder with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, except for a period on loan to the Office of Price Administration. Among his most interesting assignments were the economic analyses preceding the dissolution of the Electric Bond and Share system, and the research for the S.E.C. on the Investment Banking Study of the Temporary National Economic Committee.

Robert S. Holmes was born in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, where his father was Professor of Philosophy at the college. After obtaining his A.B. there, he studied economics, receiving the M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and his Ph.D. from Princeton. He was a Phi Beta Kappa at Swarthmore, a Harrison Fellow at Pennsylvania, and a pre-doctoral instructor at Princeton. For two years prior to joining the S.E.C. he was an assistant professor at Oberlin, but, like so many other young economists during the New Deal era, he was ultimately drawn into government service. While in Washington he earned an LL.B. at George Washington University and was admitted to the District of Columbia Bar.

At Cornell Professor Holmes established a real place for himself as an effective teacher. His graduate seminars attracted students and challenged them. He liked and made good use of the case approach. For him teaching served as an integrating experience—an opportunity to sift and combine much from what he had learned at the S.E.C., from his long familiarity with the financial problems of public utilities, and from his background in economics and law. Although he undertook some consulting work while at Cornell—for the Florida Power and Light Company, the New York Telephone Company, and four northwestern electric utilities—the classroom was the focus of his major efforts and the source of his greatest satisfaction.

In his personal relationships he was cooperative and considerate of others. He became more deeply concerned in any matter if he sensed any possible unfortunate impact upon an individual. This no doubt sprang partly from his Quaker upbringing and affiliation, Rather than a wide circle of friends, he preferred a few close ones, and, with

them, especially in his own home, he was a delightful companion. He enjoyed good conversation, which he often embellished with a touch of the histrionic.

He leaves a wife, Grace Randall Holmes; two children, Rebecca St. Clair and David Randall; a daughter-in-law; and three grandchildren. His unexpected death was not only a great loss to them but also to his students, his friends, and the faculty of the School.

Arthur E. Nilsson, Melvin G. De Chazeau, Albert M. Hillhouse

Joseph Douglas Hood

November 29, 1889 — October 22, 1966

J. Douglas Hood was born in Laramie, Wyoming, on November 29, 1889, the son of Thomas Henry and Eva Marie Josephine Hood (nee Dickson). He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Illinois in 1910, his Master of Arts degree from George Washington University in 1913, and his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1932 from Cornell University. He was assistant to the state entomologist of Illinois from 1910 to 1912; from 1912 to 1920 he was with the United States biological survey; then followed two years with advertising agencies in Cleveland, Ohio, and Rochester, New York. From 1922 to 1937, he was on the faculty of the University of Rochester, rising from instructor to full Professor. In 1937-38, he was a Resident Doctor at Cornell University, and in 1939, he became a member of the Cornell University faculty, from which he retired to become Professor, Emeritus, in September 1957.

His military career covered the period of World War I; he served as a second lieutenant in the District of Columbia national guard during the Mexican Border Incident in 1916-17, and as a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army from 1917 to 1918, supervising the procurement of all gun carriages for railway, seacoast, and improvised field artillery.

His accomplishments were many, and in every area of endeavor he was outstanding and a perfectionist. He was an expert pistol and rifle shot and competed in national matches where very few were superior to him. He placed second in the 1914 competition at Sea Girt, New Jersey. He was an excellent huntsman and fly fisherman. In this last area, his ability was recognized by the Armed Forces during the World War II, when he was, for two seasons, an instructor in fly fishing for the military in Labrador. He tied all his own flies; a few may have been his equal in this art, but none excelled him. He was also an excellent bridge player. His other hobbies included the assembling of a remarkable stamp collection and the refinishing of antique furniture.

In his chosen field, entomology, J. Douglas Hood was the outstanding American authority on the Thysanoptera (Thrips), a group of small insects, the study of which he made his life's work. He published 173 papers in scientific journals on the taxonomy of the group. His papers were models of scientific writing in insect taxonomy, and the illustrations he prepared for these papers were exquisite in execution and detail. Occasionally his wit, and sometimes his sarcasm, enlivened the papers; being a perfectionist, he tolerated nothing less in his fellow workers.

He formed an unrivaled collection of the Thysanoptera which, at the time of its acquisition by the United States National Museum, contained over 60,000 slide mounts, representing 2,117 species; of these 1,055 were represented by holotypes of species that Hood described as new to science. The slide mounts represent the best that can be found anywhere. Many hours were spent in preparation of specimens, and the work was often fitted into a busy teaching schedule. Sometimes after a social evening, he would work late into the night counting the tiny insects on slides. The greater part of the specimens that comprised his collection were collected by him in many parts of the world. His last, long, collecting trip outside the United States was to Brazil in 1951.

Although his association with students was that of a teacher in a large introductory course, to the student genuinely interested in entomology he would give freely of his time in instruction and in advice about techniques, places to collect, and workers who might be of assistance. In the field he was a most pleasant, enjoyable, and inspiring associate.

J. Douglas Hood was a member of a number of scientific societies, and at the time of his death he was one of the last living charter members of the Entomological Society of America. The Society was planning to honor him at its annual Meeting in December of 1966.

He is survived by his wife, Helen Hinchler Hood, and a daughter and a son.

William L. Brown, Jr., Roger A. Morse, John G. Franclemont

Warren Howard Hook

May 1, 1886 — September 29, 1948

Warren Howard Hook, Associate Professor of Heat Power Engineering, died September 29, 1948, after 35 years of service in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering.

He was born in Ithaca, May 1, 1886, and received his preparatory school training in the Ithaca High School, having graduated from that institution in June 1904. In the fall of that year, he registered in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering and in June 1908 received the degree of Mechanical Engineer. After spending two years in commercial work, he returned to Cornell as an instructor in Experimental Engineering. In the fall of 1917, he accepted a position as Assistant Superintendent of maintenance, design, layout and construction of power plants with the Cluett Peabody and Company, Troy, New York. In the fall of 1920 he returned to Cornell as an Assistant Professor of Heat Power Engineering. He was granted a sabbatical leave of absence in 1927-28, and spent the time with the Rochester Gas and Electric Company working on a special problem pertaining to District Steam and Power Plant Design. During a second sabbatical leave in 1937-38, he was associated with the Detroit Edison Company doing research work on steam turbine operating characteristics. In 1941 he was appointed an Associate Professor.

He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and held a Professional Engineer's license in New York State.

Prof. Hook was held in high esteem by his students as a counselor, teacher and friend. To those who had the privilege of associating with him, he endeared himself by his kindness and fairmindedness. Despite failing health he continued his teaching almost to the very end. His passing is most keenly felt by his colleagues, fellow associates and all who knew him.

R. E. Clark, Carl Crandall, B. K. Northrop

Grant Sherman Hopkins

September 23, 1865 — December 21, 1952

Dr. Grant Sherman Hopkins, the last member of the original faculty of the New York State Veterinary College, passed away December 21, 1952. He is survived by his wife, Ann Ottaway Hopkins and daughter, Ellen Hopkins Walker of Pittsburgh, Pa. and a sister Katherine Hopkins of Westfield, New York. A number of nieces and nephews survived him. He was the son of Ezra and Catharine Johnson Hopkins and was born in Westfield, New York, September 23, 1865.

Graduating from Westfield High School, he won a Chautauqua Scholarship and entered Cornell University in 1885 and received his B.S. degree in 1889. While an undergraduate, he started his teaching career as student assistant under Dr. Burt G. Wilder in the Department of Zoology and spent a summer at Woods Hole. In 1890, he entered the Graduate School and received the appointment of instructor with Professor Simon Henry Gage, in the Department of Embryology and Histology. He received his D. Sc. degree in 1893.

At the opening of the New York State Veterinary College, he continued with Professor Gage, teaching anatomy and anatomical methods. He matriculated in the Veterinary College and received the D.V.M. degree in 1900. His faculty status in the Veterinary College made him ineligible for the Horace K. White prize, an award given to the one having the highest scholastic standing in his class.

In 1903, he was appointed full professor in veterinary anatomy and became head of the Department of Anatomy on the original veterinary faculty. This appointment he held until his retirement in 1934, thus completing 46 years on the teaching staff of Cornell University.

His sound theory in pedagogy “that the younger student should receive his instruction from the most experienced teacher” resulted in the fact, that he personally taught every freshman class that entered the Veterinary College, until the time of his retirement.

Spare time from his heavy teaching load was taken up by research, and his notable contributions to the field of science is substantiated by the following bibliography:

1. Preparation and Embedding of the Embryo of the Chick.
Hopkins and Gage, Amer. Soc. Microscopy—1890.
2. Structure of the Stomach of the *Amia calva*.
Amer. Soc. Microscopy—1890.

3. The Lymphatics and Enteric Epithelium of *Amia calva*.
Wilder Quarter Century book—1893.
4. Enteron of American Ganoids.
Journal of Morphology—1895. Thesis for D. Sc. degree.
5. Heart of Some Lungless Salamanders.
American Naturalist—1896.
6. Apparatus for Illustrating the Circulation of Lymph.
Amer. Microscopic Soc. Proc.—1896.
7. Relation of the Ligamentum Nuchae to the 1st Cervical Vertebrae—
1899.
8. Notes on the Variation in Origin of the Internal Carotid Artery of the
Horse. Amer. Anat. Soc.—1902.
9. Embryology of the Egg.
Animal Food and Diseases—1905.
10. Requirements for a Veterinary Education Abroad. 1912.
11. Directions for the Dissection and Study of the Cranial Nerves and Blood
Vessels of the Horse. 1913—revised 1922, 1937.
12. A Guide to the Dissection of the Blood Vessels and Nerves of the Pec-
toral and Pelvic Limbs of the Horse. 1914, revised 1925, 1937.
13. Review—Lymphatic Glands in Meat-producing Animals.
Paul Godbille, Vet. Med. Assoc. Jour. 1916.
14. Innervation of the muscle, Retractor Oculi.
Anat. Rec—1916.
15. Paranasal or Facial Sinuses of Sheep.—1918.
16. Atlas of the Viscera in Situ of the Dairy Cow.—1918.
17. Review—The Anatomy of the Domestic Fowl.
B. F. Kaup, Cornell Veterinarian—1919.
18. Establishment and Growth of the New York State Veterinary College—
1919.
19. A Guide to the Dissection of the Thoracic and Abdominal Viscera of
the Horse.—1930. Revised to include the Cow, 1942.
20. Obituary—Dr. P. A. Fish—1931.
21. Obituary—Dr. V. A. Moore—1931.
22. Address—Veterinary Conferences—1932.
23. Response to Retirement—1934.
24. The Correlation of Anatomy and Epidural Anesthesia of Domestic Animals. Vet. College report, 1934-35.

At the time of the retirement of Professor Simon Henry Gage in 1908, a few of his colleagues organized a committee consisting of Drs. V. A. Moore, P. A. Fish, B. F. Kingsbury, A. T. Kerr and G. S. Hopkins to secure a permanent

memorial. This committee in 1916, the 65th birthday of Professor Gage, had made possible the beginning of the Gage Fellowship by presenting the sum of \$2,778.98 to the Treasurer of the University.

In 1940 the committee now consisting of only two of its original members, Drs. Hopkins and Kingsbury, completed its work. On May 20, 1941, the occasion of the 90th birthday of Prof. Gage, the sum of \$10,030.30 was given to the University for the Gage Fellowship Fund.

For several years Dr. Hopkins was Chairman of the Veterinary Flower Library and was largely responsible for the expenditures made for books and periodicals. The growth and usefulness of the library, built upon the policy he established, has resulted in one of the best veterinary libraries in this country.

As a teacher, Dr. Hopkins was most thorough and painstaking. His knowledge of anatomy and its basic needs in the practice of veterinary medicine, his style of presenting the facts and the interest he took in each individual, won for him a lasting impression in both the minds and hearts of all students whose good fortune it was to have been in his classes.

Not only was he interested in the scholastic life of the student, but he had a personal and human interest in all of them. Thus, many came to him for advice and counsel.

In his long period of service to the University, he was a member of the following societies and fraternities: Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Kappa, American Anatomical Society, American Veterinary Medical Association, New York State Veterinary Medical Association and the Statler Club.

He served one term on the Board of the Memorial Hospital. He was also a member of the Presbyterian Church and was for several years chairman of the local district.

As a member of the original faculty of the Veterinary College, he contributed much to the shaping of its policies and the foundation of veterinary medicine in New York State.

His research and texts on veterinary anatomy added much to the standing the College has in the field of veterinary medicine in the United States and justified his selection by Dr. Law to the original faculty of the Veterinary College.

A. G. Danks, M. E. Miller, Earl Sunderville

Herbert Andrew Hopper

Professor of Animal Husbandry

— *November 26, 1937*

In the death of Herbert Andrew Hopper on November 26, 1937, Cornell University lost one of the pioneers in agricultural extension work in New York State and in the nation. Professor Hopper had served the University in his agricultural extension duties for twenty-seven years, having been the first extension specialist in the department of Animal Husbandry. In spite of ill health for the past several years, he had continued in his work with indomitable courage until only a few days before his death.

Professor Hopper was born on a farm in Tompkins County and was graduated from the New York State College of Agriculture in 1903, specializing in dairying and in bacteriology. From 1903 to 1907 he was instructor in dairy husbandry at the University of Illinois, and he received the degree of Master of Science from that institution. While he was in Illinois, Professor Hopper inaugurated a system of testing dairy herds for production which was one of the forerunners of the present-day system of herd testing.

From 1907 to 1908 he was extension dairy husbandman at Purdue University and went from there to the University of California, where he was assistant professor of dairy husbandry until 1911. At the University of California, Professor Hopper started a dairy course for butter and cheese makers and began a series of educational butter-scoring contests for buttermakers, which have been continued since that time.

In 1911 Professor Hopper returned to New York and operated his dairy farm near Ithaca, serving on the extension staff of the College of Agriculture during the winters as extension specialist and assistant professor of animal husbandry. Two years later he took up full-time duties as extension professor of animal husbandry, which position he held at the time of his death. He served as project leader in Animal Husbandry Extension until in 1928 poor health forced a reduction in his duties.

Professor Hopper exerted an exceedingly important influence in the development of the dairy industry of this State. He was one of the pioneers in conducting official production tests of purebred dairy cattle, and in 1915 he made one of the earliest studies on the cost of producing milk in New York. On account of his keen mind and sound judgment, his advice was valued highly by dairymen throughout the State and by his colleagues in this institution.

The Cornell University Faculty desires at this time to express its appreciation of the faithful and courageous service rendered by Professor Hopper.

Source: Fac. Rec. p. 2056 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, June, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Eight

Herbert I. Horowitz

May 8, 1928 — March 30, 1971

Dr. Herbert I. Horowitz, clinical assistant professor of medicine at Cornell University Medical College and chief of hematology at the Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center in New York City, died at the age of 42 on March 30, 1971.

Dr. Horowitz was graduated from Yale in 1949 and received his medical degree from the State University of New York Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn in 1953. He was an intern and resident physician at Montefiore Hospital in New York. After two years of medical service in the United States Navy Medical Corps, he completed his graduate studies at Duke University and in hematology at the Montefiore Hospital. He joined the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in 1960 as the hematologist to the Central Laboratories. He was appointed an assistant professor in the Department of Medicine in 1962. He continued his teaching duties at the Medical College after joining the Bronx-Lebanon Hospital as hematologist-in-chief in 1963.

Dr. Horowitz was a distinguished, nationally respected hematologist who in his brief scientific career contributed over forty articles to scientific publications, chiefly on blood coagulation and the role of the blood platelet in clotting processes. He was an acknowledged expert in the area of immunologic drug purpura and helped devise some of the first clinical tests which demonstrated this phenomenon in man. He was a participant in many major international conferences and in August 1970 presented a summary of his research studies at a meeting of the International Society of Hematology in Munich. In 1970 he and his co-workers were cited by the Journal of the American Medical Association for his outstanding contribution in demonstrating that the bleeding tendency in kidney failure is caused by a metabolic toxin that inhibits blood platelet function.

Dr. Horowitz served on the editorial boards of *Transfusion and Coagulation*, was a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, and a member of the American Physiological Society and the American and International Societies of Hematology. In addition to his major scientific Pursuits, he was an excellent lecturer and teacher and continued to play an important role in the teaching program of the second-year medical students at Cornell. He was respected and admired by his friends and scientific colleagues for his gentle humor and quiet courage.

Dr. Horowitz resided in Mount Vernon, New York, with his wife, the former Ellen Gossert, and three children, Lisa, David, and Gregory.

Ralph Nochman, M.D.

Frank L. Horsfall, Jr.

December 14, 1906 — February 19, 1971

Frank L. Horsfall, Jr., received his medical degree from McGill University in 1932. While in medical school, he became interested in the bacteriological studies conducted by Hans Zinsser in Boston. As a house officer in Pathology, in Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, Horsfall began studies of immunological reactions. This presaged a lifelong interest which proved important in many subsequent investigations. Horsfall documented the manifestations of formaldehyde hypersensitivity in man and demonstrated that the skin is also hypersensitive to small amounts of injected formolized proteins. He then studied in detail the antigenic properties of formolized proteins in rabbits and guinea pigs. After finishing his work in Boston, Horsfall returned for one year to Montreal to serve as a resident physician in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

In 1934 Horsfall was appointed assistant in The Rockefeller Institute and assistant resident physician in the hospital of the Institute. He joined the laboratory of Oswald Avery. With Kenneth Goodner, Horsfall worked intensively on the role of lipids in immune reactions. The study of lobar pneumonia at the Rockefeller Hospital, initiated and led by Rufus Cole, the first director of the hospital, provided a matrix within which many theoretical and practical advances were made. These not only set new trends in research and clinical practice but helped to lay the foundation for new scientific disciplines such as immunochemistry and biochemical genetics. Following the demonstration that the capsular polysaccharide is the carrier of the immunological specificity of pneumococcus, Horsfall became keenly interested in the antibodies directed against pneumococci. Already by 1912, Cole and Alphonse R. Dochez had developed an immune serum against pneumococcus type 1 that was effective in the treatment of pneumococcal pneumonia in man. This serum was prepared in horses. Horsfall was the central figure in investigations which led to the development of antipneumococcal rabbit sera against several highly pathogenic types. The rabbit serum proved superior to horse serum in that it caused much less severe allergic reactions. Soon after this discovery, however, the wide use of the type-specific immune sera was rendered unnecessary by the arrival of antibacterial chemotherapeutic agents.

It is important to note, as Horsfall did on December 30, 1937, in his Eli Lilly and Co. Research Award Lecture before the Society of American Bacteriologists, that the development of the rabbit antiserum as a therapeutic agent in the treatment of pneumococcal pneumonia grew out of extensive studies of largely theoretical problems concerned with the characterization of antibodies in different animal species. Horsfall became highly regarded for

his quantitative, critical, and comprehensive approach to biological problems underlying the needs for improved diagnosis and therapy in the clinic.

In 1937 Horsfall joined the International Health Division of The Rockefeller Foundation and proceeded to Uppsala, Sweden, where he worked with Arne Tiselius on the electrophoretic technique for study of proteins using hemocyanins as test substances. Several important aspects bearing on the precision and reproducibility of measurements were explored. Evidence was also obtained that hemocyanins exist in a number of forms, all of which have the same molecular weight but differ slightly from one another electrochemically.

Horsfall's interest in physical approaches to biological questions is further documented by the fact that his first paper from The Rockefeller Foundation laboratories concerned a method for determining the differential sedimentation of proteins in the high-speed centrifuge.

While with The Rockefeller Foundation, Horsfall entered the field of virology. In collaboration with Richard G. Hahn, Horsfall discovered a new virus capable of causing fatal pneumonia in mice. The pneumonia virus of mice proved an important tool for studies of latent and complex infections, which Horsfall undertook some years later. At The Rockefeller Foundation, Horsfall concentrated his efforts on influenza and became a leading authority in this field. His studies ranged from detailed investigations of the immunological properties of influenza virus strains to epidemiology of influenza, and culminated in the development of a vaccine against influenza A, which was proven to be effective in reducing the incidence of influenza by one half in large-scale field studies. Unlike the earlier vaccines against smallpox and yellow fever, influenza vaccine was the first inactivated viral vaccine which was shown to be useful in the immunization of man. The effectiveness of influenza vaccine demonstrated that viral infection was not necessary for the development of specific antiviral immunity. The development of the inactivated influenza virus vaccine paved the way for the subsequent development of vaccines against poliomyelitis and adenovirus infections.

In 1941, Horsfall returned to The Rockefeller Institute as member and physician to The Rockefeller Institute Hospital. He established a program of study of primary typical pneumonia, and returned to the study of the pneumonia virus of mice. He also continued his investigations on influenza. Associated with Horsfall was a remarkable group of investigators, including Edward C. Curnen, George S. Mirick, Lewis Thomas, and James E. Ziegler, Jr. Intensive search for a viral causative agent of primary typical pneumonia produced a number of findings indicative of a transmissible infectious agent responsible for the pneumonia. Although no definite identification of the causative agent could be made at that time, Horsfall's studies greatly enhanced knowledge of the disease.

The pneumonia virus of mice was characterized by many techniques. The remarkable discovery was made that this virus associates with a tissue component of the mouse lung to form a particle 2-3 times its own size. Horsfall and co-workers demonstrated that it is possible to separate the virus from the host protein without destroying its activity. Evidence was then obtained that the susceptibility of mammalian species to infection with pneumonia virus of mice is related to the presence of the component which combines with the virus.

During World War II, The Rockefeller Institute was under contract with the U.S. Naval Hospital in Brooklyn to receive Navy patients at the Institute's Hospital. Thomas M. Rivers, who had succeeded Rufus Cole as director of The Rockefeller Institute Hospital, organized a group of physicians who were inducted into the Navy and constituted the Naval Research Unit at the Hospital of The Rockefeller Institute. Rivers headed the unit until November 1943, when he left on Navy duty for the South Pacific. He was succeeded by Lieutenant Commander Horsfall, who remained in charge of the Naval Research Unit until the end of the war.

Important new directions in Horsfall's research originated from his decision to investigate infections caused by more than one agent. Reciprocal interference was established among influenza viruses. The remarkable discovery was made that virus particles inactivated by ultraviolet radiation could still inhibit reproduction of challenge viruses even though they themselves could no longer multiply. With Maclyn McCarty, Horsfall made an unexpected finding concerning the effect of injecting mice with pneumonia virus of mice together with *Streptococcus MG*, isolated from patients with primary atypical pneumonia; the streptococcus lessened the severity of the virus infection by inhibiting the reproduction of the pneumonia virus of mice. The inhibitory substance was identified as a polysaccharide. Subsequently polysaccharides from different bacteria were shown to be able to cure virus pneumonia caused by pneumonia virus of mice. This was the first demonstration of successful chemotherapy of an experimental viral disease in a natural host. These studies with Harold S. Ginsberg are classic in that quantitative techniques were used to measure multiplication of virus and virus-induced tissue damage. The principle was established that a virus-induced disease process can be curtailed by chemically inhibiting the intracellular multiplication of the causative agent.

Igor Tamm and Horsfall isolated the first pure macromolecular receptor substance for influenza virus. This mucoprotein from human urine was characterized as to physical, chemical, and biological properties. The substance, seven million molecular weight units in size, is a substrate for the viral neuraminidase, and proved a highly useful reagent in studies on viral neuraminidase action and affinity for receptor substances. Moreover, in

urological investigations done in several laboratories this mucoprotein has been identified as the matrix substance in granular casts and as the substance responsible for postoperative urinary block.

In the fifties, work on influenza viruses gradually shifted from the study of antigenic variation and interaction with receptor substances to the study of the intracellular replication process. Horsfall undertook an extensive quantitative study of the autointerference phenomenon, and showed that with both influenza A and B viruses, there is a critical particle-cell ratio above which alterations appear in the dynamics of reproduction and yield of virus particles. The rate of viral reproduction diminishes when more than three virus particles are inoculated per cell. This is accomplished by decrease in the total yield of virus particles, and a decrease in the proportion of infective particles in the yield. Horsfall demonstrated that infective particles and particles rendered noninfective at 35 or 22°C cause similar alterations in the reproductive process. Tamm and Horsfall initiated comprehensive studies on the inhibition of influenza virus multiplication by benzimidazole derivatives. These studies established that the virus-inhibiting activity and toxicity of derivatives vary in parallel in many modifications of compounds, but independently in others. Thus, evidence was obtained in support of the concept that highly selective inhibitors of virus multiplication may be obtained among benzimidazole derivatives, as was proven in later studies.

In all of Horsfall's research there is discernible a personal approach characterized by emphasis on fundamental biological reactions and processes, and on quantitation. He was equally at home in immunology, bacteriology, and virology. Whenever a problem called for new or improved methods, instruments, or research facilities, Horsfall was ready to design and renovate. While committed to the advancement of knowledge, Horsfall was well aware of needs for better methods of treatment and prophylaxis of diseases caused by bacteria and viruses. He responded forcefully to these needs in his work without impairing his effectiveness as a scientist concerned with the biology of infectious processes. In his many associates he instilled the quantitative scientific approach. Horsfall typified by personal example the value of in-depth study, which knows no disciplinary boundaries, and which is as much a challenge in learning as it is a challenge in obtaining new findings. It is thus that Horsfall made a lasting contribution to our understanding of the biology of bacteria and viruses, and also to serotherapy, vaccination, and chemotherapy.

Horsfall's superb judgment, broad interests, and administrative ability were widely recognized. In 1955 he was appointed vice president for clinical studies in The Rockefeller Institute, and in 1960 he became president and director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, a post he held until his death in 1971.

While at The Rockefeller University, Dr. Horsfall developed informal ties with many members of the Cornell University Medical College and The New York Hospital. When he assumed the position as president and director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in 1960, he was appointed Professor of medicine at Cornell University Medical College. He maintained an active interest in the Department of Medicine and was a strong supporter of the Department. Despite a very busy schedule, he was always willing to participate in the activities of the Department. His death represents a significant loss to medical science. Sloan-Kettering Institute has been deprived of a beloved leader and the Department of Medicine of a loyal friend.

Igor Tamm, M.D., Alexander G. Bearn, M.D.

Edwin Ray Hoskins

May 20, 1891 — November 8, 1982

Edwin Ray Hoskins, professor emeritus of education, died November 8, 1982, at the age of ninety-one. Born on a farm near Auburn, of New York farmer parentage, he was the fifth generation to own or supervise the ancestral farms, Hoskins Homesteads, of Scipio Center. He was a graduate of the Moravia Training Class, and after having four years of teaching experience in rural schools of Cayuga County, New York, graduated from Moravia High School, class of 1914. He served in the 78th Army Division during World War I, returning to study at Cornell University, where he earned his B.S. degree in 1919, his M.S. in 1924, and his Ph.D. in 1933.

During the 1920s he was a teacher of vocational agriculture, a high school principal, a critic teacher in the Trumansburg Central School (then a Cornell practice center affiliated with the Department of Rural Education), and an itinerant teacher trainer in agricultural education. In 1931 Mr. Hoskins was appointed by the Department of Rural Education in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University as teacher trainer in agricultural education. He was promoted to assistant professor of rural education in 1933 and subsequently to associate professor and professor. On retirement from state service on January 31, 1955, he was appointed professor of rural education emeritus.

Professor Hoskins was a thirty-year member and past president of the Association of Teachers of Agriculture of New York, past member of the Advisory Council of the New York Association of Future Farmers of America (FFA), and a member of long standing in many professional, fraternal, and farm organizations. He was also active in department, college, and University committee work and activities. Professor Hoskins was engaged in preparation of graduate and undergraduate teachers of vocational agriculture at Cornell for over thirty years. During that time he was particularly concerned with youth in rural areas. His understanding of, and appreciation for, the American farmer and his problems earned for him the well-deserved respect of his professional colleagues.

His experience in management of farms and teaching in rural schools before entering college led to his desire to aid rural youth in discovering, analyzing, and solving certain basic problems. He set and maintained high standards of service to all rural youth, especially to out-of-school groups. His writings and publications related to rural youth and leaders of rural youth, dealing with specific problems of vocational education in agriculture.

During the decade of the 1940s his activities and responsibilities varied as related to the war and postwar periods. He was a member of the editorial managing board of the *Agricultural Education Magazine* and served as the North

Atlantic regional representative to study the effectiveness of the Institution-on-Farm Training Program (IOF) for veterans. He was later appointed national chairman for the completion of this study and in 1951 launched the national study to determine the effectiveness of the program. He gave considerable time and attention to supplying emergency teachers during the war period and to the retraining of veterans during the postwar period in an effort to supply more qualified teachers of vocational agriculture and leaders for the IOF program.

He conducted a study of rural military veterans in 1944 to determine their educational and economic needs for readjustment to civilian life; he was responsible for the adult education section of the Intermediate District study in ten Upstate areas in 1945. Much time and effort was also given to development of cooperative relationships with some sixty secondary schools in establishing the apprentice teaching programs.

Following his retirement Professor Hoskins was free to travel and served abroad, first in India and later in the Philippines. His work in India at the Agricultural College in Poona with the Kansas State College project in reference to developing a program for extension education at the college combined his interests and expertise in vocational education with farm management. This Ford Foundation-funded program involved development of supporting facilities and an associated training program at Cornell University for professors affiliated with the Agricultural College.

During his career at Cornell Professor Hoskins influenced the lives and careers of many. In 1978 many of them contributed to the establishment of an Ag Quad tree in his honor. The sugar maple stands today outside Stone Hall as a living memorial to his dedicated life of service to education of rural youth.

Professor Hoskins was the widower of Ethel Williams Hoskins, who died in 1952. He is survived by two sons, Earl W. Hoskins of Wolcott and Edwin Paul Hoskins of Sidney; a daughter, Angie Gilchrist of Manasquan, New Jersey; eight grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

Marvin D. Clock, Helen L. Wardeberg, William E. Drake

Ralph Sheldon Hosmer

March 4, 1874 — July 19, 1963

Ralph Sheldon Hosmer was born March 4, 1874, at Deerfield, Massachusetts, the son of the Reverend George Herbert and Julia West (Sheldon) Hosmer. His death occurred July 19, 1963.

After completing his preparatory education, two years of which were at the Boston Latin School, he entered Harvard University from which he was graduated in 1894 with the B.A.S. degree. He spent an additional year at Harvard and then started in 1896 a career in government service that lasted until 1914.

His first government position was with the Division of Soils during the period May 1896, to November 1898. In the latter year, he became interested in Forestry through the influence of Gifford Pinchot, and, as a result, transferred his activities to the Division of Forestry, then just reorganized under Mr. Pinchot. Forestry was new and strange to the United States.

His early work in the field was spent principally in the Adirondacks and the White Mountains. After several years with Pinchot, Hosmer took a leave of absence to attend the newly established Yale School of Forestry, obtaining his Master of Forestry Degree in 1902. He was a member of the first class to be graduated from this School. He returned to his position with the government but stayed only until 1904, when he left for Hawaii to become the first Superintendent of Forestry of the Division established there in 1903. This position was held until he returned in 1914 to become Professor of Forestry and head of the Department of Forestry established in 1910 at New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. This position Professor Hosmer held until July 1942, when he retired from active service and was made Professor Emeritus of Forestry.

It was on December 30, 1913 that Ralph Hosmer was married to Jessie Nash Irwin; three children were born, David Irwin, Jane Sheldon (Mrs. Robert Hall Llewellyn), and Emily Francis (Mrs. Marc Daniels).

Only those who were associated intimately with Professor Hosmer know of his loyalty and devotion to forestry, his warm personality, extraordinarily generous nature, and his fair dealings with everyone.

He was one of the seven charter members of the Society of American Foresters and was the last living member of this group. He served as the president of the Society in 1923, was made a fellow soon after the grade was established, has been active on innumerable committees, and has prepared historical summaries of great and lasting value to

the Society. Especially noteworthy in Society affairs was the award to him in 1950 of the Sir William Schlich Memorial Forestry Medal. This award gave Professor Hosmer great pleasure.

A history of additional honors, positions, and memberships will give some idea of the extraordinary range of Professor Hosmer's activities. He was a delegate to the White House Conference of Governors in 1908, and, upon his return to Honolulu, was made Chairman of the Territorial Conservation Commission of Hawaii, 1908-1914; a member of the Research Council of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, 1926-1942; secretary of the Forestry Section, International Congress of Plant Sciences, 1926; a member of the City Planning Commission of the City of Ithaca, New York, 1928-1938; a member of the New York State Conservation Advisory Council, 1932-1941; and an honorary life member of the Empire State Forest Products Association from 1942 till his death. He was an active member of the American Forestry Association.

Professor Hosmer was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, also a fellow of the Forest History Foundation, an organization in which he was much interested and to which he had given much of his time since retirement. He was a member of two fraternities, Alpha Zeta and Phi Kappa Phi. One of his many interests during his latter years on the Cornell Faculty and after retirement was the Cornell University Arboretum, later developed into the Cornell Plantations.

Professor Hosmer was over the years a writer of many articles, bulletins, and books. To be mentioned in particular are *Impressions of European Forestry*, written during a six-month trip in 1921 in various European countries; *A Forty Years' History of the Society of American Foresters* (1940); *The Cornell Plantations—A History* (1947); *The Society of American Foresters—An Historical Summary* (1950); and *Forestry at Cornell* (1950). His writings have always been characterized by an easy style and meticulous accuracy. It may be added here that, after his retirement at Cornell, Professor Hosmer spent a great deal of time in genealogical research and writing. The volume, *The Genealogy of the Irwin Family* (1938) is one of his noteworthy productions.

Probably the two periods in Professor Hosmer's professional life that are of greatest interest would be his careers in Hawaii and at Cornell.

As noted previously, Ralph Hosmer served as territorial forester in Hawaii from 1904 to 1914. His activities there resulted in the establishment of a system of forest reserves that by 1914 had reached an area of some 800,000 acres. The momentum of this project was such that at present more than 1,200,000 acres, one quarter of the land area of Hawaii, are now reserved. Following the establishment of the reserves, administrative measures were inaugurated

primarily those of protection from grazing, fire, and trespass. Professor Hosmer's foresight and energy were responsible for the start of forestry in Hawaii. His contributions were recognized and memorialized in the Ralph S. Hosmer grove of timber on the slopes of Mt. Haleakala in the Hawaiian National Park.

Professor Hosmer took an active part in civic affairs. He was a prominent member of the Unitarian Church and gave much of his time and effort to its administration.

He lived and participated in forestry during its entire span of years in the United States. During his active years on the Cornell Faculty, Professor Hosmer was especially interested in forest protection, policy, and history. As the years passed, his attention dealt more and more with matters of history. His contributions in this field have served forestry well, and, as time goes on, will be increasingly valuable.

C. H. Guise, E. L. Palmer, D. S. Welch

T. Richard Houpt

October 9, 1925 — October 7, 2003

On the morning of October 6, 2003 Professor Emeritus T. Richard Houpt delivered a 90-minute lecture to first-year students of Veterinary Medicine. The following morning, he said a sad “goodbye” to the last of his experimental animals and closed his laboratory. In the afternoon, together with his beloved wife and constant co-investigator and companion, Dr. Katherine Albro Houpt, he attended a departmental seminar following which he engaged the speaker in animated discussion. Very shortly thereafter he returned home and, within the hour kept an unexpected appointment with a much higher authority. The orderly series of events closing out his earthly life encapsulates the things that he valued most dearly: his loving relationships with his family, students, and experimental animals (particularly his pigs) as well as with his engagement in expanding the knowledge and understanding of veterinary physiology. When Dr. R.O. Davies, a close friend and colleague, was asked to concisely summarize Dick’s career, he said that the attribute that best defined Dick as a scholar was that he wanted to help everyone “know how animals work.”

After accomplishing the goal of instructing veterinary students for fifty years, Dick “cut back a bit” by discontinuing his practice of baking cinnamon buns for tutorial groups on Friday mornings. Fortunately, he continued to present lectures and to publish in his areas of expertise including Acid-Base balance, and Water and Electrolyte balance and the Regulation of Food Intake and Satiety. His unpretentious and lucid style was much appreciated by students as were colorful slides drawn from his research adventures in comparative aspects of salt and water balance and temperature regulation—the laughing (panting) reindeer, the imperious camel (which doesn’t store water in its humps), and himself astride a tiny burro in the deserts of North Africa.

Born in Roslyn, Pennsylvania, Dick received his undergraduate and Veterinary Medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, completing the V.M.D. degree in 1950. In 1953, he completed the M.S. degree in Veterinary Pathology at the University of Illinois, Urbana. Subsequently, he returned to the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and received the Ph.D. degree in Medical Physiology in 1958. During his graduate studies at Illinois and Penn, he was employed as Instructor in Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology except for one year spent as a Research Associate in the Duke University Desert Expedition headed by Professors Bodil and Knut Schmidt-Nielsen in Beni Abbes, Algeria. They studied water and nitrogen conservation in camels. This served as the entrée to Dick’s dissertation on urea recycling in herbivorous animals including ruminants and horses.

Following the completion of the Ph.D. degree, he remained at the University of Pennsylvania as a member of the faculties of the School of Veterinary Medicine and of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. He stayed there as a valued teacher and researcher until his recruitment in 1971 as Professor of Veterinary Physiology at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University.

The arrival of Dick and Kathe Houpt at Cornell provided additional strength and breadth to an already preeminent center of research and teaching of comparative gastrointestinal physiology. Over the years, Dick's research turned toward behavioral physiology and, particularly, ingestive behavior—neural and hormonal factors regulating hunger, thirst and satiety using pigs as his experimental model. Often in collaboration with Kathe, he has published extensively concerning the use of pigs as experimental subjects.

His wife; his two sons, Thomas and Charles; and his brother, David, survive Dick. He was a central figure in the teaching of Veterinary Physiology to professional, graduate and undergraduate students at Cornell from his arrival in 1971 until the penultimate day of his life. His notable career achievements were recognized in 2000 with the Alumni Award of Merit for Teaching and Research from the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. He was an outstanding mentor, much loved and admired by his students and colleagues as an example of the best attributes of a scholar and a human being. We miss him.

Ronald R. Minor, Richard E. Rawson, John F. Wootton

Frank Bonar Howe

June 4, 1887 — July 21, 1976

Frank Bonar Howe, professor of soil technology emeritus, is remembered both for his service to Cornell and the people of New York and for his business and community activities in the Ithaca area. From 1920 until his retirement from Cornell in 1950, Professor Howe devoted his energies to the inventory of soil resources of New York State and to problems of soil use and conservation. His expertise in land use and value developed during this period and was the foundation for a second career in a real estate and insurance business in Ithaca after his retirement from Cornell. During his residence in the Ithaca area, he was active in community affairs.

Professor Howe was born in Nashua, Iowa, the son of John W. and Josephine Bonar Howe. He graduated from the University of Colorado in 1911 with the A.B. degree. In 1912 he married Blendena Fox of Boulder, Colorado. He was awarded the M.S. degree at Iowa State College in 1915.

Professor Howe began his professional career with the United States Geological Survey in land classification and appraisal in western United States. In 1920, Professor T. L. Lyon, head of Cornell's Department of Soil Technology, brought Mr. Howe to Cornell for work on the inventory of soils of New York with the title soil surveyor. He continued in this capacity when the crop production function of the Department of Farm Crops was combined with Department of Soil Technology to form the Department of Agronomy in 1921.

During the 1920s farm abandonment became a serious problem in New York and resources for soil surveys were increased, with Mr. Howe in a leadership role. In 1934 he was promoted to assistant professor of soil technology and soil surveyor in the experiment station, adding teaching to his responsibilities.

Professor Howe had been active as a member of the Water Resources Advisory Committee of the New York State Planning Commission since 1931. He had also established the first soil erosion control project in New York in 1932. By 1934, he was recognized as one of the leading authorities on soil and water problems in the state at a time when the soil and water conservation movement was receiving national attention. Professor Howe was granted leave from the University to serve as regional director for the newly formed Soil Erosion Service of the United States Department of Interior on July 1, 1934. When the Soil Erosion Service became the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in 1935, Professor Howe was its first coordinator for the State of New York. His leave from the University was extended to September 27, 1935, when he resigned to fulfill obligations to the federal service.

Professor Howe returned to Cornell in his former capacity on January 1, 1936. On July 1, 1937 he was promoted to professor of soil technology, serving in that capacity until his retirement on June 30, 1950, and his appointment as professor emeritus on July 1 of the same year.

On retirement, Professor Howe embarked immediately on a second career in the real estate and insurance business in Ithaca. He was a member of the Ithaca Board of Realtors for twenty-two years, including a term as president of that body.

During Professor Howe's tenure at Cornell, soil surveys of twenty-nine counties were completed and published. At his retirement, the field work had been completed for six additional counties, and the reports were ready for publication. He was author or coauthor of a number of other publications dealing with soil resources of New York and their use and management. His most significant publication was *The Classification and Agricultural Value of New York Soils*, published as Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 619 in 1935. This remained the standard reference on soil resources of New York for twenty years.

Professor Howe was a member of Sigma Nu and Alpha Chi Sigma fraternities. He was a member of the American Soil Survey Association, the Soil Science Society of America, and the American Society of Agronomy. He served as Ithaca commander of Sons of Union Veterans and was a thirtysecond degree Mason. He served as a member of Kalirah Temple Shrine of Binghamton and of the First Church of Christ Scientist of Ithaca.

Professor Howe is survived by a son, Frank B. Howe, Jr.; two daughters, Virginia Howe Fernald and Josephine Howe; six grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

Robert D. Miller, Robert B. Musgrave, Marlin G. Cline

George Henry Howe

February 9, 1888 — April 13, 1955

George Henry Howe, Associate Professor of Pomology of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, died in the Geneva General Hospital on April 13, 1955. He was born February 9, 1888, at Jericho, Vermont. When four years of age, upon the death of his father, he went to Pittsford, VT, to reside on the farm of an uncle where he spent his boyhood. He attended high school in Pittsford and received the B.S. degree from the University of Vermont in 1910.

From July to November, 1910, he was employed jointly by the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture on potato investigations. William Stuart, who became world famous for his work on potatoes, was the leader in these investigations; and he rated Howe highly for his work and loyalty. On November 11, 1910, he was appointed Assistant Horticulturist at the Experiment Station at Geneva where he served faithfully, with the exception of a leave of absence during World War I, until his death. He enlisted in the Army as a private in March 1918 and was honorably discharged in May 1919. At that time he was in charge of an agricultural reconstruction program of occupational therapy for disabled soldiers at the Walter Reed General Army Hospital. Although he was in the service for a brief period he made several deep friendships that continued during his life. In 1919 he was made Associate in Research and in 1946 Assistant Professor of Pomology.

Howe was a valuable man for the Experiment Station, for he carried out every assignment to the last letter. No one was ever more meticulous, painstaking, faithful, and helpful. He arrived at the Station at the time the fruit monographs were being prepared and published. Their preparation entailed a vast amount of work, for the horticultural literature had to be searched for the history of the various varieties and detailed descriptions made of the plant and its fruit. These studies aided Howe in becoming a well-known authority on tree fruits, especially the cherry, pear, and apple. He was unexcelled as a field man as he kept accurate records on the blooming and ripening dates of the various fruits, and described and evaluated many thousands of varieties and seedlings. This experience gave him excellent judgment in selecting fruits that offered possibilities for commercial and amateur growers.

In addition to these main tasks, Howe worked and assisted on many other problems, such as the ringing of fruit trees to induce earlier bearing, breeding roses, testing the behavior of tree fruits on different rootstocks, and

exhibiting fruits at various horticultural meetings and the State Fair. One of his roses, which unfortunately has been lost, was named in honor of the wife of Director Whitman H. Jordan.

He was a Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Society for Horticultural Science and of Alpha Zeta. In addition to aiding in the preparation of the monographs on cherries, peaches, pears, and small fruits, he was the author of numerous bulletins, circulars, and articles for the press.

He was married on September 3, 1927, to Lenore L. Treat of Spring Valley, New York. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. John H. Horan of Honeoye Falls, and two grandchildren, Patricia Mary and David John.

Professor Howe had a retiring personality and liked to remain in the background. He was always faithful and nothing pleased him more than to be of service to others. Unfortunately, his health failed him during the last few years of his life and he was much disturbed that he had to restrict his activities. His knowledge of fruits was vast and he helped to identify many fruits for growers and the county agents. He will be missed by friends and many growers who were benefitted by his information and council.

F. L. Gambrell, J. D. Luckett, Richard Wellington

Harley Earl Howe

August 26, 1882 — August 18, 1965

Harley Earl Howe, born in Linneus, Missouri, began his career as a teacher in a small elementary country school in his native state. It was thus that he entered nearly half a century of active teaching, most of it at Cornell University.

To continue his own formal education he returned in 1904 to the University of Missouri from which he received the Bachelor of Science degree in Education in 1906. Then, after two years as a graduate student and teaching assistant at the University of Missouri and a summer term at the University of Chicago, he was granted a scholarship in the fall of 1908 to attend Cornell. He completed the requirements for the M.A. degree in 1909 and for the Ph.D. degree in 1916. His unusual pedagogical perceptions were clearly evident by 1909, and he was then appointed an instructor in physics in the College of Arts and Sciences. He continued teaching in this capacity until 1912 when he accepted an appointment as Professor of Physics at Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Virginia.

In 1918 Dr. Howe returned to Cornell as an Assistant Professor in Physics. For the next 32 years he taught and developed introductory physics courses for students in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, and Home Economics, and in other Cornell divisions. Advanced to full professorship in 1937, he taught continuously until his formal retirement in 1950.

Many of his colleagues and former teaching assistants will recall with nostalgic pleasure those free-for-all discussions in the Monday staff meetings of his courses, when with painstaking care, the week's pedagogical problems were bared with new insights into the art and practice of teaching. Luster was continually added to his reputation. All with whom he associated were constantly stimulated by his warm cheerful humor, by his broad human outlook, and by his contagious example of the dignity of the teacher. After 1950, as Emeritus Professor for fifteen years, he continued in his inimitable, spry, and alert fashion to gently prod his colleagues and former students to see and to uphold the unquestionable verities.

Professor Howe successfully put down in writing his characteristic and well-tested pedagogical style. He published in 1942 a textbook, *Introduction to Physics*. Immediately popular among teachers everywhere, this text went through two editions and was studied by tens of thousands of students throughout the United States and Canada.

During the 1930's Professor Howe very appropriately became a member of the Executive Board of the American Association of Physics Teachers, no doubt his favorite professional organization. During practically all of his active

life he was also a member of the American Physical Society, Optical Society of America, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, and Gamma Alpha.

His research interests were mainly in the areas of optics, colorimetry, and absorption by organic salts; but he was always primarily a teacher, and it may be fairly said that his real research was in pedagogy.

On August 21, 1913, Professor Howe married Eva Belle Rich of Hobart, New York. A daughter, Marion, was born in 1918 during their last year at Randolph Macon College. Always a devoted husband and father, he especially enjoyed his years in retirement when he had the cherished time to spend with his family, and with them to enjoy the companionship of his many friends and the delights of his University, of his town, and of his country.

Leroy L. Barnes, Carlton C. Murdock, Lyman G. Parratt

Eric Vail Howell

August 29, 1891 — August 5, 1978

Eric Vail Howell, professor of engineering mechanics and materials emeritus, was born in Riverhead, New York, in 1891. His father was an attorney in nearby Southampton where Eric attended public schools before entering Cornell to study civil engineering. In 1914 he received the degree of Civil Engineer, which at that time was the official first (bachelor's) degree in the field. He went to Pennsylvania State College as an instructor in 1916-17 and then returned to Cornell to take his Master of Civil Engineering degree in 1918. He was appointed an instructor in the same year and began a professional affiliation with the College of Engineering that continued until his retirement in 1956.

Until 1948 mechanics and materials were taught separately in civil engineering and mechanical engineering, with separate orientations. In civil engineering the emphasis was on the teaching of mechanics as a base for structural and hydraulic design, and Professor Howell taught in this mode for many years. In style and manner he was formal and dignified, though not without a dry sense of humor. Along the way, he collaborated with faculty colleagues George and Rettger in writing several editions of the textbook *Mechanics of Materials*.

In 1948 the two departments of mechanics and materials from civil engineering and mechanical engineering were consolidated into a separate autonomous department, and Professor Howell became a member of that faculty.

During his years at Cornell, he also performed engineering services for the Land and Highway Division of the State of New York, the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission, and the City of Ithaca Engineer's Office.

He married the former Jessie M. Adkinson in 1915, with whom he shared a strong interest in contract bridge. Professor and Mrs. Howell were active in bridge circles in both the Cornell and Ithaca communities for many years.

Professor Howell was an avid golfer and a long-time member of the Ithaca Country Club; he was also a member of the Ithaca Power Squadron and the Ithaca Hobasco Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His professional affiliations included the American Society for Engineering Education and the Cornell Society of Engineers.

When Professor Howell retired in 1956, he was among the last of the civil engineering faculty who had served Cornell during the difficult years of the 1920s and 1930s, and on into the changing era following World War II.

Richard H. Lance, John F. McManus

David Fletcher Hoy
Registrar and Member of the Faculty

— *December 6, 1930*

A truly vital character passed into Cornell history when David Fletcher Hoy suddenly ceased his labors for the institution that he loved so well.

To some, even while still in his active, duty-crowded career, he had become a tradition of Cornell going back to distant days.

He had merited the respect and confidence of those whose contacts were with him as an administrative officer.

But his death has brought deepest sorrow and a sense of personal loss to all that group that loved him for those friendly graces which were experienced in such full measure by all who were so fortunate as to come into intimate association with him.

The University Faculty, of which he was an honored member, would record their admiration for a colleague whose devotion to the University at no time knew a limit; helpful, wise, efficient, he was available at every season with generous cooperation.

Linking us with the University's early days, he was an active factor in the expansion of the institution. To his steady hand and high ideals cherished with unswerving devotion. Cornell owes a debt of deepest gratitude.

Source: Fac. Rec. p. 1667 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, September, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-One

George James Hucker

August 19, 1893 — May 18, 1988

George Hucker was raised on a farm near Cascade, Iowa. He obtained his A.B. degree from Lenox College in 1915, his A.M. degree from Columbia University in 1916, his Ph.D. degree from Yale in 1924, and an honorary degree from Hobart and William Smith Colleges in 1964. Following overseas service during World War I as a lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, he joined the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1919 as an assistant in research. He retired from Cornell in 1963 as professor of bacteriology.

Dr. Hucker was a very productive researcher. His early studies dealt with the microbiology of cheese manufacture and sanitation in dairy plants. Later, his interests were extended to the microbiology of frozen vegetables and to the sanitation problems associated with these foods. His more basic research was concerned with the taxonomy of the different genera of *cocci* that are important in foods. He contributed to a number of editions of Bergey's *Manual of Determinative Bacteriology* and his publication with Carl Pederson on the genus *Leuconostoc* served as the definitive taxonomic reference for many years. His name remains well known to most bacteriologists due to his improvement, the Hucker modification, of the Gram stain. He authored over 200 papers during his 44 years at Cornell.

George Hucker was characterized by his colleagues as a mover and a shaker. In his profession, his unusual organizational and promotional talents were applied on local, national and international levels in the fields of bacteriology, dairy science and public health. Perhaps his greatest contribution was being one of a small group of scientists who founded the Institute of Food Technologists (IFT). Hucker served as the first secretary-treasurer of IFT and was elected its president in 1947. IFT is now the principal professional society for food scientists, with a membership exceeding 24,000.

Dr. Hucker was equally active in community affairs. He served on Geneva General Hospital's board of trustees for 15 years and on the board of directors of the Rochester Regional Council of Hospitals. He was president of the Geneva Historical Society for ten years and was largely responsible for the addition of a \$100,000 wing to the Society's museum. His many contributions were recognized by the naming of an exhibition room in his honor.

He also is a former president of the Geneva Community Chest, the Geneva Country Club, the Finger Lakes Torch Club, the Geneva University Club, and the Geneva Rotary Club. He served as district governor of Rotary International, and was honored by being appointed a Paul Harris Fellow.

Dr. Hucker's hobbies were photography and the collecting of early American and English silver. As a talented photographer, he made documentaries for the Ontario Day Care Center, the YMCA, the historical society, and Rotary's camp for crippled children.

Dr. Hucker is survived by his wife, Marjorie.

Paul J. Chapman, Willard B. Robinson, Don F. Splittstoesser

Hugh Cecil Hockett

July 13, 1890 — March 22, 1989

Hugh Hockett was born in Madagascar, the eldest of three sons of missionary parents. At the age of six, he and his brother Arnold were sent to England for their schooling. When he left school he had no specific plans for the future and drifted from farm labor to horticulture. His father then arranged for him to go to Canada to learn scientific agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College (now University of Guelph). He arrived in Canada in 1912 and the staff at Guelph recommended research in entomology, for which he was forever grateful.

When WWI broke out, Hockett joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force and was posted to the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry. With practically no training, his unit tried to defend the Salient at Ypres. The unit was overrun and Hockett's right hand was smashed by a shell fragment. The hand healed to the point where he had some muscular control. Hockett rarely spoke of his injury and most people thought it was caused by some malignant form of arthritis. Both of his brothers, Arnold and Oliver, were killed in WWI.

He returned to Guelph for a B.S.A. degree in 1919 and M.A. degree in 1921 and then went to Cornell where he received a Ph.D. degree in 1923. He was appointed assistant professor at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, and after the end of WW II, he went to work at the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm at Riverhead.

His work was largely in economic entomology and related mostly to insects attacking vegetables. He published many well received papers. However, his fame, which extends well beyond Cornell, is based on his taxonomic studies of the family Anthomyiidae and related groups in the Diptera. These flies are of considerable economic importance. His systematic studies began in 1924 and resulted in many long papers culminating in 1965 with his monograph on the "Muscidae of Northern Canada, Alaska and Greenland". Several years later another two papers covered the California genera. His contribution in 1987 to the *Manual of Nearctic Diptera* is outstanding although most of the work was done prior to 1987.

Most of Hockett's work was done at his home, which was located directly across the highway from the Vegetable Research Farm. He visited European museums to study type specimens and usually managed to collect specimens on these trips. He loved field work and collected specimens in various localities, but mostly in New Hampshire and Maine.

Hugh Hockett was married for many years to Grace Watkins who died in 1964. There were no children. Since 1983 he lived with a niece, Mrs. Meg McCrystal of Henrietta, New York.

J.G. Franclemont, L.L. Pechuman

Note: Much of the information ON the part played by Hockett in WWI is from Dr. G.E. Shewell, Ottawa, Canada.

Ernest Wilson Huffcut

— *May 4, 1907*

The Faculty of the University records upon its minutes this memorial of Ernest Wilson Huffcut whose beneficent influence upon the life and work of the University extended far beyond his daily service to the College of Law of which he was the distinguished Director.

He was closely identified with the University as student or teacher for more than twenty years and always a potent factor in its varied activities. Entering Cornell in 1880 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1888. Here he was instructor in English from 1885 to 1888; professor of Law from 1893 to 1903 and Dean of the Law Faculty and Director of the College of Law from 1903 until his untimely death in the present year.

Possessed of logical understanding of his theme, rare eloquence and perfect clarity of expression, a large intellectual and social sympathy and a dominant instinct for progressive action, he was accorded a foremost place by his fellow workers in the field of legal education in this country. These same attributes won for him a like regard in the deliberations of this Faculty and its committees, and in his relations with alumni and student organizations. His spirit of devoted service to his University in all its concerns—those of lesser importance as well as those more vital to its welfare—was ever voiced with persuasive grace and practical wisdom. In the death of Dean Huffcut the State has been deprived of an exemplar of civic duty and Cornell University has lost a most gifted and loyal son.

F. Irvine, E. H. Woodruff, G. L. Burr, C. H. Hull

Source: Records, p. 384, June 7, 1907

Charles Henry Hull

Goldwin Smith Professor of American History

September 29, 1864 — July 15, 1936

Charles Henry Hull was born in Ithaca, September 29, 1864. He graduated from Cornell University in 1886, was appointed Assistant Librarian in 1889, and the year following went to Germany, where he studied economics and history for two years, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Halle in 1892. Returning to Cornell as Instructor in Political and Social Institutions, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Political Economy in 1893, Professor of American History in 1901, and Goldwin Smith Professor of American History in 1912. He retired from active service in 1931, in excellent health and in the prime of his intellectual powers, only to be prostrated by an obscure and painful disease which he endured with great fortitude until his death, July 15, 1936.

Residing virtually all his life in the place of his birth, Professor Hull's activities were identified, in a singularly happy and useful way, with the City of Ithaca and Cornell University, both of which he served untiringly and to their great advantage. His knowledge of men and things, his sound judgment, and his integrity in thought and conduct made it inevitable that honors and responsibilities should be incessantly thrust upon him. He served as Secretary of the University Faculty, as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and as Faculty representative on the Board of Trustees. His knowledge and love of books, and his competence in the purchase and care of them, was of incalculable assistance to those in charge of the library. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Co-operative Society. He served as president of the Town and Gown Club, and was one of those who did most to make it an agreeable and a useful meeting place for faculty members and townsmen. He served as Vice President of the Ithaca Community Chest, as President of the Hospital Association, as a member of the Ithaca Board of Education, as a Director of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Cornell Library Association. It would be difficult to name a man who, so unobtrusively and with so little self-seeking, was so incessantly and so competently occupied with the practical affairs of the community and the university which he loved.

Although immersed in practical affairs, Professor Hull always regarded teaching as the first of his obligations. Countless men and women throughout the country will remember him as a teacher and a friend. They will remember that he was exacting in his requirements, unerring in detecting and caustic in exposing slipshod or dishonest effort. They will remember still better the acute intelligence, the vivid personality of the man, the genuine interest he took in their work, the time he freely gave in helping them to do it well. Best of all, they will remember

that he was their friend as well as their teacher, that he always met them as individuals, without aloofness or condescension, and that no one was ever more warmly sympathetic, or more ready with substantial aid, when they came to him for advice in any personal trouble.

As a scholar, Professor Hull achieved high distinction. He was one of those who can acquire wide and exact knowledge, and who possess as a native endowment that critical insight, that constructive imagination, and that sympathetic understanding which, applied to knowledge, lead to wisdom. His edition of *The Economic Writings of Sir William Petty*, published when he was thirty-four years of age, was at once pronounced by competent critics, in Europe and America, to be in its kind a masterpiece without blemish. The dominant characteristic of his mind was an insatiable intellectual curiosity—the desire to know what is true in order to understand what is possible and desirable to be done. “I am inclined to think,” he once said, “that there are no uninteresting subjects, there are only uninterested people.” By virtue of a happy union of erudite learning and an analytical intelligence of the first order, he could find any subject interesting by disclosing its essential nature and its significant relations. Whether in the study occupied with books, or among men occupied with affairs, he was ever engaged in research in the original and best sense of that term— engaged in searching more profoundly into the truth of alleged facts, into the validity of accepted conclusions.

We admired Professor Hull for his competence, we honored him for what he did; but we loved and revered him for what he was. We loved him for his sincerity, for his unfailing courtesy and kindness, for his indefeasible integrity. We loved him for the serenity with which he met good and evil fortune, for the subtle humor that disarmed contentiousness, for the ironic understatement that deflated high claims, for the instinctive generosity that promoted good will. We shall remember him as he went about among us, never idle, yet never hurried, and ever ready to lend himself to our necessities. Those of us whose work brought us into close association with him can never forget how free we always were to consult him on any subject, simple or recondite, that might concern us. We shall not forget the genuine modesty with which he would first of all assure us that he knew very little about the matter; nor forget that he would then, in his calm and leisurely manner, in sentences elaborate and unconfined, sinuously intricate and infinitely qualified, set before us a reticulated pattern of relevant facts and of the circumstances that occasioned them, from which there would emerge the conclusions that seemed to him tentatively tenable. Nor shall we forget that he would then sincerely apologize for not being able to be of any real assistance to us. Least of all shall we forget how all but impossible it was to come away from such conferences without having our knowledge increased from his store, our insight quickened by his criticism, our judgment fortified and our wisdom deepened by the easy play of his profound and flexible intelligence.

Those who speak of Charles Henry Hull have no need to recall the precaution *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. In his life as in his death, as a scholar and as a colleague, as a man and as a citizen, above all as a friend, there is nothing but good that can be said or will be remembered of him. He was a man whose character and conduct challenged pessimism and engendered courage by exhibiting, consistently and in rare perfection, those qualities of intelligence and good will that are essential to a life that is at once wisely ordered and memorable.

Source: Fac. Rec. p. 1949 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, January, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Seven

Retired: June 1931 Fac. Rec. p. 1726

M. Lovell Hulse

October 21, 1895 — November 13, 1968

Emeritus Professor Melvin Lovell Hulse was born at Naples, New York, on October 21, 1895, the son of Arville and Harriet C. Hulse. He received his elementary education in Canandaigua and was graduated from the Victor, New York, high school in 1912. Colgate University awarded him the A.B. degree in 1917 with a major in mathematics. He enlisted in the United States Army in September 1917, became a second lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Corps, and participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse Argonne offensives. He served in the American Expeditionary Force abroad until August 1919.

After returning to the United States, he engaged in business and farming for some years before beginning his career in education. From 1925 to 1928 he taught mathematics at the Centenary Collegiate Institute in New Jersey. As a teacher there he began his graduate study in education at the Cornell University Summer Session in 1926, and he was awarded the M.A. degree in February 1929. Appointed an instructor in Education at Cornell that year, he continued to work on his doctorate which was awarded in 1934. He was then appointed assistant professor of Education. He was promoted to an associate professorship in 1941 and to a professorship in 1949.

Professor Hulse's great administrative and executive abilities were demonstrated and recognized early in his career at Cornell. From 1932 to 1946 he was chairman of the committee on teacher training in the College of Arts and Sciences, and chairman of the Bureau of Educational Service (teacher placement). From 1930 to 1945 he was secretary of the School of Education. In 1944-45 he was assistant director of the Summer Session, and in 1946, acting director. He was appointed assistant dean and secretary of the College in 1946, and in 1948 he was appointed associate dean, a position he held until his retirement in 1963. From July 1, 1951, to February 1, 1952, he served as acting dean of the College. As emeritus professor he was appointed a part-time consultant to the College for 1963-64. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi and of Kappa Phi Kappa. As a scholar he contributed over the years various articles to professional journals.

Professor Hulse married Miss Marian Patterson of Hamilton, New York, in 1918. Following her death in 1953, he married Miss Kathryn Ranck of Ithaca in 1954, who survives him.

In the early years of his career at Cornell, Professor Hulse made his greatest contribution to the College of Arts and Sciences in its teacher training program, which, under his guidance and influence, developed for perhaps the only period in the history of the College into a sound and effective instrument for the preparation of secondary school

teachers. He taught successful courses in methods of teaching, but perhaps more important was his supervision of practice teaching where his wisdom, experience, and insight into character and personality were best brought to bear upon the problems of the apprentice teacher. To this day many a teacher recalls gratefully the kindly, helpful criticism and advice he received from Lovell Hulse.

When, at the close of World War II, University policies with regard to teacher training changed, and the program was transferred from the Arts College; Professor Hulse's talents were henceforth concentrated upon the many problems of the postwar college.

In a time of both expansion and change in the College, Lovell Hulse was a strong force for continuity, consistency, and integrity. It was his role as secretary of the College and secretary of the faculty not just to record the decisions of the faculty (and its standing Committees on Educational Policy and Academic Records), but to serve as its active institutional memory. It was not enough simply to know the exact phrasing of a piece of faculty legislation; he maintained a thoughtful concern for the aims which had originally prompted it and for the interlocking considerations which had usually given it final shape in faculty discussion. This role as the memory of the faculty naturally merged with a conscientious effort to see that the expressed intentions of the faculty were carried out and that its earlier decisions were not forgotten or overlooked as new concerns arose. In this role he had sometimes to remind the faculty of the implications of past decisions and to propose that earlier and later decisions be reconciled in a consistent policy.

From his scrutiny of student records and student performance, and from his overall view of course offerings and course enrollments, he was usually the first to see what effect any newly instituted plan, program, or regulation was having. From his long experience with these matters, and from his alert sense of human beings, he developed an intuition of the probable reaction of both faculty and students to any new proposal. To the succession of five deans of the College during his term of office, he was a generous friend and wise counselor who often bore significant responsibility for whatever successes they achieved. The College of Arts and Sciences, for its great postwar improvement in quality and standing, will long be indebted to Lovell Hulse. His many friends among the faculty and the alumni will not soon forget him.

G. Ferris Cronkhite, Paul M. O'Leary, Francis E. Mineka

Margaret Louise Humphrey

June 22, 1905 — December 20, 1983

Margaret Louise Humphrey, professor emerita, died on December 20, 1983, after a long illness, in Charlotte, North Carolina, where she had lived since 1975. She was a member of the faculty of the College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology) from 1933 to 1967. After retirement she taught in the State University College at Buffalo from 1968 to 1971.

Miss Humphrey joined the faculty of the Department of Textiles and Clothing in the fall of 1933, when the college was just settling into Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, the new building. For faculty and students who came to Cornell in the postwar years Margaret provided a link with the past as an excellent chronicler of events, frustrations, and achievements during the administrations of director Flora Rose, assistant director Mary Henry, and later, the college's first dean, Sarah Blanding. Margaret helped us to appreciate the work of the early builders of the college and to gain insight for future directions.

Miss Humphrey had other qualities. She had talent as an apparel designer that was widely recognized. Her keen insight was sought in the development of the professional program, and several advanced courses that she developed contributed immeasurably to the students' professional placement. She inspired students to develop their abilities to the fullest potential and as an able teacher helped them acquire the technical skills essential to careers in designing, retailing, or teaching. Views of her students' stunning apparel designs delighted many audiences, including our New York State citizens who came to Farm and Home Week.

She participated over the years in building the Cornell Costume Collection. From her private collection she donated valuable examples of Czechoslovakian national costume and costumes designed by Hollywood designers for well-known films. The Hollywood designs were collected during her sabbatic leave, when she worked as a practicing designer with Don Loper and other Hollywood designers.

Miss Humphrey received her preparatory education at the Ward-Belmont School, in Nashville, Tennessee. Her baccalaureate degree was from the University of Wisconsin in 1929, and her M.A. degree was from Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1933.

Margaret, daughter of Charles and Eva Humphrey, was born and reared in Ironwood, Michigan, where her remains are interred. She is survived by her brother, Charles, of Ironwood.

Lucinda Noble, Frances Spratt, Elsie McMurry

Chester Jermain Hunn

March 14, 1884 — June 30, 1941

Chester Jermain Hunn, Assistant Professor in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, died June 30, 1941, at the Memorial Hospital, Ithaca, New York, in his fifty-seventh year. He had been in ill health for some time.

The name Hunn has long been associated with Cornell horticulture, since Charles E. Hunn, the father of Professor Hunn, was gardener in charge of the greenhouses when Liberty Hyde Bailey began horticultural instruction at Cornell. Later Chester J. Hunn was largely responsible for establishing the courses of instruction in nursery management, and for research in plant propagation. These activities have received the cordial support of the nurserymen of New York State. Recently he had had an active part in assembling and propagating plant materials for the Cornell Arboretum. For this he possessed a special gift and enthusiasm and these brought him into wide contact with nurserymen and their organizations all over the country.

Professor Hunn was graduated from Cornell in 1908, after which he went to the Experiment Station in Honolulu. In 1910 he married Jessie McCormick of California, who was then teaching in Hawaii. He transferred to the University of Puerto Rico in 1914, and returned to Cornell for graduate study in 1916. During the first world war he served as Registrar of the Cornell Aviation School and in 1920 he joined the staff of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Professor Hunn was called to Cornell in 1926 as Assistant Professor of Ornamental Horticulture.

Professor Hunn was a member of Lambda Chi Alpha and Pi Alpha Xi; was faculty adviser for the honorary fraternity, Scarab; and was co-founder, with Professor Hosmer, of the Hawaiian Club of Cornell University, in which he had a continuing and active interest. In these societies and in many other student, alumni, and horticultural activities Professor Hunn's helpful participation will be greatly missed. Especially will he be missed by students of the University, because he always maintained an alert, understanding, and sympathetic interest in their athletic, social, and educational enterprises, and endeared himself to all of those with whom he came in contact.

Robert Walter Hunt

July 12, 1904 — March 31, 1951

Dr. Robert Walter Hunt, Associate Attending Surgeon (Urology) and Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery (Urology) at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, died suddenly on March 31, 1951.

Dr. Hunt was born in Santa Barbara, California, where he received his elementary and high school education. He received his B. A. degree from the Leland Stanford University in 1926. While at Stanford he was a member of that institution's outstanding football team. After graduation he spent two years in business and then re-entered Stanford University, matriculating in the Medical School, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1933.

He was interne and then house officer in surgery at the San Francisco City and County Hospital from 1932 to 1934. He then practiced general surgery in Santa Barbara, California for one year, at which time he was appointed externe in the Department of Urology, James Buchanan Brady Foundation of the New York Hospital, on October 1, 1935. He continued in a steady progression on the Brady Service as interne, senior interne and assistant resident surgeon and finally resident surgeon (Urology), the latter from January 1, 1938 to September 1, 1938. On completion of the residency he was appointed assistant surgeon to out-patients in the Department of Urology, James Buchanan Brady Foundation, being promoted to surgeon to outpatients on April 1, 1940. On July 1, 1941 he was appointed assistant attending surgeon; in September, 1942 he entered the U. S. Army Air Force Medical Corps, from which he was honorably discharged as Major in the spring of 1945. He was reappointed assistant attending surgeon (Urology) on July 1, 1945.

Shortly after the consolidation of the two urological services at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in September, 1949 Dr. Hunt was appointed assistant professor of clinical surgery (Urology) and associate attending surgeon (Urology), in which capacities he served faithfully and well until the time of his death.

Dr. Hunt was engaged in the private practice of urology and was also Director of Urology at St. Clare's Hospital in New York City. He was a member of the American Urological Association, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a fellow of the American Medical Association and a diplomate of the American Board of Urology.

Besides a host of friends and respectful colleagues, Dr. Hunt is survived by his wife and two sons.

Victor F. Marshall

Louis Merwin Hurd

April 5, 1885 — January 23, 1961

Louis Merwin Hurd, Professor Emeritus of Poultry Husbandry, and for forty-three years a member of the staff of that department, died on January 23, 1961, in Orlando, Florida.

Professor Hurd was born in West Morris, Connecticut, in 1885. He graduated from the Buchanan, New York, high school in 1904 and followed this with a year of postgraduate work at the Skaneateles High School. After attending Syracuse University for one year, he completed short courses in dairying and poultry farming at Cornell in 1909. He joined the Poultry Department staff in 1910 and served in the capacity of extension poultryman until his retirement on March 31, 1953. Soon afterward Professor and Mrs. Hurd moved to Orlando, Florida, where they lived until his death.

Professor Hurd's judgment in his chosen field was respected highly by poultrymen of New York State. In addition, the influence of his ideas and sound judgment extended not only to other states but to many foreign countries as well. He was the author of two books: *Practical Poultry Farming*, published in 1928, and *Modern Poultry Farming*, published in 1944. These books, because of their practical application as well as technical accuracy, were widely read by poultrymen and were translated into many languages for the use of poultry keepers in other parts of the world. During his long career as extension poultryman he wrote many bulletins and journal articles.

He was instrumental in initiating a statewide fowl pox control program in the late 1920s and a pullorum control program in 1935. In 1944, he instituted time and distance studies of poultry chores. During the later years of extension service he devoted considerable study to the problems of duck growers on Long Island and goose raisers throughout the United States. His bulletins in these two fields are still sought by poultrymen.

Professor Hurd was a member and past president of the Cornell chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity. After initiating the awards of merit for members in the local chapter in 1947, he served as chairman of the awards committee from 1947 to 1950. He was also a member and past president of the Cornell Extension Club, which he helped to organize. He was a member of the Poultry Science Association and served that organization as a director from 1940 to 1944.

The New York State Fair and many county fair groups relied heavily upon Professor Hurd's knowledge of production judging. He was in charge of the production poultry and egg shows at the New York State Fair in Syracuse for

several years. From 1918 to 1937 Cornell held a one-week Poultry Judging School, which attracted students from throughout the United States as well as some foreign countries. Professor Hurd contributed much to the success of those schools and to a statewide culling program carried out by the county agricultural agents for a number of years.

One of Professor Hurd's greatest contributions to the industry of New York State was his ability to give sound management assistance through farm visits in company with the county agricultural agents. His background of practical farm experience, coupled with a sincere desire to be of assistance to poultrymen, helped him to gain the trust and friendship of those with whom he came in contact.

Professor Hurd was a devoted son, husband, and father. His first wife, Ella Hurd, died in 1940. For a number of years his mother helped to carry on the home responsibilities. He was married in 1948 to Margaret Severin Derry, and they purchased a home in Orlando, Florida, soon after his retirement in 1953.

One daughter, Caroline Hurd Wallenbach, died of polio suddenly in 1953, leaving a family of three children. A son, David Hurd, lives in Ithaca.

J. H. Bruckner, W. G. Earle, D. R. Marble

Wallie Abraham Hurwitz

February 18, 1886 — January 6, 1958

Wallie Abraham Hurwitz, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, died January 6, 1958, in Raleigh, N. C. after suffering a heart attack while enroute to Florida. Professor Hurwitz was born February 18, 1886, in Fulton, Mo. He received A.B., B.S., and A.M. degrees from the University of Missouri in 1906, the A.M. from Harvard in 1907 and the Ph.D. from Göttingen in 1910. From 1910 to 1958, he devoted his keen mathematical and other talents to Cornell.

He became Instructor in 1910, Assistant Professor in 1914, Professor in 1924, and Professor Emeritus in 1954.

Few men have the broad knowledge and appreciation of the whole field of mathematics that Professor Hurwitz had. He made substantial contributions to mathematical research in several subjects, and is best known for his pioneering work in the theory of divergent series. He was a member of many American and foreign scientific societies. He served for many years in various editorial capacities, and habitually gave valuable ideas and advice to students and scientific investigators at Cornell and elsewhere. He was a superb teacher who believed that everything should be rigorously proved and thoroughly understood. His lectures, which were always meticulously prepared and vigorously delivered, exemplified careful planning and clear thought in developments of theories and attacks upon problems.

Apart from mathematics, his principal intellectual interests were music, drama, and literature. He was an enthusiastic violist. He attended almost every concert and play on the campus and frequently went to New York City to attend a dozen or more in a few days. His library included remarkable collections of Gilbert and Sullivan scores and memorabilia, and of cryptography and cryptanalysis, which he bequeathed to Cornell. He was a public-spirited man, and generously gave his time and money to worthy organizations. These organizations, including Cornell, profited by the fact that Professor Hurwitz was a sagacious man. In the summer of 1929 he thought the stock market had gone so high that he should sell every share of stock that he owned, and he did it.

His personal qualities included an uncompromising integrity which was always recognized and admired. His opinions, which were sometimes expressed in stirring speeches, very often influenced the decisions of his department and of the committees and faculties of his College and the University.

In his social relationships, he was a friendly bachelor. Many a young man, new to the University, found that Professor Hurwitz took a kindly interest in him, talked about University affairs, invited him to concerts and plays, and made him feel welcome. As the years passed, Professor Hurwitz maintained these friendships and the families of his friends became his friends. He took special delight in assembling friends, old and young, to read passages from humorous literature. All through his long career his social, as well as intellectual, value to the University was tremendous.

R. P. Agnew, Harry Caplan, W. H. French

John Hutchins

October 15, 1909 — October 28, 1996

John Hutchins was one of the pioneer faculty members of Cornell's Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management. Over the years, he devoted his talent and energies to the school initially called the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration ("B&PA") and to the Department of Economics. Throughout his long career at Cornell, he retained a joint appointment in the Department of Economics and was deeply involved in the affairs of that department.

John received his undergraduate degree from MIT, where he was honored with membership in Tau Beta Pi. He did his graduate work at Harvard, where he became an expert on Business History and Transportation (the latter, the fore-runner of what has evolved into the field of Business Logistics.) At Harvard, he was the recipient of the David Ames Wells Prize, the most coveted and prestigious accolade in economics graduate (Ph.D.) study, awarded annually by Harvard's Economics Department. John's dissertation was published in the "Harvard Economic Studies" series.

From 1942-45, John served as director of the Russian and East European Shipping Area of the War Shipping Administration in Washington. He was also a member of the President's Soviet Protocol Committee, of which Harry Hopkins was chairman, working to resolve a number of disputes with the Soviets. In 1945, John handled transportation for the United Nations relief for Poland and Czechoslovakia.

His book, *The American Maritime Industry and Public Policy, 1789-1914*, published by the Harvard University Press in 1941 and reprinted in 1969, is one of the outstanding works in the field of transportation economics and business history. For many years, John served as a Trustee of the Business History Foundation and as a Trustee of the Committee on Research in Economic History, Inc.

John Hutchins was a member of that group of unusual scholars that first created and then provided the backbone for Cornell's Management School over which they presided with intellectual honesty, openness, and magnanimity. Their personal and professional loyalty to the institution was legendary. Their breadth, commitment, and insight made possible the creation of the new school and its culture of civility, a culture that has survived and flourished with its tradition of the faculty "open door." Generations of students benefited from their inspiration and instruction.

John was an active participant in the fundamental decisions that created B&PA. For example, John originated and taught the required course, Business and Government, to the full second year class. The architecture of the first

two floors of Malott Hall was determined by John's judgment that it was important that the school have a large lecture hall. The result was Bache amphitheater — a teaching and lecture space that has served the school and the university well since its construction more than thirty years ago.

In 1960, John published a review article in the *Administrative Science Quarterly* dealing with two studies of American business education (one by the Ford Foundation and the other by the Carnegie Foundation) that together had a huge impact on the development of modern M.B.A programs. John had little quarrel with the contents or recommendations of these reports; rather, he used his article to discuss further, broad issues including the relationship between administration and entrepreneurship, and between business education and the quality of business leadership. These issues are on the agendas of leading business schools today; John's article is worthy of a careful re-reading today.

At faculty meetings of the school, John assumed his seat at the right hand of the dean. He contributed his observations and insights to discussions on every topic in his quiet and dignified way. His colleagues will never forget his comments on an applicant for a faculty position with the school's economics group. While attesting to the candidate's intellect and excellent record, John described the candidate as, "Not being cooked yet!" That phrase captured an intellectual immaturity and naiveté of the candidate — matters that would not have stood him in good stead with M.B.A. and M.P.A. graduate students.

At another level, John would take the extra steps to support the intellectual freedom of his junior colleagues. He volunteered assistance whenever it was needed.

Back in the days when the University Faculty met as a Faculty, John was a welcome and active commentator on the vital policy issues of the day. It was rare that John missed a session. His comments enriched and influenced the understanding and perceptions of this group, thus influencing the policies and direction of Cornell for over thirty years.

John Hutchins was a "Boston Brahmin" in the best sense of those words. He was consistently pleasant, optimistic, courtly, and gracious. He and his wife Leila were active creators of community and comity for the school and its faculty. All faculty newcomers to the school, were "called-on" by Leila and John. This welcome to Ithaca was unique. No matter what the circumstance—even with the Hutchins arriving to welcome a young faculty couple busily painting their living room or changing diapers—each occasion is remembered to this day with warmth and affection.

The Hutchins' lovely, livable home was frequently a site for gracious and tasteful entertainment to welcome the new arrivals to the school, to celebrate the holiday season, to signal the coming of Spring. Leila was a wonderful, friendly hostess who put everyone at ease. John's stentorian laughter (and unique bridge-play) kept guests at ease.

John's commitment to maritime matters took many forms. He was a scholar but also an avid and expert recreational sailor, an activity he shared with a multitude of guests each summer. They would put to sea from the Hutchins' summer home in York, Maine in "Blue Squawl," a yawl of some forty feet.

John Hutchins is survived by Leila, his wife; daughters, Leila Phipps and Mary Adelman; and sons, Morton, B&PA '67, and John; as well as by a dozen grandchildren: six granddaughters and six grandsons; and two great grandchildren. We all miss him.

Harold Bierman, Jr., Alan K. McAdams, Seymour Smidt

Margaret Hutchins

October 24, 1893 — February 24, 1992

Born in Palmyra, New York, Margaret Hutchins died, after a short illness, in Rochester, New York at the age of ninety-eight. She had been a member of the Cornell faculty for twenty-two years prior to her retirement. Professor Hutchins received her undergraduate education at the Rochester Mechanics Institute (now Rochester Institute of Technology). Before going to Columbia University to study for a Master's degree, she ran a dressmaking business where she could indulge her love of beautiful fabrics and her skill in clothing design. This gift never left her and to the end of her life she enjoyed beautiful colors and designs.

Professor Hutchins started her academic career as a faculty member in the Department of Home Economics at Russell Sage College in Troy, New York. Subsequently, she supervised the Home Economics program in the secondary schools of Syracuse, New York. Later she joined the New York State Department of Education as a supervisor in the statewide program of Home Economics in elementary and secondary schools.

She came to Cornell in 1935 as an Instructor of Home Economics Education in the Rural Education Department of the College of Agriculture; she also assumed responsibility for supervising the Home Economics program in the Ithaca city school system. In 1943 she was granted a Cornell Ph.D. in the field of Education with minors in Psychology and Economics of the Household. She was a member of the honorary societies of Pi Lambda Theta and Phi Kappa Phi.

In 1946 a Department of Home Economics Education was established in the College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology) and Dr. Hutchins was appointed Professor and Chairman. She held this position until her retirement in 1957.

The years between 1946-57 were a time of rapid development. In addition to the programs for undergraduate preparation of teachers and extension agents, the graduate program increased considerably. Women were returning from service in World War II ready to study for an advanced degree. Foreign students were once more able to travel freely from their own countries and U.S. nationals came from many states including Hawaii.

Professor Hutchins was well inbred in the Cornell tradition and worked hard to insure that students should understand the freedom and responsibility provided at graduate level for individual program and thesis development. She was patient with those students who either were at a loss for a thesis topic or who underestimated

the magnitude of what they hoped to develop. Rarely imposing her own preference she was able to guide them to a suitable choice through friendly discussion and a realistic approach to the problem.

Students remember Margaret's interest and concern for their welfare. One student remembers her entrance interview and feeling apprehensive about her financial status. She was not only assured of an assistantship but arrangements were made for her to interview for a dormitory counsellor's job. Others remember the enjoyable gathering in Miss Hutchins' apartment where tea, sherry and cheese straws were invariably the refreshments offered! For many years she maintained contact with past students and was able to visit several in the U.S.A. and Europe during her frequent travels after her retirement.

Professor Hutchins was appreciated by faculty in her department and elsewhere on campus for her skills as a mediator and in achieving consensus in group discussions. She rarely took an adversarial position supporting others when she could, yet knowing when to accept a situation which appeared inevitable. One of her most endearing gifts was her zest for life and her active sense of humor. She could be relied upon to lighten an occasion even when circumstances were difficult. Her jokes were always to the point particularly when told against herself.

During her working years she maintained a close relationship with the Bureau of Home Economics of the New York State Education Department. She was a valued adviser and consultant on program development particularly in the area of in-service education. Many group conferences and short courses throughout the state were developed at her instigation. She was also a leader in the North East Interstate Conferences organized by the U.S. Office of Education. In addition, besides a substantial summer session program, she would frequently organize short courses for supervisors and administrators throughout the country.

After her retirement in 1957, Margaret remained in Ithaca accompanied first by her cousin Margaret Stevens and then by her sister, Ruth. During this period she had time to devote to her love for travel and for reading, an important part of her life. She was also an active participant in the programs of her church.

In 1975, Margaret moved to Rochester to be nearer to her brother, Irving, and his family. She kept close contact with her friends in Ithaca as well as becoming involved in many activities in Rochester. In 1985, she received the Distinguished Alumni Award from the College of Applied Science and Technology,

Margaret Hutchins will be remembered as a loving and compassionate human being with a warm sense of humor; she was a true professional in her work and a wise administrator.

Irene Patterson, Kathryn Walker, Kathleen Rhodes

John Irwin Hutchinson

Professor of Mathematics

— *December 1, 1935*

Cornell University and the City of Ithaca were shocked by the sudden death, on December 1, 1935, of John Irwin Hutchinson.

He had given more than forty-one years of service to Cornell, as instructor (1894), assistant professor (1903), and professor (1910) of mathematics. He came to Cornell University as Instructor in Mathematics in 1894, at the time when it had been decided to choose as instructors mature men who should participate both in giving advanced instruction and in directing the investigations of mature students. He had recently received his doctorate at the new University of Chicago, and was indeed its first recipient of that degree in mathematics. He began actively to discharge the duties and responsibilities of his position here. He was one of the founders and most active members of the Oliver Mathematical Club, organized for the purpose of hearing and subjecting to searching criticism addresses on the reading and research of its members. He took part in all grades of instruction. Several elementary textbooks, written in conjunction with colleagues, had long popularity, not only in the University, but throughout the United States. His advanced courses and his research were chiefly in analysis, but usually in fields closely allied to topics in geometry, the theory of groups, and the theory of numbers. Among his original productions, two achievements deserve particular mention for their permanent value and the attention they attracted here and abroad: the introduction of the isometric circle in connection with automorphic functions, and the discovery of the infinite group of birational transformations of the general Kummer surface.

Hutchinson played an active role almost from the start in the new American Mathematical Society. He was a frequent contributor to its Bulletin and was one of the first assistant editors of its Transactions, launched in 1900,—an office which he held until failing health led him to relinquish it fifteen years later. In 1904 he was one of the major speakers at the international meeting of mathematicians held in connection with the World's Fair at St. Louis.

A nervous breakdown in 1911 interrupted his work for some time. On his recovery he devoted his energies, with his former skill and penetration, to the generalized zeta-function in the analytic theory of numbers. These contributions also received recognition and praise from other specialists.

In addition to the logical intellect of the mathematician, Hutchinson had a great love of all beauty whether in nature or in art. His knowledge of astronomy gave him keen interest in the starry heavens, and his love of nature was evinced in his appreciation of, and delight in the cultivation of flowers; in the songs of birds, and in the play of light and shade on the distant hillside. Early training as a pianist and lifelong cultivation of a discriminating taste for fine music, were sources of deep satisfaction to him. In literature his mind was stored with a knowledge of both ancient and modern classics from which he derived much of his intellectual recreation. To those few of his colleagues and friends who knew him intimately, was revealed something of the rare strength and beauty of his gifted personality.

His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *This was a man!*

To Mrs. Hutchinson we extend our heartfelt condolences; we rejoice that we could share with her in the beneficent influence of a sincere, rich, and useful life.

Source: Fac. Rec. p. 1913 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, February, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Six

Frederick Bruce Hutt

August 20, 1897 — September 6, 1991

Because of his outstanding background, training, and experience, Frederick Bruce Hutt was invited to Cornell in 1934 to become the second Chairman of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, replacing the popular “Jimmy” Rice who had retired after serving approximately 35 years as the Chairman of the Department which he originated at the turn of the century.

Hutt’s academic career began with a B.S.A. degree in Poultry Husbandry in 1923 from the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph, Ontario, Canada. This was a follow-up of his interest and experience with chickens that began in 1909 and included raising chickens as a source of income to pay his way through college. He earned the M.S. degree in Genetics in 1925 from the University of Wisconsin. A position as Lecturer in Poultry Husbandry at the University of Manitoba, that permitted time for continued graduate work, led to a M.A. degree in Zoology in 1927. To advance his knowledge of animal genetics, he took a leave and went to the University of Edinburgh in Scotland for a Ph.D. in 1929. Based on the extent and quality of his research over the next 10 years, he earned a D.Sc. degree in Genetics from the University of Edinburgh in 1939.

In 1931, Dr. Hutt went to the University of Minnesota as Professor of Poultry Husbandry and Animal Genetics. Members of the Poultry Science Association, which included many that had been or were at Cornell, recognized his many abilities and elected him President of the Association in 1932. He was the youngest person ever to hold that position.

At Cornell, President Edmund Day soon recognized Hutt’s capabilities and moved him from the College of Agriculture to the College of Arts and Sciences as Chairman of the Department of Zoology, a position he held from 1939-1944. During this period, he continued his research at the Poultry Department and taught a course in Human Genetics.

Professor Hutt’s teaching at Cornell began with a course in Poultry Genetics that continued for about 30 years. In 1949, after gathering research information over the years for his lectures from his own research and that from all over the world, he wrote the classic work, *Genetics of the Fowl*, which soon became the “bible” for all those interested in poultry genetics and poultry breeding. Its importance and need all over the world led to its translation into Spanish and Polish.

Soon after his return to full time at the Poultry Department, without any administrative responsibilities, his long-term interests in genetics of domestic animals and resistance to disease led, with the approval of Dean Hagan of the College of Veterinary Medicine, to a course in genetics designed especially for veterinary students. The purpose was to teach them the role of heredity as it applied to their profession. He taught this basic course for 20 years and used only material dealing with animal traits of interest to the veterinary student rather than those involving the fruit fly or plants when such was needed to explain the basic principles of Mendelian genetics. This was the first time such a course was taught at any veterinary college. This activity led in 1964 to another excellent text book, *Animal Genetics*. A little earlier (1958), he had written another book – *Genetic Resistance to Disease in Domestic Animals*. After retiring in 1965, as then required, a continuing request from many people for information on genetic traits of importance to dogs led to his *Genetics for Dog Breeders* in 1979. Then, in 1982 with the help of a former graduate student as junior author, he prepared the 2nd edition of *Animal Genetics*. All of his books, like his scientific publications, were extremely well written in a form easily understood by laymen and scientists alike. He would cite the facts from the literature, rather than opinions or beliefs, and then state his interpretations of the information provided.

His extensive research in genetics, especially of the fowl, involved many traits and thus added much to the existing knowledge of heredity in poultry. He constructed the first chromosome map for the chicken. Among the 250± scientific publications was one concerning his discovery of the sex-linked gene that causes dwarfism. This gene is now used around the world to produce economically efficient mothers of broiler chicks.

Throughout his long professional career, Dr. Hutt emphasized the role of heredity in resistance to disease of all types. He demonstrated how to use proper procedures for the selection of breeders that could lead to better viability, in spite of the presence of disease producing agents or conditions such as poor nutrition. He set an excellent example of neatness and orderliness in all his research records and other material, including that used in classes, and encouraged his graduate students to do likewise. His critiques of seminars and of papers being written by students bore forewarnings that these be not only factual but also correct in diction, spelling, and grammar.

At seminars and scientific presentations by others, he would often ask very specific and incisive questions. They would often force the speaker to come to some conclusion or to recognize that other information had not been considered. A common question involved the extent to which heredity might have played a part in the findings when the subject being discussed was not one of genetics.

Professor Hutt enjoyed using examples to illustrate the strong influence of genetics on resistance to diseases. On one occasion, he lectured to animal scientists on the potential value of selecting for resistance to mastitis in cattle. He suggested that if oysters could develop resistance to a specific disease, as they had done at Malpeque Bay in Canada, so might cows. He was also very responsive in a similar manner to some questions. At an evening banquet in England, Dr. Hutt was introduced to a famous Englishman, Dr. J.B.S. Haldane, who responded – “you must be the chicken geneticist.” The answer was –“no, I am the fowl geneticist – but please make sure you spell that word correctly.”

His office door was always open to anyone who wanted help, advice, or information. Many times it did not involve genetics, but, if in the field of biology, he often could provide an answer. His memory of what had been done and by whom many years ago provided answers to many questions.

Fred Hutt had many interests in the early years following his birth in Guelph that continued throughout life. At the early age of 8, he sent a letter to the local newspaper in Guelph pointing out that their report of the date of return of a specific butterfly was incorrect. He had seen that butterfly at two different locations which he then specified. As a teenager, his collection of insects became a source of specimens needed by some of the college students to meet their quotas for Entomology courses. Other interests involved wild birds, upon which he published several articles, and stamp collection where he concentrated on those of Britain and the Commonwealth.

Dr. Hutt served on the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Heredity* for 25 years. He was a visiting lecturer at many universities in the United States and elsewhere. He also served as a consultant to commercial poultry breeders in England and the United States. He was a member of 10 or more scientific societies or associations.

He received many awards for his outstanding accomplishments that started with the Poultry Science Association Research Award in 1929 and later their Borden Award for Research in 1946. He received the Tom Newman International Award for Poultry Husbandry Research in 1960 for his discovery and detailed study of the sex-linked gene for dwarfism in chickens. The ones he appreciated most were being made an Honorary Fellow in the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1975 and elections to the American Poultry Hall of Fame in 1980 and to the International Poultry Hall of Fame in 1988. He also received an Honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Brno, Czechoslovakia in 1965. This was especially significant since it was at this institution, then listed as in Brüun, Austria, that the science of genetics had its origin under Mendel. His alma mater, the University of Guelph, bestowed the Honorary Doctor of Science degree on Dr. Hutt in 1974.

Professor Hutt is survived by two sons, Bruce and Robert; a daughter, Margaret; thirteen grandchildren; and twelve great grandchildren. There are many others, not genetically related to him, who will continue to remember Professor Hutt for his wit and for his contributions to their erudition, education, training, knowledge, and careers related to poultry science and the poultry industry.

Stephen E. Bloom, Milton L. Scott, Randall K. Cole

James Hutton

November 30, 1902 — October 29, 1980

Born in Airth, Stirlingshire, Scotland, son of a sea captain, James Hutton came to the United States as a young boy. He graduated from the Walton, New York, High School in 1920 and received his Bachelor of Arts degree at Cornell in 1924, having been elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year. His Master of Arts, in 1925, and his Doctor of Philosophy, in 1927, were also Cornell degrees. Except for a year as instructor in Greek and Latin at Columbia University (1926-27), he was a member of the Cornell faculty for the rest of his life: instructor 1927-29, assistant professor 1929-38, professor from 1938 on. In 1961 he was appointed Kappa Alpha Professor of Classics, and on his retirement in 1973 was named Kappa Alpha Professor emeritus. He served as chairman of the Department of Classics from 1946 to 1952. From 1927 to 1943 he was also a member of the Department for the Comparative Study of Literature, in association with Professor Lane Cooper.

As a student and in the early years of his teaching career, Hutton was much influenced by Lane Cooper, who was at the time a dominant Cornell figure in the study of literature. Cooper was the director of his doctoral dissertation, "The Influence of the Greek Anthology," and to Cooper he no doubt owed in some measure the great breadth of his scholarly training and his concern for both classical and post-classical literature, with an emphasis on the links between them. But his style as a teacher stood in marked contrast to the authoritarianism of Lane Cooper. Hutton's way of teaching was to encourage students to produce their own views and then to help them on their way by means of deft criticism and correction, offered gently but firmly, and by suggesting further territory for exploration.

James Hutton combined extraordinary erudition with discriminating literary judgment. The erudition was never on conspicuous display, but no one could know him or his work for long without coming to realize the astonishing range and precision of his knowledge. At the center of his scholarly interests was the influence of the classics on later European literature, and this interest is reflected in much of his published work as well as in the distinguished course, Humanism in the Renaissance, that he gave for many years. Many of his students would give foremost place to his skill as a critic and interpreter of such ancient authors as Homer, Pindar, Aeschylus, Virgil, and, very conspicuously, the poets of the Greek Anthology. Still other students have particularly vivid memories of his course entitled Modern Writers on Art, and others again would give first mention to the course that he gave—an

inheritance from Lane Cooper on Cooper's retirement—on Greek and Latin literature in translation, a seminar-style course for undergraduates that for many years attracted some of the most gifted Cornell students.

In the scholarly world he is known first and foremost for his two great studies of the influence of the Greek Anthology: *The Greek Anthology in Italy* (Cornell University Press, 1935) and *The Greek Anthology in France and in the Latin Writers of the Netherlands to the Year 1800* (Cornell University Press, 1946). These two volumes alone are sufficient to ensure James Hutton lasting renown as an authority on the European tradition of classical literature, but they give no adequate impression of the diversity and comprehensiveness of his literary studies. His numerous articles and reviews deal with literary subjects ranging from classical antiquity to the twentieth century. Some of these articles are minor classics, such as the essay entitled "Spenser's 'Adamantine Chains': A Cosmological Metaphor," which was his contribution to *The Classical Tradition* (1967), a festschrift for his friend and colleague of many years, Harry Caplan. Another conspicuous example is "Some English Poems in Praise of Music," in *English Miscellany 2* (1951), a 63-page study of sixteenth and seventeenth-century English poems on music, tracing the history of the tradition of the harmony of the spheres that lies behind this poetry. Even some of Hutton's reviews deserve notice as significant essays on their topics, such as his searching review of Gilbert Highet's *The Classical Tradition* (*American Journal of Philology*, 1952). It should be added, moreover, that in everything that he wrote Hutton was a stylist of elegance and lucidity.

A selection of his essays, including three previously unpublished, appeared shortly after his death, in a volume entitled *Essays on Renaissance Poetry*, edited by Rita Guerlac (Cornell University Press, 1980). Left finished except for minor revisions, and to be published in 1981 by W. W. Norton & Co., is a translation, with extensive introduction and notes, of Aristotle's *Poetics*. He left also a large and very valuable unpublished study of peace poetry in the Renaissance.

A scholar and critic of international reputation, Hutton was in steady demand as a reader and adviser to literary projects of university presses. He served as an editor of *Cornell Studies in Classical Philology*; contributed to the *Catalogus Translationum et Commentariorum*, edited by P. O. Kristeller; was involved in numerous other scholarly enterprises; and served many times as a critic and reviser of the work of his friends and colleagues at Cornell and elsewhere, a service performed as an act of friendship and concern for the advancement of scholarship. This service was really an extension of his role as teacher, and the same careful and erudite criticism was enjoyed by a large number of graduate students in the preparation of their essays and dissertations in many fields besides Classics—Comparative Literature, Medieval Studies, English, and Romance.

Apart from a sabbatic year spent in Europe in the thirties and one or two trips to Scotland, Hutton seldom departed far or for long from Ithaca, and then usually to attend a meeting of a learned society. He was a member of the American Philological Association, serving on its board of directors from 1959 to 1963, of the Modern Language Association, and of the Renaissance Society of America. From 1944 to 1950 he was a member of the Committee on Renaissance Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies.

His other chief destination on leaving Ithaca was his beloved farm in North Lansing, with its spacious and handsome early-nineteenth-century house, where for many years he spent summer vacations, adding a measure of leisurely gardening to his customary literary pursuits.

Though quiet and unassuming in his way of life as in his personal manner, he was accorded many honors, including a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1958-59. On his retirement he was presented, by a group of old friends and colleagues, with a volume of studies entitled *Poetry and Poetics from Ancient Greece to the Renaissance* (Cornell University Press, 1975). He kept up an active correspondence with scholars in various fields, in this country and abroad, and retained a strong interest in Scotland, the country of his birth.

A life-long bachelor, he lived with his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hutton, and they shared a house for many years with Lane Cooper. After the death of his mother and of Lane Cooper, he continued to live at 123 Roberts Place, with his cousin, Mrs. Margaret Green. Frail health as well as his natural inclination for a quiet life led him to stay mostly at home during the last years of his life, but to his visitors as to his correspondents he continued to be a lively and companionable friend, with the same enthusiasm for literature and scholarship, and the same delightful combination of grace, wit, and learning that commanded the admiration and the affection of his colleagues and his students over the years.

Robert E. Kaske, Edward P. Morris, Gordon M. Kirkwood

Elias Huzar

February 14, 1915 — December 28, 1950

Elias Huzar, Associate Professor of Government, died unexpectedly in Washington, D. C, December 28, 1950. A young man of great promise, he had just been recommended at the age of 35 for a Professorship in the Department of Government.

Born February 14, 1915, in New York City, Mr. Huzar received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts at William Jewell College in 1935, of Master of Arts at Princeton University in 1937 and of Doctor of Philosophy at Princeton in 1938. At Princeton Mr. Huzar received the outstanding award of the Graduate School—the Procter Fellowship.

Coming to Cornell in 1938 as Instructor in Government, Mr. Huzar was advanced to Assistant Professor in 1943 and to Associate Professor in 1946.

During the Second World War, Mr. Huzar made determined efforts to enter the Army or the Navy but was rejected by both services because of defective eyesight. In May 1943 he embraced the opportunity to serve in Washington as Administrative Analyst, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, in which position he was able to contribute his specialized skills to the furtherance of the war effort until October 1945. It is indicative of the quality of his services that he was given temporary appointments with the Bureau of the Budget again in 1946, 1948 and 1950, and was urged to accept full time appointment with that agency. From June to September, 1948, Mr. Huzar served as consultant to the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, making an administrative survey in Alaska and in Washington of the Alaska Indian Service.

Despite his teaching duties and his professional administrative activities, Mr. Huzar found time to publish a dozen articles and an outstanding volume entitled *The Purse and the Sword: Control of the Army by Congress through Military Appropriations, 1933-1950*—a work which has won the commendation of military, political and academic authorities.

In June 1950, Elias Huzar married Eleanor Goltz, who survives him.

Elias Huzar was a retiring person; yet a deep-seated kindness and thoughtfulness about others illumined his personal relations. With the tragic loss of so promising a teacher and scholar has come to those who knew him a realization of the value of his life and a deep feeling of personal sorrow.

H. W. Briggs, M. L. W. Laistner, P. M. O'Leary

Clyde Edwin Ingalls

October 11, 1904 — December 6, 1992

Clyde Edwin Ingalls was born in Canisteo, New York on October 11, 1904. As boys, Clyde and his brother, Arthur, worked in their father's hardware store in Canisteo and became known locally as a pair of inventive youngsters. His interest in engineering and technology followed naturally from these activities and led him to enter Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (RPI) in Rochester, New York. He received the degree of electrical engineer in June 1927 and remained at RPI until 1929 as a graduate student, instructor in electrical engineering and communications, and as assistant operator of broadcast, experimental, and amateur radio stations. During this period Clyde developed his deep interest in radio engineering, the field that was to become a major component of his life's work.

Clyde had a distinguished career in non-academic circles before coming to Cornell. From 1929 to 1941 he was with the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company in Rochester, New York as radio engineer, head of the Research Laboratory, and head of the Instrument Development Laboratory. In those capacities Clyde made many innovative contributions to high-frequency electronic engineering, particularly in radio broadcasting and reception and in early television. During the war years, from 1941 to 1945, Clyde was with the eminent Massachusetts Institute of Technology Radiation Laboratory where he was in charge of all work on fire-control radar receivers. One of his most significant developments in that period was a fast automatic-gain-control technique that reduced feedback instabilities and minimized most forms of radar jamming. He was also the author of several articles in the Radiation Laboratory Series of books on radar. In 1946 he formed a private consulting firm, Canisteo Electronic Instrument Laboratories, with which he was affiliated for many years afterward.

In 1947, Clyde was recruited by Charles R. Burrows, director of the School of Electrical Engineering. He joined the EE Faculty as an associate professor in September of that year, and was associated with the School for 24 years until his retirement in 1971. Throughout his career as a member of the EE Faculty, Professor Ingalls taught both elementary and advanced courses, but principally theory and laboratory courses to upper-class and graduate students. He taught the first course in television at Cornell, which developed into two courses, one in transient operation of networks, and the other in network analysis and synthesis based on the use of the Laplace transform and convolution methods. He taught the first course in transistors in the School and developed several courses in acoustics. He built the first computer at Cornell and was chairman of a committee that established computing facilities on campus that eventually developed into the Cornell Computing Center.

Clyde was active on many committees in the School and in the College, with particular emphasis on those involved with graduate study. For three years he was chairman of the Graduate Committee of the Engineering Division of the Graduate School, and in that period served as the first adviser in the School to all graduate students in the M. Eng. (Electrical) Program. He also served as special committee chairman and minor committee member for many doctoral and masters graduate students. He was a member of a committee in the School that revised the entire laboratory program beyond the second year to conform with a new Engineering College program that placed all engineering students in a common curriculum in their first two years.

The EE School building, Phillips Hall, has a tower without windows that was originally designed to house an acoustics laboratory. It is likely that Director Burrows had that project in mind when he convinced Clyde to come to Cornell. Since the funding for an elaborate anechoic chamber for the tower never materialized, Clyde had to conduct his acoustic research with electric organs and various loudspeaker configurations in an inexpensive chamber that he designed, built, and installed in the tower.

In 1961, Clyde and a colleague from the General Electric Laboratory conducted some acoustic research of an unusual nature. He presented the results of that study at a meeting of the Acoustical Society of America at the University of Texas in Austin in October 1964. The newspaper, *The Austin Statesman*, reported (erroneously) that Clyde had said humans could hear electromagnetic waves, specifically radar waves. The resulting flurry of reports by other newspapers created a minor sensation that did not subside until Walter Sullivan reported the correct version of the phenomenon in the *New York Times* of December 6, 1964. It seems Clyde and his colleague had found that certain individuals with good hearing at high frequencies could indeed detect pulsed radar waves that impinged directly on the cranium, and that the pulse-repetition rate of the radar signal could be “heard” without benefit of the ear. Clyde reported he had experienced the phenomenon himself, although he advised others not to try the experiment. He also said that a somewhat parallel phenomenon had been reported on several occasions by people who had heard a hissing sound when they observed a falling meteorite, even though the object was travelling at a speed far exceeding that of sound. Clyde received many letters and inquiries as a result of all this publicity and was particularly amused by a book about UFOs that justified their existence on the basis of his work. His paper, “The Sensation of Hearing in Electromagnetic Fields,” was published in the *New York State Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 67, No. 22, November 15, 1967.

Clyde was a senior member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) and of the Institute of Radio Engineers (IRE), and a member of the Acoustical Society of America. He held all of the offices in the Ithaca

Section of IRE and served as program chairman of the Cornell Chapter of the Society of Sigma Xi. He was a licensed Professional Engineer in New York State.

Although Clyde maintained he was not a musician, he enjoyed playing the piano as a hobby and always tuned the instrument himself. In the latter stages of his illness, when he could no longer speak coherently, he still retained his ability to sing and harmonize. Some members of St. Paul's United Methodist Church in Ithaca may recall that Clyde used his acoustical expertise to design and install the church sound system.

When Clyde retired from Cornell he moved to Potsdam, New York and taught in the Electrical Engineering Department at Clarkson University for one semester until an accident and subsequent ill health caused him to end his academic activities. He was able to continue as an amateur radio operator and to enjoy music for some time until increasing medical difficulties necessitated admission to a nursing home.

Well before his retirement Professor Ingalls had the satisfaction of knowing that many of the innovative ideas and techniques he introduced into the EE curriculum and in the laboratories of the School for the first time had become standard material in many courses. He came to the School at a time when electrical engineering education was undergoing major changes. In his quiet and modest way he preferred to work behind the scenes, but his extensive theoretical background, clear understanding of engineering principles, and broad industrial experience allowed him to make key contributions to the evolving new standards in the EE School.

On June 29, 1929, Clyde married Mary Ann Ross in Canisteo, New York. He is survived by his wife who lives in Potsdam, New York; a daughter, Barbara Trerise of Potsdam, New York; a son, Norman R. of Parish, New York; a daughter, Janet Cameron of Washington, Pennsylvania; a brother, Arthur of Huntington, West Virginia; twin sisters, Rachel Titus of Bloomfield, Connecticut and Ruth Morrison of Lakeland, Florida; and nine grandchildren.

Professor Ingalls will be long remembered as a dedicated teacher and adviser, and a respected colleague and friend.

Nelson H. Bryant, William H. Erickson, Simpson Linke

Francis Marion R. Isenberg

May 13, 1910 — March 18, 1997

Francis Marion R. Isenberg, better known as “Ike”, died at age 86 after several years of poor health in Pennsylvania at the Masonic Home in Elizabethtown, where he and his family had moved seven years before. He was born in Pennsylvania when Halley’s Comet was observed in 1910, and always felt that he came in with the comet and might go out with it like Mark Twain, and was therefore very worried about its reappearance during May 1986.

Dr. Isenberg was Professor of Vegetable Crops at Cornell for 23 years specializing in postharvest physiology, and was involved in extension, research, and teaching in the area of handling and storage of vegetables. He will always be remembered for his innovative part, in cooperation with other Cornell workers, in extending the process of Controlled Atmosphere Storage (CA), which had already been successful in prolonging the storage period with apples, to the cabbage industry in New York State. The nation’s first cabbage CA storage was built on a commercial farm in New York State and has been very successful. He was also instrumental in developing the commercial use of maleic hydrazide (MH), a chemical sprout inhibitor, to extend the storage life of onions. When applied in the field just before maturity, MH prevents sprouting and increases the storage longevity of onions placed in storage. He introduced the paper carton packing box for lettuce and the method of vacuum cooling harvested lettuce. As well as such practical research, he was well known for his basic research particularly in early plant hormone research, and was one of the first to try an early version of the now sophisticated high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). As an active member of the international postharvest community of the International Society for Horticultural Science, he organized the Third International Symposium on Vegetable Storage that was held at Cornell, and was well known and respected by the International Postharvest Working Group.

Ike had a very active and fertile mind, and after retirement in 1975 he continued to work with growers as a consultant on problems of cabbage storage. The New York State Vegetable Growers Association honored him in recognition of his outstanding service to the vegetable industry, and the Oswego Vegetable Association also cited him for his many contributions. He later carved out a special niche for himself as a special consultant in legal disputes, planning experiments to solve problems between growers and shippers when produce arrived in an unacceptable condition.

Ike grew up in Altoona, Pennsylvania, and was full of stories of that town when he was a boy. He attended Penn State Nautical School and served as the Junior Captain for one year, graduating in the class of 1932. He was in the

Merchant Marine from 1932-34. During the Depression, only three of thirty ships “fitted out,” so he therefore went into business selling office equipment. Because of his nautical training and experience, in World War II, he served the United States as a Navy Reserve Officer, volunteering for active duty in 1941. He served four and a half years in the navy, mainly as captain of a minesweeper in the Pacific, around Australia, and in the Indian Ocean, and as commanding officer of a small fleet of mine sweepers in the South West Pacific and Indian Oceans. He served the United States Navy, the British Navy, and the Australian Navy. At the end of the war he returned to school on the GI Bill, going back to Penn State University for Graduate School. Originally intending to become a diesel engineer, he was sidetracked by a charming Professor of Horticulture (his words), and obtained a Master’s degree in Soil Chemistry followed by a Ph.D. degree in Horticulture with Biochemistry and Physiology as minors in 1953. He was an active member of the Ithaca Rotary Club and also served terms as president and treasurer, and he attended Rotary meetings in Stratford, England, when he was on sabbatical at the Vegetable Research Station at Wellesbourne. He was also a Mason, and a long time member and officer of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca.

He is survived by his wife of nearly 58 years, Arlee; and by his daughter, Nancy.

James R. Hicks, William C. Kelly, Henry M. Munger, Pamela M. Ludford

Stephen W. Jacobs

May 12, 1919 — August 8, 1978

Stephen W. Jacobs came to Cornell in 1960 from previous teaching positions as an architectural historian at the University of California at Berkeley, Middlebury College, and Miami University of Ohio. Holding degrees from Harvard College, the Harvard Graduate School of Design, and Princeton University, he taught his subject with the authority and confidence of one trained both as a professional architect and as an art historian. Further mastery of his field came through first-hand study of buildings and spaces in America and abroad that were the goals of his extensive travels from his youth until his death.

Early in his career Jacobs developed a passionate concern for historic area preservation. He regarded this as a vital application of his academic studies that complemented and broadened the underlying scholarly discipline of architectural history. Recognizing the potential danger to the architectural heritage of the country posed by federal renewal programs, he used his influence to have preservation included as an important objective of national urban policy.

While at Berkeley he helped to develop a system of surveying and recording historic sites and structures that is still regarded as a model in the field. Later, at Cornell, he devised a method of surveying rural areas that was even more innovative and reflects better than any other work his whole approach to physical artifacts. If he did not create the ideal of professional training for historic preservation, he arrived on the scene very early on the morning of the eighth day and soon became a nationally recognized leader in the preservation movement.

At Cornell he reorganized and expanded the undergraduate curriculum in architectural history and instituted three graduate degree programs that are respected throughout the country. For citizen leaders and professionals in allied fields seeking additional training, he established the Cornell Summer Institute in Preservation Planning as an intensive short course in the subject. In a different version he also presented this material as one of the popular Alumni University courses.

He helped to found many organizations important to the preservation effort, including the California Heritage Society, Historic Ithaca, and the Preservation League of New York State. Elected the first president of Historic Ithaca, he shaped the organization into an effective protector of the local urban environment. A former president of the central New York chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, he also served on the board of directors of the national body and as chairman of its committee on architectural preservation. Many other organizations

profited from his participation. Among them were the American Institute of Architects, the Association for Preservation Technology, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

For seventeen years Jacobs was deeply involved in the archaeological exploration of Sardis, capital of the ancient kingdom of Lydia in Western Turkey, first as senior architect and then as associate director of this joint Harvard-Cornell venture. It was under his supervision that the Roman Gymnasium and the Imperial Hall of Honor were excavated and restored, the latter being the most important single achievement of the project. Many students from the college and other institutions received their initial training in field archaeology under his direction and continued to work in Ithaca or elsewhere on drawings and interpretative studies when the summer excavations were finished.

He invested enormous amounts of time in his teaching, research, and administrative responsibilities. He never expected less than excellence from his students and was disappointed, though understanding, if one fell short of his expectations. Often students found him too demanding of time and thought, but few graduates early in their careers did not look back with new appreciation on the manner in which they had been trained and to the man who had been responsible.

Steve Jacobs possessed a remarkable mind. A question concerning some obscure or elusive fact or calling for an opinion, critical judgment, or analysis always produced a reply that was informed, relevant, and cogent. He seemed to have forgotten nothing, and he shared his knowledge and perceptions gladly and generously.

Asking him for something seen on his desk a week earlier was quite a different matter. His office was the despair of a succession of able secretaries—a great haystack of paper occupied all available surfaces. Everyone sent him everything on the myriad subjects that interested him, and he found it difficult to part with the letters, pamphlets, guides, leaflets, maps, and other printed material that threatened at times to make his office uninhabitable.

While the history of architecture and preservation planning were his fields of scholarship, he refused to allow his mind to be contained by even the spacious boundaries of those disciplines. He knew more than most practicing landscape architects about the history and applications of their profession. Although he never served as a city planner, his knowledge of that field was extensive as well.

He was a true connoisseur: learned, respectful of the artifact with which he was concerned, and amazingly well informed on subjects as diverse as maps and prints, tools and implements, furniture, folk art, painting, and

sculpture. He cherished them all, the eccentric and bizarre as well as the noblest of human creations, and he could explain with persuasive words why each was important as a symbol of some element of taste, period, or area.

He was a man of intellectual courage and steadfast moral convictions. During that stormy period of the University a decade ago, he provided an anchor for many of us. Pointing out that both academic and personal standards of conduct must be maintained in the face of mindless attacks and irresponsible demands, he helped restore our sense of confidence that solutions could be found and order restored.

The public Jacobs was always dignified, often serious, and occasionally reserved. This masked an impish sense of humor that bubbled out at unexpected and welcome times to delight and entertain. To be a friend of Steve Jacobs was a rare privilege, and those of us who were so honored will not let his memory fade.

Barclay G. Jones, Christian F. Otto, John W. Reps

Henry Sylvester Jacoby

April 8, 1857 — August 1, 1955

As an immigrant from the Palatinate, Germany, in September 1741, Peter Jacoby, the Pioneer, landed in Philadelphia and settled in nearby Bucks Co., Pa. Between the landing of the pioneer and the birth of his great, great, great grandson Henry Sylvester Jacoby four generations of farmers intervened, two skilled as blacksmiths, one as a mason, and all of them residing in Bucks Co., Pa. or nearby. This background of farming and trades in the lives of his paternal ancestors led Professor Jacoby, in the preface of the Jacoby Family Genealogy published in 1930, to say, “The author will never cease to be grateful to God that he was born in the open country and spent his childhood and early youth on a farm with all its opportunities for unhurried observation of plants (including weeds), flowers, and fruit; of insects and birds; of domestic animals as well as a few wild ones; and which instilled a love of nature which has been a constant joy in life.” “If the advantages of present day Agricultural education” (1930), “had then been available the author’s life work might have been quite different.”

The life activities of Henry Sylvester Jacoby centered around his family, his chosen vocation of technical education, and his avocations of genealogy, and church service.

His formal education began in 1861 when he entered public school, and he continued in the public school until 1870. During the summers of 1864-1868 he attended a private summer school under David W. Hess. From 1870-1872 he attended the Excelsior Normal Institute (an Academy) ; for the school year 1872-73 he was enrolled in the preparatory department of Lehigh University; and from 1873-77 he attended Lehigh University. He pursued a course in civil engineering and upon graduation received the degree of civil engineer, C. E. Throughout his life, while health permitted, he was an enthusiastic supporter of the educational work carried on at Lake Chautauqua, N. Y. Beginning in 1878 he completed the four-year course of study of the pioneer class of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. During the next four years he completed a number of supplementary reading courses, and the Chautauqua Normal Course as an aid in conducting Teacher Training Classes.

His technical engagements, beginning at the age of 16, included a summer in an architect’s office in Allentown, Pa.; another summer on surveys for the location of the Allentown and Coopersburg turnpike; research in the Recorder’s office of Bucks Co. and the necessary drawing to trace the history of certain lands in Durham and Springfield Townships. He worked seven months as a stadia rodman on the Lehigh Topographical Corps, Second Geological Survey of Pa.; a year as transitman on gauging the Red River in Louisiana; six years as chief draughtsman

in the U. S. Engineer office in Memphis, Tenn.; and four years as an Instructor in Civil Engineering at Lehigh University. From 1890 to 1922 he served successively as Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and Professor of Bridge Engineering and Graphics in the College (later School) of Civil Engineering at Cornell University. He was Professor in charge of the Department from 1890 until his retirement in 1922.

While teaching he was also busily engaged in writing textbooks to be used in the courses he was teaching. He was the joint author with Mansfield Merriman of "Roofs and Bridges, Parts I, II, III, and IV," a college text widely used and frequently revised; and a joint author with Roland P. Davis of "Foundations of Bridges and Buildings". He also was the author of "Plain Lettering", and of "Structural Details", as well as smaller texts in pamphlet form, and articles on technical subjects which from time to time appeared in engineering periodicals.

Professor Jacoby was a member of many professional and educational societies, and served actively in the work of some of those organizations. As a long-time member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, he was elected in 1939 to Honorary membership in that Society. He entered into the activities of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education (now known as the American Society for Engineering Education), serving as Secretary from 1900-1902, and as President for the year 1915-1916. From 1906 to 1911 he served as Chairman of the Committee on Wooden Bridges and Trestles of the American Railway Engineering Association. For a year, 1894-1895, he served as Secretary, and during the year 1900-1901, as Chairman of the Section on Mechanical Science and Engineering of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Other Society affiliations included the American Society of Testing Materials, Washington Academy of Sciences, American Association of University Professors, Pennsylvania-German Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Lehigh Co. (Pa.) Historical Society, National Genealogical Society, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C, the Cornell Society of Engineers, and the Cornell University Club. In recognition of his technical and research abilities he was elected to the honorary societies of Sigma Xi, and Tau Beta Pi. In 1931 he was elected to Honorary membership in the Washington Society of Engineers. During the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Lehigh University, he was awarded the Honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering by that University.

Most of his paternal ancestors were members of the Reformed Church or of the Mennonite Church, and a family background of church loyalty and support characterized Professor Jacoby throughout life. From early years he was active in the work of the local Methodist Church to which he belonged. He gave much time and energy to the field of religious education in the leadership of Bible classes, both in his church and at Cornell University. He also

served as a Director on the Board of Directors of the Cornell University Christian Association, and of the Ithaca Young Men's Christian Association.

His efforts in the interest of interdenominational Sunday School work included service as Secretary of the Northampton County (Pa.) Sunday School Association for the year 1899-1900; President of the Tompkins County (N.Y.) Sunday School Association from 1899 to 1915; and as a member of the Executive Committee of the New York State Sunday School Association from 1900 to 1921, the last four years of which he was chairman of this committee. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the International Sunday School Association from 1914 to 1925, and Chairman of its Committee on Field Work for four years. Other service included the position of Director of the Community Training School of Religious Education, Ithaca, 1915-1917.

As an avocation, Professor Jacoby began the collection of genealogical data concerning his near relatives during the summers of 1875 and 1876. The death of his father in July of the latter year increased his desire to collect more data of this nature. From 1875 to 1914 his work in the field of genealogy was more or less regular but in the latter year he began to devote much more time to correspondence with members of the family. In a few years he came to the conviction that it might be possible to trace practically every descendant of the pioneer, Peter Jacoby. After his retirement from active service at Cornell University, Professor Jacoby devoted most of his time to continuing the correspondence, visiting members of the family, especially the older members. He carried on research in the Library of Congress; in the records of the Geographic Division of the U. S. Census Bureau; and in the U. S. Pension Bureau. To enable him to devote more time to the work, he took up residence in Washington, D. C. In 1930, at the age of 73, he submitted for publication the wealth of information contained in the "Jacoby Family Genealogy, Henry S. Jacoby", a volume of nearly 700 pages. Eleven years later he published the "Supplement to the Jacoby Family Genealogy". This latter volume contained additional family history that he had accumulated. The Council of the Institute of American Genealogy, in recognition of his work in this field, awarded him a "Certificate of Merit in Genealogy".

On May 18, 1880, he married Laura Louise Saylor of Bethlehem, Pa. Their three sons were graduated from Cornell University; John Vincent in 1908 with the degree of B.S. in Agriculture; Hurlbut Smith in 1908 with the degree of A.B., and C. E. in 1910; and Freeman Steel in 1910 with the degree of B.S. in Agriculture.

Professor Jacoby was a student and a scholar throughout life. As a teacher he had a keen and analytical mind, high educational standards, and a vast accumulated storehouse of pertinent matter as an aid in his teaching. His was a master-mind in collecting, codifying and correlating information in various fields. He was an outstanding

example of patience and perseverance; a man of deep religious convictions and loyalty to his church affiliations; and an educator who became nationally and professionally known and respected in his fields of endeavor. Professor Jacoby was a man who brought fame and recognition to Cornell University as well as to himself.

Carl Crandall, John E. Perry, Charles L. Walker

Howard S. Jeck

December 24, 1883 — December 29, 1949

Howard S. Jeck died at the New York Hospital on December 29, 1949, following a cerebral hemorrhage.

Dr. Jeck was sixty-six years old at his death. He was born in Nashville, Tennessee, on December 24, 1883, the youngest of eight children of Peter and Anna Barth Jeck. He attended public school and the Bowen Academy in Nashville, and later graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

He returned to Nashville and attended the Vanderbilt University Medical School and received his M. D. from that University in 1909. Following this, he studied in Vienna and then returned to Nashville to practice medicine for a short time. Feeling that his training was incomplete, he came to New York and interned at Bellevue Hospital in the Department of Surgery from 1913 to 1915.

On completing his service at Bellevue Hospital in 1915, he became associated in the practice of urology with Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., and this association continued until 1933, when he established an independent office at 745 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and continued the practice of urology until the time of his death.

He was actively associated with Bellevue Hospital for thirty-three years and was Director of the Department of Urology there from 1938 to 1946, when he retired with the honorary rank of Consultant in Urology. He served as President of the Bellevue Alumni Association for the year 1946. He was Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery (Urology) Cornell University Medical College, Associate Attending Surgeon, The New York Hospital, and Professor of Urology at the New York Polyclinic Medical School.

Dr. Jeck was a member of the American Medical Association, the New York Society of the American Urological Association, and of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons. He was Consulting Urologist at the Nyack, White Plains, Good Samaritan, Rockland State Hospitals in New York State, and the St. John's Hospital in Brooklyn and the Norwalk Hospital in Connecticut.

Dr. Jeck wrote numerous articles of interest to the urological fraternity and throughout his distinguished career did much to further the science of medicine. To those of us who knew him as a teacher and associate and friend, he was more than a doctor—he was a gentleman of the old school and, we who were fortunate enough to have the opportunity of knowing him, loved him and are sad at his passing.

Dr. Jeck is survived by his beloved wife, Norine Lever Jeck and two sons, Henry Keyes Jeck and Dr. Howard S. Jeck, Jr., as well as a sister, Mrs. James B. McKee.

J. W. Draper

Joseph Olmstead Jeffrey

November 6, 1902 — February 12, 1982

After forty-four years of devoted service to Cornell engineering students, Professor Jeffrey retired in 1969 to the status of professor of materials science and engineering emeritus. This is one of the longest periods of teaching in the college. Upon retiring from Cornell he began a second career as an active and dynamic consultant at Morse Chain. He was fortunate to remain healthy and vigorous during this period except for a few illnesses in the past two years. His many friends and former students mourn his passing.

He was born in Auburn, New York, and studied at the Trinity Boys School in New York City. Subsequently he attended Cornell University and received the Bachelor of Science degree in mechanical engineering in 1925. In the same year, he was appointed instructor in experimental engineering, where he specialized in the mechanical testing of materials. He received his Master of Mechanical Engineering degree in 1935, and in 1937 was made an assistant professor and then in 1941 associate professor of experimental engineering. Because of a reorganization in the College of Engineering, in 1942 he became an associate professor in the Department of Engineering Materials and in 1944 professor of engineering materials. Following World War II, another reorganization in the College of Engineering led to the formation of a new Department of Engineering Mechanics and Materials, located in Thurston Hall, and Joe became a professor in this department. In 1963 yet another reorganization created the Engineering Physics and Materials Science Department, in which he was also a professor. This was a period of dynamic growth in the materials area that led in 1965 to the formation of the present Department of Materials Science and Engineering, where he continued his service to the University.

For many years Joe was the leading teacher of the properties of materials and of the testing of materials at Cornell and influenced the careers of thousands of engineering students. He was an active practicing engineer as well and held industrial positions at International Motors, Curtis Airplane Corporation, General Electric Research Laboratories, and the Morse Chain Company. His activities as consultant for several companies resulted in a constant flow of interesting materials problems into the classroom.

Joe had many outside interests. He was an active bowler and member of the Ithaca Yacht Club. He was a member of the Ithaca Garden Club and its civic development committee, the City Club of Ithaca, and the hospital landscape project. Joe and his wife, Dottie, were childless, which made them all the more devoted to the well-being of the Cornell student body. Dorothy died only a few days after Joe.

Professor Jeffrey was a meticulous and dedicated teacher. In the lengthy laboratory classes that were common in his day, he knew the details and idiosyncrasies of every machine. He was kind to students and genuinely interested in their welfare. However, he had high standards. In his dealing with other faculty members he was always diplomatic and calm. He was a member of the American Association of University Professors, the American Society of Engineering Education, the American Society for Metals, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, Pi Tau Sigma, and Atmos.

Following his successful career at Cornell, Professor Jeffrey served with the International Executive Service Corps at Arya Mehr University in Teheran, Iran, where he helped develop a materials curriculum and laboratory and helped devise ways in which the university could carry out applied research programs with Iranian industries. He also became the first executive secretary of the Cornell Society of Engineers and served in this position from 1969 until his death.

John Kern, of Morse Chain, says that Joe's fearlessness during tension tests on chains was greatly admired. When the other people involved were hiding behind screens or elsewhere, in readiness for the break, Joe was right up there with pieces of chain flying all around him.

Joe Jeffrey was an effective teacher, an excellent practicing engineer, a good neighbor, and a loving husband. He will be remembered with deep affection.

Harry D. Conway, Richard M. Phelan, Arthur L. Ruoff

Burton Aaron Jennings

March 12, 1895 — March 18, 1964

Burton Aaron Jennings, Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Engineering, died suddenly of a heart attack on March 18, 1964, at his home near Ithaca. He was sixty-nine years old.

Professor Jennings, a native of New York State, was born in Killawog on March 12, 1895. His early years were spent on Long Island and in near-by Cortland County. After graduating from Cincinnatus High School and before enrolling in the New York State College of Agriculture, he came to Cornell as an employee of the Department of Farm Practice. During World War I, while still an undergraduate at Cornell, he was an instructor for the New York State Food Commission. In that capacity he conducted special tractor repair schools and operated a power-ditching machine for tile drainage systems on many New York farms. He served also as an assistant instructor in the Department of Agricultural Engineering before receiving his Bachelor of Science degree in February, 1921.

Immediately following graduation from Cornell, Professor Jennings was employed as farm manager at the George Junior Republic, Freeville. He returned to Cornell, April 1, 1922, as an instructor in Agricultural Engineering Courses 2, 3, and 10. On July 1, 1924, he became an extension specialist with primary interests in drainage and farm machinery. He was made an Assistant Professor July 1, 1926. He continued work in the field of extension until July 1, 1939. Professor Jennings became well known and highly respected by New York State farmers for his thorough understanding of the operation and adjustment of a multitude of farm machines. He pioneered in teaching farmers how to properly adjust, repair, and operate farm machines and also conducted many tractor repair schools throughout the state. He has surveyed and planned hundreds of drainage systems, both tile and open ditch, for farms throughout the state.

On July 1, 1939, Burton A. Jennings was made a full Professor and in the fall of that year started his career on the teaching staff. From 1939 to 1951 he was responsible for the courses in farm power, Agricultural Engineering 102, and farm machinery, Agricultural Engineering 103, and from 1946 to 1958 the farm mechanics course, Agricultural Engineering 1. In the many years of teaching, Professor Jennings continued to seek better ways to illustrate the many new concepts that he introduced to his students. He wrote and made available to his students at cost an offset printed textbook for his farm mechanics course. He is remembered by his colleagues and students as an outstanding teacher.

His publications include numerous extension bulletins, departmental mimeographed bulletins, and *Farm Research* and *Agricultural Engineering Journal* articles. In 1945 he received an award from the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, of which he was a member, for a paper, "Mow Curing of Hay."

His research activities were in milk house design and construction, air blast sprayer development, both field and mow curing of hay, and corrosion tests of farm fencing and metal roofing materials. The work with fencing and roofing materials was conducted under the auspices of the American Society for Testing Materials. Professor Jennings was an energetic and stimulating cooperater in interdepartmental research. His approach to problems was basic and original. In addition to contributing a practical viewpoint, he always asked himself and his co-workers: "Why?" During hay-curing studies he invented an ingenious method of labeling plants in the swath so that it was possible to learn just what the side-delivery rake did in windrow "positioning" of hay. Those of us who shared research projects with him could not avoid some feeling of professional improvement.

One of his rare gifts was the ability to explain even the most complicated subject in crisp, concise English, which made it both attractive and simple to every listener. This helped to establish Professor Jennings as one of Cornell's outstanding teachers, both among farmers and resident students.

When the United States entered World War II, Professor Jennings trained the fifteen agricultural engineers who were sent throughout the state on the War Emergency Farm Machinery Repair Program to keep farm tractors and machinery going. This special training in the fundamentals of tractor and machinery operation proved to be a most important factor in the success of this program.

Professor Jennings saw the Department of Agricultural Engineering grow from cramped quarters in the basement of Stone Hall to the modern, well-equipped Riley-Robb Hall it now occupies. He took the lead in the planning of this building, working persistently for many years preparing plans and incorporating many of the best features of other buildings until the existing building evolved.

His activities were never limited to those in connection with Cornell University. He was an outdoorsman, and his hunting and fishing expeditions took him into the hinterlands of the United States and Canada. Other sports and hobbies included photography, fly tying, bowling, golfing, and the building of bamboo fly-rods. In these, as in all others of his activities, Professor Jennings persistently aimed for perfection.

Professor Jennings retired from the faculty of Cornell University on June 30, 1958. He had served Cornell for thirty-six years. After retirement he added to his many hobbies the task of remodeling and modernizing an old farmhouse on Applegate Corners Road. This, as was true with all his endeavors, was done with perfection.

His many friends, colleagues, and former students have recognized his contribution to agriculture by establishing a scholarship fund called the Burton A. Jennings Scholarship for Agricultural Engineering students.

Professor Jennings is survived by his wife, Clara Jennings; a son; two daughters; nine grandchildren; and two brothers.

H. B. Hartwig, E. D. Markwardt, W. F. Millier

Neal Frederick Jensen

October 4, 1915 — November 24, 2003

Neal Frederick Jensen, Professor of Plant Breeding, Emeritus, died on November 24, 2003 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Neal obtained his Ph.D. degree at Cornell in Plant Breeding in 1943. He returned to the department as a faculty member in 1946 and until his retirement in 1978, he was responsible for the breeding of small grain varieties, primarily wheat and oats. The products of his research were significant to northeast farmers and his ideas and skills in breeding small grains were recognized by his peers nationally and internationally and were evident in the graduate students who obtained their degrees under his guidance.

Neal was born in Hazen, North Dakota on October 4, 1915, one of eight children. His family lived on a ranch in the Red Butte area where he attended grade school. He went to high school in Hazen. Following his graduation from North Dakota Agricultural College in 1939 with a B.S. degree in Agronomy, he came to Cornell for his graduate studies with Dr. H.H. Love. He was awarded his Ph.D. degree in 1943, after he had entered the U.S. Navy as an Ensign in October 1942. After serving three and one half years on active duty, mostly in the Pacific, he continued in the Reserves and retired in 1963 with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. Neal rejoined the Department of Plant Breeding in 1946 as an Assistant Professor. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1948 and to Professor in 1951. He retired and was granted Emeritus status in 1978.

In his 33 years of tenure on the faculty, Neal distinguished himself by the 22 varieties of wheat, oats, and barley he developed, the 20 graduate students who obtained their degrees with him, and the extensive writing he did on specifics of cereal breeding and the broad areas of plant breeding methodology. For his contributions, in 1978 he was selected for one of the first Liberty Hyde Bailey professorships in the college. In addition, he was the first recipient of the DeKalb Crop Science Distinguished Career Awards awarded by the Crop Science Society of America.

Neal Jensen was an original thinker who was widely known among scientists for his innovative breeding methods. Probably his best-known contribution was the concept of intravarietal diversification, which led to multiline varieties. Multiline varieties were found to be effective in reducing losses due to foliar pathogens, buffering against environmental extremes and increasing grain yield. Other significant contributions include various breeding methods and techniques, extension education, and graduate teaching.

New York farmers and consumers also benefited from Neal's research. His breeding programs produced a steady flow of superior cereal grain varieties for farmers in New York and surrounding regions. New York farmers liked Neal's varieties. For nearly two decades, they planted them on over 95% of their wheat and barley acreage and 70% of their oat acreage. Such wide acceptance of a breeders' developments is rare. His wheat variety, Yorkstar, was the leading variety in New York, Michigan and Eastern Canada for nearly a decade. Neal's varieties were noted for high yields and strong disease resistance. They returned millions of dollars to New York farmers and to the state's agricultural economy.

In addition to his dedication to small grains breeding, Neal had a lifelong interest in baseball, which was common with several other members of the department at that time. He also applied his plant breeding skills to the creation of new peony varieties. He developed a strong interest in Civil War history, spending much time searching for artifacts in farm fields adjacent to important Civil War battlefields. After his retirement, Neal and his wife, Mary, moved to Arizona where he took on many new interests including painting and searching for gold. His penchant for writing led him to write a textbook of plant breeding methods and a memoir of his experiences during World War II. In 1984, the Jensens moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico.

At the close of the war in 1946, Neal married Mary Willard Webb of Nashville, Tennessee. They had four children: Barbara, Lawrence, Margaret, and Thomas. Mary taught fourth grade at Belle Sherman School for many years. She died just five months before Neal.

Ronnie Coffman, Mark Sorrells, Robert Plaisted

Vernon Jensen

July 10, 1907 — September 27, 1998

His students knew Vernon (“Pete”) Jensen as a teacher-writer, but there was much more. He was also a staunch family man, father of four (Vernon Jr., Karen, Linda and Margo), active in his church, a dedicated floriculturalist and an active athlete well into his sixties. The Fall Creek Drive residence which he and his wife, Esther, called “home” was a welcoming location for many students, especially when Linda and Margo, the Jensen’s ice-skating twins, were at Ithaca High School and, later, at Cornell. Whether it was black-eyed susans, fritillarium imperialis, meadow rue or wood hyacinth, floriculture was a consuming hobby. The child of Danish immigrants who came to the Great Salt Lake Basin as Mormon converts, Pete was active in the Ithaca Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and a long-time teacher in its Adult Gospel Doctrine class. A varsity baseball player as an undergraduate at Brigham Young University, he starred in faculty-student softball games.

Pete received his Bachelor’s degree in American History in 1932. He learned through personal experience about unemployment during the Great Depression when the only paid work available was as a substitute teacher in his hometown Salt Lake City public schools. Pete and Esther, who had married when he was still in college, decided that he would enter the Master’s degree program at the University of California at Berkeley; that seemed to be all they could manage. Pete excelled there with the assistance of Professor Charles Gulick whom Pete fondly remembered as a “wonderful mentor.” When Pete told Gulick he could not continue his studies because he had a wife and child to support, Gulick arranged to have the university provide the financial support Pete needed. Pete often recalled: “that’s when I was launched in pursuit of a Ph.D.” Pete also remembered his fellow graduate students as an exceptionally “illustrious crowd” that included Clark Kerr, John Dunlop, Lloyd Fisher, Sam Kagel, George Hildebrand, and Arthur Ross.

While working on his dissertation, Pete accepted a one-year appointment to teach economic history and labor problems at the University of Colorado. The one-year assignment lasted nine years from 1937-46. During these years, Pete received his Ph.D. degree in 1939, and became a consultant to the National Defense Mediation Board in 1941. During the war, he served as a public panel member, mediator and arbitrator for the National War Labor Board (NWLB) and Wage Stabilization Director of the NWLB’s Ninth Region.

While working for the NWLB, Pete learned about a newly established School of Industrial and Labor Relations from Phillips Bradley, a touring member of New York State’s Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor

Conditions (the “Ives Committee”). This committee, chaired by the Leader of the New York State Assembly, Irving M. Ives— who became the School’s first Dean in 1945—played a key role in the creation of a state-supported School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University. At Bradley’s urging, Pete applied for a professorship and joined the School’s faculty in 1946. As Pete was fond of saying, “The future of the School was subjected to five days of discussion.”

Pete’s first book, *Lumber and Labor*, was published in 1945 and was reprinted in 1971 by Arno Press and the *New York Times* in their series “Classics in American Labor.” In 1950, Cornell University Press published *Heritage of Conflict-Labor Relations in the Nonferrous Metals Industry Up to 1930*. Greenwood Press reissued *Heritage of Conflict* in 1968 in its important series “The Making of Industrial America.” In 1954, the ILR Press published the second volume, *Nonferrous Metals Unionism, 1932-1952*—a masterful description and analysis of Communist infiltration and capture of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (formerly the Western Federation of Miners) and the subsequent expulsion of the union from the CIO. Other important books include, *Hiring of Dock Workers and Employment Practices in the Ports of New York, Liverpool, London, Rotterdam, and Marseilles*, published by Harvard University Press in 1964, and *Decasualization and Modernization of Dock Work* in London, published by the ILR Press in 1971.

In 1973, the same year that the Cornell University Trustees elected Pete, Professor Emeritus, Cornell University Press published his *Strife on the Waterfront: The Port of New York Since 1945*. One reviewer’s comments provide insight into not only the importance of that book but also into Pete’s approach to scholarship:

“Strife on the Waterfront is a first-rate account of labor-management-government relations; it is not a narrow study in labor economics...The author is concerned with humanistic and institutional as well as economic and political facets of the industry.”

Pete became Associate Dean in July 1965 at a time when the faculty again was seriously disputing the ILR School’s future direction. He maintained steadfastly that neither unionism nor collective bargaining should be written off because collective bargaining is a basic democratic institution based on the rights of individual workers in a democratic society. He wrote:

“It was my belief from the beginning that it was intended by the framers of the School, and as it was embodied in the legislation creating the School, that collective bargaining was to be the heart and soul of the School.”

We who were colleagues are honored to prepare these all too brief comments about one of the ILR School’s most distinguished professors. We remember him as a towering volleyball player who loved to needle the graduate

students on the other side of the net when he would spike the ball. We also remember him as the Dean who told one of us that the faculty had recommended tenure (and with that wry grin on his face, added that the faculty was not infallible) and another of us when newly arrived and frustrated and disillusioned about the inability to find suitable housing, “to keep in mind that sooner or later everyone who moved to Ithaca finds a place to live. We haven’t lost a faculty member yet because he couldn’t find a place to live.” He was the Dean who raised hell with a colleague who had the audacity to paint his own office something other than institutional green (one of the very best confrontations in ILR School history) followed, wonderfully, some months later by a wastepaper basket fire in that same office (replete with trucks and sirens) caused by cigar ashes flicked by that same colleague who had to suffer the wrath of Pete once again.

In an era of too many entrepreneur-academics, Pete’s selfless dedication to the School, his love of teaching and scholarship, and his genuine concern for his colleagues’ welfare stand out as the standard of what a distinguished professor and administrator should be.

David B. Lipsky, Duncan MacIntyre, James A. Gross

Oskar Augustus Johannsen

May 14, 1870 — November 7, 1961

The passing of Professor Oskar A. Johannsen causes us to pause and to reflect on the contributions of this lovable pioneer to the field of entomology and to mankind. During his academic career he served Cornell as a teacher for nearly forty years and continued to inspire young people in the Department of Entomology for another twenty years. His service actually extended beyond Cornell, as with his command of several languages he added greatly to the prestige of American scientists in foreign countries.

Born in Davenport, Iowa, of parents who had emigrated to the United States from Denmark, Professor Johannsen attended high school in State Center, Iowa. After graduation in 1890, he entered the Agricultural Engineering Department of the University of Illinois. There he was a member of the Adelphi Society and the editor of *Technograph*. After receiving an engineering degree in 1894, he was a draftsman and designer of structural steel (1894-1899). He next joined the Department of Civil Engineering at Cornell University, where he served as instructor, 1899-1904.

Professor Johannsen developed such an interest in biological subjects that while an instructor in engineering he completed the requirement and was awarded two Cornell degrees in entomology, A.M. in 1902, and Ph.D. in 1904. He then continued his teaching in civil engineering as an Assistant Professor, 1904-1909.

The field of biology, in which he was to spend the rest of his life, beckoned. He went to the University of Maine, where he filled the position of Professor of Entomology from 1909 to 1912. Then he returned to Cornell, where he served as an Assistant Professor of Entomology, 1912-1914, and as Professor of General Biology, 1914-1920. During the fruitful years 1920-1938, he was Professor of Entomology at Cornell where he taught courses in insect morphology, anatomy, and embryology. After guiding entomologists during the years 1936-1938 as department head, he retired on June 30, 1938. Retirement to him meant freedom from administrative obligation to continue his excellent works on aquatic Diptera.

Professor Johannsen was not only active in teaching, but his contributions in the research field were numerous. Beginning in 1903 and extending to 1950 he published over one hundred articles in scientific journals and several monographic works in which he described many insects new to science. He was a co-author of three books: *Medical Entomology*, *Histological Technique*, and *Embryology of Insects and Myriapods*. He gave his extensive scientific library and his large insect collection, which contained several hundred type specimens, to the Cornell

Department of Entomology and Limnology. Membership in the honorary societies of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Tau Beta Pi documented his research ability and scholarship.

In 1896 Professor Johannsen married Harriette Alice Fuller. He is survived by his wife and their children, Dorothea Elizabeth (Dr. Dorothea J. Crook), Laurence, and Albert.

Professor Johannsen helped develop entomology, an infant field when he started his life's work. Throughout his career he was sympathetic towards the broader aspects of natural history. He was always kindly and helpful; the twinkle in his eye and the contagious smile won him many friends. His very gracious manner endeared him to both his students and his colleagues. We will always remember him as a friend and as a scientist. It is also a pleasure to acknowledge his excellent scientific contributions that have added so greatly to the stature of the Cornell Entomology Department.

C. O. Berg, Henry Dietrich, B. V. Travis

Orvis F. Johndrew, Jr.

December 11, 1909 — September 19, 1981

Orvis F. “Scotty” Johndrew was a caring, sharing, gentle man, devoted to his family, to Cornell University, and to student athletes.

Scotty was born in Rochester, New York, on December 11, 1909, and received his primary and secondary education there. He received his Bachelor of Science degree from Cornell in 1935 and a Master of Science degree in 1950. Shortly after graduation in 1935 he married his college sweetheart, Janice Berryman. They have two daughters: Mrs. Jack (Pat) Gaskin, of Gainesville, Florida, and Mrs. Gary (Judy) Fenstermacher, of Blacksburg, Virginia, and five grandchildren.

Scotty’s interest in sports permeated all his academic and professional career. Following graduation from Cornell he taught vocational agriculture and coached track and basketball at high schools in Breesport and Hammondsport, New York. Later he became head of the Poultry Department and director of athletics at the New York State Institute of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cobleskill. As director of athletics he was also coach of the basketball team. Some of his fondest memories were of the six years at Cobleskill, during which time his teams defeated Niagara University and Long Island University, teams that were the powerhouses of the East.

Scotty next was called to the Marketing Practices Section of the Poultry Branch, United States Department of Agriculture. While in Washington and later at Cornell, he was responsible for initiating and developing productive studies of poultry and egg marketing methods and facilities. As a leading contributor to the Northeast Regional Extension Egg Marketing Research Group, he was author and coauthor of a variety of publications. These interpreted market research and were very valuable as extension publications relating to egg and poultry marketing.

While in Washington, Scotty’s interest in things athletic continued. As an outlet for his energy, he became a tennis enthusiast. With his long arms and legs, his competitive spirit, and his athletic ability, he soon excelled in this sport. His interest in tennis continued into his Cornell years, and numerous Cornell Poultry Science Department round robin matches were the result of his efforts.

Scotty was knowledgeable, innovative, and enthusiastic regarding the poultry industry and sports. His coming to Cornell was “hand in glove” in many ways. Professionally his poultry experience and his tact kept him in constant

demand by producers and commercial marketing firms. It was at his instigation that the New York State poultry industry trade organization.

SPICE, was formed. SPICE is visible and viable evidence of Scotty's unique ability to bring people together to do things.

In sports Scotty soon became a confidant of Ned Harkness and a parent to Cornell hockey players. It is not by accident that some of Cornell's best hockey teams were developed when Scotty was working with Ned. Later, when Ned left Cornell, Scotty focused on lacrosse, assisting Richie Moran in his efforts, and proudly wore the watch presented to him by the Cornell national championship team of 1971.

Scotty was a competitor. And, even though occasionally incapacitated to the point where he needed a cane in order to get around, he still attended the practice sessions, thereby setting an example of fortitude for the national championship teams of 1976 and 1977.

Scotty enjoyed being with people and was sincerely interested in their welfare. Consequently he was very much involved in community affairs. He was an especially dedicated Rotarian, faithful in attendance and in his hearty support and enthusiastic involvement in Rotary activities.

Scotty was a charter member of the Sunday Morning Coffee Club. For eighteen years he and Joe Zeilic, Pete Maxson, and Art Muka would meet to review the week in sports. The group originally met at Bill Krantz's Community Corners restaurant. When Bill closed his Corners restaurant, the group moved its summer sessions to the Moakley House and winter meetings to the Sheraton. The group has grown and now includes longtime friend and colleague Line Fields, large-animal veterinarian at Cobleskill and at Cornell during Scotty's sojourn there; George Pfann, football all-American; Hollis Davis, agricultural engineer; Charlie Foote; Howard Sinsabaugh; Ben Mintz; Guy Torbert; and Marty Stiles—all well-known Cornell sports enthusiasts.

Scotty was a modest and unassuming man who had great love for Cornell. This love and respect, and his genuine humility, made his appointment as professor of poultry science emeritus in his words, "one of the proudest moments of my life, and I will cherish this appointment as long as I live."

Now it is we, Scotty's family, his colleagues, his student athletes, his friends, who will cherish his gentle manner, his heartfelt concern, and his kindly counsel as long as we live.

Charles E. Ostrander, Milton L. Scott, Edward A. Schano

Herbert H. Johnson

July 16, 1931 — October 1, 1989

Herbert H. Johnson came to Cornell in 1960 after earning B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from Case Institute of Technology, and teaching for three years at Lehigh University. He joined the then Department of Mechanics and Materials as an assistant professor of materials. The “Materials” portion of this department was combined with the Department of Engineering Physics in 1962, and finally the Department of Materials Science and Engineering was formed in 1965. He was a member of this department until his death. Materials science was born and flourished during the Herb Johnson period, and he played a major part in its development.

During his career at Cornell, he served as department head from 1970 to 1974, and then as director of the Materials Science Center until 1984. His honors included membership in the National Academy of Engineering. He was also a fellow of the American Society for Metals (ASM), a Case Scholar, a Campbell Lecturer for the ASM, and a councillor of the Materials Research Society.

Johnson maintained an active research program in the mechanical behavior of solids; in recent years he was concerned mainly with hydrogen embrittlement of steel and the influence of hydrogen on metal fatigue. The symposium volume, “Fourth International Conference on the Effects of Hydrogen on Material Behavior,” held in Jackson Lake Lodge, Moran, Wyoming, September 12-16, 1989, has been dedicated to him. He was a consultant to a number of industrial, government and academic organizations.

He was active on national committees related to materials science. He served on the Council of Materials Science of the Department of Energy. As chairman of the Solid State Sciences Committee of the National Research Council he guided the recently completed study “Mankind’s Science and Engineering for the 1990s”.

Herb enjoyed teaching and working with young people. His carefully prepared lectures contained many anecdotes of applications of materials in industry. He cared deeply for the students. When one of his students suffered a broken leg in athletics and was on crutches, Herb drove to his house every morning and brought him to school. Again, when one of his students had to take Herb’s class and another class was scheduled at the same time, and passing both classes was required for graduation, he arranged two special tutorial sessions for her weekly so she could make it through on schedule. Even when his illness was severe, he still met regularly with his students until hospitalization made that impossible.

William B. Streett, Dean of the College of Engineering, had remarked that “Herb was one of those special people who excelled in everything he did. He was often called upon to conduct special studies, to serve on committees, and to apply his talents to the solution of problems in the college and the university, and he always said yes. His death is a severe loss for Cornell.”

As faculty members we found Herb always ready for scientific discussion and always helpful with any kind of problem we had.

Herb had an enjoyable family life with his wife, Marguerite, and his five children (two sons and three daughters). He is survived by them, his mother and brother, and a granddaughter.

After his family and materials science, Herb loved football. He was a dedicated fan of the Cleveland Browns.

Herbert Johnson made profound contributions to the study of hydrogen embrittlement of steel, to the field of materials science in general, and to the people around him. He was a true friend and colleague, and is greatly missed.

Harry D. Conway, Che-Yu Li, Arthur L. Ruoff

John Raven Johnson

August 9, 1900 — May 25, 1983

John Raven Johnson came to Cornell's chemistry department as an assistant professor in 1927. Although only twenty-seven years old, he had already developed a deserved reputation as one of the nation's brilliant young chemists. He had taken his Ph.D. degree at the University of Illinois in 1922, spent two years abroad doing research at the Collège de France under a prestigious American Field Service fellowship, and spent three further years at Illinois as an instructor, where, among other things, he coauthored with his teacher and friend, Roger Adams, a widely used laboratory textbook on organic chemistry.

Jack Johnson (as he was known to all his friends) brought to Cornell the new organic chemistry that Illinois had become famous for. He quickly put into place a lively program of research and attracted large numbers of graduate students. He also restructured Cornell's courses in organic chemistry and taught them superbly. Since, in addition, Johnson was a lively-minded and personable man with many friends, it is not surprising that in 1930, when he was barely thirty years old, he became a full professor at Cornell.

During the decade of the 1930s Cornell brought from the outside another half-dozen young chemists, most of whom, like Johnson, stayed at Cornell. In combination, and with the addition in 1940 of the great Peter Debye, they helped change the face of Cornell's chemistry department. Johnson was a central figure in this new generation of Cornell chemists. He became the implicit leader of the organic chemistry group and greatly influenced subsequent hirings in the field. He quickly received outside recognition, becoming a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1948. In 1952 he became the Todd Professor of Chemistry at Cornell, thus occupying the only chair available to chemistry at the time.

Johnson's research bridged the old and the new in organic chemistry. He and his students gave much effort to devising syntheses and determining structures of important molecules in the best tradition of organic chemistry. His work on the synthesis of gliotoxin is especially well known. However, Johnson was also interested in new and unusual types of organic molecules and did pioneering work on organo-boron compounds and on the chemistry of furan derivatives. Finally, he was an early student of the mechanisms by which complex organic molecules undergo change from one form to others.

Jack Johnson was an early and valued senior consultant to the research groups of the Du Pont de Nemours Company, which was the major chemical concern of the United States. This close association continued even after his retirement from Cornell.

In the period 1941-45 Johnson became deeply involved with the scientific aspects of the United States wartime development efforts. He was an early participant in studies on the synthesis of new chemical explosives and also contributed to the vigorous United States search for new antimalarial agents. From 1942 to 1945 he served in London, England, as the scientific liaison officer for chemistry of the U.S. Office of Scientific Research and Development. For his wartime services he received the U.S. Medal of Merit.

Jack Johnson returned to Cornell when the war ended and resumed his career of supervising the research of graduate students, teaching large classes of students of organic chemistry, and consulting with the Du Pont company. In 1951 he served for a year in West Germany as special consultant on scientific matters for the U.S. Department of State. In 1965 Johnson retired from Cornell and he and Hope, his wife of thirty-six years, moved to their beloved home in Vermont. His life became increasingly restricted, but he remained engaging and intellectually lively up to his death in May 1983. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Keith and Leonard.

Jack Johnson's Cornell colleagues and his many students and other friends will remember him with admiration and affection as one of the important figures in the development of Cornell into the great research university that it now is.

Albert W. Laubengayer, William T. Miller, Richard F. Porter, Frank A. Long

Philip Gustaf Johnson

September 21, 1900 — October 3, 1994

Philip Gustaf Johnson, Professor Emeritus of Science Education, died in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, on October 3, 1994. Born September 21, 1900, on a farm in Loomis, Nebraska, the fifth of six children of Swedish immigrants, he began his education in a one-room school, speaking only Swedish. From the village public school he entered the county high school from which he graduated. He entered the University of Nebraska engineering program and dropped out after one year, but he returned to the Teachers College and, with careful planning, graduated in 1923 with his entering class and with a Certificate to teach Science and Mathematics. For two years he was a high school teacher of science, mathematics, and Spanish in Havelock, Nebraska.

From 1925-26, he was a graduate student at the University of Minnesota, but the following year was invited to the University of Nebraska as a graduate student and staff member. He earned his M.S. degree from the University of Nebraska in 1931, with a major in chemistry and minors in biological science and chemistry. From Nebraska, he came to Cornell on a scholarship in pursuit of a more advanced degree, initially as a Fellow in Nature Study and Forestry. He completed his Ph.D. degree in 1933, with a major in science education and minors in biological science and chemistry.

After a brief sojourn in Nebraska, and armed with his degree, he returned to Cornell in 1935 as an Assistant Professor of Science Education. In this position, he assumed the dual responsibility of preparing certified teachers for secondary school science and teaching classes at Ithaca High School. He rose quickly to the rank of Professor of Science Education, and in his early professorship saw the need for a formal, national organization of science teachers. Encouraged by his work with the NEA's Department of Science Instruction, and supported by affiliation with the AAAS, he was largely responsible for the founding, in 1944, of the National Science Teachers Association, which today boasts 50,000 members. He was the first president of NSTA. An energetic visionary, he was called to Washington in 1946, where for seven years he was Specialist in Science Education in the U.S. Office of Education.

In 1953, Dr. Johnson returned to Cornell as Professor and Head of Science Education, which included what was then called "Nature Study," but today is more widely accepted as environmental education. It was after his return that he, together with Professor Paul deH. Hurd of Stanford University, entered an agreement with the Shell Oil Company to support the influential Shell Merit Fellowship Program, a program of graduate study whereby highly selected high school science and math teachers were brought together for special training to become

leaders in their fields. Many of today's outstanding program leaders, department chairs, authors, and educational administrators are products of that far-sighted program that spanned the years 1953-68 and was one of the first industry-supported university programs in science education.

During his tenure at Cornell, Professor Johnson was exceedingly active as lecturer, consultant, and author. He was Director of the NSF Program for Science Teachers at Cornell from 1959-63; Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Chile in Valparaiso; and Lecturer in Residence or Visiting Professor at the University of Costa Rica, Emory University, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of South Dakota, and Oregon State University. There was almost no science education program of size or substance in which Professor Johnson did not have a role or considerable influence.

A serious heart attack in the late 1950s slowed him only momentarily, and he returned to full-time duties at a self-regulated pace that would have worn out most people. He was instrumental in basing at Cornell the AAAS Feasibility Study that led to NSF's development of the largest and one of the most innovative elementary school science programs to that time—*Science, A Process Approach*. Few people are aware that it was Professor Philip Johnson's foresight that gave birth to that program.

When he retired from his Cornell professorship in 1967, Professor Johnson did not retire from professional education. He continued to serve as a Visiting Professor and Science Education Consultant to Puerto Rico and Canada and his active involvement in NSTA. Numerous recognitions and awards from that body attest to his creative and devoted support to science education. He received the Recognition Award of the Science Teachers Association of New York State (1947 and 1987); the Canadian Science Teachers awarded him their Centennial Award in Science Education (1967); and the National Science Teachers Association awarded him their Distinguished Service Citation (1970).

Professor Johnson authored many journal articles and was a co-author of the widely-used, pre-War science textbook series, *Modern Science*, by Dull, Mann, and Johnson. He was the senior author of NSTA's *School Facilities for Science Instruction* and author of numerous articles in various journals and bulletins from NSTA and the U.S. Office of Education. In all his writing, he remained modestly in the background, preferring to create and administer than to accept credit and public acclaim.

A life member of NSTA, NEA, and STANYS, his interests broadened in his final years. He was a consultant on human rights for North Carolina Memorial Hospital; had a lively interest in human rights in educational and medical research; and remained very active in church work.

Philip Johnson married Elsie Thiel in 1929. They had two children: Tom, born in 1935, now an architect in California; and Pat (Evans), born in 1937, now residing in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. His first wife, Elsie, died in 1979 after fifty years of marriage. In 1981, he remarried. Olive, who gave unstinting support to Professor Johnson in his professional as well as social and family life, continues to live in their Chapel Hill home. Into his nineties, Professor Johnson was a regular participant in annual conventions of NSTA, where he continued to host the Shell Merit Fellows. Productive into his last decade, he still produced articles for journals such as *The Science Teacher*.

Always a gentleman of impeccable taste and sense of propriety, he had an infectious sense of humor as well as a rare insight into the problems and programs of public education, especially science education. He was truly a giant of the old school. One of his grandchildren expressed a fitting family tribute to Professor Johnson when he said, "Grandfathers are for loving and fixing things." Phil was that kind of man.

Joe Bail, Helen Wardeberg, Verne Rockcastle

Thomas Homer Johnson

February 18, 1940 — October 6, 1994

Professor Thomas Johnson was born in Geneva, Illinois. He recalled, in a recent career statement, the foundations of his future in landscape architecture. He remembered fondly childhood experiences learning tree identification at the Morton Arboretum, “keeping bird migration records, being fascinated by films like *The Vanishing Prairie*, and identifying with the buildings of Frank Lloyd Wright” that he discovered in his native state of Illinois and nearby Wisconsin. From these beginnings grew a heartfelt desire to integrate people, art, design and the natural world. Embarking on a path to become a landscape architect led him first to the University of Illinois. There he studied under his mentor, Stanley White, graduating first in his class with a Bachelor in Landscape Architecture degree. The recipient of the Edward L. Ryerson Travelling Fellowship, he then travelled to Europe to explore the Italian villa gardens and European cities and towns.

Returning to the United States, Professor Johnson entered Harvard University’s Graduate School of Design where he studied under Hideo Sasaki, graduating with a Master of Landscape Architecture degree in 1966. He spent until 1974 actively engaged in professional practice, from which he developed a firm grounding in design as an applied art.

It was practicing as a design associate in the office of his Harvard teacher, Hideo Sasaki, which Professor Johnson often recalled as a significant influence on his emergence as a designer. While at the firm of Sasaki, Dawson, De May Associates from 1966-70, he was a team member on many projects including the first place award-winning St. Louis Missouri Mall Competition. His design for the State University of New York at Buffalo is featured in Geoffrey and Susan Jellicoe’s *The Landscapes of Man* (1975), and is recognized as a significant modern landscape work.

From 1970-74, Professor Johnson was co-principal of his own firm, Lawrence & Johnson Associates of Barnstable, Massachusetts. The firm’s projects included large-scale housing developments, residences, and communities. Often cited among his accomplishments was the establishment of The Old Kings Highway Regional Historic District Commission, an agency which preserved traditional visual patterns in the public landscape of Cape Cod.

Professor Johnson joined the Cornell Landscape Architecture Program faculty in 1974 where he was a devoted teacher to both graduate and undergraduate students. His twenty years of instruction helped to train students who

went on to become Rome Prize winners, Presidential scholars, university professors, and design practitioners in internationally known landscape architecture firms.

Notable among his numerous extension and community service activities were his design seminars, workshop series, and accompanying publications that he developed to address local applications of the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR), a project funded by a Cornell University Rockefeller Foundation Grant (1977).

Professor Johnson was active in campus committees: chair of the Landscape Architecture Program Internship Committee and member of both the Campus Planning and the Agriculture College Land Use Committees. In addition to his teaching, research, and extension work, he also maintained a consulting practice, engaging in projects on the Cornell University campus and in the Ithaca area (Cornell Business and Technology Park, 1988).

Design Theory and Education were the focus of Professor Johnson's teaching and research during his years at Cornell. Motivated by the belief that the landscape architectural profession lacked an educational text on design theory, he endeavored to develop basic two- and three-dimensional design teaching techniques. Using the classroom as his research lab, Professor Johnson originated a landscape architectural design language theory accompanied by a "building blocks" design learning sequence in which elements, syntax, references, and procedures for classical, naturalistic, modern, and post-modern design approaches were articulated. His design languages theory became the principal subject of papers given at professional conferences and a manuscript he was preparing at the time of his death entitled: *From Basic Design to Design Languages, Design Theory in Landscape Architecture*. "Classicism, naturalism, the fried egg, the inverted sweatshirt, the nine-square," were the words and concepts he championed and which continue to resonate in the minds and memories of students who benefited from his inspired teaching.

Professor Johnson was the leader of several award-winning Cornell student design studio teams. With his students, he was awarded first prize in the Genesee River Design Competition (Rochester, New York, 1978), a Merit Award in the Jacobs Pillow National Design Competition (National Endowment for the Arts, 1984), and exhibition selection in both the Sesquicentennial Park National Design Competition (Houston, Texas, 1986) and the Minnesota State Capital National Design Competition (St. Paul, Minnesota, 1987).

Professor Johnson is remembered for his open-mindedness, his imagination, his compassionate heart and his generosity. Those qualities made him both a devoted teacher and a guiding spirit in Cornell's landscape architecture program. Because he appreciated and cultivated individuality, he was able to guide and motivate students, drawing

forth while instilling a passion for the creative effort. Those very qualities led to Professor Johnson's selection as an outstanding teacher by Cornell's Merrill Presidential Scholar Program in 1986.

Many will, for years to come, recall Professor Johnson's animated and inspirational "criticisms" delivered during the final design critiques (held at semester end when students typically present their work to a faculty jury). Professor Johnson would rise out of his chair and as though he were cutting right through the layers of ideas imbedded on the student's drawings, he could "see" with laser precision, so clearly what a design was trying to do and where it could take the next step. He always stood, faced the students and faculty and, with a knowing grin, gesturing hands and flowing thoughts, would have us all (students and faculty alike) under his spell for a moment. Usually he would finish with encouraging words saying "and if you just do this, and this, and then this, ah-ha, you'll have it!" All of us gained and learned from Professor Johnson's critiques, lucid remarks, and lively demonstrations. Design was truly part of his being and nature, and the legacy of his teaching will continue to endure in the eyes and hands of the hundreds of students and colleagues to whom he made a real difference.

Professor Johnson is survived by his wife, Helen Elizabeth Hunsberger Johnson; his two sons, Travis Muirhead Johnson and Jay Benjamin Johnson; his sister, Jane Johnson Sims of Wayne, Michigan; as well as five sisters and brothers-in-law and their families.

Marvin Adleman, Peter Trowbridge, Paula Horrigan

Warren T. Johnson

April 22, 1925 — November 9, 1994

Warren T. Johnson, Professor of Entomology Emeritus, died after an extended illness. Born in Charleston, West Virginia, he received his B.S. degree from Morris Harvey College in Charleston. Following service in the Army, he received his Master's degree from Ohio State University and his Ph.D. degree in entomology from the University of Maryland where he remained a member of the faculty for ten years. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1962 with a joint appointment in the Departments of Entomology and Plant Pathology, was appointed Professor in the Department of Entomology in 1972, and Professor Emeritus in 1991.

Dr. Johnson was the author or co-author of more than 75 publications on arthropods affecting woody ornamental plants and their control. His early interests were with insects affecting nut trees; later he worked on strategies for controlling the forest tent caterpillar, scale insects, and many others; and he ended his career with much work on the use of horticultural oils and growing degree days for pest management. He co-authored and revised yearly the Cornell Recommendations for Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs.

Professor Johnson was a member of several professional societies including the Entomological Society of America, Entomological Society of Canada, the International Society of Arboriculture, American Phytopathological Society and the honorary scientific fraternity, Sigma Xi.

One of his greatest rewards came from his association with students and young professionals. In 1965, he established TIEG (Teen International Entomology Group) to introduce youth worldwide to the science of entomology. TIEG encouraged the study of entomology and the exchange of ideas and material related to the science. A newsletter was published which included comprehensive life history studies, scientific notes, do-it-yourself techniques, and a list of materials for exchange and sale. At one time, the organization boasted over 2,000 members. The project was deemed worthy of support by the Entomological Society of America and the Entomological Society of Canada.

Dr. Johnson served as Chairman of the Youth Program for the International Congress of Entomology held in Washington, D.C. (1976); and as advisor to numerous graduate and undergraduate students—many of whom sought his friendship and counsel until his death.

Dr. Johnson's distinguished career in extension won him numerous awards and reflected his thorough grounding in insect pest management, his concern for the problems of the people, and his skill as a teacher. His widely

acclaimed reference book, *Insects That Feed on Trees and Shrubs: An Illustrated Practical Guide* (first published in 1976), is a classic in its field and is used by plant care professionals throughout the world. He was also a co-author, with Dr. Wayne Sinclair, of the book *Diseases of Trees and Shrubs*, which was published in 1987.

His career in extension kept him busy with lectures and demonstrations at county, regional, and statewide meetings of cooperative extension staff and leaders in the horticultural field.

Warren was a stimulating mentor for young people with an interest in entomology and plant pathology, always keenly aware of public and industry concerns and of conceptions and misconceptions in his field. He truly believed in using a problem-solving approach to teaching and in learning by doing. He was a caring, concerned mentor.

Warren's work brought him some travels. From a National Science Foundation grant in 1964, Johnson went to London for the International Congress of Entomology. He participated in the same congress in Moscow, in the former Soviet Union, in 1968. Four years later, he went to the congressional meeting in Canberra, Australia. He also performed entomological research at the Archbold Research Station in Florida and at the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory in Mississippi in the early 1970s. On one of his sabbatical leaves, Johnson was a Visiting Scientist at the Canada Department of Forestry where he studied microbial pesticides. On another at U.C. Berkeley, he began laying the groundwork for his book *Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs*. Most recently he visited China for the International Conference of Entomology and for some sightseeing afterward. The community benefited from his active involvement and leadership with the Ithaca Rotary Club, 4-H, and the Boy Scouts of America. In addition he attended St. Paul's United Methodist Church, where he was a choir member for 32 years. He served on many committees of the church and as president and longtime board member of the Wesley Foundation of Cornell United Religious Work. He will best be remembered for his cheerfulness and caring for others.

He is survived by his wife of 45 years, the former Alice Rose Bent; two children, daughter Marilyn Barnard and son Warren Edward Johnson; and four -grandsons, Nicholas Johnson and Benjamin, Taylor, and Jay Barnard; and a sister, Jean Biernat.

George Hudler, Carolyn Klass, Richard Hoebeke, Roger Morse

Frances A. Johnston

June 22, 1901 — May 27, 1984

Frances Johnston's association with Cornell began in 1946, when, as an assistant professor, she joined the Department of Food and Nutrition in the New York State College of Home Economics. At that time her responsibilities were primarily with research and the graduate nutrition program. Her active professional career with the college continued for the next nineteen years. During that period, and afterwards as a professor emerita, she exerted a profound and lasting influence on the caliber and scope of nutrition programs at Cornell.

Professor Johnston was born in Troy, Ohio, where she received her high school education. After a year at Mt. Holyoke College, in Massachusetts, she completed her Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry in 1923 at Western College, in Ohio. In 1926 she received the master's degree in home economics-nutrition from the University of Chicago, where her primary interest was in the factors affecting appetite in preschool children. Following graduation she accepted a position for one year with a biochemist in the Northwestern Yeast Company, in Chicago. During the summer of 1928 she taught at Wittenberg College of Wittenberg University, and from 1928 until 1936 she held the position of assistant professor at Wesleyan College, in Delaware, Ohio.

Returning to Chicago to study for her Ph.D., she worked with Dr. Lydia J. Roberts on the iron requirements of children. She received her doctoral degree in 1941 and remained in Chicago as a research associate until 1946, when she joined the faculty of the Department of Food and Nutrition at Cornell. She was promoted to associate professor in 1949 and to professor in 1955, holding simultaneously a membership on the faculty of the School of Nutrition. At the time of her retirement, in 1965, she was made a professor emerita.

Professor Johnston remained in Ithaca after her retirement until 1979, when she moved to Scottsdale, Arizona, where she died on May 27, 1984, at the age of eighty-two.

Continuing her research on iron requirements after coming to Cornell, she focused primarily on young children, adolescents, and young adults. Extending her research to include the availability of iron from selected foods, her studies were among those used in the evaluation and establishment of the recommended dietary allowances for iron by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council. Her research also included studies on the effect of adaptation to long-term low-calcium intakes on human calcium requirements. She continued her research on human requirements to include the requirement for Vitamin B₆, an area in which very little research had been done previously.

Professor Johnston's work was conducted primarily with human subjects, although in her later research she also used experimental animals, particularly for pilot work needed to establish methods and to select metabolic products for analysis. Research using human subjects presented particular problems in that she had to develop methodology for both the conduct of the study and analytical procedures. Her work led to improvements in the methods and procedures needed for work with human subjects. In 1977 the Division of Nutritional Sciences remodeled the laboratory area in which she had pursued her research and dedicated it as the Frances A. Johnston-Charlotte A. Young Human Metabolic Research Unit in honor of two of the faculty members who had advanced human metabolic studies at Cornell.

Professor Johnston's original career choice had been chemistry, but she found that there were more opportunities for women in nutrition. In her research she was able to combine both interests. Her high laboratory standards and attention to detail provided excellent training for her students. She participated actively in her laboratory work, instructing the students and technicians personally in the various methods used. Although her studies were so well planned they almost seemed to run by themselves, nevertheless she made it a point to be present at every meal to determine the progress of the study and to encourage the subjects on the strict dietary regimens. During one summer, when she conducted studies with adolescent girls, she obtained the cooperation of colleagues in providing the girls with diverse activities, thus helping to assure the success of the study. Because of her concern for others both academically and personally, she received excellent cooperation from her students and from her human subjects alike.

During her active career at Cornell Professor Johnston was adviser to some thirty graduate students at both the M.S. and Ph.D. levels. Most of her teaching and research responsibilities were with the graduate program. In addition to the students in her laboratory, she worked with all nutrition students in the various seminars offered. Although reserved, she came to know her students well, and many remember the short afternoon break for tea that she routinely prepared. She was often affectionately referred to by her students as Miss J. Because of Dr. Johnston's dedication and teaching abilities, her students received excellent training professionally and in interpersonal relationships. Many have assumed leadership positions in academia in the United States, Canada, and elsewhere.

Professor Johnston was also quick to offer support to new faculty members when they joined the department and was open to the pursuit of new ideas and programs. She was also ready to help to assure the success of a new venture. She did not hesitate to establish her own ideas in a quiet and gracious way, but she was also able and anxious to encourage the development of others.

During the period of her distinguished tenure at Cornell, she published some fifty scientific papers, most of which were co-authored with her students. In 1951 she received the Borden Award from the American Home Economics Association for her outstanding research in nutrition. She was a member of several professional societies: the American Institute of Nutrition, the American Home Economics Association, the American Dietetics Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as well as honorary societies including Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Nu, and Sigma Delta Epsilon.

Each year, with other colleagues in the department, she prepared Thanksgiving dinner for those faculty and graduate students who were too far from home to share the holiday with their families. This hospitality might include as many as twenty-five or thirty sitting down together on the festive occasion. Professor Johnston was also generous with her lake cottage, and visits there provided a welcome relief from the hot summer days for many faculty members.

Because she was a person who was deeply interested in the community in which she lived, upon retirement Dr. Johnston became very active in many community projects, contributing both financially and with personal involvement. She worked quietly but effectively, and her example influenced the community. She was forward-looking, quickly recognizing community needs and encouraging and supporting the activities of others while taking little credit for herself. Shortly after retirement, as a member of a committee of the Presbyterian Church, she became one of the principal organizers of the Meals on Wheels program in Ithaca, a joint project involving the Tompkins County Health Department, the hospital dietary department, and local churches who supplied the volunteers. She approached the project as she would a research project and evaluated similar programs in other areas in the state and nationwide. The organization and structure of the program was uncomplicated but provided for emergencies. The program was effectively instituted in 1967 and is still in operation in much the same way today. Those who were associated with her in her community endeavors speak of her as a friendly, warm, outgoing but quiet person who had a profound impact on the organizations to which she contributed.

Both during her active professional life at Cornell and as a professor emerita, Frances was a good friend and benefactor of Cornell. She established a Nutrition Research Grant in 1950 and made gifts to support research in both the Department of Food and Nutrition and later in the Division of Nutritional Sciences. Some of this support is still available. Many graduate students can be grateful for her generosity in supporting graduate fellowships: the Katharine Wyckoff Harris Fellowship for students in human nutrition, food, and food-service programs and the Grace Steininger Fellowship. She made a generous commitment that will help the building expansion in the

Division of Nutritional Sciences and has established a major trust for the benefit of the University, for which she was honored in 1982. The American Association of University Women named a scholarship in her honor in 1980.

Professor Johnston was predeceased by a brother, Edward, and is survived by her sister-in-law, a niece and nephew in Arizona, as well as six great-nephews, two great-great-nephews, and one great-great-niece.

She will be remembered by her friends and colleagues as a gracious, thoughtful, considerate, and unassuming person with a pleasant sense of humor; by the community for her encouragement, recognition, and support of community endeavors; and at Cornell for her research contributions and her continued interest and support in the development of an outstanding nutrition program.

Catherine J. Personius, Malden C. Nesheim, Mary A. Morrison

Otto Matthijs Jolles

March 14, 1911 — July 16, 1968

With the passing of Matthijs Jolles, Cornell lost one of its outstanding humanists who had become one of the leading figures in the councils of the College of Arts and Sciences.

He was born in Berlin, Germany, and studied literature, history and philosophy at the Universities of Hamburg, Leipzig and Heidelberg. He took his Ph.D. at Heidelberg in 1933 and then left Germany because of the disastrous political events of that year. He continued his studies at the Sorbonne for one further year. He then went to the University College of Wales in 1935 where he was instructor in German until 1938, and at the same time took an M.A. in international relations.

He came to this country in 1938 to be instructor in German at the University of Chicago, rising to the rank of professor there in 1955, and acting as visiting professor at the University of Frankfurt am Main in 1960. While at Chicago he was instructor in the Military Institute from 1942 to 1945, a member of the important Committee on the History of Culture from 1947 to 1951 and Chairman of that same Committee from 1955 until he came to Cornell in 1962 as Professor of German literature. He was also one of the editors of the important periodical *Deutsche Beiträge zur geistigen Ueberlieferung*. He played a large part in the expansion of the Cornell Department of German Literature and its curriculum, taught a wide variety of courses, and assumed the chairmanship of the Department in 1965. He was about to relinquish these arduous duties, which he had fulfilled so well, and to go on sabbatical leave at the time of his sudden death.

He was a brilliant teacher and a scholar of international reputation. His special field of interest was the age of Goethe, and he published many articles on Lessing, Goethe and Schiller. He published a full-scale study of Goethe's aesthetics in 1957 (*Goethes Kunstanschauung*, Francke, Berne), and at the time of his death he had almost completed a book on Schiller with the working title *Dichtkunst und Lebenskunst: Studien zum Problem der Sprache bei Friedrich Schiller*. From what Matthijs Jolles had already published on Schiller and from his passionate talking about this subject, it is to be expected that this book will be an important extension of our understanding of this difficult, complex, but great author. And the very title of this work shows that its author "did not," to quote one of his closest Chicago colleagues, "separate the world of letters from the world of life."

His Chicago colleagues characterize the three outstanding features of his work there as "his skill as a teacher, a personal concern for his students, and the breadth of his scholarly interests." His friend and colleague there

Professor Hanns Stefan Schultz has testified that “students came from his classes, whether he talked about Schiller or about Lowes Dickinson, with the feeling that what they had heard or discussed was not some parcel of past history, but something that concerned them and their own world.” This statement was true of his work at Cornell as well, whether inside the German Department or in the Six-Year Ph.D. Program of which he was an early and enthusiastic supporter. His interest in the Program centered, not on the idea of acceleration, but on the idea of interdisciplinary study and of freedom for exceptional students; and he offered one of the first four seminars of the Program on the topic of history and literature, a combination which he had developed in Chicago. He won the warm friendship of the students by his unfailing concern for them and by his whole-hearted dedication to the subject of his interest. He was an adviser and counselor *par excellence*, unfailingly sympathetic, yet he never let his own high standards of performance drop and he demanded the best from his students.

For him, education involved the maximum amount of individual choice. He found a sufficient measure of this at Cornell, though he would have liked more. He was a strong supporter of all interdisciplinary programs, disapproved of departments whose rigid insistence on major requirements discouraged the adventurous student who had thought out his own meaningful combination of interests, and he wholeheartedly espoused the new freshman humanities seminars. His belief in the educative value of the humanities was his outstanding characteristic, and it was apparent in all that he did here. Perhaps his most lasting contribution to Cornell was to encourage us to think not in narrow departmental terms, but to think across the boundaries of individual disciplines. Such thinking was not new at Cornell, nor at the University of Chicago where Matthijs Jolles had enthusiastically participated in a bold experimental educational program. And it was something which he himself had experienced in his student years in Germany, for he had benefited greatly from that freedom to listen to great teachers without being held to examinations, the freedom to be exposed to many different disciplines before committing oneself to a specialization. This was his conception of education.

Herbert Deinert, Stephen M. Parrish, Eric A. Blackall

Barclay Gibbs Jones

June 3, 1925 — May 26, 1997

Barclay Jones, Professor of City and Regional Planning at Cornell University since 1961, played a key international role in the intellectual development of urban economics, city planning, regional science, and historic preservation. He trained scores of young people who have gone on to become academics, professionals, and heads of academic departments and research organizations throughout the world

After he served in the U.S. Army in World War II, where he received the Purple Heart, he earned Bachelor's degrees in both Art and Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania; a Master's degree in Regional Planning in 1955; and a Ph.D. degree in Economics from the University of North Carolina in 1961. He married Ann Tompkins in 1957. They had two children, Barclay Gibbs Jones, 3rd, and Louise Jones. Barclay first joined the planning faculty at the University of California at Berkeley and in 1961 moved to the Department of City and Regional Planning at Cornell. Ann died in 1994.

Barclay contributed immeasurably to the growth of the graduate programs in City and Regional Planning, Regional Science, and Historic Preservation Planning at Cornell. When he arrived at Cornell, the department was very small with only two full time and two part time faculty members. He played a major role in the subsequent development of the department and its expansion from primarily a professional planning program to one with parallel emphases on research and scholarship. He placed great importance on synergy among professional education, research, and academic scholarship, the three components of the department's programs.

Barclay supported the building of many scholarly and academic institutions. He was a major force not only in the building of the graduate program in planning at Cornell but also at the University of Puerto Rico. With Professor Stephen Jacobs he built and maintained the historic preservation program and established connections with Chinese, Russian, and East European researchers. He actively lobbied for scholarly research in architecture, and he served as the lone social scientist in an earthquake research group, dominated by engineers and geologists. Throughout his career for over 30 years, he generated the bulk of graduate planning research fellowships at Cornell. An endowment in the City and Regional Planning programs at Cornell University was established to support teaching and quantitative research methods in Professor Jones' name by former student, Thomas W. Jones, former President and Chief Operating Officer to TIAA-CREF.

Barclay was a member of the American Institute of Architects, the American Institute of Certified Planners, Phi Kappa Phi, the American Economic Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Society of Architectural Historians. He served as president of the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association from 1966-69, president of the North East Regional Science Association in both 1975-76 and 1987-88, and president of the Regional Science Association in 1983. He was the chairman of the City of Ithaca Landmarks Preservation Commission from 1984-91 and was president of Historic Ithaca and the Tompkins County Landmarks Commission, a local nonprofit organization concerned with historic preservation. He was named a Fellow of the U.S. International Council on Monuments and Sites in 1986 and received the National Parks Service's 1988 Public Service Award from the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Barclay was an active researcher, scholar, teacher, and consultant, in addition to his many achievements in teaching, program building and development, and community service. His research encompassed important issues in regional science, city and regional planning, and historic preservation planning, and he published over 50 papers in these fields, many of them co-authored with his students. In 1990, he was named Distinguished Planning Educator by the American Collegiate Schools of Planning. His consulting activities, which extend back more than 30 years, ranged from small towns in upstate New York to national governments around the world. His most recent assignments were with the United Nations and the World Bank. He was also an active member of the executive and research committees of the National Center for Earthquake Engineering Research at the State University of New York in Buffalo.

Barclay Jones will be remembered not only for his scholarly and professional accomplishments, but also, perhaps particularly for the great emphasis he placed on his relationships with his students. He dedicated his career to supervising and guiding his graduate students in planning at Cornell University. He gave special attention to Ph.D. candidates in planning and was responsible for supervising more doctoral candidates in the department than any other single faculty member. Nearly twenty department chairpersons in planning at universities throughout the United States were products of the Cornell program, and Barclay served on the committees of most of them. It has been estimated that he served as a chairperson for more than one-third of all the students who received doctoral degrees in planning and regional science from Cornell in addition to his work with professional planning students and undergraduates.

Barclay's enthusiasm for planning, its history and its constant evolution were infectious. Among Cornell students his sessions with his doctoral candidates and his advisees were legendary: 10 p.m. for the early appointment

and 1:00 a.m. for the late appointment. It was in these leisurely but intellectually challenging sessions that the mentor-student relationship was most obvious and students were encouraged to develop their own philosophies of planning. One of his former doctoral students has been quoted as saying, "All of his students felt like me, that they were getting 90 percent of Barclay's attention." His philosophy of education is perhaps best summed-up in his own words:

"If you do it right, your students will go on to do things you could never do, write things you could never write, conduct research you could never carry out, solve problems beyond your capacity, and surpass you in numerous ways. What you must do as an educator is create a learning opportunity for younger people that will make you obsolete."

Pierre Clavel, John Forester, Sidney Saltzman, K.C. Parsons

George William Jones

— *October 29, 1911*

We, the members of the University Faculty, desire to place on record a tribute of respect to the memory of an honored colleague, Professor George William Jones, a detailed appreciation of whose life and work was placed in our minutes on the occasion of his retirement from active service in 1907.

As a teacher he labored with unwearied patience and undivided loyalty to inculcate the best intellectual attainments of clear thinking, sound reasoning, and accurate exposition. His ideals were of the highest, and towards their realization he exacted of himself and of his students a whole-hearted devotion.

As a citizen he conceived nobly and enforced faithfully his obligations, in promoting charitable and philanthropic work, in efforts to improve the moral environment of the student, and in extending a helping hand to those in need of aid or encouragement.

To the bereaved family of our late associate and friend we express our warmest sympathy and regard.

Source: Records, p. 533, November 10, 1911

RETIREMENT STATEMENT

“On the retirement of Professor George William Jones from active participation in the work of the Cornell University Faculty after a distinguished service of thirty years, we the members of that faculty desire to place on record our high estimate of his worth as a teacher, a colleague and a man.

Joining the Department of Mathematics before the end of the first decade of its history, already a teacher of ripe experience, he bore an honorable part in the formative years, and during the still more critical period of rapid expansion which followed, in helping to shape those sound educational ideals which have prevailed in that department.

The influence of Professor Jones has been carried far beyond the bounds of the University both by his text-books and by the large number of successful teachers who have received at least part of their training in his class-room. Like many other sound mathematicians he has given much attention to the philosophy of the fundamental concepts, and to the pedagogical value of mathematical studies in a scheme of liberal education. Being a born teacher he

has always adapted himself easily to the capacity of his pupils. A master of the Socratic method, he would probe to the bottom of the student's knowledge by judicious questions, and then build on solid foundations. He has been wont to say that the mathematical class-room should be not merely a lecture room, but also a laboratory, a place for drill in applied logic. Many of his students have said that they received their first notion of what sound reasoning means from the searching and kindly criticism of Professor Jones.

The logical bent of his mind is well exemplified in his text-books of algebra and trigonometry, in which those subjects are each beaten out into a chain of carefully stated theorems and problems after the manner of Euclid's Geometry, there being never a word wasted and no long word used where a short one would do as well.

In matters of discipline Professor Jones has always shown a fine blending of firmness and kindness; and he has been helpful and friendly to all, both inside and outside the class-room. It will never be known how many scores of persons have gone to him each year for advice and guidance, and have been helped by him, pecuniarily and otherwise, his ready aid to the needy extending even beyond his means. His helpfulness is of a tonic quality, and he has no countenance for the shirk or the law-breaker until they show fruits of repentance. He is regarded by a long line of Cornell men and women as an embodiment of the manly Christian virtues, and by the people of Ithaca as a useful and public-spirited citizen.

Professor Jones has also been conscientious in attention to the business of the faculty, and he takes a deep interest in questions of educational policy. A man of well-poised judgment, he does his own thinking, and is not easily misled by high-sounding phrases that may make the worse appear the better reason. We shall long remember how he has been wont, in few but pregnant words, with old-fashioned courtesy, to express his earnest advocacy of whatever promotes good order and sound scholarship.

At all times and places he is an example of soldierly devotion to duty; a champion of good causes, however unpopular; a friend of the weak and friendless; an enemy of none but evil doers; and a wise helper of all who wish to live nobly. His work is not done, even at three score years and ten. May he stay with us long!

Source: Fac. Records, p. 389 6/18/07

Horace Leonard Jones

March 15, 1879 — October 31, 1954

Horace Leonard Jones, native of Tennessee, came to Cornell University in 1907 as a Graduate Scholar in Archaeology and Comparative Philology, after receiving the A.B. degree at Carson-Newman College, and the A.M. degree at George Washington University. His association with Cornell University continued until his retirement in 1947, except for one year of service (1909-10) as Acting President of Virginia Intermont College for Women. He received the doctoral degree here in 1909, was appointed Assistant Professor of Greek in 1910, and Professor in 1920.

Professor Jones had a rare mastery of the Greek language. His first book, the *Poetic Plural of Greek Tragedy in the Light of Homeric Usage*, won high praise from students of Greek literature, but his scholarly monument is his eight-volume edition and translation, in the Loeb Classical Library, of the *Geography* of Strabo. He was honored by Carson-Newman College with its first award of the LL.D. degree (in 1917), and by American Hellenists with an appointment (in 1929-30) as Annual Professor in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. He was a devoted scholar and well-liked teacher, kind, helpful, and loyal to his students, of whom he trained a goodly number for productive scholarship. And he participated actively in the life of the University. He was President of the local Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in 1928-29. A member of Phi Kappa Sigma, he served his fraternity for years as a guide of its destinies, giving freely of his time and counsel; he was for long President of the fraternity's Corporation.

Professor Jones had a strong sense of civic responsibility. During the First World War he was Director of the War Camp Community Service for the camps in the Virginia Peninsula, and spoke often on behalf of the War Chest and the Liberty Loan Campaigns. With the same ideal of public service he held office for six years (1936-42) as Mayor of Interlaken, N. Y., carrying out his duties with distinction, as was publicly recognized by his fellow townsmen when he resigned because of ill health.

He married Edna Earle Lyle in 1909, and after her death (in 1920), Frieda Louise Sullivan, in 1922. His home, enlivened by seven children, was a pleasant centre of social life for his students and friends, who will remember him with gratitude and great affection.

M. G. Bishop, Harry Caplan, James Hutton

Robert B. Jones

January 31, 1920 — November 23, 2007

Robert B. Jones, Professor Emeritus of Linguistics and Asian Studies, passed away November 23, 2007 in the Lakeside Nursing home, Ithaca. RB, as he was known to all, was born January 31, 1920, in Dallas, Texas. He began undergraduate study in music, studying organ under Dora Poteet Barclay at Southern Methodist University. RB became an accomplished organist, and played organ regularly until shortly before his death. His studies were interrupted in 1941, when war broke out. RB joined the U.S. Army, where he was chosen for language training in Japanese. It was this training that stimulated his interest in linguistics. Following Army service, RB resumed his studies at the University of California, Berkeley, where he graduated in 1947. He continued on for post-graduate studies at Berkeley and completed his Ph.D. degree in Linguistics in 1958 under the renowned specialist in Thai and Amerindian linguistics, Mary Haas. His Ph.D. dissertation was a descriptive and historical study of the major languages in the Karen language family (Sgaw, Pho, and Pa'o), spoken in Burma and Thailand. RB revised and expanded the dissertation after a year of fieldwork in Burma funded by the Ford Foundation in 1957-58. The resulting study was published in the University of California linguistic series as *Karen Linguistic Studies*. This monograph is among the most thoroughgoing studies of any Tibeto-Burman language and is still the most authoritative single-volume study of the Karen family. In addition to extensive texts, and an in-depth analysis of the phonology, morphology, and syntax of Sgaw, it contains phonological sketches of Pho, Pa'o, and Palaychi and a reconstruction and glossary of Proto-Karen based on a comparison of the phonology of those four dialects.

After leaving Berkeley, RB taught briefly at Georgetown University and in the Foreign Service Institute of the State Department. In 1955, he joined the faculty of the then Division of Modern Languages of Cornell University and was given charge of all the language programs dealing with mainland Southeast Asia as well as Japanese. At the same time, he took part in the development of the Field of Linguistics and in the Southeast Asian Studies program. He taught courses and mentored students in both of these areas. RB taught Vietnamese, Thai, Burmese, as well as Japanese and linguistics courses. This unusually heavy teaching load was reduced somewhat after the first couple of years, when a Japanese teacher was hired, and then again in 1970, when the Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics was authorized to hire a professor of Vietnamese studies. RB remained in charge of Burmese and Thai and continued teaching linguistics and area studies courses until his retirement in 1986. He served as Graduate Field Representative in Linguistics for several years prior to his retirement.

Developing Asian language programs during RB's early days at Cornell meant creating pedagogical materials, for

little was available for use in the classroom for Asian languages. RB created and published materials for learning beginning Vietnamese and advanced Thai and for the Burmese and Japanese writing systems. His primary academic interest was historical linguistics, and his teaching covered all of the major language groups in mainland Southeast Asia. He published a seminal article on the historical phonology of the Tai languages, and as noted above, *Karen Linguistic Studies*, the published version of his Ph.D. dissertation, is a keystone of modern Tibeto-Burman historical linguistics. RB was highly respected by colleagues in his areas of expertise, and he was invited to serve as a consultant to the National Science Foundation, the Defense Language Institute, the Ford Foundation, the Library of Congress, the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, the Department of Health Education and Welfare, and the Center for Applied Linguistics. An extensive collection of RB's unpublished papers on Southeast Asian linguistics and other topics are catalogued in the Cornell University Library Rare Manuscript Collection. A partial bibliography of RB's writings on Tibeto-Burman follows at the end of this memorial. An important manuscript on Old Burmese was incomplete at the time of RB's death.

RB's social life revolved around music and the church. Upon arriving in Ithaca in 1955, RB joined the choir of St John's Episcopal Church, where he met the choir director and organist, A. Richard Strauss, who became his life-long companion. Several years thereafter, RB and Richard bought a house together on Glenside Road, where Richard established an organ-building business and built a succession of organs for RB, as well as a harpsichord. RB played both instruments regularly. There they entertained their wide circle of friends with music and RB's gourmet cooking. RB was also an avid gardener and established an exquisite garden, ringed with rhododendrons, in the woodsy setting of Glenside. Inside the house, RB had established a solarium filled with orchids and other gorgeous blooming plants, where his several cats (he once had as many as five) loved to nap.

RB's faithful companion, A. Richard Strauss, cared for him in the last months of his life.

R.B. Jones's publications on Tibeto-Burman

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2. Jones, Robert B. 1972. Sketch of Burmese dialects. *Studies in linguistics in honor of George L. Trager (Janua Linguarum, Ser. Maior, 52)*, ed. by M. Estellie Smith, 413-22. The Hague, Mouton.
3. Jones, Robert B. 1974. Rev. of Okell, *A reference grammar of colloquial Burmese*. *Language* 50. 1: 205-7.
4. Jones, Robert B. 1975. Rev. of Roop, *An introduction to the Burmese writing system*. *Journal of Asian Studies* 32. 1: 205-6.

5. Jones, Robert B. 1975. The question of Karen linguistic affiliation. 8th International Sino-Tibetan Language and Linguistics.
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7. Jones, Robert B. 1986. Pitch Register Languages. *Contributions to Sino-Tibetan Studies* ed. by John McCoy & Timothy Light, 135-143. Leiden: Brill.
8. Jones, Robert B. 1988. Proto-Burmese as a test of reconstruction. *Rhetorica, Phonological syntactica*, ed. by Duncan-Rose and Vennemann, 203-211.

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

Walter Roy Jones

August 9, 1902 — March 8, 1954

Walter Roy Jones, Professor of Electrical Engineering, was born in Ossining, New York. His early schooling was in Poughkeepsie and led directly to Cornell where he entered in 1921. The characteristics of the man which were to profoundly influence his later life were apparent in his undergraduate activities. Small of physical stature, he was coxswain of Cornell crews for two years. Completely self supporting as an undergraduate, his tremendous vitality and driving energy were noted by the faculty long before graduation. He received the E. E. degree in 1925.

First activity after graduation was a short stay with Western Union Telegraph Company, in Buffalo, New York. Always interested in radio engineering he found the Federal Radio Corporation of Buffalo more to his liking, and by 1929 he had become engineer in charge of development and research. When it became apparent that the company would not survive he left, taking with him two of his best men to positions in Sylvania Electric Products Inc. where he spent several years traveling extensively as commercial engineer. In the course of these travels he built a large circle of friends including engineering executives of most of the radio equipment manufacturers of the nation. These contacts were to serve him well later at Cornell. He also developed a unique style of addressing technical meetings, which placed him in great demand as a speaker, particularly at radio technician's gatherings. While at Sylvania he kept up his interest and contacts as a Cornell alumnus. He was at his best entertaining a class of Cornell engineers visiting the Sylvania tube factory in Emporium, Pennsylvania. Starting in the early 1930's such trips became annual affairs for students majoring in communications and electronics. In his 19-year stay with Sylvania, Walter Jones rose to the position of chief engineer of the radio tube division.

Professor Jones received his first appointment to the Cornell Faculty as Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering in 1948, and in 1951 he was made Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Professor Jones' activities while on the Cornell faculty went far beyond routine teaching. Shortly after his appointment he was made coordinator of research for the School of Electrical Engineering. His very considerable managerial talents and nationwide contacts led to rapid expansions of his two favorite projects, the vacuum tube laboratory and sponsored research in vacuum tubes. His friends in industry donated substantial quantities of equipment helping him to bring the vacuum tube laboratory from a small corner in a basement room to one of the best of college laboratories in the country. In the field of sponsored research Professor Jones brought to Cornell several contracts. One in particular is concerned with evaluation of vacuum tubes in government and industrial

service and involves the testing and analysis of thousands of tubes which have failed in service. This project is large enough to require the services of a full time staff, and offers valuable and instructive employment to a number of engineering students, both graduate and undergraduate.

Outside of the University, Professor Jones gave prodigally of his time and ability to his church, fraternity, and community. Always interested in young people, he was superintendent of youth activities for the Methodist Church of Ithaca. Before coming to Ithaca he was president of the Elk Lick Council, Boy Scouts of America, and received the Silver Beaver Award for distinguished service from this organization. Long a member of the Masonic order, he attained the 32nd degree in the Scottish Rite, and was at the time of his death adviser to the Order of the Rainbow. His membership in honorary and technical societies included Eta Kappa Nu, Sigma Xi, Institute of Radio Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers in which he was chairman of the Ithaca Section, Radio Club of America of which he was a Fellow, and the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers.

His untimely death at the age of 51 years terminated a rich and colorful career just approaching a climax of achievement and value to the University community. The personal loss felt by his colleagues and the many students who sought his help and advice is profound.

C. W. Gartlein, True McLean, B. K. Northrop

Riverda Harding Jordan

April 12, 1873 — September 11, 1950

Riverda Harding Jordan, professor emeritus of education, suffered a fatal heart attack September 11, 1950 in Atlantic City while attending a national meeting of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. Devoted to his family throughout his lifetime, his death was deeply mourned by the surviving members— his mother, Clara Harding Jordan; his wife, Mary Vinette Hoover Jordan; and two sons, Richard Hollister Jordan and Hoover Harding Jordan. He had in fact broken his annual trip to visit his mother in order to attend the fraternal convention.

Professor Jordan received his A. B. degree at Yale in 1893, and his M. A. from the same institution in 1913. In the years between, he engaged in business and teaching, having been successively, after 1897, teacher, director of athletics, principal of the Central High School, and director of the Normal Training School in St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1911 he was appointed principal of West High School in Minneapolis and in 1917 he entered the University of Minnesota as a graduate student and instructor in rhetoric and education. He received the Ph. D. at Minnesota in 1919 and was immediately appointed professor of education and chairman of the department at Dartmouth College. In 1921 Professor Jordan accepted a call to the Department of Education in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell.

The years following were busy years, indeed, for he gave full measure of his strength and energy to teaching, writing, administrative duties, committee work, and to student advisory responsibilities. He always taught a full program of courses both undergraduate and graduate. He attracted many students to education and over the years saw them placed in responsible positions. His Summer Session course in school administration was considered a sine qua non by generations of graduate students of education. In fact, membership in this course had prestige and a status value over and above ordinary academic considerations. His general methods course for seniors, the primary source of teacher training in his time, remained a cherished memory in the minds of many who entered teaching after graduation.

During the ten-year period, 1924-1934, Professor Jordan was director of the Cornell University Summer Session and a member of the National Association of Summer Session Directors, of which he became the secretary in 1927 and president in 1931. He was active in the Society of College Teachers of Education and was a member of its executive committee for three years. He was vice-president of the National Association of Colleges and Departments of Education in 1929, and chairman of its executive committee in 1937-38. Professor Jordan was a

member of the New York City School Commission, in 1924-25, and the Youngstown, Ohio, Survey in 1932. He was a member of the New York State Examination Board from 1926 to 1941.

Professor Jordan contributed to numerous professional periodicals and was a member of the Board of Editors of *Social Science*. He was the author of the following volumes: *Nationality and School Progress*, 1921; *Educational Measurement and the Classroom Teacher* (with A. R. Gilliland), 1924; *Extra-classroom Activities*, 1928; *Manual on how to study*, 1929; *Junior High School Course of Study*, 1930; and *Education as a Life Work*, 1930. The last title summarizes well Professor Jordan's career, and his sympathetic treatment of the subject reflects very exactly his own attitude toward education.

Professor Jordan was a friendly person and sought the association of other people. He belonged to many societies and fraternities, among them the following: Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Phi Kappa, Pi Gamma Mu, Alpha Kappa Delta. Of these he was most active in Phi Delta Kappa which recognized his contribution by the award of an honor key; in Kappa Phi Kappa, of which he was a founder, national president, 1922-1927, and councilor, 1928-1939; and in Phi Gamma Delta. Doubtless the latter captured his interest to the greatest extent. He served the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity loyally during his lifetime, encouraging the local chapters and the national society to place greater emphasis on scholarship. He was chairman of the national scholarship committee of the fraternity from 1926 until his death. At its meeting in Atlantic City the fraternity paid their respects to Professor Jordan by endowing a scholarship in his name. He knew of this action prior to his death and greatly appreciated the recognition of his efforts to promote scholarship in his fraternity.

Professor Jordan retired from Cornell in 1941 and he and Mrs. Jordan established a new residence at Avon Park, Florida; but he did not retire from active participation in human affairs. He held for two years a visiting professorship at the University of Tampa and was chairman of a committee on cultural relations sponsored by the Florida Inter-American Center. Long a member of Rotary International, he was elected president of the Avon Club in 1944-45. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Avon Chamber of Commerce and became a national councilor of the United States Chamber of Commerce. So until the close of his life, he continued, characteristically, to add new activities and new laurels to the old and familiar tasks which he never quite relinquished.

Seldom does the academic man establish himself so firmly in the ranks of his profession and range so widely in associated activities and community affairs as did Professor Jordan. His loss will be deeply felt in many quarters.

M. L. Hulse, C. B. Moore, R. M. Ogden

William Kirby Jordan

May 24, 1923 — October 11, 1988

Bill Jordan was an outstanding teacher, colleague, and friend. A complete Cornellian, he earned all three degrees here before being appointed to the faculty in the Department of Dairy Science in 1950. He was a patient and understanding advisor to many students, both undergraduate and graduate. His teaching was done with precision and effectiveness during his 37 years on the faculty. In all that he did, Bill set a standard of excellence for the department.

Professor Jordan had a long-term interest in the engineering aspects of food-processing. He and his students worked on detecting and describing the fleeting events occurring during operations such as homogenization and direct steam injection heating. His interest in safe processing led to work on the interaction between metal surfaces, food soils, and hydrodynamics of the cleaning solution. Bill enjoyed teaching and research in the area of ice cream manufacture. He was a key element in the expansion of his department from dairy science to the more general food science.

Bill had sabbatical leaves in Sweden, Ireland, England, and the Dominican Republic. He was a member of Alpha Zeta, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi. He also served on numerous campus committees and was Field Representative for Dairy Science, 1966-69, and for Food Science, 1984-1987.

Bill's devotion to his profession extended beyond the classroom and the laboratory. Throughout his academic life, he participated in professional societies and associations. A major national commitment was his service on the 3-A Sanitary Standards Committee from 1959. He was chairman of the Central New York Institute of Food Technologists, and president of the New York State Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians. He was recognized for his service to the dairy industry by the latter association by being given the Emmet R. Gauhn Award in 1982.

Bill's first love was his family. He and Esther met as students at Cornell and had an unusually close and loving relationship for over four decades. Their four children reflect the love, humor, and concern for the natural order of things that characterized the Jordan home. His devoted companionship and care throughout Esther's long illness was a beautiful tribute to their love for each other.

Nothing pleased Bill more than the opportunity to relax by spending a few days caring for the land and trees around him. The physical labor of felling a tree or establishing a pond was a welcome counterpoint to the intellectual

demands of the professorial workday. When not working on his land, he could be found tinkering with a piece of machinery. His ancient Volkswagen buses were legendary.

Bill was, above all, a gentleman. He was never heard to say anything disparaging about another person. He saw good in everyone. This trait made him a pleasure to know and a success in his work with others. It also led to a concern for the welfare and progress of others far beyond that for himself.

These were his values. We were fortunate to have shared them.

David K. Bandler, John W. Sherbon

Eleanor Jordan

December 28, 1920 — February 18, 2009

Eleanor Jordan passed away peacefully in her sleep on February 18, 2009. She was living in the home of her daughter, Telly, and her son-in-law. Her son, Temple, lived in the vicinity and had been able to see her often.

We will always remember her as a great colleague, as a brilliant, charismatic, inspiring teacher and, above all, as a warm, witty and caring human being and friend. She first came to Cornell in 1969 as a Visiting Scholar after retiring from the Foreign Service Institute Language School, where she had held the position of Dean of the School of Asian Languages. In 1971, she was granted tenure at Cornell and the following year founded the FALCON Program. She had already become the primary force in the teaching of Japanese, having published the two-volume text, *Beginning Japanese*. For many, many decades, year after year, *Beginning Japanese* topped the best-seller list of Yale University Press and it remains in print today. During her time at Cornell, she published *Reading Japanese*, a revolutionary and highly acclaimed textbook, still in print. Toward the end of her 18 years at Cornell, she began her mammoth work, *Japanese: the Spoken Language*, which came out in three volumes. After leaving Cornell in 1988, she assumed a position with the National Foreign Language Center in Washington, DC, where she published, with Richard Lambert, the comprehensive and important study, *Japanese Language Instruction in the United States: Resources, Practice, and Investment Strategy*.

Only a small sampling of the awards she has received in her lengthy and productive career include: The Order of the Precious Crown, granted by His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan in 1985; The Japan Foundation Award in 1985; The Papalia Award for Excellence in Teacher Education, from the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages in 1993. She also received four honorary doctorates and served as President of the Association for Asian Studies once and President of the Association of Teachers of Japanese twice.

Robert Joseph Suple, Chairperson

Andre Laurent Jorissen

January 17, 1913 — February 27, 1958

Andre L. Jorissen, Professor of Civil Engineering, died in Ithaca on February 27, 1958, after a short illness. His untimely death deprived the College of Engineering of the services of one of its most capable teachers and prominent engineers.

Professor Jorissen was born on January 17, 1913, in Liege, Belgium. He studied at the University of Liege and was awarded a civil engineering degree in 1935. Subsequently, he was elected a Fellow of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation and studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he earned a master of science degree in 1936. He returned to his Alma Mater as an assistant to conduct research and continue graduate studies in fluid mechanics, water power, naval construction and sanitary engineering until 1943, with time out for military service. In World War II, he served in his country's army as a Lieutenant with distinction. He was captured and held prisoner by the Germans for one year.

He was an Associate of the Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research from 1943-1949. He also was an Advanced Fellow of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation during 1946, charged with a study of American fluid mechanics laboratories and the design of a new hydraulic laboratory at the University of Liege. In 1947, the Laboratoire central d'Hydraulique of Paris, France, retained him as a scientific advisor on model studies of river and harbor installations. The Doctor of Science degree was awarded to him by the University of Liege in 1949.

The Pennsylvania State University invited Professor Jorissen to join its teaching and research staff in the same year. As Professor of Civil Engineering he was in charge of the hydraulic laboratory and taught undergraduate and graduate courses. In 1951, he was awarded a Hooker Fellowship by Cornell University in order to visit European laboratories and subsequently became Head of the Department of Hydraulics and Hydraulic Engineering in its School of Civil Engineering. At Cornell, Professor Jorissen devoted time and energy to the welfare of the school and its students. He worked and planned diligently to further and improve the aims and objectives of the institution through his active membership on many committees and by exhibiting quiet and genuine concern in student-faculty relationships. His temperament and wide experiences made him a particularly effective teacher and his advice was sought by many in planning their careers.

Because of his professional eminence and his engaging personality, Professor Jorissen was widely known and respected. His major research interests were in the field of fluid metering devices, which was reflected by the many

papers contributed to scientific journals. He was an active member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, participating prominently in research and standardization of fluid meters. In the American Society for Engineering Education he served as secretary of its graduate division. As a member of the International Standards Organization he served on numerous technical committees where his linguistic skills were an additional asset. He was also affiliated with the International Association for Hydraulic Research, the Association des Ingenieurs sortis de l'Ecole de Liege, and the Society Royal Beige des Ingenieurs et des Industrials. Professor Jorissen was a member of Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Chi Epsilon, and Pyramid. As a licensed Professional Engineer of the State of New York, he was called upon frequently for consultation and services. He became a United States citizen in 1954.

He had long harbored the hope to write a treatise on fluid measurements. The opportunity seemed at hand when he was awarded a Guggenheim Grant for his approaching Sabbatical leave. He and his family had planned to travel to Europe, where he was to lecture, study and write. Unfortunately, illness and death interfered.

His immediate associates will remember him mostly as one who sought and enjoyed the friendship of his colleagues and neighbors. He was a scholarly person interested in Napoleonic history and the history of the United States. He was an ardent stamp collector and very fond of travel. His home was open to his graduate students who valued his never failing ability to encourage the weary and to enthuse the capable. The scientific community will miss Professor Jorissen as one of its prominent members and more will share the sorrow of his wife, Lucy, and daughter, Anne.

P. G. Mayer, Carl Crandall, W. O. Lynch

George McT. Kahin

January 25, 1918 — January 29, 2000

George McTurnan Kahin, Aaron L. Binenkorb Professor of International Studies, Emeritus, died at Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester on January 29, 2000, a few days after his 82nd birthday. More than any single other scholar, he helped create the new “field” of Southeast Asian Studies, and built Cornell University’s Southeast Asia Program into the preeminent institution of its kind, not merely in the United States, but in the international arena. He was also the most consistent, outspoken, and scholarly critic of American policy in Asia over the whole period of the Cold War.

George was born in Baltimore on January 25, 1918, but grew up in Seattle. He graduated from Harvard University in 1940 with a major in history. When, in the wake of Pearl Harbor, Japanese-Americans on the West Coast were interned in an atmosphere of racist hysteria, many unscrupulous “Caucasian” Americans took the opportunity to refuse to repay their debts to these innocent fellow-citizens. Characteristically, George joined the American Friends in the thankless task of collecting these debts for the internees. Then, and later, he did not want to be ashamed of his country, which he hoped would live up to its highest ideals. From 1942-45, he served with the U.S. Army, and was trained to be parachuted behind enemy lines in the Japanese-occupied Netherlands Indies. He was sent to Europe instead, but his engagement with Asia had begun.

After obtaining an M.A. degree at Stanford University in 1946, he moved to The Johns Hopkins University to prepare himself for Doctoral fieldwork on the nationalist revolution in Indonesia against returning Dutch colonial rule. He arrived in mid-1948, and quickly aroused the hostility of the Dutch by his candid sympathy for the independence movement, and his warm relations with the movement’s leaders. On his return to America, he worked hard with important members of the Congress to shift Washington’s support from its NATO ally, The Netherlands, to anti-colonial Indonesia. In 1951, he completed his dissertation, which was immediately published as *Nationalism and Revolution*, and remains a classic half a century later. In 1951, he joined Cornell’s Department of Government where he taught for 37 years until his retirement in 1988.

George’s strong advocacy of Indonesia, and of a general change in American Asian policy in a more progressive direction won him powerful enemies in McCarthy’s Washington, and for some years he was deprived of his passport. But he found a principled supporter in Cornell President Deane Malott, and enlightened backers at the

Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, for building, together with the late Professor Lauriston Sharp, an historically new Southeast Asia Program. Their success was such that students came from all over the world to study in the Program, and many of these went back home eventually to play important roles as scholars, civil servants, administrators, and public intellectuals. The “Cornell model” was soon widely imitated at other universities in the United States and overseas. In 1954, George also founded the Cornell Modern Indonesia Project which he directed for thirty-four years, and which published foundational work on contemporary Indonesia by both Indonesian and non-Indonesian scholars.

George’s abiding concern was to make Americans more aware of and more sympathetic to the newly independent peoples of Asia. Accordingly, working with colleagues and his own advanced students, he produced sophisticated textbooks on the governments and politics of the region, which became the standard works for undergraduate and graduate students all over the country.

Long a critic of Cold War policies backing, openly and clandestinely, rightwing military dictatorships in Asia, he was among the first leading American scholars to oppose the Vietnam War. At the famous national teach-in of May 1965, he, along with Professor Mary Wright of Yale University, and Professor Hans Morgenthau of the University of Chicago, represented the opposition to the war with great effectiveness. In 1967, he published, in collaboration with John W. Lewis, *The United States in Vietnam*, the first scholarly critique of American policy. Almost twenty years later, he published the magisterial, *Intervention: How America Became Involved in Vietnam*, which was based on thousands of declassified documents as well as countless interviews with participants in the War from every political group. His teaching paralleled his scholarship. Generations of Cornellians remember fondly his great course on America in Asia. Among them must be Richard Rusk, son of Lyndon Johnson’s Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, whom George treated with the greatest courtesy even as he criticized the father’s policies. For this course above all, George was eventually honored with a coveted Clark Teaching Award. Yet, unlike many scholars with strong political convictions, George never imposed his views on his graduate students, who included 1960s radicals, as well as junior government officials from the State Department and the Department of Defense. Provided they worked hard, and maintained strict scholarly standards of research, they were encouraged to write as they wished. During the Cornell crisis of 1969, he spoke out strongly for academic freedom, especially for those whose pro-war views he detested. He was endlessly supportive of his students, especially of their initiatives. The internationally respected journal, *Indonesia*, now in its 34th year of publication, though initiated by graduate students, would never have gotten off the ground without George’s disinterested support.

Eventually, many honors came George's way. He was elected president of the Association of Asian Studies (1973-74), was made an Honorary Fellow of London's School of Oriental and African Studies, and became a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. But he wore these honors with characteristic modesty. There was nothing he disliked more than arrogance, and it was natural that one of his heroes was Senator William Fulbright, author of the compelling book, *The Arrogance of Power*.

It was a matter of abiding sadness to him that after 1965 the Indonesia he loved fell into the hands of a brutal military dictatorship, which lasted until 1998. For some years, he was blacklisted by this regime and barred from entry to the country. Yet the abiding affection Indonesians felt for him as their champion during the struggle for independence forced even this regime to award him a medal for his historic role in building ties between Americans and Indonesians. George was initially reluctant to accept the medal, but in the interests of his students from both countries, and with hopes for the longer term, he eventually changed his mind. George's countless admirers and friends are all happy that he lived long enough to see the dictator fall, and democracy returned to the country where his concern with Asia had begun.

In 1992, four years after his retirement, Cornell University inaugurated the George McT. Kahin Center for Advanced Research on Southeast Asia, situated at 640 Stewart Avenue, in what was once the mansion of Ithaca's prominent Treman family. George's wry words on the occasion will be fondly remembered by all that attended the event. He noted that according to Parkinson's Law, the grander the building, the less serious the work done inside it. He urged all the students to make sure that in this instance at least Parkinson be proven wrong. Retirement did not slow George down too much. At the age of 77, in collaboration with Audrey Kahin, his wife of (then) 28 years, he published *Subversion as Foreign Policy*, a trenchant analysis of the CIA's clandestine role in the 1958-61 rebellion against the central government in Indonesia.

That George lived so long and so productively, in spite of illnesses that would have crippled most of us, must be attributed not only to his own spiritual vigor, but to the devoted care and intellectual companionship of Audrey, a leading historian of Indonesia in her own right. To her above all, as well as to Brian and Sharon, his children from his first marriage, all of us here at Cornell who were among George's countless friends and students, express our deepest sympathy. They have lost a husband and a father who was a gentleman in the true sense, but who was also in the wider world a great man. We shall not see his like again.

Benedict Anderson, Walter LaFeber, Peter Katzenstein

Peter Kahn

July 5, 1921 — February 16, 1997

Peter Kahn was an accomplished artist and a deeply learned man. His vivifying and exemplary presence had such an impact on students, colleagues, and friends, and was expressed in such a dazzling variety of activities, that his life is not readily captured by focusing simply on his academic career or his artistic production. What gets lost is his warmth, his contagious enthusiasm, his generosity, and his almost infinite capacity for friendship. During almost forty years of association with Cornell, he combined with light but disciplined skill, such elaborate forms of cultural creation as painting, graphic production, typography, and theatre design, with the arts of daily life: conversation, gardening, cooking and mushroom collecting. He altered the visual landscape around him through his abundant and freely-given posters, so effectively announcing forthcoming cultural events that they were often collected as soon as they were put up, and very few of his contemporaries will be able to imagine the Finger Lakes region without seeing it through Peter's paintings, woodcuts and drawings.

Peter was born in Leipzig, Germany in 1921. He immigrated to New York in 1937 where he rejoined his father, Emil Kahn, the former conductor of the Stuttgart Philharmonic Orchestra. During World War II, Peter served in the U.S. Army as a tank mechanic and also as a court interpreter at the Nuremberg pre-trials. After the war, in 1945, Peter returned to New York where he participated in the emergence of Abstract Expressionist painting, a movement that made New York the creative center of the international art world at that time. He was a student of the master teacher and artist, Hans Hoffman, whose impact and influence were enormous on what came to be called "action" painting. At the same time, Peter completed a Master's degree in Philosophy at New York University in 1951.

After two years of teaching art at Louisiana State University, Peter was appointed in 1954 to the chairmanship of the Art Department at what is now Hampton University. He was an active participant in the nascent civil rights movement during this period before accepting a position at Cornell in the Fine Arts Department of the College of Architecture in 1957.

Peter remained at Cornell until his death, except for a brief stint at the University of Victoria in Canada from 1968-69, a move undertaken in part as a protest against the Vietnam War. On his return, Peter was offered a position in the Art History Department of the College of Arts and Sciences. The appointment was both unusual and imaginative. Although not strictly an art historian either by training or inclination, he was encouraged to give

students direct, experiential acquaintance with the traditional materials and methods of the artists, and to offer courses on the development of letter forms and the history of the book. At the same time, and in recognition of his wide learning, Peter was given free rein to form alliances across academic disciplines. The result was a series of interdisciplinary courses in music, mathematics, the theatre, sociology, European history and French and German literature, and in the Rare Books Department of the University Libraries.

Peter's commitment to teaching was simply an overflow of his ebullient and generous nature. It didn't matter if the setting was a university classroom, a group of aspiring local artists meeting in his barn after work, or a study tour abroad offered under the auspices of the Cornell Alumni University (CAU). From 1978 until his death (with no break following his "retirement" in 1984), he offered thirteen CAU courses. These covered, in addition to study tours in Europe, such varied subjects as drawing, rare books, the "Art of Seeing" and "Learning from the Modern Masters". It is no exaggeration to say that Peter played an indispensable role in making CAU a major part of the Cornell experience for many alumni.

Peter chaired the Advanced Placement in Art Program of the Educational Testing Service in Princeton from 1970-74. He was a visiting artist and teacher at the University of Virginia, London Royal College of Art, Cal Tech, Purdue, New York University, and Hobart. He also directed the Cornell Program in Hamburg during 1985-86.

His activities were not limited to academic projects, however far-flung. From involvement in Amnesty International, whose logo is a variant on Peter's original design and of which he was a founding member and generous supporter of the Ithaca chapter, to such civic activities as the Trumansburg Fire Department, Library Board and Board of Zoning Appeals. As one of his co-workers says, "he was everywhere." He inspired the poster for an exhibition of "Edible Art" that raised funds for the Tompkins County Arts Council. He was a supporter of the Upstate Crafts Fair, active in the local movement for Historic Preservation, and in the creation of the "Summer Ithaca" guide to promote Ithaca's rich resources of crafts and cultural events. The Ithaca Festival which grew out of the latter initiative honored him in 1997 by adopting a Peter Kahn watercolor of the local landscape as their emblem and disseminating it in thousands of reproductions on T-shirts, badges, and mugs.

Peter's energy and inventiveness seemed to spill over into every domain, but he was especially devoted to the theater. He was interested in every aspect of staging and performance (including musical performance) and was often the first person who came to mind when a group contemplated "putting on a show."

Peter was not an actor or a director but he was an ideal collaborator who contributed to every facet of the undertaking from program design to costumes, stage setting and all forms of interpretation. Here, his many talents fully came

into play. Thanks to his education and general culture, he understood different styles and traditions and could unerringly find the right note. He was also a good reader of texts and could link what he saw on the page to what would eventually be seen on a stage. His practical sense blended well with his painterly eye so that his sets not only worked technically (Peter was a real craftsman) but were wonderfully evocative and handsome, as were his costumes. Yet, Peter was frugal and disciplined. He shunned the ornate and the bombastic. Thus his esthetic sense worked hand in hand with an ethical sensitivity that required honest labor and simplicity.

To all this, Peter added enthusiasm and inventiveness so that his very presence during rehearsals and, later, performances was a joy for actors and directors alike. All of these activities brought out the very best in him and blended the depth of the serious artist with the playfulness of the Renaissance man.

Peter and his wife of fifty years, Ruth Stiles Gannett Kahn, author of the Children's classic, *My Father's Dragon*, were noted for the warmth of their hospitality. Friends, students and visitors found welcome and sparkling conversation in the large yellow Victorian farm-house on the edge of Trumansburg, with its print-shop, studio-barn, orchard and carefully tended flower gardens.

It was in Trumansburg in 1977, when Peter was 55 years old, that he became a volunteer firefighter. For twenty years, he responded to fires, directed traffic at emergencies, cooked omelets and pancakes at fund raisers. He was on duty at the scene of an accident on a cold February night when he had a fatal heart attack. He died as he lived, always at the center of things and giving generously of his energy and his gifts.

Peter's work has been shown widely in this country, most recently in 1997 at the Museum of American Art in New Britain, Connecticut in an exhibition, "All in the Family". This title follows from the fact that the exhibition includes work by Peter; his brother, Wolf; his sister-in-law, Emily Mason; her mother, Alice Trumbull Mason; their daughter, Cecily Kahn and her husband, David Kapp.

Peter is survived by his wife, Ruth; their seven daughters: Charlotte Kahn, Margaret Kahn Crone, Sarah Manfredi, Hannah Kahn, Louise Kahn, Catherine Kahn, and Elizabeth Ratzlaff; and also by his brothers, Wolf and Hans Alfred; his sister, Eva Ekvall; and eight grandchildren.

Alain Seznec, Esther Dotson, Stanley O'Connor

Louis William Kaiser

May 12, 1906 — December 18, 1981

Louis William Kaiser was called to Cornell at a time when radio was becoming an increasingly important tool in adult education. Pioneering work of some twenty years in the use of radio in agriculture and home economics had preceded him here, but he was not a stranger in these areas. Because of the growing sophistication of radio, the need was felt for someone with broad experience and knowledge to direct and develop the educational programs.

Kaiser came out of the world of commercial radio in 1945 to become assistant professor and head of radio services in the newly created Department of Extension Teaching and Information (now the Department of Communication Arts). This was a joint department of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. Behind him were sixteen years of broad experience in radio broadcasting and administration.

He served Cornell and the people of New York State for twenty-five years through his courses in radio and television and his extension radio services, helping students prepare for and develop their careers in broadcasting, and as faculty adviser for Cornell's student-owned and operated radio stations, WVBR-AM and WVBR-FM.

His interest in radio developed early. He recalled staying up late many nights as a boy, listening clandestinely to broadcasts. It was a thrill in those days to hear from such far-off places as Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Charlotte, North Carolina.

Though born in Cortland, New York, Kaiser's formative years were spent in Syracuse, where the family had moved and where he attended the New York State College of Forestry for two years. He was later to complete his education through night courses and on weekends at Ithaca College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts in Television and Radio in January 1949.

His professional career began in 1927 as an announcer at WSYR, Syracuse, and he was soon advanced to chief announcer and studio director. An early achievement was the development of an agricultural radio program featuring the county 4-H clubs. In 1930 he moved to Buffalo as chief announcer and program director of WBEN, where he originated, produced, and announced a daily farm program over a period of six years. Local farm leaders and extension staff participated, providing a steady, reliable voice for agriculture in western New York. This was an innovation for radio in those days because most farm programs were devoted solely to weather, crops, and market reports.

When the *Buffalo Evening News* became affiliated with WEBR in 1936, he was named station manager to reorganize and train the newly acquired staff. On completion of this assignment he was made director of the combined WBEN-WEBR radio news service.

The challenge of putting a brand-new station on the air brought him back to Syracuse in 1940 as manager and program director of WOLF, where he employed and trained a complete radio staff. He left the station in 1942 to enlist in the United States Army Air Corps as a 2nd lieutenant, serving as special service officer at Muroc, California. Honorably discharged in 1944 with the rank of captain, he reentered the broadcasting field as a supervisor at WFBL in Syracuse.

From this post he joined the college faculty to become, in addition, extension radio specialist and radio farm director of the Cornell-owned stations, WHCU-AM and WHCU-FM. In his various capacities Kaiser was responsible for the production of radio programs for farmers and homemakers of the state and for special manuscript services to extension agents.

Effectiveness of this work is indicated, for example, in a 1948 report showing radio briefs sent twice weekly to forty stations and sixty-eight thousand letters received in one year from listeners requesting one hundred twenty-seven thousand Cornell bulletins. Operational advice during the crop season and tips for stations giving daily weather forecasts were typical features. Over seventy stations cooperated at various times.

A survey conducted several years later among farm broadcasters and county agricultural agents indicated that stations across the state annually gave more than three thousand hours of radio time to agriculture. The operation headed by Kaiser involved tape-recorded programs to some one hundred stations and agents; a weekly syndicated manuscript service to the stations; an exclusive weekly script on commercial farm-subjects to agricultural agents; and a comprehensive monthly script featuring Cornell research to all the state's broadcasters.

During his career he arranged for several nationwide broadcasts from Cornell by the three major networks—CBS, NBC, and ABC—and participated in each. In the late 1940s, when television was relatively new, he helped to plan programs over WRCB-TV Schenectady—one of the first stations in the state to televise regular farm and home programs. As other television outlets developed, he enlisted cooperation.

Lou was concerned with keeping up in the technology of the communications industry and advanced the transcription service by more personalized attention to the individual stations. He also made early use of one-camera closed-circuit television, tape recorders, and videotape.

Kaiser had a good relationship with students, supportive of the view that personality is part of the magic of teaching. He guided students on field trips to stations where they could observe inner workings and behind-the-scenes operations by the professionals. As faculty adviser to WVBR, he provided advice and counsel to students for almost two decades. In appreciation the Cornell Radio Guild presented to him a plaque, the first citation of its kind in the Guild's thirty-year history. Some of his advisees and students in the radio writing and broadcasting courses became farm program directors and managers of stations in New York and elsewhere.

Among other awards, one of special meaning came in 1962 from the National Association of TV and Radio Farm Directors for "thirty-five years of service to agriculture through farm broadcasting." He was a charter member. Kaiser also held memberships in two radio-affiliated national fraternities—the Collegiate Iota Beta Sigma (a life member) and the honorary Alpha Epsilon Rho.

A kind, warm, and friendly person, he had a broad range of interests and hobbies. He enjoyed sports as both a participant and a spectator and was a competent bowler in the University league. He liked to fish. He collected stamps and coins. Over a span of twenty years he compiled a list of post offices and postmasters of New York State in the period from 1789 to 1850. Some of this research was done in the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

But by far his most compelling hobby was as a bibliophile. He became a specialist in local and regional history and western Americana. His three-thousand-volume collection contained numerous rare first editions, including the original orderly book of General Marinus Willett, who defended the Mohawk Valley against British troops in the Revolutionary War. He also owned letters written by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson and other documents.

Kaiser retired in 1970. He and his wife spent their last years together in a Cortland nursing home. His wife predeceased him by about two years.

C. H. Freeman, E. S. Phillips, W. B. Ward, J. S. Knapp

Robert J. Kane

April 24, 1911 — May 31, 1992

Robert J. Kane, 81, Dean Emeritus of Health and Physical Education at Cornell University and the President of the United States Olympic Committee from 1977 to 1981, died Sunday, May 31, 1992, in Ithaca, New York of heart and respiratory failure.

Kane, a 1934 graduate of Cornell, had been an athletic administrator with the University for 36 years until his retirement in June 1976. He served as Assistant Director under James Lynah for three years (1939-41) and as Acting Director from 1941 through 1944 when he was named Director. Through his last five years, he was promoted to Dean of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics and served as Assistant to the President of the University.

During his tenure at Cornell, the Big Red won national championships in hockey, lacrosse, rowing and polo, and Ivy League championships in football, basketball, hockey, lacrosse, gymnastics, soccer, fencing, track, tennis, rifle and wrestling.

While he was Director, new athletic facilities costing \$9 million were built: Teagle gymnasium for men; Helen Newman gymnasium for women; Lynah ice rink; Collyer boathouse; Grumman squash courts; the University's 18-hole golf course and Moakley clubhouse; Paul Schoellkopf House for visiting teams; a Poly-Turf football field and a Poly-Surf track. He also started an endowment fund for men's and women's athletics.

"Bob Kane was one of the all-time great Cornell athletes," Frank H. T. Rhodes, president of Cornell, has said. "He was an outstanding athletic director and in fact he has been the dean of Cornell athletic directors. He went from his position at Cornell to national and international prominence. He was a great sportsman, a great Cornellian and a good friend. I salute his accomplishments. He did an excellent job in bringing strength across the board to Cornell athletics, and served as a mentor and friend to generations of Cornellians."

An outstanding track athlete, Kane held the Cornell record for the 200-meter dash until 1977. In 1933 and 1934, he was runner-up in that event at the IC4A championships and in his senior year he ran on winning 440- and 880-yard relay teams at the Penn Relays. As a representative of the New York Athletic Club, he was a member of the National AAU relay champions on 440, 880 and mile relay teams in 1933, 1934 and 1935. While touring Europe with a select group of American stars in 1934, he set the European record for the 300-meter dash.

A native Ithacan, he earned letters at Ithaca High School in track, football and basketball. He was the New York State high school champion in the 100- and 200-yard dashes.

Robert Kane was closely associated with the U.S. Olympic Committee, beginning in 1951 when he was elected to its Board of Directors. He was manager of the 1952 men's track and field team for the Games at Helsinki. In 1960, he became Assistant Administrative Chairman for all U.S. teams in Rome. In 1964, he served as Chief Administrative official of the U.S. delegation in Tokyo and was elected Secretary of the Olympic Committee, a position he also held in 1968 at the Games in Mexico City. Kane served as Second Vice President for the 1972 Munich Games and was Executive Vice President for the 1976 Games in Montreal. He was elected President of the USOC for a four-year term in April 1977 and led the USOC through a period of great growth, only to be bitterly disappointed by the boycott of the Moscow Games in 1980 by the United States at the request of President Jimmy Carter.

He created the idea of the U.S. Olympic Festival (originally called the National Sports Festival) and put it into motion in 1978 at Colorado Springs, Colorado. He was inducted into the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame in 1986.

Kane, who served on a State Department panel that offered advice on ways of furthering international understanding through sports, held numerous high positions in intercollegiate athletics. He was Vice President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1948 and was a two-time President of the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

Kane had been a member of the Cornell University Board of Trustees and the Cornell University Council, a group of alumni and friends who help the University in its immediate and long-range development, since it was established in 1951.

He is the author of a book about the history of Cornell Athletics, titled *Good Sports*, published by the University in July 1992.

He is survived by his wife, Ruth Brosmer Kane; one daughter, Karen K. Nichol of Freeville, New York; one son, Christopher R. (Kip) Kane of Phoenix, Arizona; seven grandchildren; one brother, Thomas J. Kane of New York City; three sisters, Claudine Malone of Oneida, New York; Kathleen Reynolds of Palos Verdes Estates, California; and Eileen McNamara of Ridgewood, New Jersey; and several nieces and nephews.

Memorial donations may be made to the Cornell University Moakley Fund for the support of track and field athletics, c/o Cornell University, P. O. Box 729, Ithaca, New York 14851.

Louis Albright, Dave Wohlhueter, Laing Kennedy

Vladimir Karapetoff

January 8, 1876 — January 11, 1948

Dr. Vladimir Karapetoff, professor emeritus of electrical engineering at Cornell University, passed away of a coronary occlusion Sunday, January 11, 1948, at the Park West Hospital in New York City. In March 1947, he had suffered a heart attack from which he recovered sufficiently to continue his work as consulting engineer, author, and other activities.

Dr. Karapetoff was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, January 8, 1876. He was the son of an engineer, Nikita Ivanovitch Karapetoff, and of Anna Joakimovna Ivanova, one of the few Russian women to attend military medical school. His childhood was spent in Tiflis. He was graduated from the Imperial Institute of Ways of Communication, St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1897 with a degree of Civil Engineer and received his Master of Mechanical Engineering in 1902. From 1899-1900 he studied electrical engineering at the Polytechnic Institute, Darmstadt, Germany.

Before coming to the United States of America in 1902, Professor Karapetoff worked as a junior engineer in the department of interior waterways with headquarters in St. Petersburg. He also was an instructor of electrical engineering, hydraulics, mechanics and physics in three technical schools and a night school. The Czarist Government then sent him to this country as an engineering apprentice with the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, East Pittsburgh, Pa., where he worked during 1902-04. He was naturalized March 22, 1909.

Dr. Karapetoff's professional attainments are numerous. Early in his career he served in the engineering department of Allis-Chalmers Company; Niagara, Lockport, and Ontario Power Company; General Electric Company; Commonwealth Edison Company; Gibbs and Hill; J. G. White and Company. He also assisted the U. S. Government in the solution of engineering problems during World War I and later was consulting engineer for Roebing Sons Company, Klaxon Company, General Electric Company and the Detroit Edison Company.

Professor Karapetoff was a licensed professional engineer in New York State and served as chairman and member of general and technical committees of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, National Electric Light Association and American Association of University Professors. He was chairman of the sub-committee on Physics of the Electrical Insulation Conference of the National Research Council from 1928 to 1935 and chairman of the sub-committee on Monographs from 1935 to 1938.

In research Dr. Karapetoff was interested especially in applications of mathematics, mechanics, and physics

to electrical engineering. Specific contributions which he made include improvements in the theory of and computations pertaining to electric and magnetic circuits, high-voltage insulation, transmission lines, and electrical machinery as well as studies in the structure of matter applied to gaseous conduction of electricity and dielectric behavior. The results of these theoretical investigations took the form of kinematic computing devices, scales and mechanical models, illustrating the derived principles for practical applications. Experimental researches on machinery, measuring instruments, and properties of electrical materials were carried out for clients.

Many of us also knew Professor Karapetoff as a fine musician. He was an accomplished performer on the piano, violoncello and double bass, and toured the country giving recitals and lectures on Wagner, Liszt, Chopin, MacDowell, Schumann, Brahms, Debussy and Russian composers. Until nearly the end of his teaching career he played in the Cornell University Orchestra and various chamber music groups. In 1922, after some years of study, Dr. Karapetoff combined his scientific skill and musical knowledge in developing a cello with five strings on which violin music could be played. This is the only such five-stringed cello in existence and has been willed to the Franklin Institute.

Professor Karapetoff was probably best known for his long teaching career. His experience in this country began in 1904 as assistant professor of electrical engineering at Cornell University. He was appointed full professor in 1908 and continued as such until 1939 when he became Professor Emeritus. Thus he devoted thirty-five years in active teaching at Cornell. Professor Karapetoff, on all but the most formal occasions, preferred to be known as "Kary" and was so addressed by all his friends and co-workers.

He served as non-resident lecturer on electrical machinery at the U. S. Army Post-Graduate school for engineer officers, Washington Barracks D. C, was visiting professor in the Graduate School of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute from 1930 to 1932 and also in Stevens Institute of Technology from 1940 to 1941.

Dr. Karapetoff wrote profusely. His two volumes on Experimental Electrical Engineering, now in the fourth edition, are accepted widely as standard texts and have also been translated into Spanish. The texts: Electrical Circuit, Magnetic Circuit and Elementary Electrical Testing are also well known. He wrote five volumes on Engineering Applications of High Mathematics, and translated Gevant's "Liquid Dielectrics" from the German. His book entitled "Resistance to Propulsion of Ships" was written in Russian, and "Polyphase Electric System with Unbalanced Load" was written in German and Russian.

In 1937 he published a book entitled "Rythmical Tales of Stormy Years," comprising a collection of his poems which attracted considerable interest. Besides his books, he published over two hundred papers and articles on scientific, engineering, ethical and educational topics. He was research editor of Electrical World from 1917-1927.

Dr. Karapetoff was a life member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, The Franklin Institute, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Mathematical Society, Mathematical Association of America, American Physical Society, the U. S. Naval Institute and the U. S. Naval Reserve Officers' Association. For several years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Ithaca College. Dr. Karapetoff received honorary membership in Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, Sigma Nu and Phi Mu Alpha. He was awarded the coveted International Montefiore Prize in 1922 and the Elliot Cresson Gold Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1927. In 1934 from New York College of Music he received an honorary Doctor of Music and in 1937 from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

In 1942 and 1943 Professor Karapetoff successively lost the sight of both eyes. Although operations temporarily restored the detached retina he enjoyed little sight thereafter. To the end his characteristic cheerfulness, determination and ingenuity prevailed over aging physique; he was always the explorer and met his loss of sight with new learning in the techniques of Braille, the Talking Book Machine, etc. He was particularly devoted to Eta Kappa Nu and seldom missed the annual Eta Kappa Nu Award dinner in New York City. These occasions grew to mark a national "Kary" reunion almost as much as a recognition of outstanding young engineers. Even after blindness he continued to attend and address these meetings in his always refreshingly original and lucid exposition of technical interests.

Through these later years much of his happiness came through the devotion of his wife, R. M. Karapetoff Cobb, who survives him. He lived a rich, full life and contributed more than most to the University, especially to the teaching and engineering professions, and notable to the many other fields which seriously or as hobbies attracted his active interest.

R. F. Chamberlain, W. A. Hurwitz, B. M. Strong

David A. Karnofsky

March 28, 1914 — August 31, 1969

The Cornell University Medical College has lost one of its most illustrious members in the death of Dr. David A. Karnofsky on August 31, 1969. At the time of his death Dr. Karnofsky was chief of the Medical Oncology Service, Department of Medicine; head of the Division of Chemotherapy Research of Sloan-Kettering Institute; professor of medicine at Cornell University Medical Center; and physician to out-patients at The New York Hospital.

During a period of twenty-three years at Memorial Hospital, Dr. Karnofsky became a legend. His knowledge of cancer was encyclopedic. No one could present a clinical problem to him without coming away with some suggestion for the patient's benefit. He was legendary to the many men who trained under him for his uncanny ability to size up a patient's problem as well as to bring to light what might be done for the patient.

What motivated him were pure elements of human character: devotion to principle, self-denial, compassion for the sick, an unfailing sense of duty, and a love for the work he devoted his life to and for the place in which he worked. Nothing he ever did even faintly suggested self-promotion; all that he did was for others. These qualities, plus a high degree of intelligence, a wonderful sense of humor, and enormous perception and sensitivity to all things about him made him truly one of the greatest of all physicians that Memorial Hospital has been privileged to have carry forward its noble undertaking.

Many men inspire by their example of character but count for little in the way of other accomplishments in life. Not so for Dr. Karnofsky. He not only inspired others by his character but his accomplishments had vast substance and impact on American medicine. He, more than any one individual, was responsible for having established the clinical discipline known as medical oncology. By establishing this discipline upon sound principles and objective observations, he made it respected by the medical community and was responsible for attracting many men to the field. In addition, his many original observations in the field of cancer chemotherapy helped form the basis on which a wide variety of chemical agents are used clinically today.

For this unique man we will always have love and affection. The world was enriched by his life as were all of us who were privileged to be his colleagues.

Dr. Karnofsky is survived by his wife and four children.

W. P. Laird Myers, M.D.

Robert Earl Kaske

June 1, 1921 — August 8, 1989

Robert Earl Kaske, an eminence among the medievalists of his generation and a teacher of extraordinary skill and dedication, died at his home on North Quarry Street on 8 August 1989, having served for twenty-five years as professor of English at Cornell and, since 1975, as Avalon Foundation Professor in the Humanities.

Bob grew up in Cincinnati, where he was born on June 1, 1921. He graduated *magna cum laude* from Xavier University in 1942, immediately entered the field artillery, and served with distinction as a platoon leader and company commander in the Pacific. Upon leaving the army he began graduate study at Chapel Hill, receiving his doctorate in 1950. He taught at Washington University, Penn State, Chapel Hill and Illinois before coming to Cornell in 1964.

Once installed at Cornell, Bob founded a graduate program in Medieval Studies which soon came to be recognized as the foremost program of its kind in North America. Sustained by Bob's own rigorous standards and boundless enthusiasm, and by his unique ability to instill these qualities in others, the program produced a group of scholars who have become the backbone of the next generation in medieval studies, and who, in their collective achievement and their dedication to the pedagogical and scholarly ideals of their mentor, constitute Bob's true monument.

If Bob was the heart and soul of the Medieval Studies Program, the heart of his teaching was a bibliographical seminar which not only opened up the possibilities of medievalist scholarship to Bob's own students, but was presented in various forms at virtually every major center of medieval studies in the country, and has become one of the scholarly legends of our time. A burning issue among students of medieval poetry in the '50s and '60s was the question of whether our mystery could be practiced, as it were, *in vacuo*, on the model of that "New Criticism" which, in other areas of literary study, was rejecting traditional historicist scholarship in favor of a minute attention to the internal workings of the text. Those opposed to this tendency argued that, because of the historical remoteness of the medieval world, the poetry of that world must be read as nearly as possible through medieval eyes, in the light of a careful reconstruction of medieval intellectual and religious culture. Bob Kaske, though his writings abound in "close readings" as deft and probing as those of any new critic, was strongly committed to this latter position, and did perhaps more than any medievalist of his time to give practical expression to the historicist ideal. His bibliographical seminar was both a dazzlingly comprehensive repertory of the literary and religious texts medieval scholars read and wrote, and an introduction to the ways in which these texts can be employed in

the study of medieval literary culture. Conceived with an astute eye to the needs of beginning graduate students, it made the tools of serious medievalist scholarship available to them and communicated Bob's own zeal for such scholarship in a highly effective way. The material substance of the seminar was eventually reproduced in book form (*Medieval Christian Literary Imagery: A Guide to Interpretation*. Toronto, 1987), but while this has achieved its due acknowledgment as an indispensable tool for medievalists, no mere book can recreate the rich life its contents enjoyed in the animated version purveyed by Bob himself over three decades.

In the classroom Bob was a showman in the best sense of that term. His lectures were entertaining (often very funny), well organized and informative. Perhaps the most striking feature of his teaching, however, was his scrupulous care in responding to students' written work. Submitting a paper to Bob Kaske was a great educational experience: his students learned how to write English, and how to develop an argument, and when they made mistakes Bob would not only show them what was wrong, but would characteristically show them how to correct it. In this aspect of the process of teaching, Bob simply had no peer.

Bob also had a wonderful capacity for maintaining warm scholarly friendships, and will be sorely missed by his colleagues in the profession. In addition to working tirelessly with his own students, he frequently served as a much-admired mentor for medievalists who had not been in his courses, a generosity which extended to his work as a member of the editorial boards of *The Chaucer Review*, *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English*, *Speculum*, and *Traditio*. From 1975 until his death he was chief editor of *Traditio*, and one of the great scholarly editors of his generation: a colleague has observed that his extensive bibliography would be far longer if it could be made to include the many contributions to that journal that Bob has in effect co-authored.

Among many honors and awards, Bob received fellowships from the American Council of Learned Societies, the Guggenheim Foundation (twice), Cornell's Society for the Humanities, the Southeastern Institute of Medieval and Renaissance Studies, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. In 1975 he was elected Councillor of the Medieval Academy of America, and in 1982 he was named as a Fellow of the Academy.

Bob Kaske is survived by his wife, Carol, professor of English at Cornell; a son, Richard, of Ithaca; a son, David, of Cincinnati; and three grandchildren.

Alice M. Colby-Hall, Thomas D. Hill, Winthrop Wetherbee

Jacob (Jack) Kaufman

December 13, 1914 — March 9, 2005

Jacob (Jack) Kaufman passed away on March 9, 2005 at the age of 90.

Professor Kaufman had a long association with Cornell's ILR School, starting in 1950 when he was a member of the University of Buffalo faculty and taught part-time as an Adjunct faculty member for the ILR Extension program in Western New York, specializing in Railroad Labor Relations. In 1955, he served as a full-time Visiting Lecturer on and off campus. After joining the faculty of Penn State University as Professor and Director of the Institute for Research on Human Resources, he was appointed Professor and Director of Cornell ILR's Metropolitan Extension office in 1977. His research, teaching and publications dealt with issues in labor economics, labor relations in the railroad industry, and manpower training. From 1981 until his retirement, Professor Kaufman was the Associate Director of the Division of Extension. Upon his retirement in January 1985, he was named Professor Emeritus.

His son, Richard Kaufman of New Paltz, New York, survives him.

Lois Gray

William H. Kaven

September 25, 1922 – December 27, 2008

William H. Kaven, Professor Emeritus of Economics and Marketing in the School of Hotel Administration, died on December 27, 2008, at Cayuga Medical Center in Ithaca. Bill was born in Canton, Ohio, where his father ran a successful wholesale distributing business supplying hotels, restaurants, industrial caterers, and food and drug stores. The years in which he observed the family business, then managed and owned it, colored Bill's entire career teaching management.

He attended the local Canton public schools, earned his Bachelor's degree from Ohio State University in 1946, his Master's in Business Administration from Kent State University in 1962, and a doctorate from Cornell in business and public administration in 1965. While a graduate student at Cornell, Bill lectured part-time at Ithaca College (1963-65) before taking faculty positions at the University of Virginia (1965-68) and Sir George Williams University (now Concordia University) in Montreal (1968-70). He returned to Cornell in 1970 as an Associate Professor and was promoted to professor with tenure in 1980. Initially, Bill taught undergraduate economics courses but he quickly grew into the head of the School's marketing department. One former student, who later was involved in the School's alliances in the Caribbean, remembers Bill "as a tall, distinguished gentleman, smoking cigars in his office" conversing in an intense, but fatherly, manner.

In 1944, Bill married Frederica Kraft and they briefly lived in Monroe, Louisiana, while Bill underwent military training in the Army Air Corps. He served as an aerial navigator in the Second World War flying support missions behind enemy lines, dropping supplies and personnel and evacuating the wounded (particularly in Yugoslavia); another duty was to fly such generals as Dwight Eisenhower to their official meetings. After peace was declared in Europe, Bill was stationed in Belem, at the mouth of the Amazon River, and flew relay legs transporting troops and officers to Asia, where the war continued. Frederica and other wives joined their husbands for several months in Belem.

After the war, Bill completed his Bachelor's degree at Ohio State. The Kavens then moved to Canton where he worked again for the family distributing business, buying it in 1952 and greatly expanding it. He was active in Canton business and community organizations, serving on many boards, charity and civic, including six years on the Canton City Planning Commission. Their three children—Robert, Mary, and Luke—were born in Canton. The very evening after attending a presentation by an Ohio State professor, Bill announced to Frederica that he

wanted to take up an academic career. Acting on that decision immediately, he commuted an hour each way to his master's classes at Kent State University while continuing to work full-time to manage his business. M.B.A. degree in hand, the family moved to Ithaca where Bill undertook his doctoral studies in Business and Public Administration at the Johnson Graduate School of Management.

After earning his doctorate, Bill first taught organizational theory and behavior, marketing, and economics at the McIntire School at the University of Virginia, then moved to Sir George Williams University in Montreal for two years. In Canada, both Kavens were sympathetic to the anti-war movement and provided substantial assistance to conscientious objectors. Still, they felt too removed from American culture and sought a position back in the States. Thus Bill joined the Hotel School faculty in 1970 and the couple moved into a lovely historic home on Wyckoff Road, which they furnished with the antiques for which they shared a passion. Throughout many decades of attending auctions and house sales, they amassed an exceptional collection of distinctive Americana. At their Wyckoff home and the house overlooking Cayuga Lake to which they subsequently moved, they entertained colleagues and friends from Ithaca and around the world with wonderful food, warm humor, and lively dinner conversation ranging over every conceivable topic.

Bill introduced the first required marketing course for hotel undergraduates and established among students a strong specialty interest in international marketing. During his first sabbatical, in 1977, he and Frederica traveled throughout Europe and South America during which Bill taught and conducted research at schools in The Hague, Helsinki, and Rio de Janeiro. In fact, his career at the Hotel School was marked by a number of international responsibilities and initiatives. After former dean Robert Beck appointed him Director of International Programs at the School, Bill established and helped oversee hospitality curricula in Aruba, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela. Some of these programs that Bill helped seed are still flourishing today.

Students whose lives he enriched recall Bill as an arresting figure. Dr. Bonnie Farber Canziani, Director of the Hospitality Program at UNC, Greensboro describes Bill as the single most influential person in her career. While an undergraduate Spanish major, Bonnie took several business elective courses in the Hotel School and remembers that while she was reading hallway flyers about teaching in Mexico and Brazil, a tall man came by and asked if she was interested. After she admitted that she was not a hotelier, Bill "hurrumphed" and invited her downstairs for coffee. Next thing Bonnie realized, she was taking three masters courses her senior year and applying for the M.P.S. program. She then taught in Venezuela and Puerto Rico on behalf of the international alliances. Bonnie says,

“Without that chance meeting, I would probably never have had the opportunities I have had, including coming back to Cornell for the doctorate. All thanks to Bill Kaven.”

Daniel Sternfels, whom Bill recruited to be the first director of the program in the Dominican Republic, also remembers Bill fondly. He reports that when fluctuations in the exchange rate seriously affected the D. R. Hotel School’s operating budget, Bill first backed the young Cornell team’s compensation 100%, then negotiated a reduction in Cornell’s fees. Dan recalls Bill, as do so many other students, as “a true friend and gentleman.” Another student, Italian Roberto Wirth, who has a serious hearing impairment, remembers how Bill went out of his way to provide individual tutoring which helped stimulate his understanding of marketing. Later Bill developed a case study around the Hassler Hotel in Rome, which Roberto manages, and twice invited Roberto to guest lecture in his courses. Roberto, who for thirty years maintained a strong personal relationship with his mentor, says,

“I owe him a lot because his patience in sharing his knowledge allowed me to base my business on his principles and his overall generosity contributed to make me what I am today.”

Bill was heavily engaged in executive education programs around the world, especially in Japan and India, many for the Hotel Sales Management Association (HSMA) but others for national hotel associations, government tourism agencies, and international hotel or restaurant companies. Similarly, his consulting was largely in international marketing involving trade associations but dealing more broadly with tourism development for such clients as the Puerto Rico Tourism Development Corporation and the Indian Institute for Tourism and Development. In the 1970s, he was appointed to the advisory board of the Brazilian Cultural Foundation in New York.

His professional interests were reflected in his scholarship as well. Bill authored one book, *Managing the Major Sale*, published by the American Management Association, and numerous case studies, book chapters, and articles about international hospitality marketing and the management of distribution channels, many for the *Cornell Hotel & Restaurant Administration Quarterly*.

Bill served the University in a number of assignments, as a member of the University Senate and the Faculty Council of Representatives, the University Unions Board of Governors, and as chair of the Campus Store Advisory Board for eight years. At the Hotel School, in addition to so ably leading the international initiatives for many years, Bill served on the Scholarship Committee, Graduate Admissions Committee, and countless search and tenure committees. When Bill retired in June 1993, he was appointed Professor Emeritus.

Bill Kaven is survived by his wife, Frederica; three children—Rob, Mary, and Luke; grandsons Daniel and Trevor; two great-grandchildren; and numerous nieces and nephews. He touched the lives of countless students at Cornell and elsewhere including participants in professional seminars in all corners of the world. His colleagues and friends miss him greatly.

Richard H. Penner, Chairperson; A. Neal Geller, Leo Renaghan

Chase Delmar Kearl

July 26, 1917 — June 27, 1973

The life of Chase Delmar Kearl was dedicated to family, work, and service, and to living each day fully. After a day at the office and an evening of work in the garden, he was found dead in the pasture of their farm home on the night of June 27. A medical examination identified a massive coronary as the cause of death. His attachment to family, his commitment to work, and his interest in agriculture was pursued to his life's end.

Delmar Kearl grew up in an agricultural environment, his father having been an agricultural extension agent. He did his undergraduate work at the University of Idaho and at Utah State University, where he received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1941. He was active in student affairs and on the yearbook staff. During World War II, Kearl served as an officer in the anti-aircraft artillery. He participated in the invasion of Normandy and was wounded during the recapture of France and Belgium. While in military service, he met and married Marjorie Lail of North Carolina.

In 1946 Delmar Kearl came to Cornell University to do graduate work in agricultural economics. He received a master's degree in 1947 and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1949, and upon completion he joined the staff of the agricultural economics department as an assistant professor of farm management. He became an associate professor in 1952 and a full professor in 1961.

Professor Kearl taught a course on farm cost accounting, but he spent most of his time doing research on farm enterprise costs and returns, and on the evaluation of new technology. His research was carried out with farmers of the state, who on a voluntary basis agreed to keep detailed physical and financial records for each productive enterprise on their farms. A special commitment and persistence is required on the part of a researcher to gain this kind of cooperative effort and to insist that it be done well. Analysis can be tedious and pedestrian, but Del never let detailed work interfere with the larger purpose, recognizing the value that such research can have in the development and maintenance of a viable agriculture. In recent years, he restructured and computerized the Cornell farm cost accounting system, the oldest and most respected in the United States. Among its many uses, the basic input-output data from this project is used throughout the nation in the linear programming and budgeting of farm enterprises. He was a strong advocate of the principle of making research results available promptly to all who could use them, so he was a frequent contributor to the *Extension News* and other farm magazines, and the author of many college publications.

Del Kearn had a unique faculty for sensing critical areas related to changes in farming. He researched these areas in order to arrive at conclusions which he was willing and able to defend. This he did with such areas as specialized poultry operations, free-stall housing for dairy cattle, sugar beet production in New York, the places of soybeans and of corn for grain in this region, and recently, changes in systems for growing fruit. In approaching these situations, he faced facts squarely and encouraged others to do the same. He spoke clearly on the basis of his analysis even though it differed from views held by others. He was respected for his fearless desire to present facts as he saw them, and for his belief that such commitment was essential in applied research.

Del Kearn served as secretary-treasurer of the American Agricultural Economics Association from 1958 to 1969 and assumed primary responsibility for preparing and publishing the first two directories of the membership of the Association. At the termination of his office, a special citation in recognition of his service was presented to him at the annual meeting of the Association.

From 1954 to 1956, Professor Kearn was a member of the Cornell-Los Banos team to the University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture. He assisted in developing their department of agricultural economics and at the same time interested a number of young Filipinos in the study of agricultural economics — some of whom now hold key positions in the Philippines. He also provided leadership in organizing the Philippine Agricultural Economics Association. In 1960 he went to Uganda as an adviser to the Department of Agriculture. There he collaborated with Ugandans in writing a text on farm management which included illustrations from East African experiences. He also served as a consultant in Jamaica, to the University of Venezuela, and to the Puerto Rican Agricultural Experiment Station.

In addition to his professional duties, Professor Kearn participated in many activities of the Greater Cornell community. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Cornell United Religious Work, and served several years as a director of Cayuga Lodge, a cooperative housing unit on campus. He and his wife were former cochairmen of both the Belle Sherman and the Lansing Parent-Teacher Associations, and board members of the Grad Fax Club. He had been president of the Bryant Civic Association and was a member of the Lansing Lions Club. He served as a scoutmaster, on local and regional scout boards, and at the time of his death was chairman of the sustaining membership committee of the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Boy Scout Council. He was a Kiwanis Little League baseball coach and a Pee-Wee hockey coach, having had a winning team that played throughout the Northeast and Eastern Canada.

Delmar Kearn was active in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. He served as a missionary in England from 1937 to 1939 and, while living in the Ithaca area, held numerous administrative positions in the local, regional, and state branches of the church. He served as chairman of the building committees for both the Mitchell Street Chapel built in 1952 and the Burleigh Drive Chapel built in 1970.

Home and family ranked high among Del Kearn's values. Even with a heavy professional schedule, he found time to coach his boys' teams and to teach them how to work and assume responsibilities. He purchased a farm home in order to enhance the environment for rearing his children. Gardening was one of Del's hobbies. He planted more than enough for the family needs and enjoyed sharing vegetables and flowers with neighbors, friends, and colleagues. His home and garden were always well cared for and a source of much satisfaction to him and his family.

He is survived by his wife, Marjorie Lail Kearn; three daughters, Mrs. Sandra Kearn Stone, Debbie Ann, and Shari Lyn; three sons, Steven, Kenneth, and Rodney; a sister and four brothers.

The life of Del Kearn was a full and busy one. He organized and managed well, was meticulous in attending to details, and was devoted to the improvement of agriculture and the well being of mankind. He was strong in his convictions, believed in the right to think otherwise, respected the rights of others, and fostered the Cornell tradition of freedom with responsibility. His contributions to the University, state, nation, and the world will continue as farmers, students, and professional colleagues benefit from the work he did and the ideas he developed during the more than twenty-five years of association with Cornell University.

Eddy L. LaDue, William W. Reeder, C. Arthur Bratton

William T. Keeton

February 3, 1933 — August 17, 1980

William T. Keeton, Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Biology in the Section of Neurobiology and Behavior, and member of Cornell's Board of Trustees, died at his home on August 17th. He was forty-seven.

Keeton was born and raised in Virginia. He attended the College of the University of Chicago, receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree with distinction in 1953, and subsequently a Bachelor of Science degree in zoology in 1954 in the Division of Biological Sciences at the same institution. He began his graduate work at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, where he received a Master of Arts degree in 1965, and completed it at Cornell, where he was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1958.

After occupying brief positions at Radford College and Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Keeton joined the Cornell faculty of entomology in 1958. One year later he began teaching the introductory biology course, soon known on campus as "Keeton's course" because of his spellbinding lectures. Often there was standing room only at his presentations, with students overflowing into the hall to hear him speak. He sought to integrate botany and zoology in his teaching and saw evolutionary theory and adaptation as the unifying concepts. His creative approach won him critical acclaim, and the graduating seniors of 1966 bestowed upon him the Professor of Merit Award for excellence in teaching.

Driven by his own enthusiasm for the course, and encouraged by the students' responses, he wrote his textbook, *Biological Science*, which was first published by Norton in 1967. Now in its third edition, the book has introduced thousands of students to biology and stimulated untold numbers to take up biology as a profession.

In his early years at Cornell, Keeton established himself as a leading scholar in the study of the systematics and phylogeny of millipedes, but in 1965-66 he made a major shift in research priorities and took up the study of orientation mechanisms of animals.

As a boy in Virginia, Keeton had raced homing pigeons, and their navigational feats stimulated his curiosity. When the Division of Biological Sciences was created, he joined the Section of Neurobiology and Behavior and established a large research project devoted to discovering the secrets of pigeon homing.

He was the first to report that pigeons can orient under total overcast, without the sun as a dominant cue. He was also one of the first to document the use of magnetic cues in homing orientation. Such findings led to a totally

new philosophy for conducting orientation research. Prior to Keeton's discoveries, researchers had been seeking a unified, single-cue theory to explain homing behavior. But Keeton was able to demonstrate that animals can use multiple sources of directional information. Recent work by Keeton and his associates led to the discovery of other cue systems (involving polarized light, infrasound, and sensitivities to barometric pressure). It also focused on questions of the hierarchy of importance of the various cueing systems, and on how the merits of alternative cues are evaluated by an organism. Keeton became an international leader in orientation work, and the Cornell lofts served as a center for visiting students and scientists from around the world.

Keeton was a most active member of the Cornell community. He served on innumerable committees, was the secretary of the University Faculty (1969-71), a member of the Faculty Council (1969-71), chairman of the Section of Neurobiology and Behavior (1970-76), and had been recently elected to a five-year term on the Board of Trustees. His loss will be deeply felt by his students and colleagues at Cornell and throughout the academic world.

He is survived by his wife, the former Barbara Orcutt; two daughters, Lynn and Nancy; a son, William Scott Keeton; and his parents, the William Ivy Keetons of Richmond.

Thomas Eisner, Howard C. Howland, Melvin L. Kreithen, Stephen T. Emlen

Elizabeth B. Keller

December 28, 1917 — December 20, 1997

Dr. Elizabeth B. Keller, a member of the Cornell University faculty for 23 years, died of leukemia on December 20, 1997 at the age of 79. She was a valued friend and colleague to many of us in the Section of Biochemistry, Molecular, and Cell Biology and to others on this campus. Like some other biochemists of her generation, she had an unending love of her discipline that led her to continue her research and teaching up until a week of her death.

Dr. Keller (born Elizabeth Waterbury Beach) was the youngest of three daughters of Frederick P. Beach and Ruth W. Beach, Congregational missionaries in China. Her childhood in Fujian Province, China, had a major impact upon her character and outlook on life. She attended Oberlin College for two years and received a B.A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1940. Her Ph.D. work, carried out under the direction of Dr. Vincent duVigneaud at the Cornell Medical College in New York City, was on the formation and transfer of methyl groups in metabolism and involved some of the early uses of radioisotopes to trace metabolic pathways. From 1949-60 at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, she studied the process by which cells make proteins, a subject that was central to biochemistry and the newly emerging field of molecular biology at that time. Among her major accomplishments of that period were working out methods for concentrating all of the protein factors necessary for performing protein synthesis in a test tube, showing that GTP was required for protein synthesis in addition to ATP, and finding that large particles (now called ribosomes) are necessary for protein synthesis.

Recruited to Cornell by Dr. Robert Holley, Dr. Keller became a member of the faculty in 1965. She contributed to the work that culminated in the determination of the nucleotide sequence of a transfer RNA from yeast, work for which Holley received the Nobel Prize. Dr. Holley shared the prize money with his close colleagues, including Dr. Keller. A feature of transfer RNAs that is mentioned in every biochemistry textbook, its ability to fold into a cloverleaf structure, was the brainchild of Dr. Keller. The focus of some of her later work centered on signals required for initiation of transcription of genes in multicellular organisms, using as an example a muscle-specific gene from the fruit fly. In addition, she chose to study a family of genes and their protein gene products, the Ras family, that are known to be altered in a large percentage of some cancers. She worked on where these proteins are localized within cells, and investigated changes in the properties of cells caused by different members of the Ras family.

In reviewing Dr. Keller's scientific work, one can find a continuous thread that runs through it, all related to the expression of genes. She was a major participant in three landmark areas of biochemistry, starting with her work reporting the chemical synthesis of methionine labeled with carbon 14 that was the starting point for tracing the flow of methyl groups in metabolism. The Nobel prize awarded to Vincent duVigneaud was based in part upon this work. Having a labeled amino acid in hand, it was natural to extend her studies to how amino acids made their way into proteins, a problem that she tackled in collaboration with Dr. Paul C. Zamecnik at the Huntington Laboratories at Harvard and the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. Her papers during that period of the 1950s are classics, essentially laying out the major outlines of protein synthesis. The protein synthesis trail led inevitably to RNA, and her admiration for Robert Holley's work led her to Cornell in Ithaca and her important contribution to the structure of tRNA. The last-mentioned contribution stemmed in part from her love of and need to visualize molecules with models, usually simple models that she constructed from paper and paper clips, or pieces of wire. Some of her models were used by colleagues for decades in teaching undergraduate students.

Dr. Keller's work was funded continuously by the National Institutes of Health from the time of her appointment at Cornell University until her retirement. She trained nine Ph.D. students, two of whom work in industry and the others having faculty positions in various parts of the world. In addition, her laboratory provided training to nine postdoctoral students. Dr. Keller was a mentor to many undergraduate students. At the time of her death, four undergraduate students were working on independent research projects with her, and three of them continued their projects and wrote honors theses. Dr. Keller maintained an active correspondence with many of her students, including undergraduate students who worked with her.

Dr. Keller was instrumental in designing and teaching laboratory exercises that served well a generation of undergraduate and graduate students. She was not comfortable in front of large audiences, but overcame that shyness when asked to present lectures in cell biology, something she did for the last 10 years. Her lectures were characterized by meticulous preparation.

Dr. Keller's style was to work behind the scenes to insure an environment where all could work effectively. She was the person who made sure that common equipment worked, that the distilled water was of high purity, and that the library had the best collection of books. Inspection of the library in the Biotechnology Building, now the Elizabeth B. Keller Reading Room, offers a glimpse of her personality. The choice of books and journals reflects Dr. Keller's tendency to focus on the essentials, and the orderly atmosphere mirrors her uncluttered mind.

Bik Tye, David B. Wilson, Joseph M. Calvo

Gerald B. Kelley

June 24, 1928 — December 7, 1987

Gerald B. Kelley came to Cornell in 1963 from the University of Wisconsin, where he had received a Ph.D. and had become chair of the Departments of Linguistics and Indian Studies. His previous educational experience was in and about Boston, and he was particularly fond of recollecting his days at Boston Latin School, from which he graduated in 1945. Throughout his career he remembered his Latin School lessons well, frequently citing passages from Greek, Latin, and English literature and, in rare lapses of memory, reminding his interlocutors that a true gentleman should have at least forgotten his Greek.

Gerry spent several years in India, where he loved to be, and of which he had a deep and broad knowledge. He played an important role in training scholars and in helping to establish centers of linguistics. He was a Rockefeller Fellow in India from 1957 to 1959 and while there taught in the summer schools of linguistics that were so significant in training the leading and now senior linguists of India, as well as a large number of their American counterparts in Indian linguistics. With the late Gordon H. Fairbanks, also of Cornell, he helped to establish, under the auspices of the Ford Foundation, the Linguistics Department of the University of Delhi, which remains one of the most active centers of linguistics in India. He was most closely associated with Hyderabad, however, where he was instrumental in establishing the distinguished department at Osmania University.

As Telegu was the primary area of his own research, he visited there on many occasions for short or long periods. A large proportion of the linguists there were his students or his close colleagues. His services at Osmania have now been recognized by a series of endowed annual lectures on linguistics in his name, testifying to the high regard and affection in which he was held.

In addition to his professional linguistic interests, Gerry was especially engaged by anachronistic remnants of the Raj, as he was by anachronism in general, not without a characteristic mixture of affection and detachment. He had a keen observer's eye for imperial remnants and their extensions and transformations in independent India, of which he provided vivid and lively characterizations to many an engaged audience. He particularly treasured his membership in the Secunderabad Club, where the regimental insignia and portraits of the military commanders are displayed in a series unbroken from the nineteenth century to the present; the only detectable difference since independence was that those regiments, and the commanders, are now Indian. He, with his wife Helen, was working on a book on decorative motifs displayed on antique cannon found in India. A drawing by Peter Kahn of

one of these designs appears on the bookplate which will be appended to the books acquired through the Gerald B. Kelley Memorial Book Fund of the Cornell University Library.

At Cornell, Gerry taught courses in general linguistics and sociolinguistics as well as south Asian linguistics, and in recent years also taught a course on the history of English. He also was in charge of instruction in Hindi and Telegu, and conducted Hindi examinations under the National Association of Self-Instructional Language Programs.

His earlier articles are on Telegu, and especially phonology, but the work for which he is most often cited is his paper on "The Status of Hindi as a Lingua Franca", which was a pioneering contribution to Indian sociolinguistics utilizing census data in a careful but imaginative way. Much of his subsequent work had to do with sociolinguistic problems with special reference to India, and at the time of his death he was working on a general book on sociolinguistics. He was also engaged in research, in tune with his other interests, on the language of the log of an East Indiaman in the first half of the last century.

Gerry Kelley served on several occasions as director of the South Asia Program and the South Asian Center at Cornell. He was also present at the founding of the American Institute of Indian Studies, of which Cornell is a charter Class A member, and served several terms as a trustee of that consortium, which is the major funding source and conduit of funding for American scholars in Indian studies, facilitating research and conducting language programs. He also served on its language committee and at the time of his death was an elected member of the Executive Committee.

From 1971 to 1975 Gerry served as chairman of the Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics, an organization founded in 1946 as the Division of Modern Languages and headed at that time by J Milton Cowan. Gerry was thus responsible for the success of that transition from a division to a department, as well as being in charge of the complete renovation of the building that housed it, Morrill Hall. It was under Gerry Kelley's chairmanship that Morrill Hall came to be devoted in its entirety to Modern Languages and Linguistics.

Gerry was a person singularly lacking in malice, but with a capacity for outrage, which was triggered by perceived injustice and particularly by what he perceived as exploitation or victimization of the less powerful. He possessed a lively and penetrating sense of humor, often at his own expense and never mean, which found an outlet in his capacity for animated and colorful expression and the precise turn of phrase. These characteristics along with his mastery of the anecdote as an art form, made him a delightful companion as well as a supportive colleague.

He was immensely gregarious and his pleasure in friends was mixed with his delight in language. His sport and his pastime was free-wheeling conversation, and any flash of wit, or unexpected figure of speech, his own or another's, brought an almost physical joy. He was a great raconteur, and this gift was fed by an almost photographic memory. His gently skeptical view of life was at the heart of his humor, keeping him alive to the possibilities for absurdity lurking in the most conventional of situations. Something of this quality caused him to treasure a poem of Archilochus which he kept in the Greek original on his office wall. In it a warrior laments the loss of his shield to a barbarian, but brightens immediately at the thought that, after all, he survived the battle and can always buy another one just as good.

James W. Gair, Stanley J. O'Connor, Richard L. Leed

Peter Paul Kellogg

December 13, 1899 — January 31, 1975

Peter Paul Kellogg, professor emeritus of ornithology and bioacoustics, died of cancer in Houston, Texas, on January 31, 1975. Born in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, he moved to Rochester, New York, at the age of four. When he was fourteen, he left school and worked, successively, in a shoe factory, as a Western Union messenger, and as a meat-market clerk. At the age of twenty-two he returned to high school to prepare for college, supporting himself during this period with a full-time job in a coal-gas plant at night. He entered Cornell in 1925 and received his B.S. degree in 1929, at the age of thirty. He promptly enrolled as a graduate student in ornithology under Arthur A. Allen, and received his Ph.D. degree in 1938. Having held the position of instructor in ornithology during his graduate years, he was appointed an assistant professor as soon as he completed his doctorate in 1938. He was promoted to the rank of associate professor in 1946, and was named a full professor in 1953. He officially retired from Cornell with emeritus status in 1966, though in recent years he taught ornithology courses in Cornell's summer Alumni University.

Professor Kellogg was best known for his work in recording and analyzing bird songs and other natural sounds. Not content merely to use established techniques in his work, he devoted much of his effort to developing better equipment for field work in bioacoustics. For example, he and a student, Peter Keane, developed in 1932 in the basement of McGraw Hall the first parabolic reflector for use in the field recording of natural sounds, after having seen a photograph of a reflector being used in a theater to catch the voices of the actors on stage. Later he worked with N. M. Haynes of the Amplifier Corporation of America in the development of the first commercially produced field tape recorder, which was marketed in 1951. This tape recorder was promptly adopted by most investigators in natural history recording and thus greatly expanded the possibilities for work in this area of biology.

Dr. Kellogg participated in several important expeditions for the purpose of recording bird songs. To mention only a few of these, he and Dr. Allen visited many parts of the United States in 1935 to record the voices of species of birds that were threatened with extinction. In 1939 he and Allen made a trip to the Pacific Coast and to Arizona to record birds. In 1961 he participated in an expedition to the Orinoco Basin in eastern Venezuela. At various other times he made field trips to East Africa, Mexico, and the Caribbean.

During World War II Dr. Kellogg temporarily left Cornell, first to organize and direct a radar school for the Western Electric Company and later to investigate acoustical problems of jungles for the U.S. Army. The latter work was carried out in Panama in 1944-45.

Through the joint efforts of Professors Allen and Kellogg, Cornell became known as one of the principal centers for ornithological education and research in the United States. These two men were especially concerned with the importance of disseminating ornithological knowledge to the interested public at a time when the great stress on conservation education that we know today did not yet exist. This interest of theirs led in 1955 to the establishment of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, with Professors Allen and Kellogg officially recognized as cofounders. A new building for the laboratory was erected and a sanctuary established in the Sapsucker Woods area, a few miles northeast of the main campus. The facility was dedicated in 1957. Dr. Kellogg became a life member of the Administrative Board of the Laboratory of Ornithology, and he also served until his retirement as assistant director of the laboratory.

One of Dr. Kellogg's principal activities in the laboratory was the establishment of the Library of Natural Sounds, which today includes recordings of songs or calls of about one-quarter of the world's species of birds, as well as recordings of amphibians and other animals. This facility is used not only by Cornell students and faculty but also by investigators at many other institutions.

The first published phonograph record of wild bird songs was produced at Cornell by Albert R. Brand in 1932, while Kellogg was a graduate student. Dr. Kellogg became very much interested in the production of such records, and over the years he produced a succession of recordings including "American Bird Songs," "Voices of the Night," "Bird Songs in Your Garden," "Dawn in a Duck Blind," and "Field Guide to Bird Songs," which accompanied Peterson's well-known *Field Guide to Birds*. These recordings became very widely known and contributed substantially to Cornell's reputation in ornithology. Proceeds from their sale became a major source of financial support to the Laboratory of Ornithology. There is every indication that their popularity with the public and their importance to the laboratory will continue for many years to come.

For nearly thirty years Dr. Kellogg's voice was familiar to radio listeners throughout the Finger Lakes Region through his production of the weekly program "Know Your Birds" on WHCU. This program will celebrate its fortieth anniversary in the fall of 1975. It is the longest continuously running radio program in the United States. The interest in ornithology and in conservation that it will surely continue to generate will serve as a memorial to Dr. Kellogg's many contributions to the study of birds.

Douglas Lancaster, W. T. Keeton

Burnham Kelly

January 23, 1912 — February 3, 1999

On February 3, 1999, the AAP College lost one of its most important members, Burnham Kelly, who gave the college its current shape and form. As Dean from 1960-71, Kelly guided the college into a new era of growth and change. He caused it to have greater recognition and prestige among the recognized leading schools teaching architecture, art and city and regional planning. His impact was felt across the college in the undergraduate and graduate teaching areas where he expanded the college's professional offerings to embrace urban design, historic preservation, and regional science. He re-established the dormant Landscape Architecture Program, and initiated a Masters and Doctoral program in Architectural and Urban History. He also helped build the excellent Ph.D. degree program in Regional Planning. During his term as Dean, the college gave the signal to the world about its new approach by restructuring itself into three departments and several new graduate fields. This was reflected in a change of name from the College of Architecture to the College of Architecture, Art and Planning.

The scope of change did not stop there. Kelly was a visionary builder in other areas as well. He started a New York City program for architects and planners, which gave AAP students an opportunity to study in an environment much different from Ithaca. In New York, they could experience the urban environment first-hand, and see the work of top architects, planners and artists. While there, students could meet with many of the leaders in their fields, an opportunity not readily available in Ithaca. In addition, Burnham embraced community service as an important responsibility of the college, and an integral part of the education of design and planning professionals. Indeed, with his urging and support, the college became the leader in service among the endowed schools at Cornell. The breadth and depth of these changes, in retrospect, is remarkable. The deans who followed him from the 1970s on built on the foundation he established.

Burnham Kelly was born in 1912 in Evanston, Illinois. He attended Williams College, graduating in 1933. He went on to study law at Harvard, graduating in 1936, and practiced law briefly in Rhode Island before returning to study city planning at MIT. He received the Master of City Planning degree from MIT in 1941, and eventually returned there to join the faculty of its Planning Department after a stint in the service during World War II. During the war years, 1941-45, Kelly worked with the National Defense Research Council and the Office of Scientific Research and Development in Washington, D.C. He also served overseas during this period, primarily in France, on war-related research. In 1946, he was awarded the Army-Navy Certificate of Appreciation for his work for the government.

Kelly taught and did research at MIT from 1945-60. His teaching dealt primarily with land use law and housing. In those years, Burnham's strong interests were focussed on research on industrialized housing. While there, he served as the head of MIT's Bemis Foundation that was concerned with the U.S. housing industry. His record of accomplishments at MIT brought him to the attention of the Cornell faculty and administrators as they searched for a new dean for what was then called the Architecture College. He was selected for the deanship in 1960. At Cornell, Kelly pursued his interests in land use law and housing. After leaving the deanship in 1971, he returned to the classroom to offer those subjects in the Department of City and Regional Planning. He continued to teach well after he retired from the faculty, until 1987. CRP students considered Burnham an excellent teacher who taught a rigorous course that was critically important to their preparation as planning professionals.

In his long career, Burnham was widely recognized for his abilities and accomplishments; for these, he garnered many awards. Among the most important to him was the recognition by his alma mater, Williams College, which awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters in 1963. In addition, Kelly was appointed by President Kennedy to the National Fine Arts Commission, serving from 1963-67. This committee influenced all federal architecture and art in the nation's capital. Following this, New York's Governor Rockefeller appointed him to the New York State Council on Architecture where he served with distinction from 1968-72. He also served as a trustee for the institute for Architecture and Urban Studies in New York City from 1968-1974, and was a director of the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston during his MIT days. Dean Kelly also published many articles and authored or edited two books emanating from his housing research with the Bemis Foundation: *Prefabrication of Houses and Design* in 1951, and *Production of Houses* in 1959.

Those who knew Burnham and who served with him at the AAP College when he was Dean remember him as always willing to listen and entertain new ideas. In a sense, he was a futurist, although he would be too modest to allow that term to be applied to him. He was easy to approach, thoughtful and supportive of the faculty's initiatives, but always looking to further ideas brought to him that would put the college at the cutting edge of the professions. His colleagues then and now think of him as a builder of programs at the college, especially those in the City and Regional Planning Department. He gave CRP the guidance, backing and encouragement it needed, at a critical time in its development, to make it the world-class department it is today.

His closest colleagues and friends knew him to be a warm and devoted father. He adored his wife, Jean, who shared many years of life with him until her death a few years previously. Burnham was a man who fully enjoyed life, especially being outdoors in nature. He loved skiing, both downhill and cross-country, enjoyed camping and

canoeing, and most other outdoor sports. In his retirement years, he continued to be physically active, expanding his interests to include square dancing, worldwide travel and the study of art. In retrospect, those who knew him well remember a man who led a full and productive life, leaving behind important contributions to his family, his university and to the community.

In later years, when he shared his life experiences, he seemed somewhat surprised that people thought he had done so much in his lifetime. He was truly modest, believing that he was not really deserving of any credit; he claimed that he was just doing his job. He believed that he was exceptionally lucky throughout his life, lucky with his wife and family, with the people who worked with him, and with the places he worked. His colleagues and friends felt fortunate, also, that he lived and worked with them in Ithaca at Cornell.

Pierre Clavel, John W. Reps, Stuart W. Stein

Matthew A. Kelly

June 17, 1913 — January 18, 1993

Matt Kelly grew up in the Bronx, the son of a textile salesman who died when Matt was very young. He was raised by his mother along with a younger sister and together they faced the depression. In addition to his considerable intellect and academic ability, Matt was a world class swimmer. He soon learned that he could use his swimming ability to further his academic ability. For example, he was recruited by Evander Childs High School in the Bronx to be a member of its swimming team. He won a scholarship to Mercersburg Academy where his swim team set a world record. He turned down an offer to be on the U.S. Olympic swim team to continue his education at Amherst College which he attended on scholarship and graduated *cum laude*, Phi Beta Kappa and with high honors in economics. He married Perce, who helped him work his way through Princeton University graduate school as coach of the Westchester Country Club swim team. After receiving his Ph.D. degree in economics from Princeton, Matt joined the Department of Economics as a faculty member from 1940 to 1950.

During World War II he took a leave of absence from academia to serve the United States government as chief economist for the Office of Price Administration and labor relations specialist officer in the U.S.N.R. Following the war he was enlisted by the Office of Military Government to represent the United States in negotiations and developing labor relations policies with U.S. allies, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union for occupied Germany. After returning to the classroom at Princeton, he was again enlisted as a negotiator by the Printing Industry in Washington, D.C. and later in New York City where he represented unionized printers at the bargaining table for sixteen years, acquiring a reputation for labor relations expertise which was widely respected by both employers and Unions.

With his combination of academic and professional accomplishments, Matt was an ideal candidate for appointment to the ILR faculty as a member of the Collective Bargaining and Extension Departments, a position created in 1966, which involved him in resident teaching on campus and in designing and teaching courses for ILR practitioners in New York City. He also conducted a seminar for ILR resident students who spent a semester in New York City.

In the 1970s he directed a national conference and a series of seminars on “Automation and Employment” and an international conference held in Jerusalem on “Technological Changes and Human Development.” Conference proceedings which he edited were published as monographs. His research interests ranged from public sector bargaining to railroad labor relations and publications included a book on *Labor and Industrial Relations: Terms,*

Laws, Court Decisions and Arbitration Standards which is widely used as a text and reference work along with numerous articles on collective bargaining and arbitration.

Matt was a moving force in faculty discussions which led to the establishment of the New York MSILR Program with Baruch College. This was an unusual venture, never undertaken before or since, of a joint degree program involving the collaboration of two independent tax supported institutions aimed at providing graduate instruction in the evening for individuals who for the most part were actively employed in the field of industrial relations and human resource management. Unique to the program was that the faculty was full time while the students were part-time. The degree itself bore the name of both institutions and some students attended graduation ceremonies at both campuses.

Matt Kelly was the academic director representing Cornell when the first classes met in 1977 and, in addition to his administrative responsibilities, taught each term a variety of courses, most notably collective bargaining and arbitration. The MSILR Program in New York would not have survived without his patient shepherding and it remains a monument to his abilities.

His retirement in 1982 was only nominal although he yielded his administrative duties. Without a pause in the pace of his life, he continued to teach in the MSILR Program for eleven years until the last month of his life. Within weeks of his death, he wrote a letter to his successor acknowledging his inability to teach in the spring term although he promised that he would be available in the fall. It must be observed that his pay for teaching was minimal. Indeed, as his health weakened in the last years, the cost of door to door transportation to meet his classes exceeded his remuneration.

Matt Kelly was a master teacher who incorporated the best in Cornell's traditional concern with students. His course outlines were long and elaborate with each week's assignment set forth in great detail. His lectures were carefully crafted and structured on the essential points of his subject. He was a demanding teacher, insisting on high quality student performance, and somehow the students met his demands. He challenged them and they responded by rising beyond themselves. Homework assignments, exams and term papers were riddled with Matt Kelly's red pencilled comments which were an extension of his lectures.

Matt's service to the wider community of industrial relations was to be found in his work as an arbitrator, fact finder and mediator in many labor-management disputes.

As early as 1941, the Governor of New Jersey appointed him to a labor panel of arbitrators. Since then, he arbitrated in an enormous number of cases in both the private and public sectors. In 1971, during a period of wage and salary controls, he was a consultant with the Cost of Living Council, an alternate member of the Pay Board, a member of the Pay Panel and a Special Hearing Officer for Cases and Appeals. He was a mediator in disputes involving the City of New York and police officers and other uniform services, chairman of the President's Emergency Board for the Long Island Railroad and its non-operating unions, member of a Board of Inquiry in a contract dispute between cemetery workers and cemeteries in the metropolitan area of New York, and was arbitrator for the North American Soccer League and Players Association, New York City Transit Authority and Transit Supervisors Organization, District 1199, National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees, and League of Voluntary Hospitals, and the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers and the Trans World Airlines System Board of Adjustment. For over 20 years, he was the arbitrator of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York and the Utility Workers Union of America, Local 1-2.

To his colleagues, Matt was an endearing, outgoing and enthusiastic partner and friend in the complicated, ambiguous and wonderful world of academe. A wise and kind man, he remains in memory as he was in life a lodestar for personal decency and professional responsibility.

He is survived by his lifelong companion—his wife Perce—and two children. His son, Randy, has followed in his footsteps as an arbitrator and teacher in the labor relations field and his daughter, Debbie, is a practicing attorney.

Esta Bigler, Phil Ross, Lois S. Gray

William C. Kelly

June 14, 1919 — March 20, 1999

William Cary (Bill) Kelly, Professor Emeritus in the Department of Fruit and Vegetable Science at Cornell University, died at his daughter's home in California after a brief struggle with lung cancer. Bill Kelly was born in Memphis, Tennessee. He received his B.S. degree in 1940 from the University of Tennessee, his M.S. degree in 1941 from Ohio State University, and his Ph.D. degree in Vegetable Crops at Cornell University in 1945.

Bill married Judith Neil, December 27, 1942. They had four children—David, Karen, Steven, and Nancy—and seven grandchildren. Judy Kelly died in 1990 after a very protracted illness.

Bill's first position after the Ph.D. degree was as Horticulturist at the U.S. Plant Soil and Nutrition Laboratory in Ithaca. In 1948, he was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Vegetable Crops, where he conducted research and extension work in mineral nutrition and vegetable crop physiology. Although gifted in both research and extension, it was teaching and advising students that became Professor Kelly's real passion. He taught "Vegetable Crop Physiology" and "Research Methods in Vegetable Crops" for 30 years, and "Organic Gardening" for 11 years. In all of these courses, Bill took a personal approach to his students. For example, he typically knew the name, major subject, and interests of each of the 80 or so students enrolled in his two-hour course in organic gardening.

Bill Kelly pioneered new teaching methods. In his class in organic gardening, he did not lecture; students who previously had participated in the course made short presentations, followed by lively class discussions under Bill's supervision. In teaching vegetable physiology, he relied heavily upon classic research papers to make his points, and in so doing helped his students learn how to interpret and appreciate research. Students were organized into teams, and the members of each team worked cooperatively to "dig into" the research literature and develop answers to assigned problems. The product of these exercises provided the focus for a discussion period that Bill held weekly with each team. Students were expected to defend their conclusions based upon experimental data from the research articles. "Look at the data, not the abstract," was the constant reminder. Examinations were not written, but were given orally to the teams as an extension of the weekly discussion periods. In this way, Professor Kelly gave students experience in critical thinking, assimilation of information, and oral defense of one's position.

Bill Kelly's teaching assistants were encouraged to experiment, and he often adapted their ideas into the framework of his courses. Because of their association with Bill, graduate students wanted to teach and wanted to learn

to be better teachers. In recognition of his innovative teaching, Dr. Kelly received the Distinguished Graduate Teaching M.A. Blake Award from the American Society of Horticultural Science, the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Edgerton Teaching Career Award, and the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Professor of Merit Award.

Because of the personable traits evident in Bill's teaching style, he was much sought after as an advisor. Professor Kelly advised both graduate and undergraduate students, and over the years became a leading mentor for the department. He was known and loved for his warmth, independent thought, keen insight, honest criticism, and straightforward suggestions. He had a way of being supportive yet making people think for themselves. During the turbulent Vietnam era, when many professors were viewed with suspicion, Bill found ways to break through the barriers. His friendly counsel and non-judgmental attitude helped scores of undergraduate and graduate students survive those years. No count is available of the total number of undergraduate students for whom Bill served as advisor; but by the time of his retirement, he was advising 25-30 undergraduates per year, most from outside his department. Dr. Kelly's graduate advising was equally remarkable. He directed studies for 32 M.S. and 25 Ph.D. candidates and served on approximately 120 graduate student committees in the fields of International Agriculture and Vegetable Crops.

Bill Kelly was also appreciated for his technical abilities and common sense insights. He was a master of experimental design and analysis, and his ability with statistics served not only his own graduate students, but also many other graduate students inside and outside of the department. Faculty members frequently consulted with Bill, too. His memory for detail was remarkable; he never ceased to surprise with his ability to recall names of former students, authors of relevant papers, or obscure published material that might be helpful to the person who was asking him for advice.

Dr. Kelly's sabbatical leaves took him to the Philippines, Iran, and the United Arab Emirates. With H.C. Thompson, he co-authored the fifth edition of *Vegetable Crops*, the most influential college text on commercial vegetables. For more than 20 years, this classic publication was by far the leading college text on the subject.

Dr. Kelly was a member of the American Society of Horticultural Science, American Society of Plant Physiologists, American Association for Advancement of Science, Empire State Soil Fertility Association, International Society for Horticultural Science, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Alpha Zeta. In addition to his teaching awards, he was a Fellow of the American Association for Advancement of Science.

Bill Kelly became Professor Emeritus in 1983 but continued his contributions to the department. In his retirement years, he found many ways to keep his mind sharp. He took courses in crafts, especially at the Farmers' Museum in Cooperstown, and collected antique tools. He enjoyed educational travel experiences, which he often combined with visits to his family. He continued to attend scientific meetings, where he was always a center of attention from former students; and when at home he hardly ever missed a departmental seminar. On Monday nights, Bill carried on his life-long love of bowling with other members of his department in the Ag Bowling League. Bill Kelly was one who helped shape the former Department of Vegetable Crops, and he will be remembered with affection by his former students and colleagues from around the world.

Robert D. Sweet, Leonard D. Topoleski, Elmer E. Ewing

Lincoln D. Kelsey

May 22, 1894 — September 6, 1966

Lincoln D. Kelsey was a missionary at heart who found an outlet for his interests through commitment to his community and to agricultural people at home and overseas. He trained students from all parts of the world in the art of extension teaching. Out of his sincere interest in other people, he assumed a number of varied assignments and carried them through with eminent success. His friendliness and keen sense of humor endeared “Abe” Kelsey to all who knew him.

Lincoln Kelsey was born in Saratoga Springs, New York, and spent much of his boyhood on a farm near West Hartford, Connecticut. His career of service began when he became a county agricultural agent in Massachusetts following his graduation from Massachusetts Agricultural College (now Massachusetts State University) in 1917. That career was interrupted for a period of military service during World War I but was renewed when he volunteered for Turkish agricultural relief work under the Near East Relief Program.

On returning from Turkey in 1920, Kelsey became an agricultural agent in Franklin County, where he also organized extension work in home economics. His work continued from 1923 to 1928 as an agricultural agent in Albany County. He organized 4-H work in that county.

His successful performance in the field led to his appointment on the Cornell staff as an assistant state leader of county agricultural agents. He remained on the extension administration staff until his retirement in 1955, but in the intervening years he participated as an organizer and a leader in numerous responsible positions, some of them as part of his official duties and some while on leave from his post.

In 1935, he took leave to serve as rural rehabilitation adviser with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for the northeastern states. Upon his return to the University, he assisted the director of extension in relations with the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the National Youth Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration. He was the first secretary of the State Soil Conservation Committee.

In 1944, the missionary spirit again took Professor Kelsey overseas for two years as an agricultural specialist with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and then as director of agriculture and fisheries in the Balkan and Greek missions of UNRRA. In 1953, he returned to that part of the world under the United

States Department of Agriculture to assist in training 250 extension workers and to help establish a new extension service in Iran.

Following his retirement from Cornell, Professor Kelsey traveled to the Philippines on a joint assignment with the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs (now the Agricultural Development Council) and the Cornell-Los Banos Project. While in Los Banos from 1956 to 1958, he greatly strengthened the pre-service training program at the Community Development Center. Throughout all his work abroad he took a personal interest in many individuals, their problems, and their way of life.

As a scholar and as a student of cooperative extension work, he was coauthor of a book with C. C. Hearne of the United States Department of Agriculture entitled *Cooperative Extension Work*. This text has been translated into six other languages. Through the book, through his other writings, and through an undergraduate class in extension which he taught for many years, Professor Kelsey helped shape the careers of many young men and women from this country and other parts of the world.

For fourteen years he directed the annual Farm and Home Week at Cornell. At the same time he served as contact officer for all foreign visitors coming to the College of Agriculture. His knowledge of other countries, his keen interest in agricultural problems, and his remarkable facility for relating himself to people with differing backgrounds and interests helped him meet the needs of approximately 200 visitors a year from forty or more different countries.

In his community, Professor Kelsey's interest in others found expression through leadership in the First Congregational Church of Ithaca and other community organizations. He served on the board of directors of the Congregational-Christian Conference of New York State. For fifteen years he served on the board of control of Cornell United Religious Work, twice as its chairman.

Professor Kelsey's interest in people was shared by his wife, Alice Geer Kelsey, who accompanied him on travels abroad. In addition to his wife, he is survived by four children and eighteen grandchildren. He enjoyed the out-of-doors, and, when stricken, he was camping in the Adirondacks, next to nature which he dearly loved.

Whatever he did, Lincoln D. Kelsey's friendliness and enjoyable sense of humor left an impression long to be remembered. His sincere interest in the welfare of other people was affirmed by his full and rewarding life as a good teacher, expert administrator, able volunteer in community work, and admirable family man.

Fred B. Morris, L. R. Simons, Arthur E. Durfee

M. Slade Kendrick

August 24, 1894 — June 17, 1980

Few persons more closely exemplified the scholarly gentleman of principle than did M. Slade Kendrick during his long career at Cornell. Toward students he was warm, friendly, and helpful, almost always optimistic and happy, but also gently insistent upon good work. He was a contemplative, introspective intellectual, calm of spirit, who read and wrote widely, enjoyed poetry, and appreciated philosophy. He was keenly interested in public affairs but avoided, apparently deliberately, intensive participation in political and community issues and problems. In his professional writings in economics and public finance, and in other writing as well as speech, he adhered to high standards of English expression. He was the soul of courtesy to friends and others.

His correctness of manner may have been misinterpreted as aloofness; yet he wrote in 1969 some years after retiring: “For some reason which I have never understood, people will sometimes tell me their problems, particularly their troubles. Thus I have come to know the feelings, attitudes and reactions of a number of other persons.” He accorded great respect and warm friendship through his lifetime to those who had influenced him most strongly: former teachers, classmates, students, and faculty associates. He was deeply devoted to his family.

At retirement in 1962, Slade was professor of public finance in the Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, and professor of economics in the Department of Economics, College of Arts and Sciences. He had served over forty years on the staff and faculty of Cornell except for temporary leaves, beginning as an instructor in the Department of Economics upon entering graduate school in the fall of 1921. He held dual appointments in the two departments as assistant professor, associate professor, and full professor for thirty-eight years.

Slade was born and grew up in Mendon, Missouri. He was graduated from high school there, where he had ridden a horse five miles daily to and from school. He taught in a country school for what must have been an “academic year” before going on to the University of Missouri where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1918. Before graduation he entered military service, was in France in the infantry with the Eighty-ninth Division of the American Expeditionary Forces, and was discharged in 1919. He returned to the University of Missouri and was awarded the Master of Arts degree in 1921. In 1922 he was married to Nita Collier, a fellow student at Missouri, who became his lifelong mate and who served for many years as a lecturer in the School of Hotel Administration. At Missouri he also came under the influence of a teacher, Dr. John Neihardt, poet and philosopher, whose lifetime friendship he cherished, and whom he often spoke of to friends at Cornell.

Slade received his doctorate in February 1924. His major subject for his doctoral program was agricultural economics, and his minors were economic theory and political science. H. J. Davenport was his committee representative in economic theory. He was another teacher who influenced and inspired Slade, and after Davenport's death he offered a course for a number of years in the economic theories of his mentor.

Two other Cornell figures strongly influenced his career. One was George F. Warren, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics until his death in the late 1930s. The other was Liberty Hyde Bailey, a former dean of the College of Agriculture, who lived and worked in Ithaca and was a person of prodigious accomplishment.

At Cornell Professor Kendrick taught for many years a large class in taxation, an advanced course in federal public finance, and a graduate seminar in public finance. He was recognized as a capable teacher who mastered his subject thoroughly and who developed it logically and lucidly. He guided the work of graduate students, preferring thorough training of a few to general supervision of many. He maintained an intense and friendly interest in their graduate and subsequent careers.

He wrote a number of research papers, scholarly journal articles, extension bulletins, and books. He earned a national reputation as one of the leading experts in public finance. Between 1941 and 1952 he spent most of his summers doing research at the National Bureau of Economic Research in New York; an outgrowth of this work was an occasional paper of the Bureau in 1955, "A Century and Half of Federal Expenditures." His textbook *Public Finance: Principles and Problems* (Houghton Mifflin, 1951) was one of few in the field at the time, and widely cited.

In 1930 the Connecticut State College of Agriculture invited him to do an investigation of the Connecticut tax system. Shortly thereafter he prepared a Cornell extension bulletin entitled "The New York System of Taxation," which was later updated. In later years the state Tax Commission assumed responsibility for its periodic revision. For a year and a half after April 1934, during the heady days of President Roosevelt's New Deal, he was in Washington, D.C., working in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in various capacities related to his taxation expertise. In 1937 he spent a summer in Washington, D.C., on a study of the controversial undistributed profits tax for the Brookings Institution, and later did other work for Brookings. In the late 1930s, he was a member of the Committee on Federal Taxation of the National Tax Association. At this time he was editor for the Tax Research Foundation of a division of the ambitious publication *Tax Systems of the World*.

In 1959 he gave important testimony on the corporate tax structure before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. After his retirement the Organization of American States asked him to conduct a tax

study for the Republic of Panama. In this period he also served for several years as a consultant to the New York State Tax Commission.

He was a visiting professor at various times at various universities: Duke University, Michigan State University, University of Washington (Seattle), and the University of Hawaii. Among the Cornell campus committees on which he served was the University lecture committee, of which he was chairman for six years.

Slade was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi honor societies. His memberships in professional organizations included the American Economic Association, the National Tax Association, and the Tax Institute.

Slade leaves, in addition to his wife Nita, two daughters, Mrs. Kenneth (Alice) Lansing of Urbana, Illinois, and Mrs. Hollis (Kathleen) Hatfield of Wheaton, Illinois. There are also four grandchildren.

Paul M. O'Leary, Bernard F. Stanton, Robert P. Story, Edward A. Lutz

Foster Kennedy

February 7, 1884 — January 7, 1952

To Foster Kennedy life was so attractive and to life he brought such a rich, warm personality, that it is not easy to write of him as one who has parted company with us.

His friends will always remember his sparkling conversation, his flashing humor, and his intellectual activities which were far beyond the conventional pattern. His mind was keen and flexible. The vast range of his curiosity is reflected in the diversity of his writings which were enriched by a unique gift for dramatic expression as well as distinction of style. Kennedy was a comprehensive observer. Experience wrote his ideas. For him, science was not mere observation, nor the docile following of authority. In his Presidential Address “Science, Civilization and Faith”, before the American Neurological Association, he wrote: “So in science, we risk degenerating into a medley of hypothesis if we join not science to philosophy, which the Greeks used to integrate all knowledge. And philosophy lacks meaning if there be little feeling for beauty and the arts that make a pattern for us out of the unknowable; for life, ‘like a dome of many colored glass, stains the white radiance of eternity.’ Science can be no cloistered or fugitive thing. It cannot sit cowering in its laboratory, while freedom dies.”

Kennedy worshipped freedom of the spirit and fought for it. During World War I he was granted leave of absence to go to France with the Harvard Unit, February 26, 1917. He served as Medicin-Chef, Hospital Militaire V. H. No. 76, France; he was commissioned Lieutenant, Royal British Army Medical Corps, France, and soon promoted to Captain and Major. His name appeared in dispatches of that period.

As Director of the Neurological Service, Second (Cornell) Medical Division, Bellevue Hospital, to which he took office December 7, 1915, he became a recognized leader in medicine throughout the world and brought distinction both to the Neurological Service and to Bellevue Hospital. His merit was acknowledged by the neurological societies of London, Paris, Mexico, Cuba, Sweden and Budapest. He was made President of the American Neurological Association. He received from Cuba the decoration, Orden Nacional de Merito, Carlos F. Finley en el brado de Official; from France, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Kennedy was a great doctor, a great scholar, a great friend, a great public figure—a great man. We feel deeply the true measure of his personality and friendship in his passing. Fortunately, his dynamic spirit, his inspiration, and the memory of his iridescent wit will keep his greatness before us for our contemplation.

Louis Hausman

May Kennedy

March 13, 1880 — April 12, 1965

May Kennedy, former Associate Director of the Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing and a pioneer in psychiatric nursing, died April 12, 1965, in the hospital. She was 84 years old and had lived at 200 East 66th Street.

Miss Kennedy, who retired in 1947, was a former president of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, and a former treasurer of the American Nurses Association and chairman of its mental hygiene section for four years.

She had lectured widely and conducted many institutes on psychiatric nursing; she was the author of many papers on that subject.

In World War I she served with the American Expeditionary Force as head nurse at LaFauche and chief nurse of Neurological Hospital 2 and Base Hospital 87 at Toul, France.

She was born in New Holland, Ohio. She graduated from St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing in Chicago. She received her Bachelor's degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, and her Master's degree from the University of Chicago.

Miss Kennedy began her career as a psychiatric nurse. She was chief nurse at Anna and Kankakee State Hospital in Illinois.

In 1919 she was superintendent of nurses at Indianapolis City Hospital. The next year she was named director of the Illinois State School of Psychiatric Nursing. From 1928 to 1931 she lectured at the University of Chicago and at schools of nursing in the area.

Miss Kennedy was appointed director of the division of nursing of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare in 1929. She was a member of the nurse examiners board of the Illinois Civil Service Commission and a former president of the Illinois State Nurses Association.

She joined the New York Hospital School of Nursing as Associate Director in 1932.

Muriel R. Carbery

George Clarence Kent

July 28, 1910 — September 19, 2008

George Kent joined Cornell's Department of Plant Pathology in 1945 as a full Professor. At that time, he was already known as a leading teacher in his field, and was co-author with I.E. Melhus of *Elements of Plant Pathology*, which was arguably the major American textbook then available for that subject. He was specifically recruited to teach the basic courses in plant pathology, because the department intended to maintain the instructional excellence for which it was widely known. Five years later, George became Head of the department, and he served in that role until 1970. For three years in the early 1960s, he served concurrently as Head of Cornell's Department of Botany. He was also the first Coordinator of Planning and Development in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences from 1970 until his retirement in 1975 as Professor Emeritus. After retirement, he served the College's dean by working on special projects.

George undertook a number of outside assignments. From late 1952 to early 1954, he was Visiting Professor of Plant Pathology at the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture in Los Baños. He returned to Los Baños several times for short periods of work at the International Rice Research Institute. He also served as a consultant to the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, as well as the Department of the Army at Fort Detrick, Maryland.

Although born in New Hampshire, George grew up in college communities in Kansas and New Mexico. Academic orientation came early to him because of his father's career in academia and presidency of New Mexico A&M (now New Mexico State University). George studied there for three years, then earned his B.A. degree at Oxford University in England as a Rhodes Scholar in 1933. He obtained his Ph.D. degree at Iowa State College in Ames, Iowa in 1936 and joined the faculty there in 1937, teaching plant pathology and conducting research on diseases of corn and of orchard, nursery, and forage crops until he was called to Cornell.

George was an independent thinker with a strong work ethic and an unwavering sense of fairness. He strongly encouraged faculty interaction, turning bi-weekly faculty meetings into discussions of departmental programs and policies based on shared decision-making. At those meetings, he required a verbal report from each faculty member usually once a year on teaching, extension and research successes and failures, followed by a question and answer session with those in the audience. Graduate students were invited to listen to those parts of the faculty meetings. He wore the leadership mantle comfortably, remaining always in charge but never overbearing. Under

his guidance, research emphasis in the department changed from the treatment of plant diseases to the search for causes and prevention, while teaching and extension activities were highly respected and supported fully. Graduate and undergraduate instruction and training in international agriculture were added to the departmental program under Kent, providing new opportunities for both domestic and international students.

Kent's teaching was memorable for his framework of concepts and linkage of concepts to facts and for his ability to reveal the pedagogy underlying his classroom work. Excellent as the instructor of a class, he also delighted in informal interactions with students, during which his displays of logic and insistence on critical questions created models that students later tried to emulate. Those who knew of his 1939 textbook were surprised that, during his Cornell years, Kent eschewed teaching "by the book." He and his faculty did, however, produce and duplicate a series of reviews of important plant diseases, which served as instructional references. Many who were taught by George Kent went on to significant teaching careers of their own.

George was a Fellow of the American Phytopathological Society and a member of the Botanical Society of America, the American Association of Rhodes Scholars, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, and the Society for Advancement of Science (Philippines). He also served on the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association of New Mexico State University.

George "Shorty" Kent was a devoted family man. In 1938, he married Ruth Olson. They began married life in Ames, Iowa, where their three children were born. When Ruth, the love and joy of his life, became ill in later life, he took care of her. During her residence in nursing facilities, he visited her daily until her death in 1997. George is survived by a daughter, Ann (Allan) Witztum of Beer Sheva, Israel; two sons, Captain George A. (Mary Louise Hoffman) Kent, U.S.N. (Retired) of Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Captain Thomas R. (Carol Anne Ford) Kent, U.S.N. (Retired) of Norfolk, Virginia; one granddaughter, six grandsons, eleven great-grandchildren, and his sister.

We, colleagues who have known him and been influenced by him, treasure our memories of this kind, thoughtful, ever-encouraging leader, a philosopher and a realist who faced the world with wonder and humor, and whose work and personnel choices enhanced the position of Cornell's Department of Plant Pathology as one of the most respected in the nation.

Richard P. Korf, Chairperson; James W. Lorbeer, Wayne A. Sinclair

Eldon Kenworthy

May 27, 1935 — March 14, 1998

Eldon “Bud” Kenworthy, formerly of Ithaca, New York, died on March 14, 1998 at Saint Mary Medical Center in Walla Walla, Washington of injuries sustained after he was accidentally struck by an automobile. Bud had resided in Walla Walla with his wife, Cynthia Witman, since 1992. An internationally recognized expert in Latin American politics, Professor Kenworthy went to Whitman College as the Arnold Distinguished Visiting Professor in 1991, and joined the faculty of the politics department the following year.

From 1996-92, Bud was a member of the faculty of Cornell University, where he taught Latin American politics and served as director of undergraduate studies in the Government Department. In 1970, he received Cornell’s Clark Award for Excellence in Teaching. An inspiring and devoted teacher, he is remembered by his colleagues for his insistence that teaching and advising undergraduates be a priority even at a university known for its research and graduate programs.

Bud Kenworthy was born in Pasadena, California. He received his Bachelor’s degree from Oberlin College in 1956 and his Doctorate in Political Science in 1970 from Yale University. Author of six books, including *America Americas: Myth in the Making of U.S. Policy toward Latin America*, he both studied and deeply loved the area and its people. He and Cynthia were involved with a number of Ithacans in reforestation and other environmental projects in Costa Rica.

Bud Kenworthy’s close relationship with students became critically important during the period of unrest that troubled many universities in the late 1960s. In 1969, at Cornell University, he addressed a gathering of 4,000 students whose leaders were urging violent tactics. Known to students as a young and sympathetic professor, Kenworthy cautioned them to be “rational radicals.” His influence prevailed.

Bud will be remembered for many reasons. Those who knew him well might still hear his warm rich voice and recall his enthusiasm for the good life of gardens and homesteading and community. Bud was also a lover of wild places, and frequently backpacked in the high country. He died surrounded by friends.

He is survived by his wife, Cynthia Witman; his brother and sister, Dudley Kenworthy and Janet Walls; his daughter, Lauren Kenworthy; and his grandsons Byron Kenworthy Schaeffer and Jesse Schaeffer Kenworthy. His younger daughter, Shannon, died in 1973.

Peter Katzenstein, Isaac Kramnick

Abram Tucker Kerr

January 7, 1873 — August 15, 1938

After years of faithful service to Cornell University, Abram Tucker Kerr died on August 15, 1938. He was born in Buffalo, New York, on January 7, 1873. There he attended the public schools. After obtaining his B.S. at Cornell in 1895 he returned to Buffalo as a medical student and received the M.D. degree from the University of Buffalo in 1897. While studying medicine he was student assistant in histology and pathology and in 1898-1900 was acting and adjunct professor of Anatomy in the University of Buffalo. He studied at Göttingen in 1899 and at Johns Hopkins in 1899-1900. He was called to Cornell in 1900 as assistant professor of Anatomy and became professor of that subject in 1904. He became the administrative head of the Ithaca division of the Medical College in 1902 and held that office for thirty-six years.

In addition to his heavy load of teaching and administrative duties he found time to serve the University whenever the need arose. No sacrifice of time or effort was too great when the interests of Cornell were involved. Older members of the faculty will recall with feeling his unselfish services in one of the greatest emergencies this University has ever been called upon to face—the tragic typhoid epidemic in 1903. They will recall, too, his calm, efficient handling of the crisis that came with the influenza epidemic in 1918. Dr. Kerr played a leading part in the reorganization of the Cornell Infirmary; to him its staff turned constantly for advice. He acted as chairman of the Trustees' Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation from its formation in 1909 to his death. He organized the health services of Cornell and served as acting professor of Hygiene in 1920-21 and again in 1935-36. His organizing capacities were called upon to help solve the traffic problem on the campus, which had become acute with the rapid increase in the use of the automobile.

He was deeply interested in the health problems of the City of Ithaca and served from 1911 to 1912 as president and subsequently for several terms as vice-president of the board of trustees of the Ithaca Memorial Hospital. By his colleagues in the medical profession he was made president of the Tompkins County Medical Society in 1910. As a member of the executive committee of the American Association of Anatomists from 1910-1914, and as a contributor to standard textbooks on Anatomy, he played his part in the development of his chosen field.

But in spite of his wide interests and varied activities the Ithaca Division of the Medical College, which he served devotedly for thirty-eight years, remained closest to his heart and to it he devoted his best efforts. He survived its dissolution a little more than two months.

Harry A. Kerr

September 4, 1914 — January 11, 1989

Harry A. Kerr was a member of the College of Agriculture faculty from 1946 to his retirement as professor of soil conservation emeritus, November 12, 1972. He occupied a unique position in his early years as extension conservationist in Extension Administration, 1946 to 1954, with joint financial support from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the College. Thereafter, he became a member of the Department of Agronomy until his retirement.

Born in 1914 on a dairy farm near Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, New York, Harry entered Cornell as a freshman in agricultural economics in 1938. He received his B.S. degree in 1942 and M.S. degree in 1953. After high school graduation he was first employed with the Civilian Conservation Corps and then with the Soil Conservation Service in New York State, New Hampshire, and Vermont. As a faculty member in the Department of Agronomy, Professor Kerr served as executive secretary of the New York State Soil and Water Conservation Committee, and as extension soil conservationist. After 26 years with Cornell University, he retired with the well deserved title of professor emeritus.

According to former department chairman, Nyle C. Brady, “Professor Kerr was better informed on water conservation, utilization and management than any man on the Cornell staff. He used his knowledge and experience in water conservation to help not only the farmers of New York State, but other groups such as industries, municipalities, and those concerned with recreation. In his work in extension, he demonstrated remarkable ability in dealing with adult as well as younger groups.”

Professor Kerr brought a wealth of practical “hands-on” experience in conservation farm planning and actual conservation construction. For this work he was recognized as “man-of-the-year” in 1970 by the New York Soil and Water Districts Association, Inc. At that time Kerr was honored for “... his contributions to the development of conservation districts within the state.”

Harry’s life-long concern for others led to his being elected to the Tompkins County Board of Legislators, later to become its chairman. In this capacity he was instrumental in establishing a new Tompkins County Hospital on West Hill.

Harry Kerr was instrumental in establishing most of the county conservation districts in New York. He wrote the original legislation which provided matching state funds for hiring conservation field managers and technicians. In 1989, fifty-seven New York counties employed 250 people who contributed to conservation/agriculture, planting hundreds of thousands of trees and shrubs; constructing thousands of farm ponds and marshes; improving hundreds of thousands of acres of agricultural land by installation of underground tiles and ditches for drainage of excess water; irrigation of farm lands; the protection of soil from erosion by engineering and vegetative means, and mapping the soils of many counties. Those activities are testimony to Harry's efforts.

Professor Kerr drafted the legislation that authorized state financial aid for the soil survey, the use of county and state highway equipment to do conservation work on private property, and the preservation of the State Barge Canal for flood control purposes. He also wrote extension bulletins and popular articles on soil and water conservation.

Harry was active in national conservation: a charter member, vice president and secretary/treasurer of the National Association of Executive Directors for State Conservation Committees; vice president of the Soil Conservation Society of America; and member of the Agronomy Society of America. Professor Kerr received numerous awards from these and other organizations including the New York Soil and Water Conservation Districts' Association, the National Association of Conservation Districts, and the State Forest Practice Board.

For many years, he was editor of a monthly conservation publication titled "Down to Earth", the oldest conservation magazine in the nation, published continuously since 1941. He also authored a Conservation Handbook for county legislators which was used for many years as a management tool.

Harry organized a state consortium of conservation agencies and boards that met annually to provide leadership to the governor on conservation matters.

Working with the State Fish and Wildlife Management Board and Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, he was instrumental in building Cornell's Arnot Forest Educational Center for training of youth-4H and teachers in the skills of conservation.

Professor Kerr played the violin—as a young man he specialized in western and bluegrass music. He was a pilot and an early member and officer of the East Hill Flying Club. He was a wine-maker of consequence, an ardent walleye fisherman, and enjoyed "woods work" in his forestry holding on Bull Hill Road, Newfield. With his sons, Mike and Neal, he built his retirement home in these woods.

Harry was most sensitive to others. His unmistakable opinions were always presented in a gentle manner. Harry loved children, and he also devoted time to visiting and caring for many elderly friends. But for the people of New York, his legacy is one of clean water, green fields, and forests.

Harry is survived by his wife, Marguerite Hunt; two sons, Neal and Mike Kerr, and four grandchildren.

Willard Crony, Reeshon Feuer, Thomas W. Scott

Zoltan Irme Kertesz

September 2, 1903 — August 23, 1968

Professor Kertesz died unexpectedly at his home in Geneva, New York, on August 23, 1968. His passing deprived the University, the state, the country, and the world of a valuable source of counsel in food science and technology.

Professor Kertesz was educated in his native Hungary, receiving his doctorate in 1927 from the Royal Hungarian University at Debreczen. Following post-doctorate training at the Biochemical Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1928, he accepted an appointment as assistant in research at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York. He advanced to associate in 1930 and to professor of chemistry in 1940. Professor Kertesz took an early retirement from the University in 1962 in order to become chief of the Food Science and Technology Branch, Nutrition Division, Food and Agriculture Organization, a branch of the United Nations. He maintained his office in Rome, Italy, until the fall of 1966 at which time he returned to the United States to serve as secretary of the Protein Advisory Group of the same organization until earlier this year.

As reflected by his professional itinerary, Professor Kertesz was best characterized as having a vigorous enthusiasm for his work and a drive to contribute to his chosen field in the largest way possible. At the Experiment Station, his research as a plant biochemist yielded 160 publications, of which about half were concerned with his special field of pectin chemistry. Unwilling to restrict his activities to the research laboratory, he became interested in the practical application of pectin chemistry to problems of fruit and vegetable processing. He was successful in developing the industrial use of clarifying enzymes for the production of fruit and vegetable juices, and the use of calcium salts to firm canned vegetables, for which he received an award from the National Cannery Association. He was in almost constant touch with the processing industry and its problems of vegetable texture. In his last few years at the Experiment Station, Professor Kertesz applied his knowledge and energies to investigating the use of high energy radiation as a means of food preservation, a process which he ardently believed could be a significant factor in enhancing the world food supply.

Professor Kertesz became intimately involved in problems of world health and nutrition which culminated in his association with the United Nations organization. His success in these activities led to his being awarded the Institute of Food Technologists' coveted International Award in 1967.

Professor Kertesz was an active member of many professional organizations, including the American Chemical Society, American Society of Plant Physiologists, American Association for the Advancement of Science,

Institute of Food Technologists (charter member), Sigma Xi, and Phi Tau Sigma. He served as editor of both *Food Technology* and *Food Research* for the years 1950-52, and subsequently served as consulting editor. He edited a series of monographs entitled *Economic Crops*, published by Interscience Publishers. His monograph *The Pectin Substances*, which was published in 1951 by Interscience Publishers, is a classic, widely cited by pectin chemists. At the time of his death he was in the process of compiling and editing an *Encyclopedia of Food* to be published by John Wiley and Sons.

Professor Kertesz also served on numerous national and international committees including the United States Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee (England, Germany, Austria, France), 1945; scientific consultant, Office of Technical Services, United States Department of Commerce, 1946-47; nutrition officer with Food and Agriculture Organization in Ceylon, 1952-53; acting resident representative, United Nations Technical Advisory Board, 1953; consultant, Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense, participating in surveys in Korea (1956), Turkey (1957-58), Libya (1957), and Ethiopia (1958).

In addition to his dynamic professional interests, Professor Kertesz was also an ardent athlete, particularly adept in tennis and skiing. Those who participated with him in these activities knew well his competitive spirit.

Professor Kertesz is survived by his wife, Anna Frommer; a son, Christopher; a daughter, Vera Cobb; two grandchildren; and several brothers and sisters living in his native Hungary.

R. S. Shallenberger, J. P. Van Buren, L. M. Massey, Jr.

Edward Loughbough Keyes

May 15, 1873 — March 16, 1949

Edward Loughbough Keyes, retired Professor of Urology, Cornell University Medical College, died March 16, 1949 in New York.

Dr. Keyes was born May 15, 1873, in Elizabeth, New Jersey, the son of Dr. Edward Lawrence and Sarah Loughbough Keyes. His father was a distinguished physician and author, and his grandfather was General Erasmus Darwin Keyes. Dr. Keyes graduated from Georgetown University in 1892 and received a Ph.D. in 1901 and M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia in 1905. He married Emma Willard Scudder of New York on November 7, 1898, and was the father of five children, Edward Lawrence, Emma Willard, Elizabeth Hewlett, Alexander Loughbough and John Hewlett Keyes who died at twelve years of age.

His first wife died February 27, 1943, and he married Bessie Potter Vonnoh (sculptor), widow of Robert Vonnoh, portrait artist, in June, 1948. He is survived by his second wife and his four remaining children.

Dr. Keyes had a brilliant career in Medicine, starting as a lecturer in Urology at the Georgetown Medical School from 1902-1906. He was appointed Adjunct Professor of Urology at the Georgetown Medical School from 1903-1908. From 1904-1910 he was lecturer on Surgery at Cornell University Medical School and was surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital from 1920-1932. He was appointed Professor of Urology at Bellevue Medical School from 1910-1911 and at Cornell University Medical School from 1911-1937. He was in charge of the Department of Urology, New York Hospital from the opening of the hospital until 1937. He was Urologist at Bellevue Hospital from 1910-1924 and Surgeon to General Memorial Hospital from 1914-1917, Consulting Urologist at Memorial Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, New York Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital.

Dr. Keyes served during the First World War as a major in the Medical Corps and was promoted to Lt. Colonel and then to Colonel. (He was the Director of Base Hospital #1, Bellevue General Hospital.) He was also Consultant in Urology for the A. E. F. and was decorated as an Officer of the Legion of Honor (France) in 1935.

He was honored by membership in many scientific societies. In 1903 he had the honor of being the youngest member elected to the Medical and Surgical Society since 1867. He was also a member of the Practitioners Society. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, a member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, and was the President of that Society in 1912. He was

President of the Social Hygiene Association, the International Urological Society and was elected President of the American Urological Association in 1916. He belonged to the Clinical Urological Association. He was Vice President of the New York Academy of Medicine from 1921-1923. Dr. Keyes was the author of Keyes Text Book of Urology, which was his revision of the original text book by his father. This book has been used in many of our medical schools as a standard text book of Urology for years. He contributed numerous scientific articles to the medical literature and the above mentioned honors were showered upon him here and abroad.

He was a member of the Century Club. As a member of the Charaka Club he contributed many brilliant articles which were published in their books. He also had a small book of his poems, speeches and articles published.

He was a man of great character, vision and determination. As an example of Dr. Keyes' dexterity with languages and his graciousness, we know that he learned sufficient Spanish to address the urologists at Madrid on the occasion of the meeting of the International Association of Urologists in Spanish. He also spoke French fluently and enjoyed entertaining continental urologists.

The outstanding scientific achievements of Dr. Keyes will remain as a lasting memorial to his intellectual genius. His depth of emotion, the sparkle of his personality and quick wit will be remembered by all of us who had the good fortune to know the charm of this great man.

R. S. Hotchkiss

Anwar A. Khan

October 16, 1934 — June 28, 1997

Dr. Anwar A. Khan, a world-renowned scientist in the fields of Seed Physiology, Biochemistry, and Molecular Biology, died suddenly on Saturday, June 28, 1997 at Geneva General Hospital. He suffered a heart attack at his home on White Springs Road in Geneva. Funeral services were held on June 30, 1997 at the Islamic Center in Rochester, New York. A Memorial Recognition attended by many of his colleagues, friends and family was held on July 8, 1997 in Jordan Hall at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, New York. His wife, Tamken, and two children, Karim and Zeba, survive Dr. Khan.

Professor Khan was borne in Monghyr, Pakistan. He received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Karachi, Pakistan, in Chemistry, Biology, and Physiology in 1956 and 1957, respectively. He was awarded his Doctorate degree from the Department of Biology at the University of Chicago in 1963. He was a postdoctoral fellow in the Department of Biochemistry at Michigan State University from 1963-65. Dr. Khan was appointed Assistant Professor at Cornell University on the Geneva Campus in 1965. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1971 and to Professor in 1980.

Dr. Khan was one of the most highly respected scientists in his field. His work on dormancy and germination of seeds, on hormone physiology, on stress physiology, and physiological and chemical seed treatments was known throughout the world. He was looked to by his peers for advice from throughout the world. He spent his life learning everything he could about the dormancy period of seeds and also how they germinated. He was concerned about seed quality and being sure that when seeds germinated they would establish themselves as well as possible under varying soil and climatic conditions. Professor Khan collaborated on various aspects of seed physiology and seed treatments with many colleagues at Cornell and elsewhere. He was a great collaborator to all, always a delight to work with, always pleasant and very generous with his time and efforts. He will be sorely missed by many of his colleagues in the scientific community as well as by his wonderful family and numerous friends.

A prolific writer, Professor Khan had more than 170 refereed scientific journal articles to his credit. He also was editor of three books in the areas of seed physiology and biology that were published in 1977, 1982, and 1992. Additionally, he was awarded a U.S. Patent in 1994 that covered some of his more critical work on inducing dormancy in non-dormant seeds.

Besides his work at the Geneva Station, Khan spent sabbatical leaves at the International Rice Research Institute, Los Banos, Philippines (1985-86); the Agricultural University, Wageningen, Holland (1978); the University of Liege, Belgium (1971); the University of Ghent, Belgium (1971-72); and the University of Clermont-Ferrand, France (1972).

Because his research had application on a worldwide basis, Dr. Khan was a frequent invited speaker to international symposia, special workshops, research projects reviews, and other involvements and consultancies. Most recently he was an invited speaker at the 1995 Annual Meeting of the Korean Society of Horticultural Science. He presented results of his research at symposia in such countries as Brazil, Honduras, Denmark, Saudi Arabia, China, India, Karachi, Pakistan, Turkey, Poland, Russia, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, as well as at many different meetings in the United States.

Khan received many research grants from throughout the world to help support his research. Major grants included those from the United States Agency for International Development, the American Seed Research Foundation, the Herman Frasch Foundation, the New York Seed Association, the National Science Foundation, the New York Beet Research Association, the New York Snap Bean Research Association, the New York Sweet Corn Research Association, and many others.

Khan was a member of the American Society of Plant Physiologists, American Society of Horticultural Sciences, American Society of Crop Science, American Society of Agronomy, Weed Science Society of America, International Plant Growth Substance Association, and Sigma Xi.

George Abawi, Gary Harman, Hugh Price

Huynh Kim Khanh

April 20, 1936 — March 27, 1990

Professor Huynh Kim Khanh of Cornell's Department of Government and Southeast Asia Program died in Ithaca on March 27, 1990 of heart failure at the age of 53. One of the foremost scholars of modern Vietnam, he is best known for his classic *Vietnamese Communism, 1925-45*, published by Cornell University Press in 1982. Appointed associate professor in Cornell's Department of Government in July 1989, he taught courses on the Governments and Politics of Southeast Asia and on the Vietnam War, as well as a seminar on Issues in Contemporary Vietnamese Politics.

Huynh Kim Khanh was born April 20, 1936, in Quang Nam, Vietnam, where his father was a Presbyterian minister. Following the conclusion of the French-Vietnamese war in 1954, Khanh worked for nearly two years as interpreter and assistant to the director of the Mennonite's Church World Service in the settlement of refugees. For this work he was rewarded with a year's scholarship in the United States which was followed by a two-year U.S. government A.I.D. scholarship that saw him through a B.A. degree at Johns Hopkins and the beginning of graduate study at Lehigh University, where he received his M.A. degree. Then followed modest scholarships at the University of California at Berkeley, which together with earnings from various jobs enabled him to commence his study towards a Ph.D. degree in political science. But then in 1965 came the United States' deepening involvement in the Vietnam War. Khanh, who viewed this American involvement as morally abhorrent and politically wrong, went to the more congenial political climate of Canada, where he became a Canadian citizen and taught at the Universities of Dalhousie and Western Ontario. Two years after completing his doctorate at Berkeley in 1972, he spent eight years as senior research fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, for two of these years editing its journal, *Southeast Asian Affairs*. Then, following a year as visiting professor at the Institute National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales at the Université de Paris III (Sorbonne Nouvelle), in 1986 he accepted a position as research fellow and director of the Indochina Project in the Toronto-York Universities' Joint Center for Asia-Pacific Studies. A year after being appointed associate professor at York University's French-speaking Glendon College in 1988 he was invited to come to Cornell.

During the past two years Professor Khanh made two substantial visits to Vietnam in connection with his own research. He was also active in consulting on Indochina with the Canadian Ministry of External Affairs and in working towards normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam. When he died he was well

advanced in work on what would have been three important books: *Communism in Vietnam, 1945-54*; *Contemporary Vietnamese Foreign Relations*; and *The Vietnamese Revolutionary Experience*.

Huynh Kim Khanh is survived by his 90 year-old father, Luyen Kim Huynh; and two brothers, Binh Thai Huynh and Tinh Trang Huynh, all of Washington, D.C.; two sisters resident in Toronto, Mrs. Xuan My Nguyen and Mrs. Ngoc Dung Hoang, and another sister, Miss Ngoc Tran Huynh of Paris.

Khanh was here with us in Ithaca only very briefly, less than eight months. He was happy at Cornell as was indicated by his having bought a house just before he died. Members of the Department of Government and the Southeast Asia Program and our students will miss him not only for his teaching and scholarship, but also for his personal warmth and his ebullient and infectious enthusiasm that tended to give a lift to all who interacted with him.

John H. Badgley, Keith W. Taylor, George McT. Kahin

Jack Carl Kiefer

January 25, 1924 — August 10, 1981

Jack Carl Kiefer was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 25, 1924. He died of a heart attack in Berkeley, California, on August 10, 1981.

Jack Kiefer graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a degree in electrical engineering (class of '43) and served in the air force during World War II. He earned a master's degree in economics from MIT in 1948. He studied under Jack Wolfowitz at Columbia University and received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1952. He became an instructor at Cornell in 1951 and continued to be a valuable and illustrious member of the faculty for twenty-eight years, from 1973 on as Horace White Professor of Mathematics. In 1957 he married Dooley Sciple, and Jack and Dooley soon became a very important couple in the department. In 1979 he took early retirement and became professor of statistics at the University of California at Berkeley.

Jack was internationally recognized as a leader in mathematical statistics. His papers—he wrote over one hundred—range over most parts of statistics, including among others coding theory, minimax procedures, tests of fit, and the study of sample distribution functions. The topic in which his contribution was most basic and most important is the design of experiments; he has been referred to as “father of experimental design.” He worked in this field throughout his life and brought many different mathematical tools to bear on it. His results have found a large variety of applications in scientific research and in industry.

His distinguished work was recognized by many honors. Kiefer was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1975, he was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a former president of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, and he served on many committees of national and international societies during his tenure at Cornell and Berkeley. He was a visiting professor at Oxford University (1957-58), at Stanford University (1962-63), and at Berkeley (1975), held Guggenheim fellowships, and was a Wald lecturer. Most recently, Kiefer was one of two professors to initiate the Berkeley-Beijing exchange program in 1980.

In addition to his eminence as a scholar, Jack was a fine lecturer and a superb teacher. He was a successful and popular lecturer at both the undergraduate and the advanced level. He was also an excellent guide to his graduate students; some are now among the most distinguished mathematical statisticians of their generation.

Jack was a very special person—intelligent, sensitive, giving, and just. His sympathies and interests ranged wide, from political causes to stamp collecting, from a deep love of music to mushrooms. And everything that he did, he did remarkably well.

Not long after his interest in mushrooms was awakened by the visiting French mathematician Jacques Deny, he acquired an extensive knowledge of the places and the times at which one could find mushrooms in and around Ithaca. The collecting trips with his family and his friends were a great source of pleasure for him and them. He thought of himself as an amateur mycologist, but there was nothing amateurish about the scientific articles that he wrote on mushrooms. The mycologists at Cornell recognized him as an expert. Occasionally they would refer collectors to him for advice on classification.

Everyone who came in contact with Jack sensed his human warmth and sincerity. He was a very good, sympathetic listener, and he was always willing to give help where it was needed. The depth of his human commitment was shown by his devoted work for the causes he believed in: human rights, civil liberties, the Liberal party of New York State, the protest against the war in Vietnam, and environmental issues.

Another facet of his character was a fine sense of humor, which found delightful expression through his poems, produced for innumerable occasions. When he was president of the mathematical colloquium, every visiting speaker was welcomed with a graceful verse. While at MIT he wrote and directed some of the “Tech shows,” the annual musical comedies.

But there was a quality deeper than charm or friendliness that distinguished Jack. As his former colleague Paul Olum puts it: “There were many things that made Jack a special person: his intelligence, his exceptional ability in mathematics, his warmth and generosity of spirit, his commitment to human causes, his willingness to take a stand on issues, his sense of excitement about everything—books, music, mushrooms, stamps—at one time even politics and sailboats. But I think that the quality in Jack that meant most to me, that I admired and respected the most, was his complete honesty. It was a straightforward kind of honesty—not deliberate or self-conscious, as with some people—rather a natural, spontaneous integrity. It was that, together with his warmth and supportiveness, that made it so good to talk with him, that made him such a wonderful friend.”

Jack is survived by his wife, Dooley Sciple Kiefer; his daughter, Sarah, and his son, Daniel—both Cornell students; and his mother, Marguerite R. Kiefer, of Cincinnati.

Roger H. Farrell, Alex Rosenberg, Wolfgang H. Fuchs

George A. Kiersch

April 15, 1918 — October 19, 2001

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

William R. Brice, Arthur L. Bloom

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

Myunghwan Kim

February 8, 1932 — December 23, 1991

Myunghwan Kim was born in Seoul, Korea on February 8, 1932. After completing his secondary education in Seoul, he served in the Republic of Korea Army from 1950 to 1954, and was honorably discharged with the rank of Lieutenant. Because of his excellent command of English, Kim (as he preferred to be called by his colleagues) had been assigned to the U.S. Army as an interpreter. During this tour of duty he became acquainted with an officer on leave from the faculty of the University of Alabama, who persuaded him to come to the United States as an exchange student after he was done with his army service. Kim received a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering, with distinction, from the University of Alabama in 1958, and entered graduate study at Yale University, where he was a Danforth Fellow. He received the M.Eng. degree in Electrical Engineering in 1959, worked as an electrical engineer for the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in Chattanooga, Tennessee for a year, and returned to Yale where he obtained the Ph.D. in 1962. In the same year Kim joined the faculty of the School of Electrical Engineering and was associated with Cornell for the remainder of his career.

Professor Kim began his career in the Electrical Engineering School in the field of control theory with concentration on applications to electromechanical systems. During his early years his teaching activities were confined to this area with principal attention given to the courses in Feedback Control Systems and in Random Processes in Control Systems. Soon after joining the Electrical Engineering Faculty he developed an interest in the electrical aspects of biological processes, the field that eventually became the basis for his major contributions to the School. Following a sabbatical leave at the California Institute of Technology where he was a Visiting Associate in biology and a Senior Postdoctoral Associate at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, he began research on the application of control theory to biological systems. In 1970 he established a Bioelectric Systems Laboratory in the Electrical Engineering School that attracted several young faculty members and a number of graduate students. The research of that group concerned the application of instrumentation, control theory, computer engineering, and integrated circuit technology to biomedical problems, particularly in learning how information is coded and processed in the nervous system. Special instrumentation was developed to help decipher the behavior of complex interconnections of neurons, both in the peripheral and central nervous systems. Kim and his group also studied the feasibility of employing optimal control techniques in the problem of administering chemotherapy to treat cancer. Activity in this area centered on the development of a very large-scale integrated (VLSI) circuit chip that would be able to track the growth of many individual cells and to monitor the concentration of a particular drug

in their vicinity. During this period Kim taught undergraduate courses in Digital Systems and Theory of Linear Systems, and graduate-level courses in Bioelectric Systems and Bioinstrumentation. He also conducted frequent graduate seminars in Bioelectric Systems.

The presence of a bioelectronic laboratory in Phillips Hall created some unusual occurrences in the normal course of events in an electrical-engineering building. One day, for example, a large wooden crate marked FRAGILE-SEA WATER-HANDLE WITH CARE appeared on the loading dock. Eventually the crate was unpacked in Kim's lab. It contained a glass aquarium, indeed filled with sea water, that was to be the home of *Aplysia*, a sea snail popular with neurophysiologists because of the simple organization of its nervous system and the large size of many of its neurons. Kim delighted in showing his "pet" to visitors, and with characteristic enthusiasm would describe the bioelectric studies that his group could perform with the aid of the creature. In later years, when interest in biological studies declined in the School, Kim returned to control-system theory, but his research on the application of VLSI techniques to biological systems stimulated a strong interest in computer technology. In this period he taught course EE 230, Introduction to Digital Systems, served as a class advisor, and was a member of the EE Faculty Committee. During a leave of absence in 1984, he began an association with the Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) in Seoul as an Adjunct Professor of Electrical Engineering. He taught courses there in computer engineering and control theory and worked on VLSI system designs applied to advanced computers. On his return to Cornell, he taught again in the areas of control theory and in the electrical machine laboratory. Following his retirement he returned to KAIST and directed development of a Korean version of a supercomputer until his death in 1991.

At Cornell Professor Kim was also a member of the National Nanofabrication Facility (NNF), the Engineering and Theory Center, and the Applied Mathematics Center. He held a National Institute of Health Special Research Fellowship in 1970-71. He was a Senior Member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Cell Kinetic Society. Kim had 52 formal publications and 33 conference papers, with the majority being in the bioelectronics and bioscience fields. His friends and colleagues at KAIST held a special memorial service in Seoul, and arranged to collect and publish his papers in a memorial volume.

While Kim was a student at the University of Alabama he attended an ecumenical conference at Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio and met Young Sook Susan Hyun. They were married on Tennessee when he was with the TVA. He is survived by his wife who resides in Ithaca, New York; a son, Eugene of Ithaca, New York; a son

and daughter-in-law, Erwin and Tina of Rutherford, New Jersey; a son, Edward of Cortland, New York; a daughter, Julie of Ithaca, New York; a brother, Dr. Gene H. Kim of Searingtown, New York; and two sisters, Mrs. Pauline Kim of Riverside, California, and Mrs. June Kim Yeum of Landsdale, Pennsylvania.

Professor Kim will be long remembered as a caring teacher and adviser, a dedicated researcher, and a respected colleague and friend.

James S. Thorp, H.C. Torng, Simpson Linke

Dexter Simpson Kimball

October 21, 1865 — November 1, 1952

Dexter S. Kimball was born in New River, New Brunswick, several months after the Civil War ended. A full account of his life would read like a typical American success story of a career during the post-war years of rapid industrialization and mechanization. He grew up in the lumbering districts of New Brunswick and western Washington, became a journeyman machinist, a designer of heavy machinery, a works manager, and finally a national reformer in the field of engineering education.

His family, part English, part Scottish, part Irish, swung between Maine where his grandparents lived and New Brunswick where he was born, as the occupations of millwright and ship carpenter beckoned them. When Dexter, the eldest of the four children, reached five the family moved to Marysville, a small mill town in the outskirts of Fredericton, capital of New Brunswick. There he spent ten happy years, and profited greatly from a grade school of exceptional quality and an excellent school library. When Dexter reached fifteen, family connections lured the Kimballs to an even richer lumbering district around Puget Sound. The family of eight spent a week on the railroad from Boston to the Pacific Coast and another in San Francisco waiting for the steamer from which they disembarked at Port Gamble on the Sound, where they were welcomed by residents most of whom had themselves come earlier from Maine.

Shortly after Dexter's arrival he secured employment as an apprentice in the machine shop of the Puget Mill Company. The resident engineers, machinists, millwrights, and blacksmiths at and around Port Gamble had to keep the machinery of the sawmills running. Dexter as the only apprentice was called upon to work at various kinds of jobs, some new, others emergency repairs. At nineteen he was substituting for engineers in the Port Gamble mills and made a number of trips as assistant engineer on the company's towboats. A year later he substituted for a short time as engineer and machinist in charge of the Port Ludlow mill, one of the largest and newest on Puget Sound. At twenty-two he left Port Gamble for San Francisco looking for work with a brighter future and found it with the Union Iron Works, then the most important engineering company on the Pacific Coast. It employed thousands in building ships, mining machinery, land and marine boilers and stationary and marine engines. For six years Kimball worked there as journeyman machinist gaining practical engineering experience of a varied kind. Then he resigned in order to get an engineering education. Stanford University had just opened only a few miles away. At the age of twenty-eight Dexter registered there, first as a special and later as a regular student. Three

years later he received the degree of A.B. in engineering. He was greatly helped and inspired at Stanford by the professor of mechanical engineering, A. W. Smith, who did much to shape Dexter's future career.

After graduating he returned to the Union Iron Works where the theoretical training he had acquired at the university gave him an advantage and brought rapid advancement. The 500 ton hydraulic press which he designed for shaping cold steel plates is still in use. When the two sets of hoisting engines he had designed were finished he moved with them to Butte, Montana, first to supervise their installation and then to run them. After a brief stay there he went to Cornell University to organize and offer a pioneer course in designing heavy machinery under Professor Barr and Director Thurston who had been for thirteen years at the head of Cornell's Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts, and as Kimball later declared had "raised the standard of entrance requirements and undergraduate instruction to the highest level ever attained in American engineering schools." After three years of teaching, however, Kimball's slow academic advancement combined with an alluring invitation from one of his former Stanford teachers, Dr. F. A. C. Perrine, who had gone into business as president of the Stanley Electric and Manufacturing Company, took him to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to build and equip a new factory.

While he was there, Thurston died, Kimball's Stanford friend A. W. Smith succeeded him, and persuaded Kimball to return to Cornell as Professor of Mechanic Arts charged with modernizing the shops and shop courses. He introduced a course then unknown to the engineering world which dealt really with the economics of production, but which, in order to win the acceptance of a conservative faculty, had to be disguised under the less revealing title of Works Administration.

While Kimball was developing his courses in engineering at Cornell, Stanford University planned to offer a professional degree to graduates who had later achieved distinction and who submitted a thesis as evidence of what they had done. Stanford made Kimball and his career an exhibit on which to rest its case for creating the new degree, that of Mechanical Engineer, and it was conferred on him in 1913.

For thirty-two years Kimball was a member of the Cornell faculty and for a longer time a lecturer popular in many places. He was active also in many educational and professional societies and served twice as temporary president of the University. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the University of Rochester, Doctor of Science by the Case School of Applied Science, and Doctor of Engineering by Kansas State College, by Northeastern University, and by Lehigh University. He was awarded four gold medals, one by an educational and

three by engineering societies. For two years during the Second World War he was Chief of the Priorities Section in the Machine Tool Division of the War Production Board.

Perhaps no other member of the faculty in recent years has had as much rich association as Kimball with alumni and undergraduates. When Willard Straight Hall, the student union, opened, he became one of the members of its first Board of Governors and was reappointed until his retirement eleven years later after a longer term of service than any other member, a service recognized by the student Board of Managers when it dedicated to him one of the special dining rooms and adorned its walls with photographs which he selected to illustrate the university's early years.

The most recent engineering building on the campus likewise has been named jointly for him and Thurston, Cornell's other great pioneer in engineering education.

The reputation of an administrator or teacher is ephemeral: what one writes in a scientific field lasts a little longer either in the writer's own words or as built into thinking of later scholars. Probably the most definable and durable part of Kimball's work is to be found in his books; of them the most important was *The Principles of Industrial Organization*, which appeared forty years ago, has run through six editions and is still standard. An authoritative review said of it:

"From the first page to the last, the reader is aware that he is being given the fruits of a wise and mature scholarship and the benefits of a broad experience. The book portrays and illuminates the influence of our developing mechanical arts upon our economic problems more adequately than any that has previously appeared."

In 1919 the Cornell Schools of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering were combined and Kimball became dean of the consolidated college, a position he retained for seventeen years. When he reached the retiring age, the Cornell Society of Engineers paid tribute to him in these words:

"We are proud of Dean Kimball's national fame as an engineer and leader in engineering education: we are mindful of his outstanding professional achievements which have contributed to the prestige of our College. Yet, in the intimacy of this Cornell group, our main desire is to record our respect and affection for one who in the discharge of his duties has evinced qualities of gentle humanity and gracious friendship adorning his technical skill and attainments.

"He has done perhaps his most important work for education in two fields, as Dean of the College of Engineering and as writer of successful books in a newly opened and most important field.

“By the breadth of his intellectual interests and by his literary and artistic knowledge and sympathies, he has set a lofty standard for his fellow engineers who wish to add to their scientific accomplishments something of his maturity and richness of understanding of the finer things of life.”

For seventeen years after he nominally retired and received this tribute, Kimball continued to render invaluable services to his university, his town, his country and mankind.

C. D. Albert, A. E. Wells, W. F. Willcox

Asa Carlton King

June 24, 1877 — January 17, 1967

Asa Carlton King, Professor Emeritus, served as Professor of Farm Practice and Farm Superintendence in the New York State College of Agriculture for thirty years. He had resided at 117 McIntyre Place, Forest Home, since 1915.

Professor King was reared on a farm near Trumansburg, New York. He graduated from the Trumansburg Academy, matriculated at the College of Agriculture at Cornell University in September, 1895, and received his B.S. degree in agriculture in June, 1899. As an undergraduate he was a prominent member of the Cornell crew under the famed Coach Courtney and was navy director for one year. He was a member of the Sphinx Head and Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity.

For ten years following his graduation from the College of Agriculture, he operated a fruit farm at Trumansburg. His success as a farmer resulted in his being called in 1909 by the New York State Department of Agriculture to lecture at farmers' institutes. At that time it was the policy of the Department of Agriculture to rely almost exclusively on men who were actively engaged in farming to relate their experiences in following recommendations of the College and Experiment Stations. Many farmers were not yet ready to listen respectfully to college professors and government research workers, but college-trained men who were making an outstanding success of a practical farm enterprise had great influence in stimulating farmers to adopt improved methods and to strive for a better understanding of the scientific principles underlying farm operations. Professor King was unusually successful in winning the confidence of farmers and helped to lay the foundations for an enlarged extension service that was soon to follow.

During the winter of 1911-12, Professor King was employed by the College of Agriculture to give instruction at Extension Schools. These schools, organized throughout the State, were set up usually as a five-day course with a staff of three or more instructors, most of them college professors. "Carl" King soon became one of the most popular conductors of Extension Schools although he was still primarily a farmer.

On April 1, 1915, A. C. King accepted a full-time position at the College of Agriculture as Professor of Farm Practice; and during the thirty years in which he had charge of the faculty requirement in farm practice, almost 10,000 men students were enrolled in the College. Professor King evaluated the farm experience of these students and placed many of the inexperienced men on farms where they could gain additional experience to complete

the practice requirement. He brought to this work a sympathetic understanding of the problems arising when an inexperienced city boy worked for a practical farmer. Under his supervision both the students and the farmers profited.

On the retirement of Professor J. L. Stone in 1920, Professor King assumed responsibility for supervision of the College farmlands not under jurisdiction of the various departments, and at that time his title was changed to Professor of Farm Practice and Farm Superintendence. Under his direction the lands were well-managed for the purposes of research, instruction, and production of crops for livestock. The services expected of Farm Practice by the departments were maintained on an efficient and cooperative basis.

During the twenties and thirties Professor King promoted the change from horse-farming to power-farming. At one time there were sixteen teams of horses used on the University farm for farm work and to haul ice for the dairy plant and coal for the University heating plant. Professor King also helped to promote tile drainage not only on the College farmlands but on farms in the state. He was instrumental in establishing the boarding house in Forest Home for single employees.

In addition to his regular work he found time to serve his community by taking an active interest in the Forest Home school and Forest Home Improvement Association. Professor King was a friendly man who worked well with other people. He was a great lover of nature and, after retirement, pursued his hobbies of fishing and hunting, and hiking through the fields to observe wild flowers. He loved to pick wild strawberries.

In 1905 he married Viola Doyle, who passed away in 1947. In 1960, he married Helen Covell. He is survived by Mrs. Helen Covell King and two daughters, Mrs. Dorothy Hoyt Dillingham of Ithaca and Mrs. Edith King Fulton of Houston, Texas, and four grandchildren.

A. E. Durfee, A. W. Gibson, S. R. Shapley

Benjamin Freeman Kingsbury

November 18, 1872 — July 8, 1946

Benjamin Freeman Kingsbury was born at St. Charles, Missouri on November 18, 1872, the son of Benjamin Barnes and Sarah Nichols Freeman Kingsbury. A few years thereafter his parents moved to Defiance, Ohio, where he prepared for college.

He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Buchtel College, now the Municipal University of Akron, in 1893. In the fall of the same year he came to Cornell for graduate work under the direction of Professors Burt Green Wilder and Simon Henry Gage

He received the degree of Master of Science in 1894. His thesis for the Master's degree, "The Histological Structure of the Enteron of *Necturus maculatus*," was awarded first prize in animal histology by the American Microscopical Society and was published in the proceedings of the Society for 1894. He was appointed University Graduate Scholar in Physiology and Vertebrate Zoology in 1894 and in June, 1895, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His doctoral dissertation, "The Brain of *Necturus maculatus*," has become one of the minor classics of neurology. In 1895-96 he held the Goldwin Smith Fellowship in Physiology and Vertebrae Zoology.

When in 1896 the Department of Histology was organized by the late Professor Gage in the newly established College of Veterinary Medicine, Dr. Kingsbury was appointed Instructor in Microscopical Methods, Histology and Embryology and three years later was promoted to an assistant professorship. In 1902 he was made Assistant Professor of Physiology in the Ithaca division of the Medical College. From 1902 to 1904 he studied at the University of Freiburg, i. B., where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904.

On the retirement of the late Professor Gage in 1908, Dr. Kingsbury was chosen to succeed him as Professor and Head of the Department of Histology and Embryology.

After his retirement in 1941 Professor Kingsbury was elected Guest Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School of the University of North Carolina. He died in Chapel Hill on July 8, 1946. He is survived by his wife, Janet Williamson Kingsbury, and four children by a former marriage.

Professor Kingsbury served as vice-president of the American Association of Anatomists in 1932-33 and was a member of a number of other scientific and honorary societies. He enjoyed international distinction for his researches in neurology, histology and embryology. He was the author of numerous contributions to scientific

journals, and the following books: *Vertebrate Histology* (with Professor S. H. Gage), 1900; *Laboratory Directions in Pharmacology*, 1905; *Laboratory Directions in Physiology*, 1906; *Laboratory Directions in Histology and Histological technique* 1910, (numerous editions); and *Histological Technique* (with Professor O. A. Johannsen), 1927. He was elected a member of the Institute Internationale d'Embryologie and in 1934 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science *honoris causa* by Bowdoin College.

Professor Kingsbury was retiring, even shy; only those closest to him could appreciate the real qualities of the man, but even those not so privileged could not fail to see that his was a nature rare in any walk of life.

His achievements as an investigator were outstanding, but it is as a teacher of superlative qualities that he will be remembered by his students, to whose interests he was ever unselfishly devoted. He taught naturally, simply, and lucidly, the effortlessness of his performance concealing the thoughtful preparation for it. Nor was his teaching confined to the classroom and laboratory; the whole conduct of his life was an inspiring example. His students revere his memory, and in them his profound and wholesome influence will live on.

H. B. Adelman, W. N. Barnard, B. P. Young

Otto Kinkeldey

November 27, 1878 — September 19, 1966

Otto Kinkeldey was born in New York City. After attending public schools there, he received the A.B. degree from the College of the City of New York in 1898 and the M.A. in English literature and philosophy from New York University in 1900. For the next two years he did graduate work in music at Columbia University under Edward MacDowell. From 1898 to 1902, he was organist and choirmaster of the Episcopal Chapel of the Incarnation in New York City. In 1902, he went abroad to continue his musical, literary, and historical studies at the University of Berlin under Hermann Kretzschmar and at the Royal Academic Institute for Church Music in Berlin under Robert Radecke, serving at the same time as organist and musical director of the American Church in Berlin.

In 1906-07, he was sent by the Prussian government on a research trip through the ducal, church, and town libraries of the central German states for the purpose of cataloging and describing the musical scores and books on music in those libraries. Returning to the University of Berlin, he continued his studies and received the Ph.D. degree *summa cum laude* in 1909 for a thesis on “Orgel und Klavier in der Musik des 16. Jahrhunderts”—a path-breaking achievement at the time and a classic work in its field.

In 1909, Dr. Kinkeldey became instructor in organ and music theory at the University of Breslau and librarian of the Royal Academic Institute for Church Music connected with that university; a year later he was enrolled as Lecturer in Music History in the Faculty of Philosophy and received the honorary title of Professor. When war broke out in 1914, he returned to the United States to head the division of music in the New York Public Library, continuing there until 1923 except for two years of service (1917-19) in the army.

From 1923 to 1927, Dr. Kinkeldey was chairman of the Department of Music at Cornell; he also served as University Organist in his first year and directed the Sage Chapel Choir in the vesper services all four years. It was under his chairmanship that musicology became, for the first time at Cornell, a subject for graduate study; probably the first seminar in musicology in this country was given here by Dr. Kinkeldey in 1924-25.

After three more years at the New York Public Library, Dr. Kinkeldey returned to Cornell in 1930 as University Librarian and holder of the first professorship of musicology to be established in the United States, a double office which he filled with distinction until his retirement in 1946. His term as librarian coincided with difficult times: beset by lack of space, lack of properly trained staff, and inadequate budgets, he labored through the years of depression and war, constantly urging in his annual reports the needed expansions. “We are demonstrating,”

he declared in one report, "the theorem that two bodies, when they take the form of books or library workers, can occupy the same space." An honored guest at the formal dedication of Uris and Olin Libraries in October 1962, Dr. Kinkeldey was able to see accomplished what he had so long worked for. Meanwhile, he had performed many services to the academic community outside the round of his official duties, including the giving of informal seminars in bibliography for the benefit of graduate students. And despite the shortage of funds he had managed through his connections in Germany to acquire some of the basic sets which are the foundation of the present superb collection of the music library.

During all these years Dr. Kinkeldey was also active in library and musicological affairs on a national scale. He was one of the founders of both the Music Library Association and the American Musicological Society, serving as president of the former from 1931 to 1935 and of the latter from 1934 to 1936, and again in 1941-42. He took an active interest in both organizations up to the last year of his life. The American Musicological Society made him honorary president and devoted to him a special volume of its journal (1960) as a *Festschrift*. He was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by Princeton University in 1947. After his official retirement from Cornell, he served as visiting professor at Harvard, Texas, Washington, Princeton, and other universities until 1958. In 1948, he gave a series of Messenger Lectures at Cornell on the subject, "Music and the Universe."

Dr. Kinkeldey's published musicological works were not extremely numerous, but every one bore the mark of authority and careful scholarship. He was himself an accomplished musician as well as a scholar. His influence on the development of musicology in the United States was fundamental and far-reaching. It was an influence exercised through his teaching and, of even greater consequence, through his example. One of his colleagues remarked in 1958, "I venture to say that there is no serious American musical scholar of this generation who does not consciously reflect some sort of contact with the ideal of scholarship which Dr. Kinkeldey embodies." He belonged to the last generation of musicologists in which it was still possible for one man to be at home in every area of the discipline; he was perhaps the last great "generalist" in that field. His grasp of the essentials of any problem was always sound and always expressed with clarity, force, and humor. For many years he ably defended the cause of musicological studies against the sneers of so-called "practical" musicians, thereby eventually making way for the introduction of musicology as an academic discipline in virtually every graduate school in this country. His eminent position as a living link between European and American musicology was dramatized in his address to the International Musicological Society on the occasion of its congress at New York in 1961, the first such congress to be held outside Europe.

Those of his friends who were also his professional colleagues will always recall with gratitude Dr. Kinkeldey's readiness to place at their disposal his immense knowledge and sound judgment in musicological matters. More than one of us never submitted a manuscript until after it had passed the scrutiny of that keen intelligence. In personal relationships Dr. Kinkeldey was a man of few words, externally not demonstrative but a friend on whose understanding and affection one could always rely. And his home will be remembered as a delightful center of social life in the Cornell community.

Harry Caplan, G. F. Shepherd, Jr., Donald J. Grout

John Edward Kinsella

February 22, 1938 — May 2, 1993

John Kinsella was born in Ireland and received his Bachelor's degree in Dublin. He received his Master's and Doctorate degrees at Penn State in biology and food chemistry in 1965 and 1967 respectively. Cornell's Dairy Science Department hired John in 1967 to replace Professor Krukovsky to teach lipid chemistry as one of his responsibilities.

Within a very short time, John established himself as a leading researcher in the physical chemistry of food proteins, as well as in lipid biochemistry. Space in Stocking Hall was soon stretched to accommodate researchers that came from far and wide to study and work with Professor Kinsella. He and his associates applied the results of their research to improve food, and formulated new uses for lipid and protein fractions. These efforts were extended into a myriad of related programs that were health related. He worked on the mechanism of lipid oxidation, the effects of natural antioxidants, and the nutritional value of polyunsaturated fatty acids. Through John's vision, as well as his leadership, important changes in departmental programs were made.

To his credit, it seems as if almost heaven and earth were moved to secure support and funds to build the new Food Processing and Development Laboratory. What would not be so visible to outsiders would be the subtleness of change he made in focus that attracted new faculty with expertise in biotechnology, chemical engineering, and theoretical biophysics. The Department of Food Science that evolved from dairy science was enriched with an emphasis placed in packaging, toxicology and other areas. The merging of the past with the present with a cadre of young people to challenge the future was set in place to serve the future.

John served as departmental chair (1977-85), associate director of the Institute of Food Science (1977-80), and then director (1987). In 1976, he was the recipient of the Borden Award for his early research accomplishments in the biochemistry of milk lipid biosynthesis. In 1981, he was named the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Food Biochemistry. In 1984, he was honored by being awarded the first General Foods Distinguished Professor Chair of Food Science. He held several patents, published more than 500 papers, numerous book chapters and reviews, and was the author of one book and the editor of two others. John received many honors and awards. He was named a Fulbright Fellow in 1983, was the recipient of the prestigious Babcock-Hart Award in 1987, the Atwater International Award from the USDA in 1988 and two awards from the American Chemical Society—the Advancement of Food Chemistry Award for Outstanding Research in Chemistry in 1990 and the Spencer Award in 1991. In 1991, John

was also presented with the Stephen S. Chang Award for distinguished research in lipid biochemistry at the 82nd AOCS Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois.

In 1990, John Kinsella, the distinguished scientist, academic leader and dedicated educator accepted still another challenge, deanship of the College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences at the University of California. Here, too, he was recognized for vision and strength in leading the college through some of its most challenging periods. His dedication to science, scholarship, and service to society was well recognized.

John had so much more to contribute to science with his special gift of vision and leadership which has been lost with his sudden and untimely death. Those of us lucky enough to have known and worked with him realized he was endowed with special gifts that brought great credit to his students, his department, his college, the university, and himself. The twinkling eyes, the short lab coat, and the cup of tea were familiar characteristics of both the young and then later the more mature professor. Regardless of the many national and international accolades and honors that were bestowed on him, he seemed unchanged to those of us with whom he worked. John was modest to a fault and quick to praise others for achievements made in their professional careers. Food science is a better field because of him. We are sure to continue to harvest benefits from his work in the years ahead and these will attest to his distinguished scholarly achievements. A bright star has been extinguished.

Carl Bait, Syed Rizvi, Robert R. Zall

Alexander Kira

May 31, 1928 — October 4, 2005

Alexander Kira, Professor Emeritus of Architecture, died from cancer, on October 4, 2005, at a nursing facility in Ithaca, New York. Born in Estonia, his parents immigrated to the United States when Alexander was two years old. He was raised in New York City and began a long association with the College of Architecture, Art and Planning, beginning as a student in the Department of Architecture. He graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Architecture in 1953 and a Master's degree in City and Regional Planning in 1957.

He was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Architecture in 1957, promoted to Associate Professor in 1962, and promoted to full Professor in 1968. He was Secretary of the Faculty for Architecture in 1975; Associate Dean of the College of Architecture, Art and Planning from 1976-78; Associate Dean for Administration and Student Records from 1978-80, and served the Department as Chair's Associate for many years in charge of undergraduate admissions, student awards, enrollment, and thesis. He was named Professor Emeritus in July 1996.

As a design critic for almost forty years, Professor Kira taught various levels of design. To freshman students, Alex Kira was an intimidating persona. In the upper year studio, he was one of the first faculty members in the Department of Architecture to focus on interior architecture in his design studios. In a period prior to the utilization of computer-generated images, his students were required to develop large mechanically constructed color interior perspectives identifying all the materials proposed in their designs. At the time, presentations of this type were unique in the department. His juries were conducted to simulate professional presentations and students were required to be appropriately dressed for these reviews.

Professor Kira was attracted to the Miesian discipline of design (Architect Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe). This influence was evident in his teaching and in the two houses he designed for himself in Cayuga Heights. Those of us who had occasion to visit his homes recall that he and his wife, Marian, were always extremely gracious hosts and proud to show off the many special features of these houses. Storage compartments, in every area of the houses, were designed to accommodate specific items such as wine glasses, placemats, or socks. The interiors were always comfortable, clean, properly arranged and camera ready. One could also easily recognize Alex Kira's car in the Sibley parking lot. Porsche, Thunderbird or Mercedes, his car was always washed and polished.

Professor Kira was best known for his book, *The Bathroom*, first published in 1966. The book, a graphic study of the ergonomics of bathroom fixtures and how they should be redesigned, appeared in an expanded second edition in 1976. The book, translated into numerous foreign languages, was considered quite groundbreaking and controversial when first published. It stimulated an article about Professor Kira in *Time Magazine*. He was often invited to lecture abroad on the topic of his book, especially in Japan. Professor Richard Penner, School of Hotel Administration, a former student of Alex Kira, prepared some of the illustrations of the second edition. He recalls how his drawings were scrutinized, with a “reducing glass”—the opposite of a magnifying glass—to make sure the lines would read when the illustrations were reduced in the printed version. Penner considers this experience with Kira as the most formative part of his education at Cornell.

Years later, Professor Penner invited Alex Kira to give a guest lecture on “Luxury.” Kira, always well tailored and imposing, would be able to define this term to his hotel management undergraduates. Essentially, Kira’s definition was that luxury equaled choice. Luxury meant a choice of finishes, a choice of room locations, and a choice of dining options. Penner invited Professor Kira to lunch in the old Statler Main Dining Room. The waitress offered a soup and sandwich special. What is it? Tuna salad on rye or something like that. Kira requested tuna on whole wheat, but she replied that it didn’t come that way. Alex Kira, raised his eyebrows in the way all remembered, lowered his chin, and gave his typical “humph,”—Luxury!

Professor Kira is survived by his wife, Marian M. Kira, Cornell B.S. degree Human Ecology ‘38, M.S degree Human Ecology ‘60. He will long be remembered by his colleagues in the Department of Architecture and his many friends at Cornell. He will be missed by generations of students, many of who only gained an appreciation of his teaching philosophy later in their careers as architects.

Mario L. Schack

Gordon M. Kirkwood

May 7, 1916 — January 16, 2007

Gordon M. Kirkwood was a Professor of Classics at Cornell for nearly 40 years and a renowned scholar of Greek literature. Born May 7, 1916, in Toronto, he was the son of George L.M. and Gertrude Marlatt Kirkwood. After growing up in Peterborough, Ontario, he entered Trinity College, University of Toronto, where he earned his B.A. degree in Classics in 1938. That fall, he enrolled at Cornell for graduate study, where he met Patricia Frueh, also a graduate student in Classics, who was to become his wife of 66 years. After receiving their M.A. degrees from Cornell in 1939, both went to Johns Hopkins University to complete their education. They were married in 1940 and in 1942 were awarded their Ph.D. degrees in Classics.

Mr. Kirkwood enlisted in the Canadian Navy in 1942, and was posted in Ottawa where he served as an intelligence officer during World War II. In 1945, he moved to Washington, DC, where he worked in intelligence for the British Foreign Office until the end of the war.

He returned to academia in 1945, taking a position as a Latin master at Lower Canada College in Montreal. The next year, he joined the Classics Department at Cornell as an Instructor and remained there for the next 38 years. He became a full Professor in 1959 and in 1973 was named the Frederic J. Whiton Professor of Classics.

Among his scholarly publications was *A Study of Sophoclean Drama*, which was selected for the 1959 Goodwin Award of Merit given by the American Philological Association to the year's outstanding contribution to classical scholarship. He was also author of *Early Greek Monody* (1974) and editor of *Poetry and Poetics, Studies in Honor of James Hutton* (1975) and *Selections from Pindar* (1981). On a lighter note, he wrote a popular *Short Guide to Classical Mythology* (1960), which remains in print to this day. He also wrote numerous articles and reviews and was co-editor of *Cornell Studies in Classical Philology*.

Although he was well known for his scholarship, Mr. Kirkwood believed strongly that educating students was a professor's most important job. Not surprisingly, then, he was a dedicated and popular teacher of Greek and Latin language and literature. In 1978, he won Cornell's Clark Award for Distinguished Teaching.

From 1963-72, he was Chairman of the Classics Department. During his tenure, he substantially expanded and strengthened the department. He also helped establish the Prescott W. Townsend Fund, which brings scholars to campus to lecture and supports pre-doctoral fellowships and travel grants for classics graduate students.

Among the awards he received were fellowships from the Ford Foundation, the Guggenheim Foundation, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. He was elected President of the American Philological Association for 1981.

After he retired in 1984 as Professor Emeritus, friends and colleagues compiled a volume of essays in his honor entitled "Language and the Tragic Hero." During his retirement, he remained involved in his field and wrote *The Classics at Cornell*, a history of the department, published in 1999.

At a memorial gathering on April 14, 2007, many friends and colleagues testified to the importance of Gordon's influence at key times in their lives and others wrote of his outstanding teaching and scholarship and of the famous hospitality of the Kirkwood family. Jeffrey Rusten, Acting Chair of Classics, said:

"In addition to being a world-renowned scholar of Greek literature and an influential teacher, as department chair Gordon was the first to conceive of classics as embracing archeology, historical linguistics, and contemporary approaches to literature. Our department today is unthinkable without his vision."

Cornell alumna Isabel McGinty, now a lawyer, wrote that the elementary Greek class he taught was

"a course that changed the course of my life. I loved the material. It captivated me and sparked my interest in taking more and more Classics courses. But it was Professor Kirkwood himself who made the class such a pleasure to attend, and made the study of the Greek language so exquisite an experience."

Former colleague Ralph Johnson, now Professor Emeritus in the Department of Classics at the University of Chicago, wrote:

"of my many warm memories of Ithaca and Cornell among the brightest are those of Gordon and Patricia. Their welcoming of newcomers was overwhelming in its kindness and generosity, and throughout the years their company was delightful and unfailingly affectionate. I've known many chairmen in my day, some of them good, some a bit less so, but none in my mind matches Gordon for what seems now a unique clustering of chairmanly virtues: fair-minded, firm, compassionate, witty, a paragon of unostentatious civility and a perfect master when it came to fashioning equitable compromises. Rarest of rare birds."

Andrew Ford, a Cornell undergraduate and now Professor of Classics at Princeton, wrote that

"I vividly see him with the sunlight glinting off his glasses and with that big smile, but I recall few specific dicta. I think this is because so much of what he said became part of my mental furniture; a lot of what I know and respond to in Greek poetry came to light while Gordon was teaching."

It would not be an exaggeration to say that many who knew Gordon Kirkwood regarded him with a warm affection akin to love.

Mr. Kirkwood was active as a volunteer in the area of mental health. He was a member of the Tompkins County Mental Health Services Board and was on the original board of directors of HOMES, Inc. He also served on the board of Challenge Industries.

He is survived by his wife, Patricia; his sons, Michael, of Ithaca, and David and his wife, Annie, of New York; his sister-in-law, Margaret Frueh Rogers, of Fairfax, Virginia; and several nieces and nephews.

Pietro Pucci, Chair; Kevin Clinton, John Coleman

Thomas Kirsch

May 29, 1930 — May 17, 1999

When A. Thomas Kirsch died, we all lost a valued scholar, colleague, and friend. An anthropologist, a Southeast Asia specialist, a student of religion, and an experienced academic administrator, he was an ideal colleague and is sorely missed. Born in Syracuse, he was educated at the Christian Brothers Academy, Syracuse, and Syracuse University. After serving in the U.S. Army during the Korean War, he entered Harvard University and obtained his Doctorate in Anthropology, studying Phu Thai religious syncretism in Northeastern Thailand. He remained at Harvard as an Instructor until 1966 when he moved to Princeton University. In 1970, he joined Cornell's Department of Anthropology and Southeast Asia Program. In 1984, he married Yohko Tsuji, a fellow anthropologist. They were a happy couple. Yohko won the admiration and gratitude of all for the encouragement she gave Tom in continuing to lead a full life after his surgery in 1992. During his Cornell career, Tom served as the Department of Anthropology's Chair for nine-and-a-half years and was Acting Chair of the Department of Asian Studies.

Tom Kirsch's graduate training in the 1960s coincided with a very special period in the history of social anthropology in the United States. He studied in the Social Relations Department at Harvard, the forerunner of all interdisciplinary programs that sought to integrate anthropology, social and clinical psychology, and sociology. All of his subsequent teaching and writing bears the strong stamp of Talcott Parsons and the particular understanding of the concept of evolution that Parsonian theory entailed. One of the enduring criticisms of Parsons's work has been that it remained unattached to empirical data, and it was one of Tom's most enduring achievements that he linked the two in such profitable ways. His research focused primarily on religious syncretism and changes in religion and society in Northeast Thailand. He returned to Harvard to write his dissertation. In the roughly 25 years between the time he took his Ph.D. degree in 1967 and was stricken by cancer, he was able to return to Thailand for four more periods of research.

With James L. Peacock, he co-authored, *The Human Direction: An Evolutionary Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology*, published in 1970. His subsequent publications deal almost exclusively with religion and their style of argument is both clear and remarkably trenchant. Tom's steady stream of reviews are models of what an academic book reviewer ought to aim to do, but perhaps his most impressive contributions to scholarship on Theravada Buddhism and syncretism were delivered in the form of (uncollected) lectures, panel papers, workshop contributions, and seminar presentations. At the time of his death, when many anthropologists were engaged in

renouncing empirical research in favor of disembodied theory, Tom never wavered from his commitment to the project of fostering their interaction.

Kirsch's influence as a Southeast Asian specialist was the result of the disciplinary approach he brought to his studies of mainland Southeast Asia and especially of Thailand. Trained as a cultural anthropologist, he was always concerned with the dynamic relation of culture and society, maintained a special focus on religion and worldview, and possessed a keen sense of the influence of history. An awareness of the role of human agency and motivation informed his work.

Early in his career, he came to see culture as a system of values, concepts, and ideas that shaped and controlled individual action and the structure of society. When, in 1962, he began fieldwork in northeastern Thailand, he discovered a Buddhist country with ample cultural resources to engage his particular interests. Continually exploring the ramifications of the Buddhist concept of merit, over the years Kirsch undertook important studies of, for example, Thai gender roles, Thai economic activities, Buddhist monastic reform, and the persisting relationship of animism and brahmanism with Theravada Buddhism. However, he was more than a fieldworker. He also wrote on early Thai and Khmer history and mobilized his anthropological expertise to challenge conventional historical wisdom on such topics as the significance of kinship systems or the rise and fall of political systems. In the context of Khmer history, he argued that more attention should be paid to the achievement of social integration through, among other things, polygamy or the varying relationship between the cosmological claims of divine kingship and of the Buddhist monkhood. His Southeast Asian interests were even more extensive, and by many he is best known for his classic study in 1973 of religion and society in upland Southeast Asia, where his focus was on religion and world view rather than on the political explanations preferred by others. In this study, Kirsch avoided seeing rituals and feasting simply as part of the traditional cultures of "tribal" groups and, instead, saw them as being dynamically connected with the negotiation and contestation of social arrangements and rank. In the field of Thai studies, his influence was considerable. Some might say that it was profound. His judgment was invariably sought.

Kirsch's work in the anthropology of Thai village life also situated his work within the field of Religious Studies. Because of his extensive fieldwork in rural Thailand, he became a leading ethnographer of Thai Buddhist village life. During the years he worked and conducted research in Thailand, the central structures of Thai village life shifted dramatically. His ethnographies, therefore, made not only important theoretical contributions, but also became some of the last anthropological descriptions of Thai village religious life when the forest monk tradition was a

vibrant modality of religious expression. The attention to religious institutions and structures in his scholarship was also passed on to his many doctoral students.

At Cornell, he played a central role in the establishment of the academic study of religion as a field of study in the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1989, he was one of several scholars in the college asked to serve on a Religious Studies steering committee charged with creating an academic program for the study of religion at Cornell. With his active participation and often-direct intellectual leadership, Religious Studies was approved as a major in 1991, and the Religious Studies Program adopted a curriculum with core offerings the same year. He served on the steering committee for the program until his death. During that time, he chaired the curriculum committee, advised many Religious Studies majors, and served on numerous Honors committees.

No memory of Tom would be complete that failed to emphasize his delight in teaching and his success as a teacher. He was one of the most deceptively memorable teachers we have known. No orator, Tom quietly and patiently went through materials, questions, and issues with no attempt to enthrall the listener with high-sounding terminology or performative aplomb. Yet, as the students engaged him in discussion, they inevitably found a stronger “push back” than they expected, a mind that insisted on clarity and logic and rejected puffery. Perhaps the detail that most captures this sheer intellectual intensity is what happened to his classes after his throat operation in 1992 left him with an electric monotone voice. For most academics, this would have signaled the end of lecturing and seminar leading. For Tom, it seemed to clear away the remaining underbrush, leaving the pure ideas only.

After his surgery, if anything, his classes were more intensely exciting to students. We all remember walking by his office during this period, hearing the monotone and seeing the students on the edge of their chairs, in the kind of rapt attention we always seek but rarely attain. Those of us who supervised students with him most remember his delight in them. What struck us most was Tom’s pure pleasure in students’ creativity, accomplishments, and intelligence. No professorial jealousies there, no need to hold the ground as their intellectual superior, just sheer joy. His students responded by outdoing themselves and by struggling to meet a standard that they alone set, thinking somehow they were trying to meet his expectations when he was simply enjoying the process of watching them grow as young colleagues. The symposium in his honor, organized by the Anthropology Department in February 1999, enabled them to express their gratitude clearly.

As a colleague, Tom embodied the virtues of judiciousness and patience; he was always ready to discuss issues with students and colleagues alike and enjoyed nothing more than trading critiques of newly published work and

reviewing yet again for the uninformed an anthropological classic that, more often than not, he had just re-read or found a reference to.

There was little he had not read, and he was the most generous of colleagues in his willingness to share his opinions and debate them with anyone who valued academic exchange. He will also be remembered by his colleagues as always being ready to take on responsibilities even when he was already shouldering more than enough. He set a tone for the rest of us that we will have to struggle to maintain.

Jane Marie Law, Robert J. Smith, Oliver W. Wolters, Davydd J. Greenwood

Ruth N. Klippstein

January 4, 1923 — May 14, 1993

A member of the Cornell University Faculty since 1961, Ruth Klippstein was a leader in nutrition education for the public. Through her work in Cooperative Extension she trained county-based professionals and developed printed and audio-visual educational materials on many topics including dietary guidance, food fads, organic and health foods, the nutritional value of foods, and food safety. Ruth was nationally recognized for her expertise related to home food preservation and for many years worked to advocate research and outreach to provide consumers with recommendations for safe methods of preserving foods at home. She developed the Food Value Wheel, a schematic for dietary guidance that was widely adapted by other nutrition educators. She was also one of the first nutrition education specialists to address vegetarianism and the nutrition education needs of the elderly. Her bulletin, *The Sodium Content of Your Food* (1981), was the basis for consumer education programming by the Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Born in Ohio, Ruth received her Bachelor's degree in nutrition from the University of Cincinnati in 1944 and her Master's degree in nutrition and physiology from Michigan State University in 1946. She moved to Oregon in 1946 where she worked as a research assistant in nutrition prior to becoming an extension agent in Lane County. She became an assistant professor and nutrition extension specialist at Oregon State University in 1957 and held that position until moving to Cornell in 1961.

At Cornell, Ruth held the positions of assistant professor (1961-64), associate professor (1964-76), and professor (1976-85). For several years, she was the department extension leader and she taught an undergraduate course in Extension nutrition education methods. She was appointed professor emeritus in the Division of Nutritional Sciences in 1985. Soon after she retired, she received an award from the Extension honorary, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and was recognized by the New York State Extension Home Economics Association for her accomplishments. She left Ithaca to fulfil her long-time dream of returning to Oregon and living on the banks of the McKenzie River.

Ruth was involved in many professional activities. She was an active member of the New York State Nutrition Council for many years and chaired the Council from 1971-73. She served on the New York State Heart Affiliate Hypertension Committee and chaired the State Heart Affiliate Nutrition Committee from 1983-85. She was often called on by the media and policy-makers for advice in the areas of her expertise.

Throughout her career Ruth was a proponent of informal teaching methods and the leadership roles women needed to take in nutrition, health, and agriculture. She believed strongly that Cooperative Extension programs should take a proactive role in addressing issues and using innovative and appropriate teaching methods. She worked within the Cooperative Extension system as an advocate for change. In her own programs she tried to anticipate upcoming issues of importance to the public such as food fads, inflation, and energy usage, in order to have educational programs ready to address consumers' needs.

Ruth was active in the Presbyterian Church. With support from the National Council of Churches, she spent a 1967 sabbatical leave in Thailand as a consultant to nutrition education programs. She was a member of the Agricultural Missions Executive Board from 1970-72.

Ruth was respected and will be fondly remembered by her colleagues for her sense of humor, the support she provided for young faculty members and extension agents, her commitment to Cornell University and Cooperative Extension, and the role model she provided for working mothers. She is survived by her sister, Dr. Jeanne Nitchals of Cincinnati, Ohio; her daughter, Marjory Crouse of Atlanta, Georgia; her son, Rick Klippstein of Clinton, New Jersey; and three grandchildren.

Ardyth Gillespie, Martha Mopes, Carole Bisogni

Walter Carl Klotz

July 27, 1875 — June 29, 1941

The sudden and unexpected death of Walter C. Klotz came as a shock to his professional colleagues and his many other friends. He passed away on June 29, 1941, at his home in New York at the age of sixty-five. His association with Cornell University Medical College began in 1926 as Director of the Clinic and Assistant Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. With the amalgamation of the Medical College and the New York Hospital in 1932 he was appointed Director of the Out-Patient Service of the latter institution and continued in that position as well as in his professorship until his demise.

Dr. Klotz received his early education in the Friends Seminary in New York City. After attendance at Colgate University he studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, receiving his medical degree in 1898. There followed post-graduate study abroad and seven years of private practice in New York during which period he also served as assistant surgeon in the Roosevelt Hospital. From 1909 to 1926 his work was almost entirely in the field of tuberculosis and was largely of an administrative character. After three years as medical director and superintendent of the Vermont Sanitarium at Pittsford he served, during 1912, as industrial surgeon for the Phelps-Dodge Company at Douglas, Arizona. The years 1913 to 1918 were spent as resident surgeon-in-charge at the Barlow Sanitarium, Los Angeles, California. During this period he also held an instructorship in medicine in the Los Angeles Division of the University of California School of Medicine. In recognition of his extensive experience in the management of tuberculosis he received the appointment of Associate Medical Director of the Committee for Prevention of Tuberculosis in France (Rockefeller Foundation) and served in that country from June 1918 to October 1919. On his return he became Medical Director of the Blue Ridge Sanitarium, Charlottesville, Virginia, (1919-21) and also Associate Professor of Medicine at the University of Virginia. There then followed five years (1921-26) as Medical Officer-in-Charge, Veterans Hospital at Johnson City, Tennessee. On the basis of his now widely recognized ability in hospital management he was appointed in 1926 to the directorship of the Cornell Clinic and also to the staff of the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine as Assistant Professor with the purpose of promoting instruction in the preventive opportunities in clinical medicine.

He had a gift for friendship; always a delightful companion, genial, interesting, and well informed. His attitude toward his associates of whatever status was kindly and considerate. He exhibited a strong sense of duty and responsibility in his activities as administrator. Soon after assuming direction of the old Cornell pay clinic, he

organized the work on a more practical basis than had been the case theretofore. He gave constant thought to the clinic problems and discussed them daily with the doctors, social workers, and department heads. None felt any hesitancy in making suggestions and criticisms as these were received with cordiality and often led to thoughtful discussions. On occupancy of the new buildings in 1932, Dr. Klotz was confronted with a difficult problem in reorganizing the out-patient department of the New York Hospital, which was now an amalgamation of the old free clinic of the hospital and the Cornell pay clinic. He worked incessantly to perfect the executive machinery necessary to bring the greatly expanded space and facilities with its associated professional staff of several hundred physicians and nurses, many of whom did not know each other or what was expected of them, into a smoothly running organization. The occasional development of conflicting interests and demands on the part of the several clinical services was inevitable but he always tried to deal with these problems in a fair way and above all to act for the best interests of the whole organization both from the economic and efficiency standpoints. It may be truly said that under his direction the high standards of clinical care which have long characterized this out-patient service of the New York Hospital to the public, and which are widely recognized, have not only been maintained but have been greatly expanded in scope and usefulness: a notable achievement and a lasting memorial.

Dr. Klotz during the course of his career made a number of contributions to medical literature. Some of these articles were concerned with the diagnosis and management of tuberculosis cases; others with clinic organization. He was a member of the New York County and State Medical Societies and a fellow of the American Medical Association. He was also a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the American Public Health Association. Other memberships were in the American Clinical and Climatological Society, the National Tuberculosis Association, the Harvey Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

He is survived by his wife, the former Gertrude O. Whitehouse, by a brother and a sister, and by two sons and a daughter.

James Stephen Knapp

October 15, 1908 — January 12, 1998

Professor Emeritus James S. Knapp died at his home in Ithaca at age 89. He was a retired faculty member of the Department of Communication in the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

A native Ithacan and the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John P. Knapp, he attended Immaculate Conception School, Ithaca High School, and Cornell University. After graduating from Cornell in 1931, he worked as a reporter and news editor of the *Adirondack Daily Enterprise* in Saranac Lake, New York. He returned to Cornell in 1934 as Assistant Editor in the College of Agriculture's Office of Publication. A short time later, he was appointed an Instructor in the Extension Service, and later became a full Professor in the Department of Extension Teaching and Information.

His accomplishments included 29 years as head of the Press Division in the college. During World War II (1942-44), he was Assistant and then Acting Director of Public Information for Cornell University.

He was an excellent writer, editor, and teacher. He taught news writing at the undergraduate level for 17 years, and contributed articles to many daily and weekly newspapers and farm publications. For several years, he maintained a close association with the New York Press Association, which, in 1960, presented him with their Community Service Award. He served the National Editorial Association as a judge of both weekly and daily newspapers and presented awards to those he rated as excellent in presentation and interpretation of agricultural and community information.

For 30 years, he issued a "Service Sheet" with items of journalistic interest gleaned from 125 New York State newspapers provided by publishers, and for many years prepared a publication, *Extension Echoes*, circulated weekly to the extension staff in the College of Agriculture. He and his small staff prepared news and feature articles for 85 daily and 350 weekly newspapers in the State, and for a selected list of national and regional publications. All of this was accomplished with the underlying principle that the basic information was centered in the results of research and academic work by the college with only a small fraction allocated to publicity or promotion. Evidence of the soundness of this approach was that the "products" produced by the press service under Professor Knapp's leadership won a majority of the awards of excellence in national competition with other land-grant universities.

At a special affair commemorating 25 years of service, his colleagues presented him with a citation that read in part:

“Your knowledge of the newspaper and magazine fields in New York State, your excellent working relationships with editors, your willingness to try out new ideas and make them work, and your reputation as a newsman and not a publicity man are the major reasons why we have a press service second to none.”

Professor Knapp was a Life Member and Director of the American Agricultural College Editors Association, the New York Society of Newspaper Editors, and the Public Relations Council of the State University of New York. He also was Honorary President of the Tompkins County Horticultural Society. He was a member of the Cornell Club of Ithaca, the Kiwanis, and Elks Clubs.

During his membership in Sigma Delta Chi, a national professional journalism fraternity, Jim helped stage the famous “Delicate Brown” dinner that attracted hundreds of leading citizens. In his youth he was a golfer and horseshoe pitcher, and during most of his lifetime maintained an active interest in Cornell athletics.

He is survived by two nephews, John P. Knapp III, of Fair Haven, New Jersey and Alan Bubier, of Annapolis, Maryland; and a niece, Mrs. George P. Wood, of Mountain Lakes, New Jersey.

Robert J. Ames, William B. Ward, Elmer S. Phillips

Wayne Robert Knapp

May 13, 1947 — August 5, 1982

Wayne Robert Knapp, Department of Agronomy at Cornell University, died August 5, 1982, as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident that day. He was thirty-five years old.

A native of Alamosa, Colorado, Wayne received his B.S. degree from Colorado State University in 1969 with a major in crop science. He was honored as the outstanding senior in agronomy and was the recipient of the Rocky Mountain Plant Food Award and the Alpha Zeta Honor Senior Award. He served as vice president of the Agronomy Club and president of Farmhouse Fraternity and was active in several other campus organizations. Following graduation he spent several months in Greece as a participant in the International Farm Youth Exchange Program. Knapp received his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Purdue University in 1972 and 1974, respectively. Thesis research involved dry matter and metabolic losses associated with harvest procedures for alfalfa hay and the use of propionic acid and anhydrous ammonia as hay preservatives.

Entering his position (70 percent extension and 30 percent research) at Cornell directly from graduate school in 1974, he discovered a pressing need for research and extension programs on production practices for several of the principle grain crops of the state, including corn, oats, and wheat, and on minor crops such as barley, buckwheat, sorghum, and sunflowers. Within a very short time the statements in *Cornell Recommends for Field Crops* were derived to a large extent from his own research efforts and his cooperative work with other staff members. His familiarity with the scientific literature, his acquaintance with research and recommendations elsewhere in the region, and his ability to sense what topics would become important combined to strengthen his position as a primary source of information for extension workers across the state, graduate students, and colleagues. As part of his extension program he authored a series of *Field Crops Factsheets* concerning grain crop production practices, and a bulletin on *Growing Buckwheat in the Northeast* and was a major author and editor for the *Cornell Field Crops Handbook*.

In recent years he was involved in a joint research effort with Professor Thomas W. Scott on conventional and no-tillage corn production systems utilizing cover crops to decrease soil erosion and dependence on fertilizer nitrogen while maintaining high corn yields. Most recently he had assumed the leadership role in feasibility studies on the production of hard red spring wheat in the Northeast and authored a publication on *Spring Wheat Production*.

In addition to his extension and research responsibilities, Dr. Knapp served as major professor for five M.S. degree students.

During his career as an agronomist Wayne had been elected to membership in Alpha Zeta, Beta Beta Beta, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Xi. At the time of his death he was an active member of the American Society of Agronomy and the Crop Science Society of America. He had been promoted to associate professor with tenure in 1980.

Although Wayne had readily accepted the challenges of a new life and career in New York State, his appreciation of Colorado and the West was not diminished. Growing up in the San Luis Valley in the Rocky Mountains helped form the unassuming, easy-going personality that we knew and that gave Wayne a unique appreciation for the out-of-doors. A favorite activity while growing up and on periodic visits to his home state was horseback camping in the mountains. He also had a keen interest in trapping, hunting, and fishing the mountain streams. As a country-western music fan of long standing with considerable knowledge about the artists and history of the country music industry, Wayne served as a resource person for many who only recently gained an appreciation for this art form.

While maintaining close ties with his family and friends in Colorado, he had redirected his energies into a new life with his wife, Jill, and son, Daniel Nathan. Much leisure time was spent remodeling and furnishing a Greek revival house built in the 1820s and gardening on their minifarm in the town of Dryden. Their gardens produced the usual array of vegetables and fruit along with an interesting assortment of chili peppers and edible beans, which Wayne incorporated into some of the Mexican dishes he enjoyed preparing.

Wayne R. Knapp will, of course, be remembered for the contributions he made to New York agriculture during his brief career as an extension agronomist. He will also be remembered fondly as a devoted husband, father, and friend.

Russell R. Hahn, Robert F. Lucey, Madison J. Wright

Georges Abdallah Knaysi

June 21, 1898 — October 3, 1978

Georges Abdallah Knaysi, professor of microbiology emeritus, died on October 3, 1978, after a long illness. Following his retirement in 1966, which terminated a forty-two-year career at Cornell University, he left Ithaca for Petersburg and later Richmond, Virginia, where he made his home until his death.

Professor Knaysi was born in Hasbaya, Lebanon, on June 21, 1898. He attended St. Joseph's University in Beirut and L'Ecole Duvigneau de L'anneau in Paris. A naturalized United States citizen, he received three degrees from Cornell: the Bachelor of Science in 1924, Master of Science in 1925, and Doctor of Philosophy in 1929. The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was awarded to him by St. Bonaventure University in 1952.

Although his scientific accomplishments led to his eventual world-wide recognition, his entire professional life, except for short periods, was spent at Cornell. He held the positions of instructor of bacteriology from 1926 to 1931, assistant professor of bacteriology from 1931 to 1942, associate professor of bacteriology from 1942 to 1944, and professor of bacteriology from 1944 to 1966.

Professor Knaysi successfully combined the roles of teacher and research worker. He developed and taught two courses that, at the time they were initiated, were unique. One course was on the cytology of bacteria and the other on yeasts and molds.

The cytology course was a scholarly effort that brought together a scattered and varied literature. Bacterial structure can be studied both as an end in itself, and as a means for relating structure to function. To understand biological phenomena there must be a synthesis of physiological and cytological knowledge. Professor Knaysi was a proponent of this meaningful synthesis. This is illustrated by the chapters on growth, motility, and sporulation in the two editions of his book *Elements of Bacterial Cytology*. The book was an authoritative statement and critique of the existing scientific literature and his own research contributions. It also reflected Knaysi's long-term interest in the biology of bacterial endospores. He recognized the value of nutritional manipulation of cultures to make structural features of bacteria visible. Notable was his successful demonstration of the bacterial nucleus by reduction of the ribonucleic acid basophilia of cytoplasm, achieved by forcing the growth of bacteria under conditions of nitrogen and phosphorus starvation. His further research interests lay in physiology, particularly the relations of oxygen and oxidation-reduction potentials to the life of bacteria. When his failing health brought his efforts to a halt, he had almost reached a final goal, namely, the completion of a third edition of his book.

Prof. Knaysi's place as a pioneer in bacterial cytology was recognized when the Radio Corporation of America called upon him as a consultant in development and first use of the electron microscope as a tool for study of the structure of microorganisms.

The course Professor Knaysi taught on yeasts and molds gave instruction on the biology and means for identifying these sometimes useful, sometimes harmful microorganisms. It prepared the novice microbiologist for work in the fermentation industry where these organisms can be benefactors or nuisances. Both courses demonstrated that it is possible at the same time to pursue basic research and to be favorably disposed toward showing how basic knowledge can have practical significance.

Professor Knaysi held a Fulbright lectureship at the University of Paris faculty of medicine in 1953. He served as adviser to the United States Army at Camp Detrick, Maryland, from 1946 to 1949 and as a consultant to the United States Department of Agriculture in 1960. He was an associate editor of the *Journal of Bacteriology*. Among the professional societies that he was affiliated with were the American Society for Microbiology, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Dairy Science Association, New York Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Microbiology, Société Française de Microbiologie, Société de Pathologie Comparée, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Xi.

Professor Knaysi's professional development was strongly supported by Professor James M. Sherman, department head during many of Knaysi's years at Cornell. Sherman recognized Knaysi's superb craftsmanship in the laboratory and the importance of his meticulous attention to experimental detail. Knaysi's knowledge of mathematics and physics was exceptional, as was his ability to apply them in biology in an era when the boundaries between these disciplines of science were still sharp and had hardly begun to dissolve.

In 1967, one year following Prof. Knaysi's retirement, a symposium on the subject of microbial organization was held in Ithaca in his honor. The event, featuring international contributors, was a source of deep satisfaction to him.

In Stocking Hall where he conducted his research and taught his classes "Doc George," always a quiet, independent worker, increasingly in his later years enjoyed the privacy of the laboratory. He was devoted to his family and took pride and pleasure in the accomplishments of his three sons, Dr. Georges A. Knaysi, Jr., of Richmond, Edmund J. Knaysi of Miami, and Dr. Fred A. Knaysi of Norfolk. Also among his survivors are his wife, Adele Maosha Knaysi, whom he married in 1939, and four grandchildren.

Barbour L. Herrington, Carl Lamanna, Harry W. Seeley, Jr.

Lewis Knudson

October 15, 1884 — August 31, 1958

In his fifty-first year of scientific achievement following his initial appointment to the staff of the New York State College of Agriculture and Cornell University, Lewis Knudson, Professor Emeritus of Botany, died at his home in Ithaca on August 31, 1958. He is survived by his widow, two sons and several grandchildren.

Lewis Knudson was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on October 15, 1884. Upon graduation from the University of Missouri in February, 1908, with the degree of B.S.A., he came to Cornell as assistant in plant physiology and began his teaching under Professor B. M. Duggar. He advanced to the rank of instructor at the end of the term, received the Doctor's degree, and was appointed Assistant Professor of Plant Physiology in 1911. Upon the resignation of Professor Duggar in 1912, he was made acting head of that department.

In 1916, three years after, the Department of Plant Physiology was incorporated into the newly created Department of Botany and Dr. Knudson became Professor of Botany.

During 1919-1921 he spent a year in France and six months in Spain, lecturing in Madrid and Barcelona, carrying out research at the Sorbonne, and attending lectures in the Pasteur Institute. In 1941, on the retirement of Professor Karl M. Wiegand, he became head of the Department of Botany. He retired, after 45 years with the College, on June 30, 1952.

Professor Knudson was an exceptionally effective teacher of both elementary and advanced courses in plant physiology and, during the absence of a colleague, also lectured with marked success in the general botany course. His sympathetic and stimulating direction of graduate work led 25 students to complete the work for the Doctor's degree under his direction. Among these are some of the most widely known names in plant physiology, horticulture, and related sciences.

In research, Dr. Knudson's work dealt with a variety of problems of fundamental importance to the field of plant physiology. His first major research was on tannic acid fermentation. Turning his interest then to a consideration of the physiology of the bacteria, he and his students developed a widely used method of culturing the nitrogen-fixing bacteria associated with legumes. His pioneering work on the organic nutrition of green plants produced highly useful methods of growing these plants in pure culture. This same work, applied to the nonsymbiotic germination of orchid seeds, was to revolutionize the commercial growing of orchids. Professor Knudson also applied these pure

culture techniques to the study of induced mutations in the haploid phase of ferns and demonstrated permanent changes in the chloroplasts by treating the fern spores with X-rays.

Professor Knudson's investigations of the physiology of the ripening of bananas, and of banana diseases, made major contributions to the economy of the Central American countries which raise this fruit. He also worked on rubber-producing plants in collaboration with several of his colleagues during and after the Second World War. Dr. Knudson's activities in consulting service and research continued after his retirement, and he had practically completed a monograph on the banana at the time of his death.

During his period of active service Dr. Knudson, in recognition of his clear judgment, was named to many of the most important committees of the Cornell faculty. Following retirement, he received the Gold Medal award of the Federated Garden Clubs of New York State in 1956 for "distinguished service in scientific research on the physiology and nutrition of plants," an honor accorded only one other scientist, the late Liberty Hyde Bailey. In 1957, Dr. Knudson was the recipient of an honorary Doctor of Science degree from his alma mater, the University of Missouri.

Dr. Knudson was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His professional, scientific, and honorary society affiliations included the Botanical Society of America, American Society of Naturalists, Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, American Society of Plant Physiologists, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, and Gamma Alpha.

Dr. Knudson's distinguished contributions to science are in the record, and his inspiring lectures will live long in the memory of his students.

While he was famous as a research investigator and teacher, his innate human friendliness is also a memorial in the minds of many. However occupied he might have been with his own affairs, he was never too busy to listen sympathetically to the problems of others, and to offer kindly advice. He knew and loved many men of low and high degree, and they in turn loved him. He enjoyed life to the full.

D. G. Clark, L. C. Petry, A. W. Gibson

Milton R. Konvitz

March 12, 1908 — September 5, 2003

Milton R. Konvitz was born in 1908 in Safed, Palestine, then under Ottoman administration. He died at the age of 95 in September 2003, in Oakhurst, New Jersey, after a brief illness. Mary, his wife, and his son Josef, and two grandsons survive him.

During the years of his active tenure at Cornell from 1946 until 1973, Professor Konvitz was one of the true giants of the university community in general and the ILR and Law Schools in particular. He was also instrumental in the establishment and building of the Department of Near Eastern Studies and the Program of Jewish Studies in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Milton Konvitz epitomized an era in which a liberal education stood at the heart of a great university and was central to the life of the mind. No single individual, save Konvitz himself, could possibly capture in words the extraordinary breadth of his learning, wide-ranging commitments, and accomplishments. He was deeply schooled in philosophy, literature, and in the broad field of classical and modern Judaica. In particular, Professor Konvitz held the Hebrew Bible in high esteem as the foundational text of Jewish civilization. He was also drawn to reflect on the ways in which the Hebrew Bible seemed to speak, in his view, to the urgent legal and moral questions of the day. Professor Konvitz was thus a classical 20th century liberal thinker: he was and remained an optimist's optimist even though his life very nearly overlapped with a century awash in crimes against humanity.

Professor Konvitz joined the ILR Faculty as one of its earliest members in 1945 and began teaching the following year. He offered a course on Labor Law and also proposed a course on Civil Rights, then a subject of rising concern in America and accordingly, a new subject in American universities. At the time of his appointment to ILR, Konvitz was Assistant General Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and had taught courses on Civil Rights both at the NYU Law School and at the New School for Social Research.

Industrial Relations was in its infancy as an academic field when the ILR School was founded. Most labor-related courses typically were consigned to Economics departments in research universities. As such, the design of a curriculum for a four-year program in the field was necessarily innovative. Among the early and less successful curricular experiments was an ethics class taught in the Philosophy Department with the support of ILR. Konvitz, who had earned his Ph.D. degree at Cornell from that very department and a lifelong student of philosophy, was subsequently called upon to consider designing a course more attuned to the needs of ILR undergraduates.

His solution, which, as he described it, neatly avoided trespassing on any other department's turf, was a two-semester sequence, "The Development of American Ideals." In the first semester, Professor Konvitz led students through the intellectual and philosophical foundations of American ideals and institutions through studying pertinent Greek, Roman and European intellectual antecedents, selected essays of Emerson and significant passages from the Hebrew Bible. The focus of his second semester was a study of American legal history relating to the Bill of Rights and the Civil War Amendments with particular focus on Supreme Court opinions and decisions that affected how these documents were applied in contemporary American society.

Milton Konvitz applied all of the breadth of his immense classical, Judaic, and legal learning and his singularly philosophical sensibility to this celebrated course. American Ideals became one of the most popular courses at Cornell during the years it was taught by Professor Konvitz. Through it, Dr. Konvitz was able to touch 8,000 undergraduates from colleges throughout the campus among whose ranks numbered a future Supreme Court Justice, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and future chairs of the Cornell Board of Trustees. Many of these students remember the two semesters they spent with Dr. Konvitz as the crowning intellectual experience of their Cornell education. At virtually every Cornell Reunion, a generation of students can be heard discussing their experiences in this course and their enduring respect for a beloved, inspiring, and masterful professor.

Preparing for and teaching American Ideals was also to have a profound effect on Professor Konvitz himself.

"Former students," he wrote, "have been kind enough to give me credit for the American Ideals course, but I give them and the course credit for the books that flowed out of it: Civil Rights in Immigration (1953), Fundamental Liberties of a Free People (1957, with a second edition with a newly written introduction published the year of his death, 2003), A Century of Civil Rights (1961), First Amendment Freedoms (1963) Expanding Liberties (1966), Religious Liberty and Conscience (1968) and The Bill of Rights Reader (1960, in its 5th Ed.). In 1973, also two books on Emerson and a book on American pragmatists."

Beyond his writings on the Bill of Rights, which have been cited in Supreme Court decisions and which have distinguished him as among the most significant scholars on the subject, Professor Konvitz was a prodigious writer of wide-ranging interests. In all he published nine books, edited eleven, contributed chapters to seventy volumes and wrote well over two hundred articles for or letters to publications as diverse as the *New York Times* and *Commentary*. Serving on the editorial board of 15 scholarly journals, Dr. Konvitz was particularly proud of his work as the Founding Editor of the *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* and as the Co-Founder of *Judaism*, *Midstream*, and the *Journal of Law and Religion*. He was awarded seven honorary degrees from various universities and was the recipient of many distinguished fellowships and awards.

Perhaps Dr. Konvitz's most substantive, pragmatic contribution as a legal scholar was his efforts of nearly three decades as the Director of Cornell's Liberian Codification Project. On behalf of the Republic of Liberia, Konvitz and his research staff compiled that nation's legal code. The laws documented and codified in the project are still in force in that Republic today, despite its periodic political upheavals. Konvitz also edited the opinions of Liberia's Supreme Court. For these efforts, he received the Grand Band of the Order of the Star of Africa, Liberia's highest civil award as well as an honorary degree from the University of Liberia.

Professor Konvitz's lifelong commitment to study the intellectual history of the ideal of individual rights and the notion of human dignity bespoke of his engagement with the universally human and the particularly Jewish. He thus ranks alongside American Jewish thinkers such as Mordecai Kaplan and Abraham Joshua Heschel. Like them, the progressive outlook informing Konvitz's thought derives from a vision of social justice articulated by the classical prophets of ancient Israel. Konvitz's intellectual and personal commitment is exemplified in *Judaism and Human Rights* (1972), *Judaism and the American Idea* (1978), and *Torah and Constitution: Essays in American Jewish Thought* (1998).

Professor Konvitz was a masterful teacher and model educator. For Professor Konvitz, living the life of the mind at Cornell was a special privilege, even a sacred calling that represented a unique opportunity to be seized and relished as much as learning itself. So he endeavored to inspire his students and challenge them regarding the significance of ideas and ideals in life before sending them on quests of their own. That is why Professor Konvitz, twinkle in his eye, savored every letter, phone call, clipping, article or book he received from a former student.

In recent years, to visit Milton and Mary at their home was to witness firsthand a rare and affectionate partnership between two uncommonly fine people who shared so very many years together. Milton would be comfortably ensconced in the inner sanctum of his *steibel*, as Mary would call his library, reading or typing on what was surely the last, barely functioning electric typewriter in the western hemisphere, till a visitor would appear. Mary would summon Milton and the two of them, together as always, were the most eager and gracious hosts.

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

The Cornell and Ithaca community along with members of the Konvitz family came together to pay tribute to Milton R. Konvitz's life and work in a memorial service held on October 23, 2003.

Richard Strassberg, Ross Brann

Frank V. Kosikowski

January 10, 1916 — April 6, 1995

Frank Kosikowski was a major force in the field of Dairy/ Food Science for over a half-century. During this time, he contributed abundantly to the scientific literature and touched many, many lives with elegance and grace. He instilled a new meaning to life-long learning and provided a standard of excellence and integrity for us all.

Born in Torrington, Connecticut, Frank Kosikowski received his B.S. degree (1939) from the University of Connecticut and his M.S. (1941) and Ph.D. (1944) degrees from Cornell University. In 1945, he was appointed to the Cornell faculty as Assistant Professor and rose through the ranks to become full Professor in 1952. He was Professor Emeritus since his June 30, 1986 retirement.

Frank Kosikowski came naturally into the academic profession. During his legendary career, he steadfastly nurtured in himself and in his sixty graduate students and thirty postdoctorates the ability to think critically and creatively. Many of his former students and postdoctorates occupy commanding positions in research, education and international food development. Just as his teaching was characterized by an interest in good education, his research was directed toward new concepts, products, and processes that brought him national and international prominence. Under his authorship or co-authorship, approximately 450 scientific papers, three books, and technical articles and reviews were published—including 12 patents. One of his books, *Cheese and Fermented Milk Foods*, has become a classic in its field for educators, processors, and regulatory agencies around the globe and has been translated into a number of languages. Working diligently with one of his former students during the last days of his life, he kept himself busy revising and updating this masterpiece of the cheese world.

Frank Kosikowski was regarded as a scientist whose influential work in the areas of chemistry of cheese flavors, development of foods from microorganisms and microbial enzymes, whey utilization, low-lactose milk, pasteurization and antibiotic tests for milk, and molecular membrane separations such as ultrafiltration led to the development of many novel products and new processes. The impact of his work was recognized and honored in the form of many awards bestowed upon him, such as the Dairy Industry Fellowship for Advanced Study, Fulbright Research Scholar Award, Borden Award and Gold Medal for Research, ACDPI-Nordica International Award, Pfizer Award, Albert Pollio Memorial Award, Marschall Award, and the National Cheese Institute Award. He was also elected a Fellow of the AAAS and was a member of the Scientific Advisory Council for The Refrigeration

Research Foundation. A co-founder of the American Cultured Dairy Products Institute and the founder of the American Cheese Society, he set high standards in professional dedication and leadership.

Frank Kosikowski's interest in the international arena came from a personal crusade aimed at stressing the profound importance of food and agriculture in international affairs generally and in developing countries particularly. Delivering an invitational address at a UN Conference in France; advising the government of Puerto Rico and the Food Industry of Ireland; providing technical assistance at the FAO Headquarters in Italy; participating in extended visits to Iran, Afghanistan, India, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, and Japan; serving on the faculties of Monterrey Institute of Technology, Mexico, and Simon Bolivar University, Venezuela; participating in technical meetings and lecturing in Finland, Russia, Argentina, and Chile; serving on the Expert Advisory Committee on Food Hygiene of WHO for 16 years; cooperating with scientists in Yugoslavia, France, England, and Germany; holding repeated editorial board appointments on national and international scientific journals; establishing and teaching a course on International Food Development for 20 years and initiating a graduate major in International Food Science at Cornell—all of these actions contributed in part toward a life-long service to the international community. To honor his efforts, he was decorated with the Officer Merite d'Agricole Award by the government of France, selected as the First Fellow in the Irish-USA Exchange Research Program, elected an honorary member of the Italian Veterinary Society, and named the recipient of the Institute of Food Technologists' International Award.

The Department of Food Science organized a symposium on Cheese Biotechnology and International Food Development on October 18-20, 1987, to honor Frank Kosikowski and to pay tribute to his distinguished service to Cornell University and the profession at large. His students, colleagues and friends came from around the world to express their gratitude and affection for The Professor. In December 1990, Captain Leo Berger of New York City, a former student of Frank Kosikowski, pledged a major monetary gift to the Department of Food Science at Cornell to support the international food development program to honor him as a teacher and scientist.

Frank V. Kosikowski died Thursday, April 6, 1995, at the Tompkins Community Hospital. Besides his wife, Anne Hudak Kosikowski, he is survived by his daughter and son-in-law Frances and Mario Vecchi of Denver, Colorado; and three grandchildren, Gabriel, Daniel and Eva Vecchi. To those of us who knew him well, the memory of his intellect, spirit and avid affection for humanity will live on, across international boundaries.

D.K. Bandler, R.A. Ledford, S.J. Mulvaney, S.S.H. Rizvi

Milton Lurie Kramer

November 23, 1906 — March 8, 1965

Dr. Milton Lurie Kramer, Attending Physician of The New York Hospital and Clinical Professor of Medicine in the Cornell Medical College, died March 8, 1965, at the age of 58.

He served on the staff of the hospital from 1933 to the time of his death. He was one of that small group of physicians on whom patients, colleagues, students, and the community depend to an inordinate extent. Widely respected as a scientific and scholarly physician, a literate, articulate, broadly educated man, and a cultured human being, few people have had as great an influence on standards of excellence in patient care or education at all levels within our institution as he did during his thirty years of dedicated service. He was known as a physician to physicians, but his interest and devoted service to his patients extended equally to those in all life's various stations.

Dr. Kramer was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, November 23, 1906. He attended Columbia, receiving his A.B. degree before graduating from the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1929. His scholarship as a student was recognized by election to Alpha Omega Alpha. He served two years on the House Staff of Beth Israel Hospital in New York, following which he served as a Fellow in the Pathologisches Institut of the University of Berlin from 1931 to 1933. Following his return to this country he maintained associations with both the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center and Beth Israel Hospital, receiving recognition in both for his unusual skills and contributions. He served as Director of Medicine at the Hospital for Joint Diseases from 1957. He was widely recognized within the profession and was a member of the American College of Physicians, The New York Academy of Medicine, and other national and local societies.

Dr. Kramer is survived by his wife, Helen, and a son, Robert.

E. Hugh Luckey

Ralph E. Krenzin

September 26, 1916 — November 7, 1984

Ralph E. Krenzin came to Cornell in 1959 as an associate professor of agronomy and extension agronomist. After thirteen years of distinguished work in 4-H agronomy and field-crop management extension with emphasis on New York State's corn crop, he retired in 1972.

Ralph was born in Kingsley, Kansas, on a wheat farm. As a farm youth he became active in the 4-H beef cattle program, exhibiting a steer that received first-place prizes in both the Kansas City Royal Show and the Chicago International Livestock Exhibition. In 1939 Ralph received his Bachelor of Science degree from Kansas State University. He met and married Esther P. Glanzer in 1941, while serving as a county agricultural agent of Sumner and Ellis counties, Kansas. He was a crop specialist and 4-H agent there from 1939 to 1944, organizing 4-H youth programs and, with the assistance of Mrs. Krenzin, women's home demonstration programs. In addition, Ralph established farmer field trials of corn and small grains, especially wheat. In a one-year period he organized sixteen new 4-H clubs and attended eight hundred agricultural meetings. Ralph also initiated the corn and small-grain field days at the Fort Hays, Kansas, experimental station.

In 1944 Ralph undertook graduate study. After serving as a sergeant major in the chemical warfare corps in World War II, he received his master's degree from Kansas State in 1947. In that year he became an extension specialist in forage crops and youth programs at Iowa State University, and he continued to study part-time for his Ph.D. degree, which he received in 1958.

At Cornell Ralph directed extension education activities in field-crop management and was team leader of the agronomy 4-H program. Ralph worked diligently in his friendly and genial manner to instruct, to guide, and to assist young people in their efforts to explore and understand the world and themselves. He spent many happy days as a judge for the 4-H program at county fairs.

In the early sixties Ralph took the leadership in revitalizing the forage-crop exhibit at the New York State Fair in Syracuse, serving as division superintendent for many years. He initiated the annual Corn Congress farmer and industry educational meetings, which continue as a feature extension activity each winter. From 1963 to 1965 Ralph was extension project leader for the Department of Agronomy. In the late sixties, on a sabbatical leave for the United States Department of Agriculture as an extension and crop specialist in Brazil, he developed forage test field trials and crop experiments emphasizing new technologies. Upon his return he served as faculty liaison

officer for the Cornell Peace Corps Training Program in Agriculture and Human Ecology, in which capacity he helped many students through the transition from college to Third World missions.

Ralph Krenzin was a contributor to the interdepartmental publication *Cornell Recommends for Field Crops*, which is released each year at a series of regional educational field-crop dealer meetings throughout New York State. Ralph developed publications on forage crops and was a regular contributor to many agricultural newspapers. His service as extension specialist and leader was recognized by membership in many agricultural and honorary societies. He was an active and much-sought-after community and church leader.

Ralph was a dedicated and loving family man. Surviving family members are his wife, Esther Glanzer Krenzin, of Ithaca, and his daughter, Kathryn E. Moore, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Madison Wright, Willard Cronney, Reeshon Feuer

Norman Kretzmann

November 4, 1928 — August 1, 1998

Norman Kretzmann, Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy, Emeritus at Cornell University, died on August 1, 1998, in Ithaca, New York. Although he had been under treatment since August 1991 for an incurable cancer, he remained philosophically active until a few weeks before his death.

Norman was born in Chicago on November 4, 1928, the son of Adalbert Raphael Kretzmann, a Lutheran pastor, and Josephine Heidelberg Kretzmann. He received his secondary education at Concordia in Bronxville, New York, his B.A. degree from Valparaiso University in 1949, and his Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1953. Before joining the Cornell faculty as an Associate Professor in 1966, he taught at Bryn Mawr College (1953-54), Ohio State University (1954-61), and the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana (1961-66). He was promoted to Professor at Cornell in 1968, and was appointed Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy in 1977. He retired from Cornell in 1995.

Norman's years at Cornell were full of service to the university, and to his college and department. He was Chair of the Sage School of Philosophy from 1970-75, Director of the Religious Studies Program from 1981-90, Acting Director of the Society for the Humanities in 1982, and Acting Director of the Field of Medieval Studies in 1987.

His record of exemplary service to Cornell was matched by a record of exemplary service to the philosophical profession. The two were combined in his service to *The Philosophical Review*, of which he was Co-editor (1967-68), Managing Editor (1968-69, 1970-75), and Editor-in-chief (1985-87). He was Editor of the New Synthese Historical Library (1989-92).

He served the American Philosophical Association as a member of its Eastern Division Executive Committee (1981-84), as a member of the Committee on Lectures, Publications and Research (1986-89), and as an advisor to the Eastern Division Program Committee (1985-88). In addition, he served on the Executive Committees of the Society for Medieval and Renaissance Philosophy and the Society for Christian Philosophers.

Norman's curriculum vita lists fourteen books, a pamphlet, sixty-nine articles, and twenty-one reviews. He wrote on a variety of topics. Several of his early papers were on ethics, including a provocative defense of Mill in "Desire as Proof of Desirability." His early articles include a long and influential "History of Semantics" for the Edwards (ed.) *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, and influential papers on Locke's semantic theory and Plato on the correctness of names.

However, increasingly the focus of his work was on Medieval Philosophy and the Philosophy of Religion. Norman's work on Medieval Philosophy falls into two phases. The outlook of his first phase, up to the early 1980s, informs his editing of the landmark, *Cambridge History of Later Medieval Philosophy*. Norman wanted to show that Medieval philosophers were engaged in such central philosophical pursuits as logic, philosophy of language, and philosophy of science.

In emphasizing these features of Medieval Philosophy, Norman was trying to introduce the richness and variety of Medieval Philosophy into the mainstream of twentieth-century philosophical discussion. He thought it important to show that Medieval Philosophy was not confined to major figures like Aquinas, and that it was not confined to rational theology, metaphysics, and ethics. Thus, the Cambridge History deliberately emphasizes the philosophical significance of philosophers previously ignored, and gives special weight to the Medieval contribution to logic, philosophy of language, and the foundations of natural philosophy. This approach to Medieval Philosophy also resulted in a series of papers on semantics and natural philosophy, on the "Oxford Calculators", and in an edition and translation, published by Norman and Barbara Ensign Kretzmann, of the *Sophismata of Richard Kilvington*.

In the early 1980s, the focus of Norman's work in Medieval Philosophy began to shift. He began to concentrate on Aquinas, especially his philosophical theology, metaphysics and ethics. Having done what he could to show that Medieval philosophers were genuine philosophers who ought to interest their twentieth-century successors, he approached a central figure and his central concerns as one would approach a philosopher whose views deserve to be taken seriously and evaluated both critically and sympathetically. Norman's work displays a striking growth of sympathy with Aquinas and with his philosophical aspirations, but no diminution of the critical and argumentative spirit of all Norman's engagement with Medieval Philosophy. Aquinas' natural theology was the subject of his Wilde Lectures at Oxford University in 1994, which started him on a series of three books, each dealing with one of the three volumes of Aquinas' *Contra Gentiles*. The first of these, *The Metaphysics of Theism*, was published in 1997, and the second, *The Metaphysics of Creation*, is forthcoming. He was in the middle of writing the third, *Metaphysics of Providence*, at the time of his death.

One way in which Norman sought to overcome the neglect of Medieval Philosophy was through his own teaching. He was an enormously dedicated and effective teacher, and the leading scholars in Medieval Philosophy include several of his students. The excellence of his teaching was recognized in 1992 when he was the first recipient of the Northeast Association of Graduate Schools Award for Outstanding Graduate Teaching.

Norman's concern to disseminate knowledge and appreciation of Medieval Philosophy manifested itself in other ways. He was translator or joint translator of four volumes, and Principal Editor of the Yale Library of Medieval Philosophy. He was a founder and Chair of the Editorial Board of the journal, *Medieval Philosophy and Theology*. He was Advisor Editor of *Faith and Philosophy* 9 (1992) No. 4: Medieval Philosophical Theology and its Contemporary Extensions; and Advisor Editor of *Revue Internationale de Philosophie* 52 (1998) No. 2: Saint Thomas Aquinas. Most recently, he was Subject Editor for Medieval and Patristic Philosophy for the *Routledge Encyclopaedia of Philosophy*.

Norman also made important contributions to the philosophy of religion. In an early article, "Omniscience and Immutability" (1966), he questioned the coherence of perfect-being theism. However, in later articles, most notably "Eternity" (1981) and "Absolute Simplicity" (1985) (both co-authored with Eleanore Stump), he developed and defended it.

Norman's excellence as a teacher and scholar was recognized in many ways. He was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1969, which he declined in order to take an NEH fellowship and a visiting Fellowship at Balliol College, Oxford. He was twice awarded NEH Research Fellowships (1969-70, and 1977-78). He held a faculty fellowship at the Cornell Society for the Humanities (1974). In addition, he held a Senior Fellowship at the National Humanities Center (1992-93).

Norman's intellect and learning, and his extraordinary wit and personal warmth, won him the respect and deep affection of colleagues and students alike. He counted himself, even after he knew he had a fatal illness, as a very lucky man. This was partly because he was able to make his living doing what he loved — for he did love the teaching and philosophical scholarship into which he poured his energy. He enjoyed playing and listening to music, reading novels and history, canoeing, and many other activities. In addition, he derived enormous pleasure and comfort from his family. He is survived by his wife of forty-one years, Barbara Ensign Kretzmann; his daughters, Anita Kretzmann, Maria Sañudo, and Julia Kretzmann; and his two grandchildren.

Carl Ginet, Scott MacDonald, Sydney Shoemaker

John W. Kronik

May 18, 1931 — January 22, 2006

Professor John W. Kronik died on January 22, 2006, in Los Angeles, California. He was a Professor Emeritus of Spanish Literature in the Department of Romance Studies at Cornell and an internationally renowned Hispanist scholar and teacher.

John Kronik was born in Vienna, Austria, on May 18, 1931; his family emigrated to the U.S. in 1939. He completed his undergraduate studies at Queens College, New York, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and received the B.A. degree in Spanish *summa cum laude* in 1952. He received both his M.A. (1953) and his Ph.D. (1960) degrees in Spanish from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, specializing in 19th and 20th century Spanish Literature. He was the author of a book on Spanish theater, *La Farsa (1927-1936) y el teatro español de preguerra* (1971) and co-author of *Creación de una realidad ficticia: las novelas de Torquemada* (1997). He was also co-editor of *Intertextual Pursuits: literary mediations in modern Spanish narrative* (1998) and co-editor of *Textos y contextos de Galdos: actas del simposio centenario de Fortunata y Jacinta* (1994). In his more than 70 articles and book chapters and more than 40 reviews, Kronik ranged across nineteenth and twentieth century Spanish literature and, in recent years, wrote on Latin-American narrative and theater as well. He presented invited lectures in more than 60 colleges and universities, as well as papers at countless conferences and professional meetings.

Kronik received numerous academic honors and awards, including two Fulbright Fellowships (1960-61 and 1987-88), a Rockefeller Research Residency (1975), and an ACLS grant in 1983, and a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1983-84. He was president of the International Association of Galdosistas from 1981-85, and was the editor of *Anales Galdosianos* from 1985-90. John was a prolific and meticulous editor and served on the editorial boards of 31 distinguished journals. Perhaps his most notable service as an editor of the journal began in 1986 when he was appointed by the board of the Modern Language Association to be the first editor of its principal journal, PMLA, after the position was separated from that of Executive Director; he was also the first Hispanist to hold that editorship and the first to exercise the editor's duties from his home institution, editing PMLA at Cornell from 1986 through 1992. His efforts to transform PMLA led to a massive increase in submissions and turned the journal into an important forum for the discussion of current issues in field. He was honored with a Distinguished Retiring Editor Award from the Council of Editors of Learned Journals in 1992.

Kronik joined the faculty at Cornell in 1966. Prior to coming to Cornell, he was an Assistant Professor of Romance Languages at Hamilton College (1958-63), and an Assistant Professor of Spanish at the University of Illinois (1963-66). During his career, he was also a visiting professor at Colby College; Columbia University; Syracuse University; Bryn Mawr College Centro de Estudios Hispánicos (Madrid); Purdue University, Middlebury College, Brigham Young University, University of Colorado, University of California, Berkeley; University of California, Irvine; the University of California, Los Angeles; and the University of California, Riverside. At Cornell, where the posts he held included Director of Undergraduate Studies in Spanish and Director of Graduate Studies in Romance Studies, Kronik was a fabled teacher whom his students repeatedly identified as the most accomplished pedagogue they had ever encountered. During his career, he directed some 30 Ph.D. dissertations and on three occasions was appointed to teach Summer Seminars for College Teachers sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

After his retirement from the editorship of PMLA, John Kronik became the pre-eminent elder statesman in two distinct, yet interlocking spheres, Hispanism in the United States and the affairs of the Modern Language Association. In each of these arenas, he was a quiet, yet profoundly influential presence, recognized by all as the consummate professional. His colleagues and students appreciated not only his wisdom and learning, but also his remarkable discretion and personal generosity. In 1995, his scholarly career was celebrated in a *festschrift* published by the *Bucknell Review: Self-Conscious Art: A Tribute to John W. Kronik*. Cornell students and faculty will continue to honor his memory, thanks to the annual John W. Kronik Lecture, endowed by Robin Koenig, one of his former undergraduate students, and her husband Scott Koenig.

Debra Castillo, Philip Lewis

Vladimir Nicitich Krukovsky

October 8, 1901 — January 16, 1969

Professor Krukovsky was born in Odessa, Imperial Russia, on October 8, 1901. He was graduated from V. A. Zhukovsky's Real School of Odessa in 1918 and attended the Polytechnic Institute of that city in 1918-19.

In 1919 he joined the Volunteer Anti-Communist Army and attended Sergievskoe Officers' Artillery School. Following military service in the Crimea, he resided in Turkey and subsequently moved to Czechoslovakia. Here he attended the Polytechnic Institute of Prague from which he was graduated in 1926 receiving the engineering degree.

From 1926-29 he served as assistant manager and then manager of Agricultural Industries in Czechoslovakia. In 1930 he and his wife, Josefa, emigrated to the United States. He became a citizen in 1936.

Dr. Krukovsky entered the graduate school of Cornell University in 1933 receiving the M.S. degree in 1934 and the Ph.D. in 1935. He was instructor in dairy chemistry from 1935-39. In 1939 he was promoted to assistant professor; in 1946 to associate professor and in 1954 to professor. He became professor emeritus upon his retirement.

Although his research in the field of lipids was of great interest to him, he nevertheless found time to teach two courses in dairy chemistry—one on analytical methods and one on fats and fat-like substances. His personal concern for each student was a large factor in the popularity of his courses.

Much of Dr. Krukovsky's research was concerned with various aspects of lipolysis and oxidation of milk fat and their effect on the flavor and keeping Quality of milk and milk products. He was much interested in vitamins A, D, E and K and other materials associated with milk fat. He first demonstrated the influence of vitamin E in the prevention of oxidized flavor development in milk.

In recognition of his research accomplishments, the American Chemical Society conferred upon him its 1961 Borden Award for outstanding research in dairy chemistry. This consisted of \$1,000 and a gold medal. In December 1966 he was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, and the American Dairy Science Association.

From 1948 to 1967 he served on the Scientific, Liaison and Advisory Board of the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute of the Armed Forces. In 1955 he took part in the preparation of tables on "Detoxication

Mechanisms of Animals” for the *Handbook of Biological Data*, published by the National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council.

He was author and coauthor of more than 100 scientific research papers dealing with the biochemical properties of milk and milk products that affect their palatability and nutritive value. He also translated and abstracted more than 1,000 Russian scientific papers for Chemical Abstracts Service. He was proficient in the Czech, German, and French languages as well.

On June 30, 1967, Dr. Krukovsky retired from active duty as professor of dairy chemistry in the Department of Food Science at Cornell University, ending a thirty-three year period of service.

He is survived by his son, Nicholas, also a Cornell graduate.

J. K. Loosli, W. K. Jordan, R. F. Holland

James A. Krumhansl

August 2, 1919 — May 6, 2004

James A. Krumhansl, associated with the Department of Physics at Cornell for fifty years (graduate studies in 1940 to retirement in 1990), was a peripatetic theoretical physicist whose efforts benefited science, Cornell, and the physics community at large.

Krumhansl's scientific research focused on theoretical condensed matter physics and materials science, but his research interests also spanned communication and information systems, applied mathematics, nonlinear science and molecular biological physics. During World War II, he worked on pulse communication systems and secrecy systems for the U.S. Navy, and at the Stromberg-Carlson Corporation on microwave systems. He received U.S. patents on pulse coding communications circuits.

He was particularly known for his Cornell work on phonons (quantized sound waves), solitons (particle-like wave excitations) and defects in materials. He was a Guggenheim fellow, a National Science Foundation senior postdoctoral fellow at the University of Oxford, a Fulbright fellow to Yugoslavia, a Royal Society visiting fellow at the University of Cambridge and a visiting fellow at Oxford University. His scientific influence went beyond the direct contributions of his papers and those of his students: he traveled extensively and proselytized on behalf of ideas and methods he identified as of central importance. Much of the excitement about solitons and martensitic transformations in the physics community grew out of his enthusiastic talks around the country.

Along with Robert L. Sproull, Krumhansl played a major role in launching the Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics at Cornell in 1959. During his tenure as the Director of that Laboratory from 1960-64, he was instrumental in bringing to Cornell many of the young theorists and experimentalists who led the department to a central national role in the physics of condensed matter. Cornell Ph.D. students now populate many of the key laboratories and departments around the country, in no small part because of Krumhansl's vision.

Krumhansl played significant roles in various national enterprises. He co-founded the Materials Research Council at the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency at the U.S. Department of Defense. From 1977-79, he was Assistant Director for Mathematics, Physical Sciences and Engineering at the National Science Foundation, where he led program development in microscience and computer systems. He was a consultant to the director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory. He served on the board of the American Institute of Physics and served terms

as Editor-in-Chief of *Physical Review Letters* and the *Journal of Applied Physics*. He served as President of the American Physical Society in 1989.

Through all of these activities, Krumhansl's congenital optimism, enthusiasm and joie de vivre energized his students, research collaborators, colleagues and friends.

Jim's life was characterized by diversity of interest, exploration, and enthusiasm (some might say impulsive recklessness). We have heard tales of Jim riding down the Beebe Lake toboggan run on ice skates and down Buffalo Street Hill without brakes, playing the violin in string quartets, choosing the steepest ski slope to accelerate his learning curve (at the expense of a ripped Achilles tendon), aspiring (early on) to play professional baseball, practicing for six hours on the recorder in the back seat of a car on the drive from Ithaca to Ontario, and sailing the shores of Maine with little attention to the danger markings on the charts. For Jim, life was an adventure game, which needed to be played to the full.

Following his retirement from Cornell in 1990, Krumhansl moved to Amherst, Massachusetts and, ultimately, to a Kendal community in Hanover, New Hampshire. His daughter, Carol Krumhansl, is a Professor of Psychology at Cornell, specializing in cognitive psychology. Two sons, James and Peter, a grandson, Robert, and a granddaughter, Kira, also survive him.

Doug Fitchen, Don Holcomb, Bob Silsbee, Jim Sethna

Paul J. Kruse

September 7, 1883 — February 17, 1974

In thirty-two years of professional service to Cornell University Paul Kruse was, in the view of students and colleagues, a colorful teacher, staunch advocate of the views he professed, and good friend. Spanning the long period since his retirement in 1949, the picture emerges of a man with a keen relish for life; Professor Kruse loved to teach, to persuade, to befriend, to be with people.

Born in Boone, Iowa, Paul Kruse grew up on a farm and attended the public schools of his region. He earned the B.A. degree from the University of Iowa in 1906 and the M.A. from the University of Washington (1913) and completed requirements for the Ph.D. at Columbia in 1918, working under the direction of E. L. Thorndike, who was then a major figure in the fields of psychology and measurement. During this period he also served as a superintendent of schools and as an instructor at the University of Washington.

In 1917 Professor Kruse came to Cornell to join George Works and others in developing the newly formed Department of Rural Education in the College of Agriculture. Serving one year as assistant professor, he was then promoted to a professorship, a position he held until retirement in 1949. While at Cornell he served as a member of the Committee of 21, established in 1922 to survey New York's rural schools, and of a number of other state, local, and University committees dealing with teaching and learning. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Psychological Association, Phi Kappa Phi, and Phi Delta Kappa. Especially interested in the Ithaca community, Paul Kruse served as a trustee of the George Junior Republic and on the boards of a number of organizations dealing with children's welfare. He was an active member of the Rotary Club.

During his latter years at Cornell, Professor Kruse became interested in applying his expertise as an educational psychologist to the problems of teaching confronted by cooperative extension workers. Simultaneously, in the mid-1940s interest began to grow among cooperative extension personnel in learning more about the psychological dimension of their instructional tasks. These emerging interests led to requests from outside New York State for Professor Kruse to take part in workshops, annual conferences, and special summer schools for extension workers.

In 1947 the faculty of the College of Agriculture, on recommendation of a committee, approved the establishment of a professorship in extension education. Professor Kruse served for two years in this role until his retirement in 1949 as professor emeritus of education. After retirement, Dr. Kruse continued periodically to teach educational

psychology especially adapted to extension workers attending regional summer schools. His retirement residence was in San Diego, California.

Marvin D. Glock, J. Paul Leagans, Frederick H. Stutz

Johann Peter Krusius

February 4, 1944 — January 30, 2003

Professor Johann Peter Krusius died of cancer at age 58 on January 30, 2003 in Ithaca, New York. Peter graduated with honors in 1964 from the School of Reserve Officers, Finnish Defense Forces and entered the Helsinki University of Technology in Finland. He received the Diploma Engineer degree in Electrical Engineering in 1969 with distinction, the Licentiate of Technology degree in 1972, and the Ph.D. degree in 1975 (both in Electron Physics). Following receipt of his doctorate, he did research on semiconductor physics for two years at the University of Dortmund (West Germany) Institute of Physics, and from 1977-79 as a Docent of Technology at the Helsinki University of Technology Electron Physics Laboratory. Peter came to Cornell as a Fulbright Fellow in the School of Electrical Engineering and the National Submicron Facility in 1979, remained as a Research Associate, was appointed an Associate Professor in 1981, and was promoted to full Professor in 1987.

Upon his appointment to professorial rank, Peter began a remarkable career of productive research and publication, excellent instruction, and outstanding technical leadership in his fields of semiconductor electronics and microelectronics. In 1986, he was appointed Associate Director of the Joint Services Electronics Program (JSEP) at Cornell, a multi-university basic-research program supported by the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force. Also in that year, Peter served as Associate Director of a related activity, the Industrial Affiliates Program of the National Submicron Facility. During the early years of JSEP, principal attention had been given to high-speed microwave devices, but recent emphasis had shifted to optoelectronics. Following a sabbatical year at the IBM T.J. Watson Research Center in 1988-89, Peter became Director of JSEP and together with three EE faculty members started a new three-year research program on the fundamentals of speed limits of optoelectronic devices. By that time, his research interests had begun to focus on ultra-high-density nanoelectronics, femtosecond carrier processes in semiconductor heterostructures, and integration and packaging of high-speed computers from individual circuits on a chip to full systems. In September 1990, Peter cooperated with Professor Che-Yu Li, of the Department of Materials Science and Engineering, to establish the Industry-Cornell University Alliance for Electronic Packaging. On a sabbatical leave during the spring 1995 term, Peter was a Visiting Professor at the Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) in Stockholm, Sweden, where he offered a special course and conducted collaborative research at KTH with circuit and system designers on system integration and system packaging for digital computing and telecommunication applications. In 1997, he became Director of the Cornell University

Electronic Packaging Program, following Professor Li's tenure in that office, and established the Cornell Advanced Facility for Electronic Packaging.

Peter described electronic packaging research as being concerned with attempts to bridge the gap between the largest component and the smallest component in an electronic system. Since a typical circuit with an electronic chip is a highly complex array with hundreds, perhaps thousands, of interconnections from the outside world to the tiny elements within the chip, an effective electronic package requires design of novel connection procedures, development of new materials, and avoidance of electrical interactions between closely positioned elements. Peter predicted that future conduct of electron packaging research in the new state-of-the-art clean-room facilities planned for Duffield Hall would allow his research group to reach system-level device counts comparable to the number of neurons in the human brain.

From 1998–99, Peter served as Director of the Semiconductor Research Corporation (SRC) Interdisciplinary Program on Microscience and Technology at Cornell, and continued as Director of the Electronic Packaging Facility in a three-year program to construct a unique tool that could fabricate over 5000 connections to integrated circuit chips. In this period, Peter joined with Professor Joseph M. Ballantyne in an effort to establish, as part of a consortium of seven universities, an ambitious national semiconductor research effort known as the Focus Center Research Program, with an ultimate goal to develop a new generation of more powerful computer chips by devising new methods to interconnect microchip components. While this program was won by another consortium, it forged useful interactions with other universities in future joint efforts.

Attention to electronic packaging concepts over the years led Peter and his colleagues to invent an important new flat-screen television and video technology. He established a research group that designed and developed techniques for joining color flat-panel television and video screens to make large active matrix liquid crystal displays made up of three panels tiled together into a single, seamless piece of glass. In 1996, he helped found Rainbow Display Inc. (RDI), a Cornell startup company created to build the displays. In 1999, RDI signed a joint development agreement with Philips Flat Display Systems, a unit of Royal Philips Electronics of the Netherlands, one of the world's largest consumer electronics companies. Last year, the display technology won the Society for Information Display magazine's Display of the Year Gold Award, their highest honor.

The major portion of Peter's 23-year academic career at Cornell was devoted to teaching juniors, seniors, and graduate students in semiconductor electronics, microfabrication, and physical design of computer packaging. He supervised the thesis research of over 30 Ph.D. students in these areas and guided more than 100 Master of

Engineering students through design projects related to his active research program. Initially, he taught courses EE 435-36, Semiconductor Electronics I and II, and later developed a new version of the junior-level course, EE 315, Electronic Circuit Design, that was offered for the first time in the 1995 Fall term. That course was notable for its imaginative projects that required the students to design, build, and test control circuitry in a three-week period. Peter made major contributions to the curriculum with the popular course EE/ECE 536, Microfabrication, taken by hundreds of students through the years, and EE/ECE 537, Physical Design of High-Speed Computers. Recently he developed a 300-level version of the latter course (ECE 336) that is being offered for the first time this year, but was disappointed that his health prevented him from participating in the new course.

Peter brought to the classroom the same dedication, attention to detail, and thorough preparation that he applied to his research activities. He was greatly admired by his students who appreciated his highly organized course web page, clearly delivered lectures, and sometimes-unique approach to examinations. He was generous with his office hours and his consultation time with students and always made certain that all questions were answered, even if he remained overtime. He was a particularly conscientious class advisor, and always attended meetings of the ECE Faculty Committee to ensure his proper attention to academic actions that might relate to his advisees. Peter served on the ECE Curriculum and Standards Committee, and was a member of a committee to study the Master of Engineering Program in the College.

Peter was a prolific contributor to the literature in his field. He authored or coauthored over 250 publications in technical journals and over 150 conference presentations, wrote over 25 invention disclosures or patent applications, won a number of outstanding paper awards, and served as editor-in-chief of the *IEEE Transactions on Components, Packaging, and Manufacturing Technology--Advanced Packaging*. He was the author of a chapter entitled, "Fundamental Limits for Electronic Packaging," in the textbook, *Fundamentals of Electronic Packaging*, by Donald P. Seraphin, Ronald Laskey, and Che-Yu Li, published by McGraw-Hill in 1987. Peter was a senior member of the IEEE and a member of the American Physical Society, the Materials Research Society, the Electrochemical Society, and the American Association of Science. Despite his busy schedule of teaching, research and business affairs, Peter was an avid skier and windsurfer and enjoyed Bach and other classical music, science fiction, gadgets, home repairs, and automobile maintenance.

Peter Krusius's cheerful presence, keen research initiative, and technical expertise will be greatly missed. He will be long remembered as a devoted teacher and advisor, a dedicated scholar, a respected colleague, and a good friend.

Peter and Eeva Kuokkanen were married in 1969 in Helsinki, Finland. Following ten years in Helsinki, which

included two years in Dortmund, Germany, they moved to Ithaca, New York where they spent the last 23 years of their 33 years of life together. Peter is survived by his wife, Eeva, of Ithaca, New York; his sons, Paul, of Boston, Massachusetts; Otto, of Boston, Massachusetts (both Cornell graduates); and Leo, a Cornell undergraduate student, of Ithaca, New York; and his extended family in Finland and Germany.

Joseph M. Ballantyne, Dieter Ast, Clifford R. Pollock

Claude L. Kulp

April 28, 1894 — July 25, 1969

Few men have contributed so much, so well, to so many, in the promotion of education in the Empire State as has Claude L. Kulp. A native son, formally educated in the public schools of Rochester and at Rochester Mechanics Institute, the University of Rochester, Columbia and Cornell Universities, he, throughout his lifetime, steadily sought further educational perfection through his own studious efforts.

Since his early years he had dedicated his talents to the general welfare of children and youth, ever sensitive to the fullest development of their potentialities through education at its best in a viable democracy. Rare is the educator who has successfully taken the progressive and comprehensive steps in educational services that can be credited to Claude L. Kulp. Among his varied positions may be mentioned teacher of industrial arts, football coach, director of vocational education, director of elementary education, assistant superintendent, and superintendent of schools. Further, he served as associate state commissioner for elementary, secondary and adult education; professor of education; supervisor of experimental programs in elementary teacher education; and coordinator of the office of field services at Cornell University. Each advance came without solicitation, with notable modesty; each position was held with distinction; all were marked by a high degree of success.

Other services included the direction and coordination of school surveys; consultant services in many school systems; director, division of civic education for Out-of-School Youth (New York), 1941; and instructor, coast artillery school, World War I.

His colleagues in education honored him by election to several presidencies, first as president of the Southern Zone, New York State Teachers Association, and later to president of the New York State Teachers Association. For many years after his tenure as president he served the New York State Teachers Association as treasurer. In 1938 he was elected president of the New York State Council of City and Village Superintendents. He was chairman of the executive committee of the New York Council on Rural Education for twenty years.

He served with distinction as a member of a number of state and national education committees, including the Advisory Council and Planning Committee of the American Association of School Administrators; the Professional Advisory Committee on Readjustment of High School Education; the Regents Examination Board; and the Legislation Committee of the National Education Association. He was also a consultant to the Temporary Commission on Educational Finance, New York State.

Colleges, universities and other institutions also benefited from his wisdom and broad experience. He was a member of numerous boards of trustees, including those of George Junior Republic, Ithaca College and Syracuse University.

He was well known throughout the state of New York. In every district, large and small, he was marked as a man of distinction not only for his leadership in education but for his high character and human touch. Effective, eloquent and pleasing in platform address, he consistently sustained the cause of better educational opportunities for all children. He vigorously supported education at all times, particularly against vicious attack. He never failed to exalt the work of the teacher and professor as fundamental to our democratic society.

Numerous professional journals sought the sagacious and poignant articles from his pen. The results of experimental programs under his direction have been widely circulated and the significant results of numerous survey reports have been given the immortal baptism of printer's ink.

In addition to the realm of professional education Claude L. Kulp was a distinguished citizen of the Ithaca community. His many activities included chairman of a church board of trustees, president of the Y.M.C.A. board of directors, president of the Boy Scouts of America Council, and American Legionnaire. He served in the presidencies (Ithaca) of the Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Community Chest, and in the chairmanships of the Greater Cornell Fund and the Tompkins County War and Community Fund. He was on the board of trustees of the Ithaca Savings Bank.

His friends and associates remember him for yet other things: for his warm and very human personality; for his humility, which was at odds with his magnificent abilities and experience; for his executive proficiencies as coupled with extraordinary friendliness and ease of approach; for his consummate devotion to his work; for the high-principled convictions exemplified by his everyday life; for his love of family and community; and for the multitude of friends whom he served but of whom he asked little.

He is survived by his wife, Mabel Ross Kulp; two sons, Arthur Claude Kulp and Robert Ross Kulp; and five grandchildren.

H. G. Andrus, J. P. Bail, C. B. Moore, L. B. Hkon

Elise Strang L'Esperance

— *January 21, 1959*

The illustrious career of one of America's outstanding women of medicine came to an end when Dr. Elise Strang L'Esperance died on January 21, 1959. For a large part of her professional career, Dr. L'Esperance was a member of the faculty of Cornell University Medical College, first in the Department of Pathology and later in the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. Dr. L'Esperance was born in Yorktown, New York, the daughter of Dr. Albert Strang, physician, and Kate DePew Strang. She received her medical degree from the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmity for Women and Children and then served an internship at the Babies Hospital in New York City. After several years in practice, Dr. L'Esperance returned to laboratory and research work on the staff of Dr. William H. Park of the Tuberculosis Research Commission of the New York City Board of Health. In 1910 she joined the staff of Dr. James Ewing in the Department of Pathology, Cornell University Medical College, first as assistant, then as instructor, and finally as Assistant Professor, which post she held from 1920 to 1932. This appointment marked the first time that a woman had attained professorial rank at Cornell University Medical College. In addition to her work with Dr. Ewing, Dr. L'Esperance served as pathologist on the staff of a number of hospitals in New York City. During this period, she published reports of work in tuberculosis immunology and then a series of studies on cancer problems, including primary hepatoma, gynecological tumors, and Hodgkin's disease.

In 1932, Dr. L'Esperance together with her sister Miss May Strang founded the Strang Tumor Clinic at the New York Infirmity in memory of their mother, Kate DePew Strang. It was during her directorship of this clinic that she came to realize the need for a clinic, in addition to the tumor and diagnostic clinic, which could provide periodic examinations for asymptomatic patients as a preventive measure against the development of cancer. As a consequence, in 1937, Dr. L'Esperance and her sister founded the Kate DePew Strang Cancer Prevention Clinic at the New York Infirmity. This was followed in 1940 by a similar clinic of the same name at Memorial Hospital. These clinics, in continuous operation since their founding, have demonstrated the feasibility of periodic examination as a tool in preventive medicine and have served as forerunners of a large cancer detection center program throughout this country and abroad. In addition to the public service rendered in this important area, Dr. L'Esperance devoted much of her attention to professional education in the field of cancer preventive examinations and cancer control. This included an encouraging welcome to doctors who wished to observe or participate in the clinic and the support of physicians and surgeons in training, particularly women. Dr. L'Esperance always

maintained a vigorous devotion to the importance of women in medicine, and was helpful to many during their period of undergraduate and postgraduate training.

For her outstanding achievements in cancer education, Dr. L'Esperance received in 1942 the Clement Cleveland medal of the New York City Cancer Committee, a division of the American Cancer Society. In 1946 she received the Friendship Award for eminent achievement from the American Women's Association, and, in 1947, the Medallion of Honor of the Women's International Exposition for outstanding achievements in the field of cancer. In 1951, Dr. L'Esperance received the Albert Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association in recognition of the "eternal inscription written by her inspired application of preventive medicine to cancer control."

In 1946, Dr. L'Esperance was drafted by the American Medical Women's Association to establish and act as editor of its official publication, the *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*. In 1948, she left the editorship of the *Journal* to become president of the Association. She served on the board of this organization for many years as well as on the executive committee of the board of trustees of the New York Infirmary, and on the board of managers of Memorial Hospital and Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases—appointments to which she loyally devoted her attention until a very short time before her death. For many years, Dr. L'Esperance was a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the New York City Cancer Committee.

Outside her profession, Dr. L'Esperance attained a national reputation for horse breeding and horse showing. She owned and developed the Red Blind Stable in Pelham Manor and exhibited ponies in single and double, tandem, amateur, ladies, open, and state competitions throughout the eastern United States, including the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden where she was a prominent exhibitor and the winner of blue ribbons and trophies on numerous occasions.

In the words of one of her close administrative associates, Dr. L'Esperance was unforgettable for "her energy, her vigorous intellectual approach to any problem, her humor and her generosity. She was a natural leader who could draw loyalty and hard work from all around her. Like all effective executives she had a good hard quality so that she could make decisions and stick to them even when decisions were painful. But back of this healthy hardness there was a big warm heart. No one knows how much she has done for others all through her life. She has always been a giver in the broadest meaning of the word."

In the words of a fellow physician and associate in cancer research, "It is impossible to estimate how many human lives the Strang Clinics which Dr. L'Esperance created have saved. . . . They are the first, largest, and most exemplary

of their kind, and have done much to stem the earlier public fear of cancer. . . . The public owes Dr. L'Esperance a great debt of gratitude because she has pointed out a new path for fighting cancer.”

Emerson Day

Myron D. Lacy

August 1, 1908 — January 26, 1982

Myron D. Lacy, professor emeritus of animal science, died January 26, 1982, at his winter home in Lake Park, Florida. A native of Marble, Texas, he graduated from Texas A & M University with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1930 and from Iowa State University with a Master of Science degree in 1931. He had a highly successful career as director of Cooperative Extension in Clinton County, Iowa, before joining the Cornell faculty in 1946 as professor of animal husbandry in charge of the Livestock and Meats Extension program. He retired from Cornell in 1971.

During his twenty-five years of service at Cornell, Professor Lacy developed one of the most outstanding programs in beef cattle extension in the country. He possessed unusual abilities as a teacher of youth and adults and as an organizer of educational programs to benefit New York's agriculture and consumers. Through his work he gained the respect and support of livestock producers, agricultural leaders, and extension workers throughout the state. Professor Lacy initiated the bull-testing program, the 500 Beef Club, and worked effectively with the New York Beef Cattleman's Association. He developed many improvements in the highly successful Beef Cattleman's Short Course, which provided high-quality instruction and practical experience in all phases of beef cattle production and management. Professor Lacy's annual short course attracted beef cattlemen from throughout the northeastern states. The short-course students so respected his leadership that they often returned to attend successive courses.

Professor Lacy was recognized by the American Society of Animal Science (ASAS) in 1966, when he was awarded the National Animal Science Extension Award. In 1955 he received the Swift and Company Founder Centennial Award of the ASAS, and he was honored by the New York Beef Cattleman's Association in 1967.

In 1974 friends and associates of Professor Lacy and his coworker, John I. Miller, established the Lacy-Miller Scholarship Fund in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences to provide scholarships to outstanding students in the Department of Animal Science at Cornell.

Myron Lacy was a man of outstanding personal characteristics, admired by his colleagues and coworkers and especially by agricultural producers throughout the state. He was a man of integrity, dignity, and warmth, whose enthusiasm and ability to get along well with people of all ages greatly enhanced his leadership role in agricultural extension at Cornell University. His smile and genuine interest in people and their activities were a regular part of his work.

Professor Lacy is survived by his wife, Ivyl Lacy, of Lake Park, Florida; a daughter, Myrna Rooney, of Houston, Texas; a son, Richard Lacy, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and seven grandchildren.

Kenneth L. Turk, George H. Wellington, Douglas E. Hogue

Carl Edwin Ladd

February 25, 1888 — July 23, 1943

Carl Edwin Ladd was born on the family farm at McLean, New York, February 25, 1888. He was a student at the Cortland Normal School from 1903 to his graduation in 1907 and distinguished himself there as a speaker and as a student. After teaching at South Otselic, he came to Cornell in 1909 and in 1912 was graduated from the college of which he eventually became the Dean. His professional record speaks for itself: Director of the Agricultural Schools at Delhi and Alfred, specialist in Agricultural Education in the New York State Education Department, instructor and extension professor in Agricultural Economics at Cornell, Director of Extension, Director of Experiment Stations, and Dean of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell, Deputy Commissioner of Conservation for the State of New York, member of the State War Council, member of the State Emergency Food Commission, Director of the Farm Credit Administration, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Few persons have so genuinely and so creditably represented the wholesome rural life as did he. In spite of exceptional opportunities to serve agriculture nationally and internationally he preferred to keep himself identified with the soil and with the New York countryside, where he learned as a boy the rewards and the hardships of life on a farm. In the height of his professional career, his conversation again and again turned wistfully to planning what he would do when he retired to his farm at McLean, New York. His interest in the history of agriculture in New York might then have been developed to the full.

Dean Ladd gave himself so unselfishly to the work for which he was called that his plans to devote himself to his farm never materialized, though he did live on it at the time of his death. His professional contacts reached an ever-widening circle and the successful development of activities with which he identified himself from his youth to his death continually brought new and more difficult responsibilities. With the stress of a world at war, there was an ever-increasing demand on him for counsel which taxed his strength, and yet his only apparent criterion for accepting or rejecting new responsibilities was, "If this project will bring our boys safely home one day sooner, I must give it my support." Although Dean Ladd believed that many of the problems of the day would solve themselves anyway, if given a chance, he worked fearlessly and indefatigably when he recognized that a real need for administrative decision existed.

Because of mature judgment, unusual personality, and ability to work well with others, administrative responsibilities came to him in increasing measure with the years. As a result, although he was trained as an agricultural economist,

he spent most of his life in administrative work. He had a broad and keen interest in the teaching, extension, and research fields of agriculture. He made notable contributions in stimulating the preparation and publication of textbooks in agriculture and home economics. He had a profound conviction that through the activities of the Land-Grant Colleges many of our more trying civil problems might be solved, and he gave unstintingly of his time and ability to the advancement of that group. He was regarded as a leader in agriculture not only in the State of New York but in the entire nation as well.

Despite the many professional honors that came to him, he was still Carl to his hosts of friends. He took pride in the fact that janitor, farmer, student, or professor need feel no hesitation in sharing his troubles with the Dean. One of the oldest members of the staff remarked the day after the Dean's death that Carl Ladd was the first person on the campus to call him by his given name. To talk with Dr. Ladd was always a pleasure and a privilege, regardless of whether the conversation touched national or international problems, the little acts of daily life, or the joys of friendship. Each conversation was one to be remembered.

Dean Ladd's interests were perennially youthful. He maintained a constant interest in the students of the College, frequently inviting groups of them to his office or his home to get their point of view; and he took time from his heavy administrative duties to teach a course in Current Problems of Agriculture.

While his colleagues will always remember his quick wit in conversation, his poise and his warm friendliness at all times, the loss of his influence will reach many who never knew him personally.

Nothing can adequately voice the personal and professional loss caused by his death, July 23, 1943.

William Sargent Ladd

August 16, 1887 — September 17, 1949

William Sargent Ladd, former Dean of Cornell University Medical College, died on September 17th, 1949. In the field of medicine his activities extended from the detailed care of private patients to the administration of a Medical School. However, he was also notable as a man whose interests ranged from the mountains of Alaska to the American University of Beirut, Syria.

Born in Portland, Oregon, on August 16, 1887, he spent most of his life in the East. In 1910 he graduated from Amherst College and in 1915 received the degree of M.D. from the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. After an internship in the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, Ladd returned to the Department of Medicine at Columbia and the Presbyterian Hospital but left in 1917-18 to serve in the Medical Corps of the Army in World War I. Returning to civilian life, he engaged in research and teaching at Johns Hopkins Hospital for two years and then once more returned to Columbia in New York. While still at Columbia he came to Cornell as a volunteer to work with the Sage Calorimeter in Bellevue Hospital. It was not until 1931 that he became a member of the Department of Medicine of Cornell and Assistant Attending Physician on the staffs of Bellevue and New York Hospital. In 1931 when the Cornell Medical College was about to move into its new buildings on 68th Street, the Dean, Dr. Walter L. Niles, asked Dr. Ladd to become Associate Dean. It was a wise selection because Ladd took great interest in medical students and their problems and combined a straightforward sympathetic approach with real executive ability. His background of association with four leading medical schools and five large hospitals had given him a wide experience in medical education. In 1935, Dr. Ladd was asked to serve as Dean and as Professor of Medicine and Attending Physician at The New York Hospital. As Dean he helped to clarify the relationship of the Medical School and its closely affiliated institution, The New York Hospital, and there was a steady advance in both administration and education. As a member of the Board of Managers of Memorial Hospital he exerted much influence in the establishment of this hospital in its new location. Unfortunately, a heart attack in 1942 brought on a period of invalidism and made it necessary for him to retire from the Deanship. After a few months, he returned to the practice of medicine and, though not able to attempt heavy administrative duties, continued his active interest in Cornell.

As an investigator, Dr. Ladd concentrated in the field of metabolism. His studies on diabetic acidosis published with W. W. Palmer 1920-21 and with H. B. Richardson in 1924 are still of great importance. He was also active in the study of pernicious anemia and of the food in hospitals.

A well known explorer and the first to climb several peaks in the Canadian Rockies, Dr. Ladd in 1931 led the expedition that made the first ascent of Mount Fairweather. He himself did not quite reach the summit as with characteristic generosity he turned back so that two others of the party using his food could reach the top.

In 1915 Dr. Ladd married Mary Richardson Babbott who survives him. With her he shared all his interests and activities. There are four children, Frances Wood, William Sargent, Anthony Thorton and John.

Those who knew Ladd well, remember best his militant honesty, generosity and warm heart. His spirit was the spirit of the mountain tops.

D. J. Edwards

Max Ludwig Laistner

1890 — December 10, 1959

Max Ludwig Wolfram Laistner, John Stambaugh Professor of History, Emeritus, died in Ithaca, December 10, 1959. He had retired from his active professorship on June 30, 1958. One of the eminent men who made their academic home in Boardman Hall—professors of law, of government, and of history—he had few equals among the scholars who have served Cornell University.

Born in 1890, the son of Max and Lisette Laistner, he had his education at the Merchant Taylor's school in London and at Cambridge University. At Cambridge he gained distinction, winning first class honors in classics and the Craven scholarship for archeological studies. His studies took him to Greece and widened his knowledge of the European scene and of European languages. German he knew as familiarly as he knew English; he spoke and read French and Italian. He now gained a working knowledge of modern Greek. The Greek and Latin of the ancients he had mastered so well during his formal education that on returning to England he won appointment as assistant lecturer in classics at Birmingham University. Following a brief period of service in the British Army, where he held the rank of sergeant, he took up academic life again and lectured on ancient history at Manchester University and at the University of London.

He came to Cornell University as Professor of Ancient History in 1925 and soon made his mark among the historians and classical scholars of this country. Cornell bestowed upon him the title of John Stambaugh Professor of History in 1940. As such he was successor to the late Professor Carl Becker. In later years he served for brief periods as special lecturer at the University of California and the University of Virginia.

Professor Laistner's fame rests upon his achievement as a scholar and as a teacher of graduate students. The most widely known of his books is *Thought and Letters in Western Europe, A.D. 300-900*, but his scholarship ranged over many topics in the ancient and medieval history of the West and included work of great importance regarding the writings of the Venerable Bede. The high standard and considerable volume of his scholarship gained for him the degree of Doctor of Letters, which Cambridge awarded him in 1944. His old college, Jesus College, Cambridge, elected him an honorary fellow, a mark of distinction he treasured with special pride. Scholarly societies in the United States and in Europe accorded him membership and used his services in positions of authority. Among students of the humanities he was known throughout the world.

Professor Laistner had a mind of unusual power. Exactness of knowledge was its first quality, capaciousness the second. What he knew he knew precisely. He knew much. The literature and thought of early Western civilization were open to him, and in these wide, rich fields he journeyed throughout his life. He read constantly in modern European history and had a knowledge of certain aspects of British history in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries surpassed by few in this country. During the second World War he joined the motley crew of professors who taught American history to the Army and Navy students who came to Cornell.

The sciences were outside the range of his knowledge. Music he knew well and enjoyed deeply, as became a member of a distinguished musical family. He served for many years on the University's Music Committee.

Professor Laistner's taste in music and other arts was conservative. He was conservative too in his attitude toward the social and political life of our times. He had too large a mind to be a die-hard Tory. Perhaps, as one who remained a British subject throughout his life, he would have claimed Victorian liberalism as his creed, the liberalism and urbanity of a Morley shading into the liberal conservatism of a Macmillan, with a touch of Churchill too. But while he adjusted his political views to the twentieth century he rejected many creations of our times. Not for him the automobile, the gramophone, or the radio. Even the telephone stirred him to loud abuse unless it served his purpose and then was hung up. Taxi and bus he took in time of necessity. More commonly he walked, and with a firm step as though to demonstrate his self-reliance.

Self-reliant he was on one side. On the other he depended much upon the few people who made up his intimate circle. Of these by far the most important while she lived was his mother. She had joined him in Ithaca the year after he came here, and she, strong as of the earth, wise, witty, warm-hearted, remained the center of his household for thirty years. No mother had a more devoted son.

He was constant as a friend to the dozen or so men and women who were members of his circle. To them, as to his graduate students, he was a sound, steady, frank adviser, a man to turn to in time of need, for there was within him a rock-like integrity. The quality of mind that made his scholarship purposeful and exact shone out in his judgments on matters of principle, however slight or personal the topic. He made clear choices and did not waver. Nor did he hesitate to avow his prejudices. But though the quality of his mind was rock-like, he was a man of warm heart and deep emotion. These also he did not hide. He was quick to assuage the grief of others, to concern himself over their health, to rejoice in their happiness.

Ill health had gained upon him in the last few years. Death took away a great scholar, a humanist of many gifts, whose mind had been trained in a discipline rare in the world of today. As members of the Cornell community we mourn the passing of one who shared his learning with us and enlarged the reputation of this University. Those who were in the fellowship of his acquaintance know that they have lost a loyal friend, a man upright, spirited, wise, and generous.

F. G. Marcham, Knight Biggerstaff, Harry Caplan

Robert C. Lamb

May 11, 1919 — March 31, 1997

Dr. Robert C. Lamb, Emeritus Professor in Cornell University's Department of Horticultural Sciences at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, New York, died at his home following a serious illness due to a breathing disorder.

Dr. Lamb was born in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. He was awarded a B.S. degree from the University of Saskatchewan in 1941. After serving in Europe as a Captain in the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps from 1941-45, he received his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota in 1947 and 1954, respectively. He became a naturalized citizen of the U.S.A. in June 1952.

Bob joined the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1948. A description of his duties at the onset of his career reads: "Leader of projects to produce improved varieties of peaches, nectarines, apricots, cherries, and pears for New York State conditions. He also directs the work of breeding new varieties of apples and pears resistant to fire blight, scab, and other destructive diseases. He will be expected to continue and expand this work in the future"— which he did with international award winning success.

In 1988, Bob received the Wilder Medal from the American Pomological Society for his fruit breeding research and in recognition of his two-term presidency of this professional society (1981 and 1982). The award recognized his work in variety development and highlighted the development of the scab resistant apple cultivars 'Liberty' and 'Freedom'; his introduction of two hardy peaches, 'Brighton' and 'Eden'; the nectarine varieties 'New Yorker' and 'Morton'; the high quality pears 'Aurora' and 'Highland'; and the apricot varieties 'Farmingdale' and 'Alfred'.

Bob joined plant collection expeditions to Nepal and Romania seeking peach, apricot, and plum cultivars for use in breeding. He lectured at international fruit breeding conferences in Eastern Europe and was principal advisor to fruit breeding graduate students who are now leading their country's apple breeding. The 'Liberty' apple that Dr. Lamb collaboratively developed with his Station pathologist colleagues has steadily progressed to a place of commercial merit, especially for orchardists seeking new options for reduced pesticide production.

Bob retired from Cornell University in 1988 but continued to devote considerable time to the Geneva Experiment Station activities. He kept office hours where he assisted with fruit breeding research such as fresh and processed fruit quality evaluations. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative

Association, a Geneva Experiment Station based fruit nursery for variety testing of new and noteworthy fruit introductions from the Geneva programs. He assisted in creating trials throughout New York orchards to evaluate the potential of advanced selections and new varieties to meet the commercial needs of New York growers.

Bob was a member of the Sigma Xi Scientific Society, the American Society for Horticultural Science, the Canadian Horticultural Society, and the American Pomological Society. In addition to his work at the Geneva Station, Dr. Lamb was active in community affairs. He was a member of the Seneca Lake Yacht Club, the Geneva Historical Society, and diligently served on the Troop Committee of Boy Scout Troop #4, sponsored by the Presbyterian Church in Geneva, where he was a Ruling Elder and headed many church committees.

Bob is survived by his wife, Barbara; three children: David S. Lamb, of Spokane, Washington, Elizabeth M. Lamb, of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and William A. Lamb, of Newark, New York; two grandsons, Christopher Robert, of Spokane, and Robert John, of Newark; and his brother, Thomas W. Lamb, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Dr. Lamb's legacy of breeding disease resistant varieties of apples, cold hardy apricots and peaches, and delicious pears has benefited the New York fruit industry and consumers. This year a national review of Cornell's plant breeding program acknowledged Dr. Lamb's research and the contributions he has made to breeding pears that are resistant to the pear psylla, a pest of pear orchards in New York and world-wide. He left a wealth of germplasm in his breeding collections, many of which have the potential to be released as improved cultivars. He pursued challenging long term research such as examining resistance in apple to powdery mildew and fire blight. This work required close cooperation with plant pathologists and the patience and persistence to use wild species in strategies that required several generations of breeding and rigorous selection for multigenic traits.

Bob Lamb's legacy extends far beyond his professional career. He was dedicated to his research, and had an enthusiasm that was contagious to students, visiting scientists and to his colleagues. His kindness was one attribute that benefited all that interacted with him. Students and faculty were made to feel like family within a short time of visiting the Lamb household, and Bob and Barbara were considered "local" grandparents by several children of the Geneva Experiment Station faculty. His positive attitude and good humor never wavered, even in illness. Bob's hearty laugh, warm smile, and the twinkle in his eye will long be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to know him.

Robert Andersen, Michael Dickson, Susan Brown

William W. Lambert

May 10, 1919 — February 26, 2005

Professor Emeritus William Wilson Lambert was born in Amherst, Nova Scotia on May 10, 1919. He grew up in Taunton, Massachusetts, earned a Bachelor's degree from Brown University, an M.S. degree from the University of Nebraska in 1943, and, in 1950, his Ph.D. degree from Harvard University. Between the M.S. and the Ph.D. degrees, he pursued human engineering problems as a civilian research specialist of the United States Navy. His doctoral studies "hom" at Harvard was the Department of Social Relations, which surely contributed to his extraordinary breadth of interests and accomplishments.

In 1951, Dr. William W. Lambert accepted a professorial appointment in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University, and remained there, albeit with many leaves, for the next 54 years. He simultaneously held appointments in the departments of Anthropology, Psychology, and Sociology and was often involved in both interdepartmental activities and cross-cultural studies. One interdepartmental outcome was an undergraduate major in Social Relations, which for about 20 years allowed students to combine input from the three departments, and to produce a unified undergraduate thesis. He also found time for administrative activities, serving at different times as Acting Chair of Sociology and Anthropology, and of Psychology, and, for almost six years as the Dean of the Graduate School.

Professor Lambert's teaching spanned many of the major areas of his three departments. There were seminars in anthropology, aggression, cross-cultural topics, and stress. Other courses included biological bases of social behavior, culture and personality, both developmental and educational psychology, individual differences, learning, perception, personality, social psychology, and statistics.

Graduate student mentoring was important to Professor Lambert. He served as the Special Committee chair for sixteen graduate students who earned the Ph.D., and as a minor committee member for another seventeen. His doctoral students went on to distinguished careers, generally at academic institutions. In order to provide support for graduate students during their training, and to help fund research facilities, Professor Lambert actively sought and participated in training grants from both NIH and NSF. The William W. Lambert Laboratory of Social Psychology, located in Uris Hall that houses two of his departments, Psychology and Sociology, was named in his honor.

His publications began in the early 1950s as the outcomes of laboratory experiments (e.g., “Reinforcement and extinction as factors in size estimation” in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology*), but by the late 1950s and thereafter, had acquired cross-cultural and social foci, with an interest in emotional aspects of human behavior frequently evident. As an example, in 1958, “A restatement and test of Schlosberg’s theory of emotion with two kinds of subjects from Greece” appeared in the *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*. Many textbooks, book chapters, journal articles, and edited volumes followed over the next 35 years. Especially well known are the 1973 textbook, *Social Psychology*, jointly authored with his brother, Wallace E. Lambert; guides to the Human Relations Area Files that appeared in 1978; the 1979 *Handbook of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, co-edited with former student Harry Triandis; a series of cross-cultural chapters with former student Allen L. Tan, beginning in 1979, on aggression in children; the six-cultures-project derived 1964 *Mothers of Six Cultures*, authored jointly with Leigh Minturn; and the 1968 *Handbook of Personality Theory and Research*, co-edited with Edgar F. Borgatta. There was an ongoing series of stress-related studies on children, based in Sweden, for which a multiple-authored one, appearing in *Child Development* in 1994, may have been Professor Lambert’s last publication.

During leaves from Cornell, Professor Lambert had appointments at many institutions, including that of a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Palo Alto, California; a Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Oslo, Norway; a NIMH Fellow at the University of Stockholm, Sweden; a Rockefeller Professor at the University of the Philippines; and a Guggenheim Fellow and a Fulbright Lecturer at the London School of Economics and the University of Padua, Italy.

He served the international scientific community as President of the Society for Cross-Cultural Research, and as an editorial board member or editor of the journals *Behavioral Medicine*, *Sociological Forum*, *Sociometry*, *The Journal of Human Stress*, and the *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*. At a national level, he served on NSF and NIGMS review panels.

Beyond all these formal activities and appointments, William W. Lambert had many close friendships at Cornell and elsewhere, a warm family life, and an enjoyment of the arts, and of tennis. Professor Emeritus William W. Lambert died on February 26, 2005 in Arlington, Virginia.

Donald P. Hayes, Robin M. Williams, Jr., Bruce P. Halpern

Ernest William Lampe

December 27, 1896 — October 19, 1966

Dr. Lampe, distinguished surgeon and teacher, died of a heart attack at the age of sixty-nine. At the time of his death he was on the courtesy-attending staff of The New York Hospital, Clinical Professor of Anatomy, Emeritus, at Cornell, and Visiting Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital.

With the opening of The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in 1932, Dr. Lampe joined the medical faculty as an instructor in surgery, to begin an illustrious career in teaching. Although well known as a surgeon, he was famous for his classical monographs on surgical anatomy, and his popular course in this subject was attended by surgeons from all parts of the world. It was, however, in his weekly evening seminars for attending and resident staffs of The New York Hospital that his method of teaching became a truly memorable experience; then, his complete absorption and contagious enthusiasm and his vivid descriptions of anatomical details were enhanced by free-hand blackboard sketches which revealed still another authentic talent. His clear and concise instruction was always given sympathetically, not as a superior but as a peer. In all sincerity he would listen with interest to the opinion of a student and react with pleasure if he thought it contributed to the discussion.

Dr. Lampe was born in one of the last frontiers of this country, a small mining town, Virginia, Minnesota. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1920, and received his medical degree in 1923 at Rush Medical School.

Dr. Lampe was a diplomate of and examiner for the American Board of Surgery, a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the New York Surgical Society, the Harvey Society, the New York Society for Thoracic Surgery and the New York State Society for Medical Research.

For his many years of exemplary service to the Finnish community along the eastern seaboard, he was decorated in 1954 by the Government of Finland with the title of Knight, First Class, Order of the Lion of Finland.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Yvonne Lampe; three brothers, Arthur, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Elmer, of Hanover, New Hampshire, and Jacob, of New York City; and three sisters, Mrs. Ernest Knuti of Evanston, Illinois, Mrs. Lewis Woodruff of Joliet, Illinois, and Mrs. Paul Peterson of Nyack, New York.

Cranston W. Holman, M.D.

Douglas J. Lathwell

March 28, 1922 — April 6, 2003

As a soil scientist, Douglas J. Lathwell served his university, citizens of New York State, and the world at large. He taught and advised Cornell undergraduates from many countries and served on committees that guided the research and instruction of graduate students here and abroad. He developed educational materials for farmers and other agricultural professionals to help them manage soil fertility and to understand better the role of laboratory- and field-based analytical tests of their soils in making scientifically sound land use judgments that were economically feasible and environmentally compatible. His entire career was marked by a consistent sensitivity to the balance between economic well being of farmers and consumers while minimizing the environmental impact of farming on environmental quality.

A product of a small rural school in Benzie County, Michigan, he was a rural schoolteacher for one year before enrolling in the Michigan State College of Agriculture in the fall of 1942. In preparation for anticipated training as a meteorologist with the U.S. Army Air Force, he was sent to Brown University for a year (1943-44), but when the Army discontinued the program, he was sent to join the garrison of the Panama Canal Zone. Honorably discharged with the rank of Sergeant in 1946, he resumed his studies at Michigan State College, graduating with honors and a Bachelor's degree in Soil Science in 1947. In 1950, he received a Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University and immediately began his professional career as Assistant Professor in the Department of Agronomy at Cornell.

Beginning in 1950, Professor Lathwell managed all aspects of soil testing at Cornell and after ten years of his leadership, utilization of the laboratory increased from 10,000 to 50,000 samples per year. During his tenure, the laboratory was upgraded routinely to take advantage of developing analytical technology. He and Professor Peech published a research and extension bulletin describing interpretation of soil tests that at the time was "cutting edge" and has become a classic reference in soil fertility and nutrient management programs.

Professor Lathwell began to devote a substantial part of his time to agricultural production systems in developing countries in 1956 with a sabbatical leave in Honduras advising universities and government agencies on their development of a soil-testing program. In the period 1970-72, Cornell University, North Carolina State University, the University of Hawaii and other academic institutions conducted a collaborative program for managing soils in the tropics. Doug participated in the early stages of this program and spent a sabbatical leave in Puerto Rico in 1970 developing prototype field experiments that became the template for similar field-based soil fertility research in

Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Ghana. Between 1976 and 1989, he assumed the leadership in coordinating the Cornell portion of this program. He developed and maintained this interdisciplinary, multi-institutional international research program at Cornell for several years and in the process, the group trained over 20 Ph.D. students. Publications he authored and edited during this time summarized the work on lime, phosphorus fertilizers, soil compaction, and beneficial uses of green manures, most notably in Puerto Rico, Ghana and Brazil.

Professor Lathwell was elected as Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy, Soil Science Society of America, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1964, he was a Fulbright Scholar to the Netherlands. He served as a member or chair of the Fellowship Committee of the Graduate School and also served as Director of Graduate Studies in the Graduate Field of Agronomy, CALS Education Policy Committee, and CALS Admissions Policy Committee.

Beginning in 1952 and continuing until his retirement in 1989, he taught introductory courses in soil science at least one semester per year. He was advisor to over 200 undergraduate students and served as major and minor adviser on over 100 M.S. and Ph.D. graduate student committees.

Professor Lathwell was an active participant in discussions, both speaking and listening, covering all manner of topics. He was a gentle man at all times. But he did not always agree. His most caustic expletive was “horse feathers.” When he used that term you knew that the discussion had gone off track and that it was time to re-evaluate what had just been said. Colleagues, students, and friends often sought his wise counsel.

He always cared deeply for the affairs of the department, his professional home for over 40 years, and was pointed with his sage advice when asked to comment on the thornier issues facing departmental administrators. Though seldom did he feel it was his place to volunteer his views on such issues, he commanded such great respect by department leaders that his advice was sought and gladly accepted whenever it was offered. Most enjoyable were the times he would recount to us during morning coffee breaks those stories of his latest retirement adventures with his family.

Doug was a valued colleague, a close friend to many over the years, and a dedicated environmental professional. He contributed significantly to advancing our profession of soil science, promoting environmentally sound agronomic practices, and sustaining food production systems in many regions of the world. He touched deeply many lives in such positive ways that he will forever have our respect and admiration and will never be forgotten.

Stephen D. DeGloria, Robert D. Miller David R. Bouldin

Herbert David Laube

October 15, 1880 — September 12, 1960

Herbert Laube came to the Cornell Law School in 1925 and retired in 1948, coming back one term in 1955 to teach the course in wills. The *Quarterly* dedicated its spring issue of 1949 to him and published one of his notable articles “The Jurisprudence of Interests.”

Born in Brodhead, Wisconsin, in 1880, he received his undergraduate degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1903 and a Master of Arts degree from the University of Michigan in 1911. He did other graduate work in the University of Chicago. He taught in various high schools in Wisconsin and Illinois and at the Normal School in Green County, Wisconsin. At the age of thirty-one he came east to teach at the William L. Dickinson High School in Jersey City, New Jersey, and he soon began the study of law at Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in 1916 at the age of thirty-six. He remained in New Jersey during World War I as a lecturer for the War Department in Bayonne and Jersey City, and after the war he returned to Milwaukee to practice law and to become journal clerk and parliamentarian to the Wisconsin Senate. He then enrolled as a graduate student at the Harvard Law School and received his S.J.D. in 1924. He indicated his affection and respect for several of his teachers, notably Professors Charles E. Merriam, Charles R. Henderson, and Albion Small of the University of Chicago, Charles Beard of Columbia, and particularly Roscoe Pound of Harvard, who directed his graduate work and who influenced his thinking and his life. He taught two years at St. Louis University and one summer at Drake University before he came to Cornell at the age of forty-five, where he was to spend the rest of his active life.

He is survived by his wife, Vivian F. Laube, and a brother, Frank Laube, of Seattle, Washington.

Laube was a good teacher, well-trained, well prepared, gentle, and precise. He was a prodigious worker and published three casebooks and many articles and reviews. In the controversies of the late twenties and early thirties with respect to curriculum and the aims and methods of legal education, he was a partisan, a traditionalist, and proud to be a pupil and disciple of Roscoe Pound, to whom he felt he owed so much. His students remember well his methods and techniques in his teaching of courses in wills, mortgages, and, particularly, quasi-contracts and jurisprudence.

His early studies of sociology were ripened by his contact with Pound and the school of sociological jurisprudence.

In his tribute to him at the memorial service in the chapel, Anabel Taylor, Rev. Edward L. Christie of Ithaca said he found in him dignity, serenity, humor, and kindness. Describing the reaction of Professor Laube's students to him, he said "As they looked at that calm face and listened to that quiet voice, I am certain the dignity, serenity, the almost shy laughter, the friendly warmth also became a part of them." So they did: he had great dignity, he was serene, he had found an inner peace.

Gentle as he was, however, he had an intense, even a fierce, hatred of injustice. He wanted his jurisprudence translated into action, judicial or legislative. Yet he was himself a man of books. When he retired in 1948, he kept his law school office. Daily he came and worked, read, and wrote. He did not stop until he was well into his last illness.

He had a long life in preparation for law teaching. Excellent undergraduate and graduate training were of course part of it. Secondary school teaching, over a period so long that it might have seemed to be his chosen vocation, contributed. Then came the Columbia and Harvard Law Schools with a brief span in practical politics as a legislative aide between these two periods of study. Finally he came to Cornell where he made his life in the law. Here at forty-five he began a teaching and writing career which ultimately brought him to the front ranks of those of his generation. One half of the faculty with whom he spent most of his active life are now gone with him: Charles Burdick, Lyman Wilson, George Thompson, and Horace Whiteside. It was a strong faculty on which he sat. Twenty-four classes will remember him respectfully and affectionately as a fine teacher, a great scholar, and a worthy member of the group, which brought them into the profession of the lawyer.

John W. MacDonald, William H. Farnham, Robert S. Stevens

Albert Washington Laubengayer

February 22, 1899 — June 15, 1988

Albert W. Laubengayer, known to his colleagues as “Lauby”, was associated with the chemistry department for over seventy years. He was a kind and gracious man, warm hearted, friendly and concerned for the welfare of others. He contributed immensely to the development and the character of the present day department.

Born on a Kansas wheat farm, Lauby entered Cornell as a freshman chemistry student in 1917, just in time to be inducted into the Student Army Training Corps. After graduation in 1921 with a B. Chem. degree, he went to Oregon State College as an instructor in chemistry. He returned to Cornell for graduate study in 1923 as a member of the first group of graduate students to occupy the new Baker Laboratory. He received a Ph.D. in 1926 under Professor Louis M. Dennis and began his postdoctoral career at Cornell with a Heckscher Fellowship (1926) and as lecturer in inorganic chemistry (1927-28). He retired from the department in 1966 with the well deserved title of professor emeritus.

Professor Laubengayer was an outstanding research chemist who was voted one of the Ten Most Outstanding Inorganic Chemists in the U.S.A. by the Chicago Section of the American Chemical society in 1947. Lauby’s research at Cornell was mainly in the area of synthetic inorganic chemistry and he was a pioneer in the development of boron chemistry. He prepared and studied novel boron hydrides, organo-boron and heterocyclic boron-nitrogen compounds. His work provided an important basis for further developments by later generations of chemists. One of his major achievements was the preparation of crystals of pure elemental boron. This result made possible the determination of an accurate x-ray structure of the material and thus contributed to the important discovery of a unique form of bonding between boron atoms in polyhedral structures. In later years before his retirement, his research turned to the synthesis of inorganic polymers containing boron-nitrogen and aluminum-nitrogen frameworks. In addition to his research activities Lauby always emphasized the importance of teaching. In hiring and promoting faculty, he could be counted upon to raise the right questions about the quality of a candidate’s teaching. This emphasis grew out of his genuine concern for students. To Lauby, Cornell existed primarily for the students.

Lauby himself was a dedicated and effective teacher. He would rise at 5 a.m. to prepare for his 8 a.m. general chemistry lectures. Clear exposition, lively demonstrations, and great enthusiasm for chemistry were the hallmarks of the lectures in which he shared his impressive knowledge of the chemistry of the elements. Lauby

was also devoted to graduate education. He enjoyed working with his graduate students and over fifty students received their degrees under his direction. Lauby had a quick and active mind, boundless energy, and notably good judgment. In motivating and evaluating students, he managed to find the proper balance between high standards and realistic expectations.

Professor Laubengayer had a great loyalty to the department and worked hard at instilling a similar loyalty in other members of the faculty. He was a strong proponent of recruiting the best young chemists and of promotion from within, because he felt that this was the best way to build a distinguished faculty with a deep loyalty to the department, and the university. He was an excellent mentor for young faculty, providing a strong link to the history and traditions of chemistry at Cornell. He and his lovely wife, Grace, offered welcoming hospitality to newcomers, whether in their home or at departmental receptions. They knew how to make young faculty feel at home and they treated them as valued members of the Cornell community.

Lauby had many interests beyond teaching and research and such interests were often associated with departmental affairs. He and Grace played a leading role in the old Grad-Fax dancing group. He played the guitar and enjoyed leading the singing at Chemistry Department picnics when that was the fashion. He organized chemistry square dances and chose to have such an event as the climax to his retirement party.

He enjoyed sailing on Cayuga Lake and was co-founder and first president of the American Wine Society, now grown to thousands of members. For many years he was an active member of the Ithaca Oenological Union of Home Wine Makers and even managed, with the help of his home health-care aide, to bottle his 1987 vintage. He loved figure skating and was a member of the American Figure Skating Association.

Over the years, generations of Cornell students have returned to campus to visit with Lauby and express their thanks for his influence on their lives. They will miss him and so will the Department of Chemistry.

Robert C. Fay, William T. Miller, Robert A. Plane, Richard F. Porter, W. D. Cooke

George Nieman Lauman

February 15, 1874 — November 1, 1944

George Nieman Lauman, Professor of Rural Economy, Emeritus, departed this life November 1, 1944, from his home in Ithaca, New York, at the age of seventy years. He had retired from active duties in 1942, after having served on the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences for thirty years and on the faculties of the College of Agriculture and of Cornell University for forty-three years. While memory of him is still green, it is only fitting that his colleagues should pause to consider him and his work.

G. N. Lauman was born in Pittsburgh (Allegheny), Pennsylvania, on February 15, 1874. Following graduation from high school, he worked for two years in an architect's office and then came to Ithaca where he prepared at the Cascadilla School for entrance to Cornell. In the University he elected to take an agricultural course because of the opportunity that it offered for obtaining an education in the sciences; he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of B.S.A.

Having shown a predilection for horticulture, he became an assistant in that work, and in 1899 an instructor. In 1902, his duties were broadened to include agriculture as well as horticulture. These interests bore literary fruit in the form of collaborations with and other assistance given to Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey in the preparation of the *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, and the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*.

The young teacher, however, became increasingly interested in the economic and social problems of agriculture then only beginning to be studied. In the school year 1899-1900, he gave the first course in the history of agriculture offered in this country. Two years later, he taught the economics of agriculture. In 1903 came official recognition of the new field and this pioneer worker was made an instructor in rural economy. That year farm accounting was added to his offering of courses. In 1904-1905, he broke new ground again by teaching one of the early courses in rural sociology.

Promotion to Assistant Professor of Rural Economy came in 1905, and to Professor in 1909. He served as head of the Department of Rural Economy from its inception until that unit was combined with the Department of Farm Management. He became a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1913, he was an official delegate from New York on The American Commission on Agricultural Cooperation and Rural Credit in Europe. Service on this commission required travel abroad, and visits to many institutions, duties that doubtless appealed to Professor Lauman, for he had already been in Europe, and was to go again after the conclusion of

the work. From 1903 to 1910, while advancing in the field of his permanent interest, Professor Lauman served as Secretary to the Faculty of the College of Agriculture.

Although Professor Lauman gave attention to the subdivisions of Rural Economy in which he taught classes, his chief interest was the history of agriculture. On that subject he gathered extensive materials for study, from European as well as from American sources, and became a recognized authority.

In Professor Lauman's thinking, a catholicity of outlook was deepened by the long perspective of the past. Accuracy was ever his watchword as he worked out the intricate patterns of rural economic problems past and present. And to be accurate, in his opinion, meant not only that the surrounding circumstances of an event or issue must be studied, but also their past must be known and evaluated. This is not the easy pathway to scholarship, but Professor Lauman travelled it with singular steadiness of purpose. He read extensively from a wide range of sources. He attended many university lectures including the lectures in a considerable number of courses. His emphasis was always on what he regarded as matters of importance to the scholar. Things that he regarded as of temporary significance attracted him not at all, whatever reward in popular or even professional recognition might attach to their pursuit, and interested him only as material for observation, recent additions to the great store of history, to be classified and ticketed for comparison with others from years long past. He was not to be turned from the course that he had laid out.

We cannot take leave of this sturdy individualist, who lived his own life and no other, without recalling him as he walked among us. In Professor Lauman, gentleness and humor were blended with understanding. He was in personal relations the soul of courtesy, consideration, and honor. Regret that he has gone is sweetened by the memory of him.

Doctor James Law

Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery

February 13, 1838 — May 10, 1921

The career of James Law embraced the first fifty years of the history of Cornell University. He was a member of the first Faculty which began its work in October, 1868, and until his death, May 10, 1921, either as active or emeritus professor his services to the University and his adopted country were continuous and invaluable.

It was significant that in the young University almost the first professorship created was of a subject that had at that time no academic standing in America, and the value of which to purely scientific studies and to the welfare of the State was scarcely dreamed of. To Ezra Cornell was due the recognition of that subject; and to Andrew White was due the recognition of the equal value of all subjects of academic study.

No choice could have been happier from these two points of view. The new professor had been trained in the best schools of Europe under the most famous teachers of their day, and was himself of such personal dignity of character as to impress all who met him with the conviction that he was of the highest type of scholar and man.

Although his chair was but one of many in the new university, Dr. Law by his own broad knowledge practically founded a course in Veterinary Medicine, and furnished the country with graduates who later organized the National Control of Animal Diseases.

It was the broad knowledge of every branch of his subject and his practical application of it to the problems of animal industry in the United States that won for him and the University, which he served so faithfully, the recognition by the State of New York and the Federal Government of his accomplishments; and which led to the creation, in 1894, of the New York State Veterinary College, the first state veterinary college in America.

During the interval between 1868 and 1894, Dr. Law had, almost single-handed, accomplished a revolution in the conception of the knowledge and practice of Veterinary Medicine in the United States, and had raised it to a rank coordinate with human medicine. His persistent effort in raising the standard of veterinary education has found expression not only in the institution of which he was head, but also in the veterinary colleges of America.

He was a great teacher because he was a great scholar, and he pursued his unremitting labors almost to the last hour of his long and honored life. He won the affection and respect of all who knew him, and the University owes him for his splendid example of unselfish devotion, gratitude which cannot be expressed in words.

Source: Fac. Rec, p. 1129 Joint Resolutions Adopted by The Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, June, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-One

Chronology

Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, 1868 – 1896

Professor of the Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Science, and Veterinary Therapeutics, 1896 – 1908

Director of The New York State Veterinary College and Dean of Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, 1896 – 1908

Emeritus Professor of The Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine, 1908 – 1921

Peggy Lawler

June 24, 1929 — November 21, 1996

Peggy Lawler was born and raised in New Orleans, the daughter of Mark R. and Katharine Lawler. She studied dance as a girl while attending the Country Day School. After receiving a B.A. degree in English in 1950 from Texas Women's University, she went on to a career in dance, teaching at the Putney School in Vermont for the next two years. From 1947-54, she spent her summers studying and teaching dance at the Perry-Mansfield School of the Theater in Steamboat Springs, Colorado. There she met Harriette Ann Gray, with whose dance company she toured the United States from 1951-55. After teaching in her own studio in Redondo Beach, California for two years, she taught dance at San José State University from 1958-64, where she became an Assistant Professor after earning her M.A. degree in Dance in 1961.

Peggy Lawler was the head of the Dance Program at Cornell University from 1965 to her retirement in 1988 as Professor Emeritus. During that time, she succeeded in turning dance from an extracurricular activity into a recognized field of study, moving dance into the Department of Theatre Arts, and creating the dance major. Her vision inspired many students to pursue a life of dance, and to live all aspects of their life with commitment and spirit. She was a founding member, choreographer, dancer, and teacher with the Ithaca Dancemakers from 1972-82. After her retirement, she taught dance at Deep Springs College for two semesters.

In 1981, she made a barnstorming tour of the United States with her "Solo Cycle" of dances, often performing in small towns for people who would otherwise not have seen dance. Her choreography was characterized by musicality, elegant craftsmanship, subtlety, and humor. Some of her larger works include two productions of Stravinsky's, *Renard*, performed with live orchestra and vocalists and choreography of Karel Husa's, *Trojan Women*, for a cast of eighteen women and children with the composer conducting.

A lover of music, for many years she hosted weekly gatherings of friends for singing. Most recently she sang with the Ithaca Community Chorus and Chamber Singers. She shared many wonderful evenings of recorder playing with a small group and took pleasure in playing piano. In recent years, she dedicated herself to writing, producing short autobiographical pieces, and a journal of her 1981 dance tour.

She was an avid traveler, frequently taking off on cross country trips to the Western mountain ranges, where she renewed her spirit with wilderness hikes. She also liked to spend time at the cabin she and a few friends hand-built in the coastal Maine town of her father's origin. She traveled in Europe, South Asia, Mexico, Canada, and Great

Britain, always with great curiosity and an extraordinary talent for engaging with the people and life of any place she visited. Her generosity, love of nature, and artistry were gifts to the entire Ithaca community.

She is survived by her mother, Katharine Lawler; her brother, Robert Lawler and wife Penny, of Port Angeles, Washington, and their children, Betsy, Jenny, and Kenneth; as well as many devoted friends.

Don Fredericksen, Lamar Herrin, Joyce Morgenroth

James E. Lawrence

June 6, 1926 — February 5, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Leonard Alexander Lawrence

November 4, 1881 — August 10, 1947

The death of Leonard Alexander Lawrence on August 10, 1947 brought to a close a career of forty years of successful teaching at Cornell. Born at Calais, Maine, on November 4, 1881, he was for the first twenty-three years of his life a resident of that state. He was graduated from the University of Maine in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Science obtained in the course in Civil Engineering. During his college career he engaged in long distance running and established an intercollegiate record in the two-mile race which stood unbeaten for seven years. His participation in collegiate athletics while a student led to a life time interest in college sports.

After spending three years practicing his profession by doing mine surveying in western Pennsylvania, he came to Cornell in the Fall of 1907 as an instructor in the College of Civil Engineering. In 1916 he was promoted to assistant professor and in 1944 to the grade of associate professor.

His main interest was in surveying and his teaching was largely devoted to that branch of civil engineering. Outdoor life always appealed to him. Teaching at the Cornell Summer Survey Camp, as he did for many years, was a source of great pleasure to him.

During the First World War, he taught for a time in the Aviation School at Cornell. In 1941 he spent the summer vacation months at Huntsville, Alabama, where he had charge of field surveying parties for the engineering firm of Whitman, Requardt and Smith, who were the engineers for a large chemical warfare plant. He was also for a time a field engineer for the Cornell Athletic Association during the construction of Schoellkopf Field.

In spite of the fact that his health had not been the best for a year or two, he was anxious to teach at the summer survey in 1947. He had completed his work at the first session of the Survey with his usual efficiency, and returned to his home for the two day recess between sessions. During the night before the opening of the second session he suffered a fatal heart attack and died in his sleep.

He was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma and Acacia fraternities and of the Masonic Lodge. He was also a member of a number of honorary societies, among which were the Spiked Shoe, Quill and Dagger, and Pyramid.

As a teacher Professor Lawrence will long be remembered for his kindly interest in students and their personal problems. His colleagues will long remember him as one who was never too busy to help anyone in need. Both students and faculty have lost a kindly, unselfish and self-effacing friend.

Harry Britton, J. E. Perry, P. H. Underwood

John William Layer

August 18, 1927 — March 13, 1975

Agriculture lost a dedicated servant with the untimely death of John W. Layer on March 13, 1975, at the age of forty-seven, as the result of a long illness with the rare disease amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. He is survived by his wife, Marie, and their two children, Kathy and Chris.

A native of Buffalo, New York, John served in the United States Army Corps of Engineers during 1945-47. Thereafter he entered Cornell University and received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1951. Upon graduation he was appointed district extension agricultural engineer for the southeastern counties of New York State. In 1956 John returned to Ithaca as an instructor in the Department of Agricultural Engineering. The following year he completed his Master of Science degree and was appointed assistant professor of agricultural engineering. Promotion to associate professor came in 1963. Upon retirement on August 21, 1972, after twenty-one years of service at Cornell University, he was named professor of agricultural engineering, emeritus, by Cornell's Board of Trustees.

John's primary extension responsibility was to develop and carry out an educational program in the design and construction of structures for storing farm produce. He also cooperated in research on ventilation and designs for such facilities. John became one of the leading authorities on storage of fruit, potatoes, onions, and flowers, as well as silage, hay, and grains. His advice and counsel were sought by growers, building consultants, contractors, and manufacturers from all parts of the nation. As an expert in construction of controlled-atmosphere storages for apples, he was called upon to advise farmers in New York and nearby states wherever specialists were not available. His counsel was sought for almost every refrigerated-storage facility built on a farm in the state in the last fifteen years of his career. His extension bulletin *Farm Refrigerated Storages* is considered a model and is consulted throughout the country.

As an active member of the College Floriculture Industry Program Committee, he provided effective leadership in approaching greenhouse environmental control problems. He was one of the key authors of the Cornell extension publication *Fertilizer Proportioners for Floriculture and Nursery Crop Production Management*. This manual and the extension program for which it was developed were highly successful in motivating commercial flower producers to mechanize and improve crop nutrition practices. The manual continues to be unique and to be used nationally, not only by extension and industry personnel but also by college teachers, as a floriculture text. John

also coauthored numerous other publications in the area of greenhouse environmental control. He was appointed leader of the College Floriculture Industry Program in 1970 and served in this role until his illness forced his retirement.

In 1970 the New York State Flower Industries, Inc., recognized him for his industrywide contributions and service and conferred honorary membership on him. They further recognized his contributions in 1971 with a special citation on behalf of the state's floriculture industry.

Nationally, he was a leader in the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, served as chairman of the committee to plan and conduct the North Atlantic Section Meeting of the ASAE in 1965, and was on the planning committee of the national meeting held at Cornell in 1959. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the North Atlantic Region of ASAE and in 1971, chairman of their Farm Structures Division. He was active on several technical committees at the national level of ASAE and contributed to the preparation of some of the standards incorporated into the Agricultural Engineers Yearbook. The society conferred honorary life membership on him in 1972 in recognition of his work and devotion to the society and the profession.

To fulfill John's wishes, the John W. Layer Memorial Scholarship Award in Agricultural Engineering has been established. Its purpose is to encourage professionalism and participation in activities of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers by undergraduate student majors in agricultural engineering.

John was project superintendent of the Farm Buildings Project at the New York State Fair for several years and was responsible for planning and supervising the construction of the major facilities.

He was author of eleven bulletins and dozens of articles for industry and for country extension publications. In national competition he received the ASAE Blue Ribbon Award in the category of extension publications.

Active in community service, John served as a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Trumansburg, chairman of the board of trustees of Cayuga Lodge, chairman of the Brooktondale Community Center, and a member of the Brooktondale Volunteer Fire Department.

John Layer loved life, people, and a good story. He engaged in conversation as both friend and teacher with enthusiasm, knowledge, and a sly, beguiling wit. He often took a positive position on unpopular issues and said what others feared to mention, but he was never pedantic or overbearing. He respected other points of view. These characteristics served him well in his occupation as an extension agricultural engineer. He worked hard and enthusiastically at helping people solve problems related to engineering and made it a point to know his clients

and audiences. As a result, he became an extremely effective teacher with an admirable sense of what to emphasize and when to lighten a lecture with humor. He presented well-organized and aptly illustrated material with clearly articulated delivery—always managing to say just what he intended to say. Most importantly, he could interpret technical subject matter for his audiences so they could appreciate the salient points.

John loved life, and his enthusiasm for it and determination to get back to living it fully carried him through the years of fighting his little-known disease. It deprived him of one of his most prized possessions—communication with the people he loved. His mind remained alert and active, even as his body withered and finally could no longer support his effort to live. Yet he was convinced he would win. His devoted nurse expresses it best: “John was not only a professor at Cornell, but also a teacher to many of us in the medical profession—a teacher of patience and understanding. It was he who taught many of us the real meaning of these words. John was physically vegetated; however, his mental faculties were completely intact to his day of passing. His smile, his blink, and his sparkling eyes will always be a remembrance of this man to whom so many are thankful.” John did win.

Carl F. Gortzig, Everett D. Markwardt, Ronald B. Furry

J. Paul Leagans

September 11, 1910 — February 5, 2001

J. Paul Leagans, Professor Emeritus in Cornell's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, died February 5, 2001, at the age of 90. He was internationally recognized for his pioneering work in the third and fourth dimensions of the evolving Land Grant educational philosophy, namely extension and international work. He is said to have coined the term "Extension Education" and is considered by many as the father of this field of specialization.

Born in Cana, North Carolina, on September 11, 1910, Paul was the son of Granville and Camilla Collette Leagans. He received a B.S. degree in Agricultural Education from North Carolina State University in 1934. In his early career, he held positions as high school teacher of agriculture, county cooperative extension agent and, on the State Extension Staff in Raleigh, North Carolina, as a program leader and training specialist.

Paul pursued graduate work at North Carolina State University in Economics and Farm Management while serving as a Senior Agriculturalist in the Division of Research and Training with the USDA Federal Extension Service. As a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, he studied at the University of Chicago, with his dissertation research being done in Raleigh, North Carolina. He received his Ph.D. degree in Adult Education in 1949 from the University of Chicago.

At Cornell University, Dr. Leagans was appointed Professor and Coordinator of Graduate Programs in Education and Continuing Education in the Department of Rural Education, New York State College of Agriculture and was a faculty member in the Cornell Graduate School. He initiated a graduate level program in extension and adult education that became a model for universities across the United States and throughout the world. Aided by a \$500,000 grant from the Ford Foundation in 1955, graduate degree programs were developed in this area of specialization. The establishment of graduate study in extension education not only enhanced domestic cooperative extension programs but also attracted foreign students and donor agencies that supported his work in the international arena.

Professor Leagans was a respected teacher and advisor. His reputation drew numbers of American and foreign students to Cornell to study under his tutelage. Many returned to positions of prestige and responsibility in their home countries and institutions. Paul and his wife often opened their home to these students, providing not only education but also heart-warming American-style hospitality.

Professor Leagans also served as consultant and lecturer at institutions that were developing similar graduate programs in this area of specialization. On special leave from Cornell in 1958-60, Paul served as a Ford Foundation Consultant to the Government of India on Extension Education systems. He returned often to India and consulted in several South American and African countries as well. He also provided leadership in the establishment of graduate programs in extension and international education at U.S.A. Land Grant Universities. Research contracts with agencies such as the Office of Naval Research, U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations provided valuable stimuli and resources to consolidate further graduate study in this emerging field.

In collaboration with colleagues and graduate students, a number of research papers and Ph.D, Ed.D. and M.S. theses were published. He authored several books and many articles. Notably, he was senior author of *Behavioral Change in Agriculture*, published by Cornell University Press. Throughout his career, Professor Leagans was active in community work, including Rotary, Boy Scouts of America, and YMCA.

In May 1977, the Cornell Board of Trustees awarded Paul the title of Professor of Extension Education Emeritus. After his retirement, the family relocated to Mocksville, North Carolina. Paul continued teaching and consulting at North Carolina State University, where he served as a Visiting Professor (1977-87) in the Department of Adult and Community College Education. To encourage continuing graduate study and research in this field of study, Paul and his wife endowed the Agricultural and Extension Education Fellowship at North Carolina State University.

J. Paul Leagans died at his home in Mocksville, North Carolina. He is survived by his wife of 67 years, Mary Louise Lakey Leagans; and by two sons, John and William. His daughter, Linda, predeceased him.

Harold Cushman, Edwin Oyer, Helen Wardeberg

Fred G. Lechner

September 23, 1915 — November 1, 1983

The retirement of Fred G. Lechner as professor emeritus, on September 1, 1982, concluded twenty-five years of teaching at Cornell and a total teaching career of forty-two years. Prior to his Cornell appointment Fred taught high school vocational agriculture at Holyoke and Brighton, Colorado. During the time he taught vocational agriculture he also served as a supervising teacher-trainer in agricultural education for the State of Colorado and was a member of the Future Farmers of America Advisers Committee.

Fred came to Cornell in September 1957, appointed as a staff member in charge of developing the new agricultural engineering mechanization teaching facilities. These facilities included hands-on laboratories for carpentry, plumbing, electricity, welding, and lathe work. The astute organization of each of these facilities attests to Fred's pedagogical expertise.

Fred was born in Hudson, Colorado. His college education included a B.S. degree in agriculture (1938) and an M.E. in agricultural education (1952) from Colorado A & M (now Colorado State University). His Ph.D. was attained in 1958 from Michigan State University, where he specialized in vocational agriculture. He met and married Frankie D. Hill while teaching vocational agriculture at Holyoke, Colorado.

Fred's educational background together with his teaching experience in vocational agriculture and agricultural engineering mechanization inspired him to develop a close working relationship with New York State vocational agriculture teachers. He provided special summer classes at Cornell so that they could work toward advanced degrees. He also developed pamphlets, study outlines, and visual aids that were used as resource material for high school vocational agriculture teachers.

Cornell students desiring hands-on experience in carpentry and metal work found that opportunity in Professor Lechner's classes. Basic instructions in woodworking, welding, sheet metal, and lathe were available. After becoming proficient in several of the crafts, a student was encouraged to combine them in a project. Many students designed and built various items such as picnic tables, feed carts, and sewing cabinets for their personal use.

Professor Lechner reached an audience much larger than those in the classroom. Active in cooperative extension, he co-authored bulletins and gave radio talks that made his expertise available to many. Examples of the subjects

covered included planning farm shops, tuning gasoline engines, and techniques of welding. Commercial welders and welding sales representatives stayed in touch with Fred to learn of new methods and techniques.

Fred was professionally active in promoting the teaching of high school vocational agriculture and was a member of the American Vocational Agricultural Teachers Association. He was a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) for twenty-five years. He used his influence to maintain agricultural engineering mechanization as a credible activity of the ASAE. As an ASAE member he was secretary of the Agricultural Teacher Education Committee for five years and held membership on the ASAE Instruction in Agricultural Mechanization Committee.

If any of Fred's activities could be called a hobby, it would be the development of mechanical devices. An ongoing project was his version of a lawn mower. Each summer, when his lawn was growing profusely, he would still be working on the latest modification of his mower. This tinkering would go on past the middle of July, which did not matter, as the mower could cut grass even though it was knee high. To save face in the neighborhood Frankie acquired her own mower and used it to keep a presentable front lawn. Fred also built his own orchard spray rig.

As part of his activities in the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Fred developed a cart to be used to distribute feed for livestock. Working together with other Cornell staff, he contributed his mechanical know-how toward the development of an automated plant grower. This device rotated shelves containing potted plants through a lighting and watering cycle. The schedule of the shelf movement could be adjusted to the day-length regimen of the plants. An internal watering mechanism provided water for the plants. Fred was awarded two blue ribbons by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers for these developments.

A large part of Fred's life was devoted to altruistic civic activities. One of these activities was the Lion's Club, which he initially joined during his first teaching assignment at Holyoke, Colorado. He continued his Lion's Club membership during his whole life, serving in various capacities as a local or district official. As a member of the Lansing Lion's Club he received a tribute from the Town of Lansing for his efforts in the renovation of the former Grange Hall into the Lansing Community Center. Fred also was secretary of the New York State Eye Bank, an activity supported by the Lion's Club. Other civic activities included being a Boy Scout leader, a member of the Lansing Central School's PTA, and a member of the Lansing Board of Education for one term.

Fred was an ardent supporter of the credit union movement. His credit union experience began in Adams County, Colorado, where he was a member of the board of directors. He served in various official positions of the Cornell Federal Credit Union from 1957 through 1967.

Professor Lechner received a number of awards. His most cherished recognition was the Distinguished Service Award for Civic Activities by the United States Chamber of Commerce. College scholastic honor societies included Alpha Zeta, Alpha Tau Alpha, and Phi Delta Kappa. As a high school teacher he was proud that the Brighton, Colorado, 1954 high school annual was dedicated to him. The Future Farmers of America awarded him the Honorary Colorado State Farmer Degree and the Honorary American Farmer Degree. He won four ASAE blue ribbon awards for excellence in developing plans and publications. The Agricultural Teachers Association of New York gave him a journalism award in 1972 and an honorary life membership in 1974. In addition to being Lansing Lion of the Year for 1969-70, Fred was awarded so many other Lion statuettes that there was no more room for them on the mantle.

Professor Lechner is survived by his wife, Frankie, of Ithaca; four sons and a daughter (all graduates of Cornell); and three grandchildren. John and Robert are involved as Ph.D.'s in cancer research and are located in Washington, D.C. Larry is a construction contractor, and Leland a professional surveyor (both located at Vail, Colorado). Linda is employed in food technology research at Hamlin, New York.

Wesley W. Gunkel, Norman R. Scott, Robert T. Lorenzen

Charles Alexander Lee

August 28, 1922 — June 11, 2001

Charles Alexander Lee was born in Brooklyn, New York, on August 28, 1922. After graduating with the B.E.E. degree in Communications from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in June 1943 and spending three years in military service, Charles entered graduate study at Columbia University and obtained his Ph.D. degree in Physics under Nobel Laureate I.I. Rabi in 1953. He remained at Columbia for a year of postdoctoral work on molecular-beam analysis of the rotational and hyperfine structures of potassium chloride, and then joined the technical staff of Bell Laboratories where he collaborated and obtained patents with another Nobel Laureate, William Shockley, the inventor of the transistor. Charles came to Cornell as an Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering in 1967, attained full professorial rank in 1972, and retired as Emeritus Professor in July 1991.

During his 13 years with Bell Labs, Professor Lee made two extraordinary contributions that have shaped the technology we use and study today. At the time of this groundbreaking work, the fields of integrated circuits and optoelectronics were non-existent. His pioneering work helped to initiate both fields and continues to guide developments in these important areas 40 years later.

Specifically, Charles developed and demonstrated the first diffused-based transistor in 1955 by introducing the concept of planar semiconductor processing which was a critical step for the invention of the integrated circuit by Jack Kilby a few years later, for which Kilby was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2000. In his 1956 paper, "A High Frequency Diffused Base Germanium Transistor," *Bell System Technical Journal*, pp. 23-34, Charles emphasized that the diffusion process gave precise control over the transistor feature size in the vertical direction, and opened the way to development of transistors of unprecedented speed. The 500 MHz cut-off frequency of his germanium device would still be state-of-the-art for a transistor with the 1.5-micron minimum feature size used in his experiments. A particular feature of this diffused-base design was the graded doping of the base. Such a gradient produces an internal electric field in the base that accelerates carriers, thereby enhancing the speed. This design is used today by IBM in its fastest silicon-germanium bipolar transistors.

Charles and his collaborators also carried out pioneering work on avalanche breakdown in semiconductors. Avalanche breakdown is used to make microwave oscillators and photodiodes with built-in amplification via avalanche gain. The silicon avalanche diode remains the detector of choice for photon counting today where low-noise avalanche gain is critical. The results of their 1964 keystone publication, "Ionization Rates for Holes and

Electrons in Silicon,” *Physical Review*, Vol. 134, A761, remain the gold standard against which almost all newer results have been evaluated for 30 years.

The major portion of Charles’ 24-year academic career at Cornell was given principally to teaching junior, senior, and graduate courses in solid-state electronics and semiconductor devices and physics, and to directing the thesis research of his graduate students. His participation in the founding of the National Research and Resource Facility for Submicron Structures (now the Cornell Nanofabrication Facility), in particular in establishing the ion-implantation capability in the early facility, represents one of his prime contributions to the EE School.

In addition to teaching in his areas of specialty, Charles also taught broader undergraduate laboratory courses, served as a class advisor, and was a member of the EE Graduate Committee, the EE Policy Committee, the Engineering College Admissions Advisory Committee, and the Program Committee of the Submicron Facility. From 1976-79, he was a participant in a program to enhance graduate studies at Howard University in Washington, D.C. and at North Carolina A. & T. State University. His research at Cornell was supported extensively by federal and corporate agencies, and he was a frequent consultant to industrial laboratories. He was a Life Senior Member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) and a member of the American Physical Society. Charles was elected to the engineering honorary societies Tau Beta Pi, and Eta Kappa Nu, and the scientific research society Sigma Xi, and was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Following his retirement, he continued to do research and contribute to the literature in his fields of interest.

Charles is remembered for his infinite patience, calm demeanor, and good humor. He was always willing and able to share his knowledge of the latest theories and techniques (as well as the latest chess moves) with his colleagues, both within the school and from other departments, and, of course, with his many graduate and undergraduate students. He mentored younger faculty and prodded graduate students gently. He encouraged his students to question authority, and showed them that scientific research is a game to be enjoyed rather than a life and death struggle to the top. His teaching has helped them to wind up on the right side of most questions, if not always the winning one. Many could say they truly loved him for his friendly presence, wise counsel, technical expertise, and especially for the twinkle in his eye.

Charles and Lillian Rezek were married on May 31, 1953, in New York City, New York. Following 14 years in New Providence, New Jersey, while Charles was with Bell Laboratories, the last 34 years of their 48 years of life together were spent in Ithaca, New York. Charles is survived by his wife, Lillian, of Ithaca, New York; his son,

Kevin, of Gaithersburg, Maryland; and his daughter, Susanne, of Albany, New York. He was predeceased by his elder brother, John Alfred Lee.

Charles will be long remembered as a dedicated and creative scholar, a devoted teacher and advisor, a highly respected colleague, an intellectual companion, and a good friend.

Simpson Linke, Chung L. Tang, G. Conrad Dalman

Frank Andrew Lee

August 14, 1901 — September 25, 1999

Professor Emeritus Frank Lee was born in Seattle, Washington, on August 14, 1901, the only child of Frank and Amelia Staengel Lee. He died on September 25, 1999, at the age of 98, in Waterloo, New York.

He received his B.S. degree in 1923, and M.S. degree in 1926 from the University of Washington, where he also received the Ph.D. degree. For a brief time, he worked as a chemist for the State of Washington, and then he joined Duquesne University as an Assistant Professor of Pharmacology, attaining the rank of Associate Professor. An increasing interest in food chemistry led him to Leland Stanford University as a Research Associate in the Food Research Institute. Prior to his joining Cornell University, he was a chemist at Hunt Brothers Packing Company in San Francisco. In 1936, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Division of Chemistry at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. This division merged with Bacteriology to become the Department of Food Science and Technology, and it was from this department that Frank retired in 1967.

He was a member of the American Chemical Society, and was very active in the Institute of Food Technologists, especially the Western New York Section where he was a founding member, and served as Secretary, Treasurer, Chairman, and Councilor over a period of years. Lee was on the editorial boards of the Institute's two major publications, *Food Technology* and the *Journal of Food Research*. Additionally, he was a member of Phi Lambda Upsilon and Sigma Xi. Professor Lee traveled extensively in Europe, presenting lectures at international symposia on food and biological chemistry.

As Professor of Chemistry, Lee conducted research on the blanching and freezing of fruits and vegetables when that industry was in its infancy. In addition to his work on vitamin retention and changes, he was best known for his studies on the oxidation of lipids in vegetables and in explaining the role of oxidation and changes in the deterioration of frozen fruits and vegetables, particularly peas, snap beans, soybeans and carrots. His work on lipids extended to studies on red meats and poultry. Professor Lee had more than 65 peer-reviewed scientific articles published during his career plus numerous review articles and bulletins. He wrote the textbook, *Basic Food Chemistry*. A second edition was published in 1983.

Throughout his career, he carried out a good deal of laboratory work himself. He had little regard for time of day. New night watchmen were always alerted about the food chemistry professor who would often work in his laboratory at all hours of the night.

He was a hunter and a fisherman. The Adirondacks was his favorite area for hunting, since during his hunting years, there were relatively few deer in the Finger Lakes region. He often got small hunting parties together to try their luck in the mountains. A passion for fishing was satisfied by taking advantage of Geneva's location on Seneca Lake. His hunting was complemented by an interest in conservation, shown by his long-term support of the Sierra Club.

Another of Frank's interests was in cooking, specializing in pastries. He claimed it was the artistic side of food chemistry. One particular pastry that he liked to make was Kaiser Zahne Torte, a very nice Viennese type cake with lots of whipped cream and fruit. He had a good sweet tooth.

A long interest in antiques resulted in a fine collection that eventually made up about half the furnishings of his apartment. He was particularly proud of a Chippendale sofa he had acquired in Pennsylvania. A love of books led to the creation of a private library containing many items relating to ancient Egypt.

Frank made a lot of trips after he retired. The most extensive of those were to Egypt, Iran, China, Russia and Germany. Many people at the Experiment Station were treated to a gourmet dinner made by Frank, followed by slides of his travels.

He was a real bookworm. If he was not in his office or laboratory, the place to look for him was a back table in the library surrounded by books and journals. Aiding him in his insistence on keeping current with the literature was his fluency in reading French and German. Later in his career, he taught himself Russian. Frank would become quite upset when journals were canceled, as during periods of budget cuts, particularly since the first to go were often German or French chemical journals of special interest to workers in food science.

After he retired, he spent a good part of his time in the Experiment Station Library. It became his main contact with his colleagues and friends. It was a place where he felt comfortable, where he could see people without having to make prior arrangements. His regard for the library was reflected in his generous bequest to the Experiment Station Library for the express purpose of bolstering the journal collection. The library has since been named the Frank A. Lee Library.

While Frank Lee was a very private person, he was a familiar, friendly, and well-regarded fixture at the Experiment Station and in Geneva. He has left a legacy of classic good manners and generosity that will keep him in our minds for many years to come.

Don Splittstoesser, Keith Steinkraus, Jerome Van Buren

Lee Charlotte Lee

July 19, 1935 — April 30, 2006

Lee C. Lee, Professor Emerita of Human Development in the College of Human Ecology at Cornell University, died unexpectedly on Sunday, April 30, 2006. She retired in 2004 after a 35-year career at Cornell. Following a two-year stay in San Francisco, Lee had returned to Ithaca and had been putting the finishing touches on her retirement home on the shores of Cayuga Lake at the time of her death.

Lee was born in Suzhou, China and received her early education in Hong Kong. In 1954, then a teacher at the American School in Taipei, Taiwan, Lee came to the United States as a self-supporting undergraduate student at Mount Union College in Ohio. She had few financial resources other than the promise of a four-year scholarship but excelled in her academic work and received a B.A. degree in Psychology and Mathematics in 1957, followed by a Master's degree in Clinical Psychology at Ohio University in 1959. Lee worked as a research psychologist at the Fels Research Institute in Yellow Springs, Ohio prior to completing a Ph.D. degree in Developmental Psychology at Ohio State University in 1968.

That same year, Lee joined the Cornell faculty as an Assistant Professor. It is believed that she was the first woman professor of Asian ancestry appointed at Cornell. Her teaching areas included experimental child psychology, research methods, personality and social development, Asian-American identity, and cross-cultural issues in development. She was a strong proponent of the importance of cultural and ethnic factors shaping the development of young children. Professor Lee was known as a demanding teacher who set high standards of scholarship for her students, while always being available to them as supportive mentor and guide. One of her greatest satisfactions in retirement was to hear from former students expressing their appreciation for what they had learned under her rigorous guidance.

Professor Lee was a pioneer in the development of Asian American studies as a field of inquiry. She had become increasingly concerned about Asian American students' lack of knowledge about their history in the United States, as well as Americans' unfamiliarity with Asian Americans and their culture. This led to her developing such courses as the Psychosocial History of the Chinese in America, History of Asians in America, and Asian American Identity and Personality. In addition, with characteristic initiative, Lee became actively involved as a key leader in the development of the Asian American Studies Program at Cornell, and served as its founding Director from 1987-92. This was recognized as the first such program among East Coast universities, and it served as a model for

similar programs launched by other universities. From 1986-90, Lee organized a series of Cornell Symposia dealing with issues of Asian American higher education, films, and identity formation, bringing together colleagues from various universities having common interests in this area of scholarship. Another of Lee's contributions to this field of inquiry was her editing the first *Handbook of Asian American Psychology* (with Nolan Zane, 1997), which has been described as a landmark publication in its field. She was a frequently invited university and conference speaker on issues of multicultural education and aspects of Asian American scholarship.

Lee had broad academic interests and maintained collegial associations with faculty from a variety of units across the University, including the East Asia Program, Asian Studies, Psychology, and the Johnson Museum of Art. She served on many college and university boards and committees during her long tenure at Cornell.

In the early 1980s, when the doors re-opened allowing behavioral scholarship in the People's Republic of China following the Cultural Revolution, Professor Lee obtained a research fellowship from the National Academy of Sciences to study the development of prosocial behavior in children in Beijing and Shanghai. Lee was one of the first American psychologists to do research in China in this new era, also collaborating with Chinese colleagues from Tongji Medical University in Wuhan, in a seven-site study of the socialization of Chinese children. Several significant publications emerged from this research, including *Political Socialization and Parental Values in the People's Republic of China* (1991, with G.Q. Zhan), and *Day Care in the People's Republic of China* (1992).

From 1992-94, Lee returned to Hong Kong as a Fulbright scholar and became the founding director of the Hong Kong-American Center, based at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. The Center's goal was promoting the understanding of American society and culture in the Hong Kong community, as well as the understanding of Hong Kong in the United States. This university still benefits today from the fruits of the Center, as do the many scholars who have served on its faculty.

Among Lee's many honors was an appointment as a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University (1982-83), and election as president of the Society for the Study of Ethnic Minorities, in the American Psychology Association (1991). Since 2004, Lee served as a Board Member of the Asian Pacific American Legal Center in southern California, providing legal services, education and civil rights support for the Asian Pacific American community. She was an active member of both the American Psychological Association and the Society for Research in Child Development. In the latter group, as a member of the Committee on Racial and Ethnic Issues, Lee played a key role in guiding the work of this committee in its formative years, so that its recommendations led to significant changes enacted by the Society's Governing Council. She was a pioneer

in bringing together in constructive ways priorities regarding issues of ethnic diversity and child development scholarship.

Lee was also an accomplished photographer, with particular interests in candid and informal portraits of children and adults in a variety of settings. She documented the lives of ordinary people in China during a 7000-mile trip in 1982, and she portrayed similar scenes in New York City as well. Exhibitions of her work have been held at the Everson Museum in Syracuse, the Hartell Gallery at Cornell, as well as Stanford, Elmira, and the Asian Arts Institute in New York City.

Professor Lee served in a faculty-in-residence role at Cornell's International Living Center, and for a good many years she was a faculty fellow affiliated with student residential units at Cornell. Beyond purely academic matters, Lee took a strong personal interest in the well being of students, and she was known for her empathy in recognizing and helping those in need of particular assistance and support.

Lee often expressed her gratitude for the kindness of the many people who helped her throughout her years as a student, and during her academic career. She used her personal and financial resources to support many causes dear to her heart, e.g., donations of Asian art to the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, support of the Museum's educational programming for school children, and an endowment for Gannett Health Services intended to help students meet emergency health care costs. Having served on the Board of University Health Services, Lee had become acutely aware of the need for safety nets to help students meet unexpected medical expenses. To help meet this need, in 2004 she created *Professor Lee Lee's Fund in Gratitude for the Joy of Students*. In setting up this fund, Lee indicated that she wanted to "roll back" to students some of the comfort and happiness teaching brought to her over the years. Regarding her commitment to helping those in need, Lee was quoted as saying, "All my life, a lot of strangers have been good to me. This is like payback."

Lee will be remembered for her energy and enthusiasm, which inspired successions of Cornell students to excel beyond their self-expectations. Her colleagues and friends will also remember her as a forceful and caring advocate for causes of fairness and equity, student well being, and children's welfare.

Professor Lee is survived by her brother, Harry King, who came from Taiwan to attend her memorial service at Cornell, and by several half-sisters, including Susie Chow of Foster City, California, and Carmen Chang of Palo Alto, California.

Steven J. Ceci, John Doris, Henry N. Ricciuti

Myron A. Lee

March 21, 1887 — May 8, 1938

Professor Myron A. Lee died on May 8, 1938, after a brief illness. His untimely death removes one of the pioneer minds that have led the progress of the College of Engineering in recent years.

He was born in Auburn, New York, on March 21, 1887, and attended the public schools in that city. He graduated from Cornell University in 1909 with the degree of mechanical engineer. After employment by the Western Electric Company at Hawthorne, Illinois, he returned to Cornell in 1910 as an instructor in Machine Design. He received the degree of master of mechanical engineering in 1913. In 1916 he was promoted to an assistant professorship in Machine Design. The new course in Industrial Engineering was then being developed and Professor Lee was transferred to that work in 1921. In 1924 he was advanced to a professorship in Industrial Engineering and was soon made head of the department, and he held that position until his death.

During the summer vacations and sabbatic leaves of absence Professor Lee spent much time in practical work with the McIntosh Seymour Company of Auburn, the General Electric Company, the Thomas-Morse Aircraft Corporation of Ithaca, and the Gleason Works at Rochester. For some time he was in charge of standardization work at the International Business Machine Corporation in Endicott. He was therefore well informed as to both the theory and the practice of his profession and because of this wide knowledge he was an unusually excellent teacher.

He was a man of kindly and helpful disposition and his ready smile will be greatly missed. Always willing to give unsparingly of his time and effort, he combined sound technical instruction with a common-sense practical philosophy which gave the student that extra incentive which only a real teacher can impart. He will be remembered with affection by a large number of alumni. He will be missed equally by his colleagues, who always held him in high regard.

His publications include three books published by the International Correspondence Schools and used widely as textbooks, namely, *Motion and Time Study*, *Motion Economy*, and *Wage Payments*, and many articles contributed to the technical and business magazines. He was a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and of the honorary societies of Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, and Atmos. He was also a past master of Hobasco Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of St. John's Episcopal Church.

Louis Leibovitz

May 29, 1921 — August 22, 1998

Professor Louis Leibovitz, 77, died Saturday, August 22, 1998, in Falmouth, Massachusetts.

He was born on May 29, 1921, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he lived until he finished high school. He attended Pennsylvania State University from 1939-42 and then spent the next four years in the U.S. Army. From 1946-50, he was a student in the Veterinary College at the University of Pennsylvania and received his V.M.D. degree in 1950. He was a Doctoral candidate at Rutgers University but withdrew prior to receiving the Ph.D. degree due to the death of his major professor, Frederick Beaudette.

In 1963, after several years in private practice, and ten years as a Professor of Poultry Pathology and Director of the Poultry Diagnostic Laboratory at the Delaware Valley College in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, Lou began an association with Cornell University that placed him in three different locations. The first years were spent in Eastport, L.I., where he was a Field Veterinarian at the Cornell University Duck Research Laboratory. During his stay in that laboratory, Dr. Leibovitz made many contributions to avian parasitology and various diseases of ducks. His foremost contribution in this area was the first diagnosis of duck plague (duck virus enteritis) in North America coupled with extensive studies on the biology of this disease in domestic and wild waterfowl. He also described a new coccidial species in ducks.

In 1973, he was appointed Associate Professor in the College of Veterinary Medicine and moved his family to Ithaca. He was promoted to Professor in 1982. His major activity during his stay in Ithaca was the development and implementation of a comprehensive program of teaching, research and service in the area of aquatic animal medicine. Lou established a fish diagnostic laboratory and quietly carved a niche for his work and a clientele for his services, which were supported by the New York State Sea Grant Institute. The multimillion-dollar shellfish industry was having serious problems with disease and welcomed his help with clam and oyster propagation. He guided the graduate studies of several students who went on to serve the fish and shellfish industries. The tropical fish industry also used his services.

In 1981, after eight years in Ithaca, he undertook a “temporary” assignment in Woods Hole, Massachusetts. It came about as a result of a cooperative program between Cornell University and the University of Pennsylvania with support from the National Institutes of Health and the agreement of Professor Calnek who “loaned” Dr. Leibovitz to the program for one year to get it started. The intent was to establish an aquatic animal diagnostic

laboratory that could monitor the health of marine animals used by scientists conducting research at the Marine Biology Laboratory. Another goal was to develop disease-free and genetically defined stocks of marine animals for research purposes. This entirely new initiative was so successful that it was considered important for him to remain there and he thus continued his career as Director of the Marine Animal Health Laboratory until his retirement in 1989. During this period, he remained a member of the Cornell faculty.

Dr. Leibovitz took a sabbatic leave in France during the 1980-81 academic year, while serving as a Research Consultant to the French Government Shellfishing Agency. During the same year, he served as a Consultant to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In 1985, he was honored by receiving the 1985 Centennial Award of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and the 1985 Special Achievement Award from the Alumni Association of the same institution. He was an editorial board member for three scientific journals and belonged to seven professional associations. Over his career, he published nearly fifty scientific papers.

Lou was a scientist with insatiable curiosity and contagious enthusiasm for whatever he undertook. As problems presented themselves, he often opened totally new areas of research. He even became interested in starfish diseases, much to the dismay of the scallop and clam hatcheries that saw little need for studying the diseases of a major predator. In a community as diverse and knowledgeable as Woods Hole, many national and international disease problems were presented for solution. Some of these were: shell deformity in hard clams; a new disease of captive squid; a new disease of Pacific oysters; diseases of the horseshoe crab; and diseases of elasmobranchs. The best tribute to the success of his program is the fact that upon his retirement, it was deemed essential by both the Marine Biology Laboratory and the National Institutes of Health, who funded his work, that the project be continued.

Each year in May, when veterinary students arrived for the summer Aquavet Program, Lou would beam with excitement anticipating his interaction with them in the laboratory and classroom. His classes were infused with puzzling real problems requiring real solutions. Lou gave freely of his time while managing an increasing diagnostic load in a busy laboratory. His greeting of visitors was genuine and his enthusiasm for the work at the lab continued until the day he retired.

Work was all consuming for him, but he still found time for some woodcarving. He had considerable artistic talent and he used it effectively in preparing his own drawings of parasites and other objects for his publications.

When he retired on December 31, 1988, he was promoted to Professor Emeritus of Aquatic Animal Medicine in recognition of his many and varied accomplishments and contributions to the mission of Cornell University.

Lou was married to his loving wife, Anne, for 46 years. She predeceased him by less than three weeks. They are survived by two sons: Daniel Leibovitz, of Hilliard, Ohio, and Henry Leibovitz, of North Kingston, Rhode Island. Both Lou and Anne always became part of the community in which they lived and Woods Hole was no exception. Visitors to their home were always welcome and they enjoyed hearing about the success of others.

Howard E. Evans, Julius Fabricant, Bruce W. Calnek

Rowland Willis Leiby

September 29, 1892 — July 12, 1977

Rowland Leiby was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He attended Muhlenberg College in the same state and received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1912. Between 1912 and 1921 he worked as an assistant entomologist for the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and as a graduate assistant at Cornell. He received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Cornell in 1921.

Rowland Leiby's interest was in the control of insect pests and he published two substantial papers on insect biology and control in 1919 and 1920. However, his doctoral thesis was a basic study of polyembryony in insects, a little-understood entomological phenomenon. His thesis, still considered a classic in its field, was published in the *Journal of Morphology* in 1922. In 1924 he produced another extensive paper on the subject and in 1928 he reported to the International Congress of Entomology at Ithaca on polyembryony.

In the meantime he returned to North Carolina to work in the field of applied entomology and in 1925 was appointed state entomologist of North Carolina. In 1937 Leiby came to Cornell as an assistant professor in the Department of Entomology, with extension responsibility in the field of insect control on vegetables. He was made an associate professor in 1944 and professor in 1949. He retired in September 1954 to his native state of Pennsylvania.

Rowland Leiby had a lively sense of humor and a friendly personality. He was well liked by his coworkers and appreciated by the vegetable growers of New York to whose interests he was devoted for many years.

LaVerne L. Pechuman

Edgar R. Lemon

August 22, 1921 – March 30, 2009

Dr. Edgar R. Lemon, 87, passed away on March 30, 2009. Born in Buffalo, New York, he was the son of Dr. A. Bert and Greta Lemon, and had one brother, Jim. Voted “Most Likely to Succeed” by his high school, he brightened many a life with the eternal twinkle in his eye. He earned his Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees at Cornell University, and his Ph.D. degree at Michigan State University.

Dr. Lemon became a world-renowned scientist in the field of Agronomy. His profession was as a Cornell research professor, and he liked to introduce himself as an Environmental Physicist. In retirement, he created a Constructed Wetlands experiment in Niagara-on-the-Lake that expanded into raising the environmental consciousness of the community.

He married Donna Deline, of Port Colborne, Ontario, in 1944. They had three sons, Wilfred, Bruce, and Bob; and three grandchildren, Strawberry, Aubrie, and Loris. Edgar and Donna had celebrated their 64th anniversary in July 2008.

“Dad/Grandpa taught us all the Lemon values of integrity, love of the earth and sailing.”

Office of the Dean of Faculty

Eric H. Lenneberg

September 19, 1921 — May 31, 1975

Eric Lenneberg was born in Düsseldorf, Germany, where he attended school until he moved with his parents to Brazil in 1933. In 1945 he came to the United States. He graduated with a B.A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1949 and remained there to study linguistics. He received his Ph.D. from Harvard in psychology and linguistics in 1956, going on to study neuroscience at the Harvard Medical School as a Russell Sage Fellow. For a number of years he taught at Harvard and did research at the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston. During much of this time he held a USPHS Career Development Award in Mental Health. He was visiting professor of psychology at the University of Zurich in 1964-65. In 1967 he moved to the University of Michigan as professor of psychology and fellow in the Center for Human Growth and Development. In 1968 he was called to Cornell as professor of psychology, with an appointment in neurobiology and behavior as well. His two undergraduate courses were extremely popular and well rated. His rigorously high standards combined with his enthusiasm for his subject and his regard for his students created a special kind of loyalty in them. In recent years Lenneberg divided his time between Ithaca and White Plains, where he worked with several of his graduate students on clinical research in neuropsychology at the Westchester Division of The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

During his time at the Children's Hospital in Boston, Lenneberg became known for locating children with extraordinary language disabilities or living in unusual circumstances so as to provide strategic points of inquiry for theoretical questions of language development. These cases led to important papers on the developmental course of babbling in a deaf child born to deaf parents and a paper on an older child who (for anatomical reasons) could not speak at all but who could manifest understanding of complex instructions. Lenneberg was the first to propose that the human capacity for language can only be explained on the basis of biological properties of the human brain and vocal tract. His interest and expertise in both language and psychobiology were combined in his book, *Biological Foundations of Language*, published in 1967 and now a classic. He went on to explore the evidence that language capacity is a specialized form of a more general cognitive capacity rather than a development of either animal vocalization or nonvocal communication.

Eric Lenneberg was well known in many countries for his work on the biological aspects of language. He was a visiting professor at the Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil; an invited lecturer at the Academia Nacional de Neurologia do Brasil (of which he was an honorary member); organizer and chairman of a symposium

on “Language as Behavior” at the Max Planck Institute, Tübingen, Germany; participant and voted a permanent member of the International Symposium on Neuro-psychology; participant in a conference on mental retardation held by the Medical Research Council, London; and a consultant to UNESCO. With his wife, Elizabeth, he edited a book for UNESCO, *Foundations of Language Development: A Multidisciplinary Approach*.

Lenneberg was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, the Linguistic Society of America, the American Psychological Association, the Society for Research in Child Development, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He had held fellowships from the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Research Council, the Russell Sage Foundation, the Guggenheim Foundation, and Wenner Gren. He lectured and presented colloquia at all the major universities in this country, as well as many European ones, and served on the editorial boards of several journals. His research was published in numerous journals, ranging from psychological journals, *Daedalus*, and *Science to Language*, the *American Annals of the Deaf*, and neurological journals.

Eric Lenneberg’s work established new directions for the study of language and provided an inspiration for his devoted students. His death is a severe loss to the broad community of scholars seeking to unravel the neural and developmental basis of language, as well as to his colleagues and students in the University. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth; two children, Miriam and Roger; and a brother, Helmut.

Ulric Neisser, Daniel Tapper, Eleanor J. Gibson

Ellis Pierson Leonard

April 6, 1904 — February 7, 1991

Dr. Ellis Pierson Leonard's long distinguished career will forever leave deep impressions in the Veterinary College and throughout the veterinary profession. His early years began in Pleasant Plains, New Jersey. After obtaining a Bachelor of Science degree from Rutgers University in 1924, he entered Cornell University and completed a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in 1934. Following graduation, he joined the Small Animal Clinic staff at Kansas State University for two years. He then entered private practice in Summit, New Jersey, with Dr. Joseph B. Engle and served until 1948 when Dean William A. Hagan of Cornell University recruited him as department chairman and director of the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital's Small Animal Clinic. He held this position until his retirement on July 1, 1969 when he was elected Professor Emeritus of Small Animal Surgery.

As director of the Small Animal Clinic, Dr. Leonard made extensive recommendations for the new construction of college facilities, including countless innovations in design which were later adopted by veterinary hospitals throughout the world. These included glass cages, heated outdoor runs, special drains, sterile surgical suites, as well as one of the first intensive care units for the critical care of animals. Visitors entering the small animal hospital were always impressed with the scrupulous cleanliness of the clinic and the meticulous care of patients his high standards required.

Dr. Leonard is credited with introducing and promoting aseptic surgical techniques to veterinary medicine. He was a pioneer in the surgical treatment of intervertebral disc diseases as well as a designer of orthopedic carts for patient rehabilitation. He developed innovative techniques for the internal fixation of fractures, especially repairs of the elbow, knee, and jaw. He pioneered the development of canine hip prostheses. He was also a superb soft tissue surgeon noted for his cardiac and intestinal surgery. Dr. Leonard was among the first to use oxygen for the management of animal patients under anesthesia. In 1955, he arranged for the first color television demonstration of surgical techniques at a veterinary college conference.

As author of two surgical textbooks, *Fundamentals of Small Animal Surgery* which was translated into five languages, and *Orthopedic Surgery of the Dog and Cat*, he influenced his whole profession. He was also a contributor to the first edition of *Canine Medicine and Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals*. Canine obstetrics was also a special interest, and in cooperation with A.E. Harrop of London, England, he conducted the first successful transatlantic artificial insemination in a dog.

Dr. Leonard remained professionally active in his retirement. He authored two historical books on the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University, *A Cornell Heritage 1868-1908*, published in 1979, and *In the James Law Tradition 1908-1948*, published in 1982. In more recent years, he completed a history of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society entitled, *A Veterinary Centennial in New York State*.

Dr. Leonard received many professional honors. During his student days, he was awarded the Jane Miller Prize in Physiology in 1932, and the Ann Besse Prize in Medicine in 1934. He was cited in *Who's Who in America*. He received the American Animal Hospital Association Mark Morris Award in 1953. In 1986, he was given the prestigious Daniel E. Salmon Award by the Alumni Association of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University. He was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association with Gold Star Status, American Animal Hospital Association, and a New York State Veterinary Medical Society Distinguished member. He served as secretary/treasurer and president of the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association, and as secretary/treasurer of the Alumni Association of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine.

Professionally, he took great pride in being a founding Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Surgeons. He loved life, family, veterinary medicine, and Cornell.

In leisure time at home, he made use of his fine motor skills, and his artistic talents allowed him to make elegant miniature furniture for a special doll house prepared for his granddaughter. Months before the holiday season, he began work on wooden children's puzzles which he designed, made, and carefully painted with nontoxic paint.

During his twenty-one years as a professor emeritus, Dr. Leonard appeared weekly at the college in the morning, always dressed in a three-piece suit. He enjoyed sharing memories of past events as he made his rounds. In his suit coat pocket was a seemingly endless supply of hard candy known as "silver mints" which he presented to all he met. His devotion and commitment to Mrs. Leonard was particularly special.

During his life, "E.P." enjoyed other vastly different experiences from moving houses with a team of horses to working in a bank. Listening to Dr. Leonard's experiences was always intriguing and made one wonder how any one person could have such a diversity of talents. He gave a great deal during his life during which he had a positive influence on the lives of hundreds of young men and women. His legacy of honesty, fairness, and the work ethic is treasured by many. Indeed, he was a Cornellian of outstanding professional and personal attributes who will long be remembered fondly by his colleagues and by the students who benefitted wonderfully from his guidance and skills.

Dr. Leonard is survived by his wife, Alice Adele; and son, Jay Leeson.

Robert W. Kirk, George C. Poppensiek, Ronald C. Riis

Samuel Leeson Leonard

November 26, 1905 — November 11, 2007

Samuel Leeson Leonard, zoologist, passed away on November 11, 2007 at the age of 101. His research had a major impact on our understanding of reproductive endocrinology and contributed to the development of in vitro fertilization and hormonally based contraception. Dr. Leonard was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey and graduated from Rutgers University. He earned his doctorate in Zoology from the University of Wisconsin in 1931. He joined the Cornell Faculty in 1941 as an Associate Professor after teaching at Union College and Rutgers. In 1949, he was promoted to full Professor and retired in the 1970s. After his retirement, he was a regular visitor to campus as an Emeritus faculty member.

As a doctoral student at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Leonard made the pioneering discovery that the pituitary gland produces two distinct hormones rather than a single hormone as had been previously thought. The new hormones were named follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), and luteinizing hormone (LH). These hormones function to stimulate ovaries and testes to produce sex hormones such as estrogen, progesterone, and testosterone, and thus are important for fertility. Dr. Leonard's discovery ultimately led to the use of FSH and/or LH to increase egg production in cattle, and later as an important element of infertility treatments in people.

In the 1930s, Dr. Leonard carried out a series of experiments to investigate the function of estrogen in rats and rabbits, discovering that applications of estrogen could prevent ovulation. This early finding laid the groundwork for use of hormone treatments as effective contraceptives.

Dr. Leonard's work also provided important insight into the role of hormones in behavior. In 1939, he showed that although female canaries normally do not sing, they could be induced to sing if treated with the male sex hormone, testosterone, while they matured. This discovery highlighted the direct role that hormones could have in promoting secondary sexual characteristics.

Dr. Leonard took to heart the teaching and mentoring of graduate students and of the ~9000 undergraduates to whom he lectured in zoology. Throughout his long life, he remained in contact with his former mentees, staying current with their work and taking great pride in their accomplishments.

Dr. Leonard was predeceased by his wife, Olive, and by their son David Leonard. He is survived by his daughter, Patricia Hoard, by four grandchildren, and by one great-grandchild.

Kenneth Kempfues, Chairperson; Ross MacIntyre, Mariana Wolfner

Harry Levin

March 3, 1925 — May 30, 1993

After taking only two and one-half years to earn a Ph.D. degree in psychology at the University of Michigan, Harry Levin became immediately involved in a landmark research project. In collaboration with Robert Sears and Eleanor Maccoby, he co-authored what is perhaps the best known single book in developmental psychology: *Patterns of Child Rearing*, a book that debunked both popular and scientific myths about the effects of different patterns of child rearing. This book is also remarkable for its graceful and thoughtful treatment of the relations between Freudian theory and classical learning theory.

Harry moved to Cornell in 1955. He became quickly involved in activities across several departments, eventually settling into the Department of Psychology, where he was the first William R. Kenan Jr. Professor of Psychology. He developed and directed Project Literacy, a large scale project that led to a revolution of psychological and educational views of the nature of reading. One of the outcomes of this work was a marvelous collaboration with Eleanor Gibson that led to their highly influential book, *The Psychology of Reading*. This book had a major impact not only on academic researchers but also on parents and elementary school teachers and it still stands as the single most influential work on the subject. A related line of work culminated in Harry's book on the eye-voice span, that seemingly innocuous difference between what you are currently reading out loud and what you have visually encoded. Harry demonstrated that this span was deeply involved in understanding both the nature of all reading and in understanding many of the difficulties confronting slow readers.

Harry's later work focused on the social psychology of language. A highly creative and fascinating series of studies ensued showing how individuals adjust their style of speech in different social contexts, whether they be those of the lecture hall, the doctor's office, or the day care center. He uncovered an extraordinary range of ways in which these differences are manifested in speech, ranging from changes in syntactic structure to shifts towards an increased use of the latinate lexicon in more formal settings. He helped all of us see for the first time the dynamic and complex systems of subtle codes that are used in language in real social situations, codes that can have profound impacts on how we understand what others really mean.

Harry's research achievements only touch upon his extraordinary contributions to Cornell. As chair of the Department of Psychology he attracted and retained some of the most eminent faculty in that department's history, including several members of the National Academy of Sciences and one of the very few psychologists

to ever receive the National Science Medal. He successfully challenged the university's nepotism rule when he saw it working against the career developments of women doing research at Cornell. He instilled a new vigor and enthusiasm in the department that continues to grow and expand almost twenty years after his chairmanship.

As dean of the college, Harry drew heavily on his ability to embrace and take a genuine interest in all forms of understanding and scholarly achievement. He advocated unfailingly the centrality of the liberal arts and sciences to intellectual and creative life and to the university itself. He helped departments develop extraordinary faculties and worked hard to obtain resources to support an outstanding faculty and outstanding curricula. He also cared deeply about undergraduate education. While he knew that strong teaching and advising were products of inquisitive, intelligent, caring minds rather than clever schemes, he also knew that undergraduate education needs direct attention. He appointed a series of faculty committees to study and recommend to the faculty ways to improve general education, advising, and the quality of instruction. The Undergraduate Research Program, the College Scholar Program as it is now, and a firm commitment to T.A. training are all legacies of Harry's deanship.

Harry took great pride in his students. Indeed his students glowed with pleasure when they were around him as they gained enormous passion from his pride and nurturance. Harry was the sort of teacher who wanted to give his students a lifelong gift of learning and how to think, and he did so on countless occasions. They would respond with a passion and enthusiasm that we all dream of kindling in our own students. He was always trying to find ways to support students and help them succeed and they clearly understood and appreciated such an interest.

Harry's life was characterized by a deep joy of discovery, a great pleasure and enthusiasm in sharing his work with others, and profound integrity. For those reasons he was the ideal colleague. Dropping by Harry's office was invariably an opportunity to learn something new. He would almost always have a new book or article that he wanted to share and would have a special perspective he wanted to explore with any visitor. Harry was also always good in a crisis, when a tough decision needed to be made, or when action needed to be taken quickly. Whether that crisis was at a personal or college level, it was immensely reassuring to know that Harry was there to make sure it was resolved.

One cannot write or remember Harry without remembering his full enjoyment of the good things of life: music, science, language and languages, literature, art, food, and conversation. But most all, one remembers his interest in people—in their backgrounds, their perceptions and orderings of the world, and in their personal lives.

Much of Harry's own great dignity rose from his clear conviction that everyone else had great dignity as well and deserved to be treated as such.

Together with his wife of 47 years, Debby, Harry has made an enormous difference to all members of his department, the university as a whole and the broader community. Their three children, David, Lynn, and Rebecca, are glowing examples of their ability to create passion and values in others; and the process continues in their wonderful grandchildren.

Lynne Abel, Bruce Halpern, Frank Keil

Leon I. Levine

July 5, 1897 — April 18, 1961

Dr. Leon I. Levine, long associated with The New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College, died on April 18, 1961. His death was sudden, but for many years he had been disabled by symptoms of coronary insufficiency, which prevented full participation in the teaching, and clinical activities he loved and did so well.

Dr. Levine was born on July 5, 1897, near Kiev, Russia, and emigrated with his family to the United States in 1902. He attended Townsend Harris High School and the College of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1918. He attended Cornell University Medical College, graduating in 1922 with special distinction as winner of the Polk Prize for special research during his senior year. He served a two-year rotating internship on the Second Cornell Division of Bellevue Hospital from 1922 to 1924. Following this he served a residency in pediatrics at St. Mary's Hospital for children and undertook active practice of medicine in New York City in 1925.

During his thirty-six years of active private practice in New York City, Dr. Levine maintained a loyal and effective contact with his alma mater, Cornell, and the New York Hospital. Most of his teaching centered in the instruction of undergraduate medical students and house staff on the wards of the Cornell Medical Division at Bellevue Hospital, which he knew so well. For five years, from 1925 to 1930, he was actively involved in the clinical and student teaching activities in the Cornell Pay Clinic. He was attending physician on the Second Cornell Medical Division and assistant attending physician at the New York Hospital until his semiretirement. As Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell University Medical College, he was responsible for instruction of many groups of second-year medical students in physical diagnosis, both at the New York Hospital and Bellevue Hospital. Perhaps his most influential teaching was accomplished as tutor for third-year students in the Department of Medicine at Cornell. Here he was able to inculcate into large numbers of students a most detailed approach to accurate history taking and complete examination of the patient. His requirements were always strict and exhaustive. Nevertheless, his students many years later expressed their appreciation for his disciplined approach. At the time of initiation of formal postgraduate instruction on the Cornell Medical Division of Bellevue Hospital in 1946, Dr. Levine was one of the important participants and continued in this program for nearly five years.

Dr. Levine was a member of the New York County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the New York Heart Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the New York Academy of Sciences.

In 1941 Dr. Levine married Dr. Anna Kaslow, a graduate of the New York University College of Medicine, class of 1925, and was in practice with her until the time of his death. They had no children. Dr. Levine's life centered in medicine, his home, and his former students. He maintained an intimate knowledge of all of his former students and took great pride in their accomplishments. His major medical hobby was the collection of a personal reference library, containing approximately 80,000 individual articles filed in such a way that they were readily available for his immediate reference.

Dr. Levine was a devoted clinician and teacher and a personable colleague. His death is recorded with deep regret.

E. Hugh Luckey, M.D.

P. Philip Levine

August 25, 1907 — September 27, 1979

After a prolonged illness, Dr. P. Philip Levine died on September 27, 1979, at the age of seventy-two.

Dr. Levine was born on August 25, 1907, in New York City. He received the Bachelor of Science degree from the City College of New York in 1927 and then entered the New York State Veterinary College. His education was interrupted while he taught school in New York City (1930-31). He received both a Master of Science and a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 1932. After spending two years with the New York State Conservation Department, he returned to Cornell as an instructor in avian diseases. His Doctor of Philosophy degree was obtained under the direction of William A. Hagan in 1937. He rose through the ranks from instructor in 1934 to professor in 1944. In 1961 he was named head of the newly created Department of Avian Diseases, a post he held for five years. He was appointed professor emeritus upon retirement in 1973.

Dr. Levine's research in the field of avian diseases resulted in vastly improved methods of poultry production. His investigations were responsible for the control of coccidiosis, chronic respiratory disease, and duck virus hepatitis. His work on mycoplasmal and viral diseases is well known to poultry pathologists throughout the world.

Dr. Levine's talents were not limited to research. He was also an outstanding teacher, administrator, editor, and public servant. As a teacher he had few peers either in the classroom or as a supervisor of graduate students. As an administrator his efforts led to the formation of the Department of Avian Diseases, with highly successful programs in teaching, diagnosis, extension, and research. Through his leadership, a duck research laboratory on Long Island and a series of regional poultry diagnostic laboratories were developed.

In addition to these services to Cornell University, another important part of his scientific contributions was made as an editor. He served a long period as editor of the *Cornell Veterinarian* and on the editorial board of the other journals. This preparation stood him in good stead for one of the major contributions, his founding of the journal *Avian Diseases* in 1957. Not only was he editor, but he also arranged for the financing, printing, and organizing of all of the managerial tasks associated with starting a new journal.

During his later years, Dr. Levine's career assumed an international flavor. He took on projects for the Rockefeller Foundation in Mexico, for the United States Agency for International Development program in Israel and for

the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Peru, Israel, and Mexico. In all of these areas he made significant contributions and many friends.

Dr. Levine's sphere of influence was broad. He was a member and active participant in numerous professional organizations. These services were recognized by his election as president of the American Association of Avian Pathologists, as president of the World Veterinary Poultry Association, and by the Special Service Award of the American Association of Avian Pathologists. He was also the recipient of many other awards and prizes, among them the honorary degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich.

Dr. Levine was truly a gentleman and a scholar. His high standards and performance in his profession made him universally respected among his colleagues. His warm personality, his ever-present good humor, and his sincere interest and devotion to other people made him a warmly loved person with a multitude of friends all over the world.

Julius Fabricant, Ellis P. Leonard, Bruce W. Calnek

Charles S. Levy

August 15, 1931 — November 5, 1998

Charles S. Levy died unexpectedly at the Cayuga Medical Center in Ithaca on November 5, 1998, following heart surgery. He was born on August 15, 1931, in New York City.

Charles was Valedictorian of his class at Hamilton College, from which he received the A.B. degree with high honors in English and Classics in 1953. As an undergraduate, he excelled in mathematics as well as the humanities, and following scientific study at M.I.T., served as meteorologist in the U.S. Air Force. He studied at Oxford University as a Fulbright Fellow from 1957-59 and then at Cornell, where he earned the Ph.D. degree in English in 1962. He was Assistant Professor of English at the University of Minnesota from 1962-67, when he returned to Cornell as Associate Professor. He became Professor of English in 1975. Having been inducted into Phi Beta Kappa in 1952, he later served as member and chair of that organization's selection committee. He also held a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies. He was a member of the Modern Language Association, the American Philological Association, and the Renaissance Society of America. An active member of the American Association of University Professors throughout his career, he served a term as chairman of its Cornell chapter.

Professor Levy was recognized as a leading authority on the life and times of Sir Philip Sidney, Elizabethan England's premier courtier and man of letters, whose correspondence he was editing for the Oxford University Press at the time of his death. The project involved the transcription, translation, and annotation of hundreds of printed and manuscript letters, both from and to Sidney, scattered in dozens of repositories in Europe and North America. Few scholars of our time possessed the prodigious philological learning required for such a vast and complex undertaking. The Oxford University Press has agreed to sustain the project under the direction of Professor Victor Skretkowicz, former Fellow of Cornell's Society for the Humanities, who has been granted custody of Professor Levy's papers by his widow.

Professor Levy was among the most dedicated members of Cornell's College of Arts and Sciences and Department of English, serving on numerous committees over the years, where his sure command of parliamentary procedure was frequently put to good use, and as Director of Graduate Studies in English from 1968-71. From 1968-70, he participated in the Hampton-Cornell Cooperative teaching program.

At Cornell, he taught Shakespeare and other major literary figures of the English Renaissance to students at all levels, from freshmen to Ph.D. candidates, as well as advanced courses in the English sonnet tradition and in expository

writing. He was known as a demanding but highly organized, scrupulously fair, and utterly conscientious teacher. While he never courted popularity, he inspired strong loyalty from more discerning students. As Brandon Bigelow ('94) put it in his letter to the editor of *The Cornell Daily Sun*, both as classroom teacher and academic advisor, Professor Levy was

“a mentor and a friend. Beneath the formal demeanor lay the heart of a man deeply committed to his students. His advice was always thoughtful and well received, and extended far beyond my undergraduate years at Cornell...I was not the only one; he maintained contact with many of his advisees, and all of us benefited from his continued interest and help.”

As a scholar, Professor Levy was not only demanding but exacting. For him, “close enough” was never good enough: his motto was “let’s get it right.” A tireless advocate for academic causes in which he believed, he was also, when necessary, a tenacious as well as an eloquent disputant, especially in defense of traditional humanistic values.

Charles is survived by his wife of 42 years, Andrée Grandjean Levy, who was instrumental in developing his deep and abiding love of France, the French people, and French culture. Other survivors include his two daughters, Marian Wilson and Claudia Manganello; his sister, Ann Lathrop; his stepmother, Dr. Ernestine Friedl Harmel; and his four grandchildren, Blake and Sean Wilson, Isabella and Cecilia Manganello.

Donald D. Eddy, Carol V. Kaske, Barry B. Adams

Bertha (Betty) Ann Lewis

October 21, 1927 — April 17, 2008

Bertha (Betty) Ann Lewis, M.S., Ph.D., died at the Truman Senior Living Center in Truman, Minnesota on Thursday, April 17, 2008 at the age of 80.

Betty was a native of Minnesota; born in Watonwan County and raised in rural Lewisville. Following graduation from Truman High School, she matriculated at the University of Minnesota where she earned a Bachelor's degree in Chemistry in 1949, a Master's of Science degree in Chemistry in 1954 and a Doctorate of Philosophy degree in Chemistry in 1957. Following the conferral of her Ph.D. degree, she continued to develop her academic career at the University of Minnesota as a teacher and research scientist, and developed what became a life-long interest in food carbohydrates. During this time, she also instructed a course in mortuary science at the College of St. Catherine's.

Betty was recruited to Cornell University, Ithaca, New York in 1967 as an Associate Professor in the Department of Textiles and Clothing/Design & Environmental Analysis. On February 01, 1970, she was jointly appointed as Associate Professor of Human Nutrition and Food. She was granted tenure in 1973 and the following year appointed Associate Dean for Research and Graduate Education in the College of Human Ecology and as Assistant Director of the Cornell University Agriculture Experiment Station. Her official appointment was transferred to the Division of Nutritional Sciences on July 11, 1980 until her retirement on July 16, 2006.

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

Betty's research and teaching activities focused on food biochemistry and the chemistry of food components, with applications to health, nutrition and food preparation and processing. In 2002, she was named to ISI's list of

Highly Cited scientists in the Agricultural Sciences, an honor accorded to less than 0.5% of publishing researchers. She was among the first scientists to do research on dietary fiber and one of the few women scientists nationally working in the field of polymer chemistry. Betty was an inventive and innovative scientist with interests in both original research and advancing the development of new methodologies. Her research program generated over 50 peer-reviewed publications. Her 1991 publication entitled "Methods for dietary fiber, neutral fiber and nonstarch polysaccharides in relation to animal nutrition" has received over 3,300 citations since its publication, with 483 citations in 2008. Her research findings led to a better understanding of the role of complex carbohydrates to the quality of food as well as their physiological roles in health and disease. Later in her career, she developed an interest in food photochemicals including antioxidants and the relationship between their biological and health-promoting function and their chemical structure. Throughout her career, she served on several committees of the American Chemical Society, was national president of Sigma Delta Epsilon-graduate Women in Science and was an active member of the Institute of Food Science and Technology.

Betty loved the outdoors and traveled to national parks, was an avid bird watcher, and established and hiked the trails of the Finger Lakes region.

She moved back to Minnesota in 2006 following her retirement from Cornell University to be with her extended family. Her modest manner, well-developed sense of humor, and wise counsel are missed by her many friends in Ithaca.

Patrick Stover, Chairperson; Patsy Brannon, Thomas Brenna

George Morris Lewis

June 11, 1899 — February 27, 1966

Dr. George Lewis died in The New York Hospital, February 27, 1966, at the age of sixty-seven.

He was born in Elkhorn, Manitoba, Canada, on June 11, 1899. His father John Lewis who was a Baptist minister and his mother Ada Elizabeth (Yarwood) Lewis were born in Wales and migrated to rural Western Canada just before the turn of the twentieth century.

George attended the local country schools. At the age of 15 he contracted poliomyelitis. When the acute symptoms subsided he continued his education and received an M.D. degree from the University of Alberta in 1925. In 1965 the Medical Alumni Association of the University of Alberta conferred upon George Lewis the outstanding Achievement Award for 1965 in recognition of distinguished service to medicine.

Dr. Lewis became a naturalized United States citizen in 1931.

After graduation from medical school, George Lewis came to New York City and served his internship at the Skin and Cancer Hospital from 1925 to 1926. He then joined the dermatology staff at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital to continue his dermatological studies. At the same time he was associated in office practice with Dr. George Miller MacKee. Dr. Lewis remained with the Skin and Cancer Unit until 1940. It was at this institution that he carried on extensive clinical and laboratory research in dermatological mycology.

In 1932 he joined the Cornell Clinic Medical Staff. However his major teaching, research, and clinical activities were at the Skin and Cancer Unit until 1940 when he was offered and accepted the Directorship of the Department of Dermatology at The New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College. By successive promotions he became Clinical Professor of Medicine (Dermatology) at Cornell University Medical College and Attending Physician (Dermatology) at the New York Hospital. He retired in 1962, and he was appointed Emeritus Clinical Professor of Medicine and Consultant Physician at the Hospital.

Dr. Lewis completely reorganized the department of Dermatology at The New York Hospital. With the help of Miss Mary Hopper, a mycological laboratory and clinic second to none were established as well as a dermatopathology department and a clinical photographic unit. A dermatological library was put together, and the physical therapy and surgical units were modernized. A dermatology residency program was instituted, and the teaching of dermatology updated.

Dr. Lewis was Consultant Dermatologist to the Memorial and Polyclinic Hospitals in New York City and to Vassar Brothers Hospital in Poughkeepsie. Considering his busy schedule and his many activities and interests, one could say that Dr. Lewis was a prolific writer. He wrote and published over one hundred articles which appeared in various medical journals, and two books, each of which went into several editions. In addition, he was a member of the editorial board of the *Archives of Dermatology and Syphilology* for about 10 years, *The Journal for Investigative Dermatology* and the *New York State Journal of Medicine*.

Early in his dermatological career Dr. Lewis saw the need to develop and expand the field of mycology amongst dermatologists. With the collaboration of Miss Mary Hopper, Dr. Lewis developed an excellent mycology laboratory where extensive clinical research was carried out and where fungous diseases were diagnosed and treated more successfully than ever before. They were the first to recognize the characteristic clinical lesions caused by *T. rubrum* infection. The accumulation of clinical and laboratory material pertaining to fungous infections was published in their first practical monograph for dermatologists on fungous diseases. *Introduction to Medical Mycology* was first published in 1939. There were four editions altogether published in 1939, 1943, 1948, and 1958 with various collaborators.

During many years of teaching elementary dermatology to third and fourth year medical students at Cornell Medical College, Dr. Lewis became aware of the fact that a special type of textbook was required to augment the lectures, the clinical discussions, and the bedside teaching. He wrote a simple practical textbook on dermatology especially useful to medical students and general practitioners. *Practical Dermatology* was first published in 1952 and a second edition in 1959. The third edition will soon be published with Dr. Clayton E. Wheeler as co-author.

Dr. Lewis was extremely active in local, regional, national, and international dermatological societies. He was a member of both the New York and the Manhattan Dermatological Societies and served both of these as Secretary and President. Later he was elected to honorary membership to both societies. He was a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and became chairman of the Membership Committee. He was also Secretary and Chairman of its section on Dermatology. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society, the Mycological Society of America, the Society for Investigative Dermatology, and the American Medical Association. He was elected to the American Dermatological Association in 1937 and was elected President in 1962. He was a member, secretary-treasurer, and president of the American Board of Dermatology. He served as secretary-treasurer for eight years during which time the Board had the responsibility of examining more candidates and setting up more training centers than in any other eight year period. It was a colossal task, and Dr. Lewis handled all of the assignments

with great efficiency and tact. He became a Fellow of the American Academy of Dermatology in 1938 when it first started. Each year he served as a teacher, lecturer, panelist, exhibitor, group leader, and in 1956 he was elected President. He was a member of the Atlantic Dermatological Conference and attended the International Dermatological Society meeting in Washington in 1963. He was an honorary member of the British, Canadian, and Venezuelan Dermatological Societies and a corresponding member of the Swedish Dermatological Society.

George Lewis had other interests besides dermatology. He read the Bible extensively and was an expert on Abraham Lincoln, who was his great hero. He never missed an opportunity to visit and contemplate at the great Lincoln Memorial in Washington. He loved birds and took pains to provide housing and food for them throughout the year. He followed the stock market and devised elaborate charts of his own. He had a modest collection of jade, and he always carried a piece of jade in his pocket. He knew a good deal of the history of American dermatology.

When George died, there passed from our midst a fine Christian gentleman who was all man and who displayed great courage in overcoming physical and environmental handicaps to become one of the truly great American Dermatologists of our era. He was a good doctor with great patience and compassion and Possessed superior intellectual curiosity and attainments. He was a seeker of the truth who unselfishly shared his knowledge with his students and colleagues. He was an inspiring teacher and a forthright thinker with very definite ideas of his own. He took nothing for granted and walked a straight line all his life. His unremitting candor and his firm stand for ethical principles and for what he believed to be the truth, gained for him the respect and admiration of his contemporaries. George was a simple, reasonable, humble, and charitable man who loved his work. He gave unstintingly of his time and energy to improve the status of dermatology and to guide young men who chose medicine as a profession.

Dermatology has lost a fine and devoted physician, and his family lost a fine and, a good husband and father. Those of us who knew George feel a great personal loss. He leaves behind a great heritage and monument in the body of his great scientific and spiritual contributions.

Anthony C. Cipollaro

Taylor Downer Lewis

April 24, 1911 — March 1, 1969

Taylor D. Lewis, professor of civil engineering, died unexpectedly at the age of fifty-seven. A cardiac condition had necessitated a rest from University responsibilities during the fall semester, but he was actively teaching again at the time of his brief, final illness.

Professor Lewis was born in Detroit, Michigan. He received the B.S. degree in civil engineering from the University of Michigan in 1934 and, in 1937, a certificate from the Bureau for Street Traffic Research at Harvard University. He was awarded the degree of civil engineer by the University of Michigan in 1950.

Taylor Lewis began his professional career in 1934 with the Connecticut State Highway Department. In 1937 he became highway safety engineer with the Globe Indemnity Company in New York City. From 1938-40, he served as traffic engineer for the cities of Wichita, Kansas, and Gary, Indiana.

Called to active duty in the army in 1940, Professor Lewis was released in 1946, after service in North Africa, Italy, France, and Germany, as a lieutenant colonel in the Field Artillery. He was subsequently promoted to colonel in the Army Reserve.

After World War II, Professor Lewis resumed his career in engineering as a research assistant at the Bureau of Highway Traffic at Yale University. He came to Cornell as an assistant professor of civil engineering in 1946, and was promoted to associate professor in 1949 and professor in 1955. He was head of the Department of Transportation Engineering from 1954 until 1966.

During the summers of 1949 and 1950, Professor Lewis coordinated field work in Alaska and Greenland for the University's arctic research program. Other short term professional assignments included civil engineer for the Panama Canal Company (1951), operations analyst with the Operations Research Office of the Johns Hopkins University (1952-53), and senior visiting fellow, British Road Research Laboratory (1960-61). During the 1967-68 academic year, he was engaged in transportation systems planning with Freeman, Fox, Wilbur Smith, and Associates in London, England. Professor Lewis served as a consultant, beginning in 1953, to the Operations Research Office of the Department of the Army. He served as a traffic consultant to several municipalities, including Ithaca, and often was called upon to advise the Board on Traffic Control at Cornell. He was frequently called to serve as an expert witness in court cases.

Professor Lewis was registered as a professional engineer in Connecticut, Indiana, and New York. He was a member of the honorary societies Sigma Xi and Chi Epsilon. A fellow in the American Society of Civil Engineers, he served as chairman of the Highway Division's Committee on Significance of Tests for Highway Materials; locally, he served as president of the Ithaca Section of ASCE in 1959-60. He also held membership in the Institute of Traffic Engineers, Highway Research Board, Operations Research Society of America, American Road Builders Association, and American Society of Testing Materials. In ASTM, he was a member of committees on road and paving materials, and the effect of water on bituminous mixtures. He was the author of many papers and articles in the areas of traffic engineering and highway materials.

Something of the extent to which Taylor Lewis was respected as a traffic engineer in the Ithaca community is evident from these words of Charles Chatfield, news editor for WHCU:

Taylor Lewis, from the public works department point of view, was not a professor. He was one of their boys. He was a man who had highly specialized engineering knowledge of traffic and parking problems. His recommendations, even the ones considered too unpolitic to adopt, were considered sound. Taylor Lewis, in the capacity of traffic constant, was trusted for his good sense, and therefore he was respected. ... In essence, the service that Professor Taylor Lewis gave Ithaca was a high standard for those who attempt to bridge the distance between a campus and a city hall.

Taylor Lewis served the community in many ways other than as a traffic constant. He served as a member of the village board in Cayuga Heights and as captain of the fire company. Interested in sailing, he had been commodore of the Ithaca Yacht Club. He was also an ardent skier and tended to chafe under the enforced slowdown in physical activities this past winter.

To his students and colleagues, Taylor was a good teacher, sympathetic adviser, and warm friend. If students ever thought early in a course that his teaching was underorganized, they came to learn later that it was by intent. His laboratory courses in highway materials were open-ended experiences that brought benefits far beyond mere proficiency in performing standard tests. Students benefited also from his patience in letting them approach a task their own way before quietly offering a then-obviously-better alternative.

Professor Lewis is survived by his wife, Clara Bartholow Lewis, his daughter, Clare, and his sons, Forbes and Samuel.

Donald J. Belcher, Ta Liang, James W. Spencer

W. Jack Lewis

December 16, 1915 — June 15, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Allyn Bryson Ley

December 5, 1918 — September 29, 2006

Allyn Bryson Ley, MD, Director of the Cornell University Health Services and Cornell University Professor, 1971-87, died in Ithaca on September 29, 2006, after suffering complications following a fall.

In the words of the present Director, Janet Corson-Rikert, MD.

“our university health services has been built on the shoulders of visionaries and heroes. Dr. Ley has been one of the most important of those heroes.”

He was recruited from his distinguished tenure at Cornell Medical College in New York City to restructure and modernize the health services on the Ithaca campus. The list of his noteworthy achievements includes the innovative introduction of nurse practitioners as clinicians; the provision, despite significant controversy, of reproductive and other sexual health care services for students; the institution of a broad volunteer program creating opportunities for students and the broader Cornell community; the transition from the large Sage Infirmary complex to a small overnight unit at Gannett; the development, in cooperation with a local pharmacist, of the first college health service drug formulary; expansion of services in counseling and psychotherapy, radiology, occupational medicine, sports medicine, physical therapy and travel medicine; and the expansion of the medical laboratory at Gannett, which, on his retirement was named in his honor.

Dr. Ley used his research talents here in Ithaca, cooperating, for example, with Sloan Kettering, in studying the insidious spread of the scourge that became known as AIDS.

These many accomplishments reflect the fact that he was a national leader in expanding college health services to meet the increasingly complex medical and mental health care needs of students. He was able to do so much because of his extraordinary imagination both about the goals for his institution and the people who could work toward those goals. He was a beloved mentor and example to his staff who continue to honor his commitment to the provision of high quality and relevant health services in the Cornell community. And he did all these things while continuing to offer his particular expertise in caring for individual patients with extraordinary attention to the complex details of their lives.

Part of Allyn Ley's vision was the conviction that Cornell could significantly cooperate with the Ithaca community in the delivery of effective health care not only to students but also to the local population. Those ideas evolved in a unique town-gown collaboration enabling the growth and increasing the vitality of Planned Parenthood of

Tompkins County. When Dr. Ley arrived in Ithaca in 1971, student agitation had led the university to ask Ithaca's fledgling Planned Parenthood to operate a contraceptive clinic for students and townspeople in Sage House on East State Street. At Dr. Ley's invitation, the clinic and the agency's offices were moved to the third floor of the underused Sage Infirmary and, strengthened by considerable in-kind support from Cornell, Planned Parenthood was able to expand its services. For ten years, until Dr. Ley was able to consolidate the University Health Services in an enlarged Gannett Health Center on the main campus, this unique partnership provided high quality reproductive health care to large numbers of women and men from Cornell and the larger Ithaca community.

Allyn Ley was born on December 5, 1918 in Springfield, Massachusetts, the fourth son of Leo L. Ley and Lovira Tait. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1939 and received his medical degree from Columbia Physicians & Surgeons in 1942. He served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy from 1943-46. For 17 months during World War II, he was the sole medical officer on the USS Haynesworth, a destroyer stationed in the South Pacific. During his service, his ship was nearly capsized by Typhoon Cobra and also attacked by a kamikaze fighter.

After the war, Allyn did his residency at New York Hospital/Cornell Medical College and went on to Harvard Medical School where he did a two-year research fellowship in hematology at the Thorndike Institute. He returned to Cornell Medical College as a faculty member and researcher at Memorial Hospital/Sloan Kettering Institute and served as Director of Hematology and the Blood Bank. His most significant accomplishment as a hematologist was the discovery of an immunologic reaction to penicillin. This was widely recognized as a seminal discovery that led to better understanding of many drug reactions. Allyn refocused his later career at the Medical College on developing new methods of health care delivery, and in 1963, he was appointed Director of Ambulatory Services at New York Hospital and continued to teach as a Professor of Medicine until he came to Ithaca.

In retirement, Allyn stayed active in the community, overseeing the Allyn B. Ley Clinical Laboratory, driving for Gadabout and serving on local boards such as Challenge Industries and Kendal at Ithaca. He was also an active member of the City Club, Ithaca Yacht Club, Ithaca Bridge Club, First Congregational Church and Forest Home Chapel.

Allyn loved to travel, frequently traveling around the country and abroad. In 1969, he, accompanied by his wife, Barbara, spent a year in Tunisia as the Chief of Staff of the SS Hope, a floating hospital that provided medical education and care in developing countries. He also spent six weeks in 1985 providing medical care in a remote refugee camp on the Thai-Cambodian border, a dangerous but deeply rewarding endeavor.

Throughout his long life, Allyn was guided by a strong sense of fairness, generosity, kindness and the importance of family and community. He was an extremely devoted husband, father, mentor and friend who offered unwavering love and support to untold numbers of students, staff and colleagues, to his large circle of friends and adoring family. A jovial and charismatic person, he often said he was born with “happy genes” and was grateful for what a lucky and rewarding life he had lived. He is survived by his brother, Gordon; his second wife, Barbara Goble Ley; his six children, Bryson, David, Christopher, Douglas, Bradford and Marcie; and his six grandchildren, Colin, Duncan, Casey, Jenny, Max and Desmond. His first wife, Sidney Barr Ley, and his two brothers, Robert and Douglas, predeceased him.

Rosalind Kenworthy, Chair; Kate Potteiger, Nianne VanFleet

Ta Liang

June 11, 1916 — November 1, 1987

We had the distinct privilege of knowing Ta Liang, a pioneer in the use of aerial photographs for landform analysis, a skilled civil engineer, a superb teacher, the “mayor” of Ithaca’s Chinese community, and one of the world’s finest human beings.

Born in Teitsin, in northern China, Ta was a celebrity at birth — the first male of the 26th generation of the Liang family from the Dragon Lake Village. His diplomatic approach to all situations was inherited from his father who had been China’s ambassador to Australia. Ta’s early education was by tutors, laying the foundation for his broad interest in classical Chinese.

He received a Bachelor of Engineering degree from Tsing Hua University in 1937, worked briefly as an engineer for a railroad, then went to Burma, where he established a successful engineering company while only in his mid-twenties. In Burma, he also met and married Daisy, his beloved wife for forty-two years, and Cornell’s greatest sports fan. Daisy had participated in the Far Eastern Olympics and was in Burma teaching. Although they met in Burma, their native villages in China were only a few miles apart. After Japan invaded Burma, Ta became a senior engineer with the U.S. Armed Forces, working in the China-Burma-India Theater, supervising the design and construction of roads, airports and housing facilities. He was awarded the U.S. War Department’s Meritorious Civilian Service Emblem in 1945.

After World War II, Ta passed a national examination in China and was one of the few selected to be sent to the U.S. for graduate study. He was accepted at Cornell and went on to earn a M.C.E. and Ph.D. in 1948 and 1952, respectively. His Ph.D. dissertation was based on the detection of landslides using aerial photographs. From 1950 to 1954, he was a research associate in civil engineering, working with Donald Belcher to make major advances in interpreting soil and rock conditions from aerial photographs. During this period, he was co-director of an extensive air photo training program in Burma. After spending 1955 to 1957 with the engineering firm of TAMS, he returned to Cornell to join the civil engineering faculty. He remained at Cornell until retiring as professor emeritus in 1984.

At Cornell, Ta developed and taught courses in physical environment evaluation and aerial photographic studies, served as advisor to hundreds of students from a variety of disciplines, and was responsible for many remote sensing research projects. From 1961 to 1965, he directed a tropical soils air photo project, sponsored by the Air

Force Cambridge Research Laboratories; from 1970 to 1972, he co-directed the Land Use and Resource Inventory of Puerto Rico; and from 1972 to 1982, he was principal investigator of the NASA-sponsored Program in Remote Sensing. As a consultant, he conducted engineering and remote sensing projects for private, government and international agencies in some forty countries — transportation route assessment in Alaska, Australia, Canada and East Africa; pipeline route assessment in the Arctic; land evaluation studies in Liberia, the Caribbean, and the Philippines; and the review of national remote sensing programs in several developing countries.

Among the unique contributions made by Ta and Daisy to Cornell and the Ithaca community are the countless dinners they held for new and old faculty, visitors, students and “friends”. Almost singlehandedly they created a community spirit, earning the respect, admiration, friendship and love of an unbelievably large number of people.

Ta is survived by a son, Jack, of Gross Pointe, Michigan; two grandchildren; a brother in Chicago; and two sisters in Hong Kong. His warmth, friendship, quiet strength, and approach to life — the best of the American, the best of the Chinese — will never be forgotten.

Donald J. Belcher, Floyd O. Slate, Warren R. Philipson

Sol Sidney Lichtman

October 15, 1898 — June 15, 1961

Dr. Sol Sidney Lichtman, long a member of the staff of the New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College, died on June 15, 1961, at the age of 62.

Dr. Lichtman was born in New York City on October 15, 1898. He was a graduate of the City College, and of Cornell University Medical College in 1921. He interned at Mount Sinai Hospital from 1921 to 1923. During his graduate education he became interested in biochemical approaches to clinical medicine, an area that engaged his attention throughout his professional life. For approximately ten years, from 1929 to 1938, he was active in research at the biochemistry laboratory at Mount Sinai Hospital. During this period his primary interest centered in diseases of the liver and nutrition; this led to the publication of his book entitled *Diseases of the Liver, Gall Bladder, and Bile Ducts*, one of the first comprehensive compilations of information on this important subject. Dr. Lichtman was on the staff of Cornell University Medical College from 1942 until his death. In his role as Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine and Assistant Attending Physician he was respected by his colleagues as a resourceful physician. In his later years his interest in research continued, and at his death he was working on a chemical method of detecting metabolic alterations in neoplastic disease.

E. Hugh Luckey, M.D.

Howard Scott Liddell

November 9, 1895 — October 24, 1962

Professor Liddell, born in Cleveland, Ohio, died after a brief illness. Although three years earlier he had suffered a so-called mild coronary ailment, his death was quite unexpected.

Most of Professor Liddell's elementary and secondary education was received in Erie, Pennsylvania. The officials of Erie, being aware of his status as a scientist, in June 1951, invited him, as a distinguished former resident, to attend the centennial celebration of that city's founding.

Howard Liddell did his undergraduate work at the University of Michigan, graduating in the Class of 1917; there he also received the Master's degree in 1918, his major subject having been psychology. In May 1920, he married Elzie Goodnough of Erie. He entered Cornell in 1918, as a graduate student and instructor in physiology, receiving the Ph.D. in 1923. He continued his interest and preparation in psychology by selecting that as a minor subject, principally under Professor E. B. Titchener. In these early years, however, most of Liddell's interest was devoted to the experimental analysis of thyroid functions in the sheep and goat. These experiments on thyroidectomized animals were continued at the Physiological Field Station, established in 1922 by Professor Sutherland Simpson, the physiologist who was Liddell's teacher.

In 1926, Liddell was promoted to Assistant Professor in Physiology, at the Ithaca branch of the Cornell Medical College. In 1930, he was appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Physiology, a post he held until 1939, when the Ithaca branch of the medical school was discontinued. From 1939 to 1947, Liddell was Professor of Psychology. Although he had been the originator and founder, and from its beginning the director, of the Behavior Farm Laboratory, in 1947 he was given the official title of director of that laboratory and he was named Professor of Psychobiology — a title much more appropriate to the nature and distinctive character of his research, and the subject matter of his teaching.

As a scientist, Dr. Liddell's distinction rests in part upon the fact that he established the first laboratory in the United States (1923) for the study of conditioned reflexes, and that he became one of the two outstanding American investigators and developers of Pavlov's theories of the conditioned reflex. In connection with his research, Liddell made two extended visits to Pavlov's laboratory in Leningrad (1926 and 1934). In his own research and thinking, however, he went well beyond Pavlov's work and ideas. Liddell was too flexible, too resourceful, too independent to be a slavish follower.

The Behavior Farm Laboratory now has been named the Liddell Laboratory of Comparative and Physiological Psychology; for not only did Liddell create it through his own resourceful scientific imagination, but also, through his own efforts and research results, he obtained substantial research grants for his work continuously over a period of twenty-four years (1936-1960) from the U.S. Public Health Service, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation. For nearly forty years, significant research studies have been conducted there on animal behavior and learning, with special reference to the causes, behavior symptoms, physiological manifestations, and curative techniques of experimental neuroses. In recent years, research with lambs and kids has provided significant information and principles for the understanding of the mother's role in protecting her young from psychic stress. Some pediatricians have found the techniques and results so significant that they are conducting studies with infants and are applying the Laboratory's findings to the handling of infants. And, naturally, these researches with lambs and kids have evoked wide interest and enthusiasm among psychiatrists and psychologists. Liddell moved from the conditioned-reflex technique, as a method of studying learning, to its employment as a precise and refined method for studying anxiety and emotional stress. He wrote that "the persevering use of this powerful and exact method (conditioning) in the field of experimental medicine can disclose the biological basis of many fundamental problems concerning mental health and disease." W. Horsley Gantt of Johns Hopkins University—a distinguished scientist in the field—has called Liddell the "Father of American Experimental Psychopathology."

The Laboratory's work and publications achieved such international distinction as to stimulate widespread research elsewhere on experimental neuroses with a variety of animals. Consequently, the Laboratory was visited by scientists from abroad, as well as from other states, who were studying progress being made in research in the behavioral sciences. And, as was to be expected, the research conducted in this Laboratory and the findings and theories reported in Liddell's publications have become established, in current textbooks in neuropsychiatry and psychology, as standard material.

Professor Liddell was a member of scientific societies in the fields of biology, medicine, psychology, and psychoanalysis. He held offices in them: president of the American Psychopathological Society, and president of the Pavlovian Society of America, which he helped create, as he did the American Psychosomatic Society. He also served as an editor of some of their journals. In these societies, one of Liddell's goals, at which he worked successfully, was to remove the barriers between psychoanalysis and the study of conditioned responses.

The broad significance of Liddell's research is indicated by his appointments: Visiting Professor, Institute for Training and Research in Psychoanalysis (New York City); Visiting Professor, New York Psychiatric Institute; Scientific Advisory Board, Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine; consultant to the Army Operations Research Office; member of the Commission on Selection and Training of Aircraft Pilots, National Research Council; chairman, Committee on Group Processes, Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation; member, Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion. Dr. Liddell was invited to participate in and often to organize and conduct symposia, both in the United States and abroad, on the behavior of humans and infrahuman animals, particularly those dealing with the causes and prevention of excessive strain and anxiety. In fact, he had leading roles in two such conferences only a short time before his death. The last of these was an International Symposium on Comparative Medicine, at the dedication of the Animal Medical Center in New York City. There he was chairman of the Animal Behavior Section, whose program he organized.

For years, Dr. Liddell believed that comprehensive applications of his research findings and theories to the understanding and interpretation of *human* behavior would be premature. Many others, though, believed otherwise. The dramatic and acute turning point in his own attitude was reached during his assignment to Korea, at the height of the war, to study stress and self-control of the soldiers. For his contribution, he received the Service Medal of the United Nations Command. This assignment was a traumatic experience for him. He was not content to remain in Tokyo, as he might have, to interview men who had returned from the front. Instead, he went to the front himself, at the age of fifty-seven; he was under fire while he interviewed and visited with the men; for he knew that was where he must be, if his observations and conclusion were to be valid. Few persons, other than his immediate family, were aware of the effect of this experience upon this sensitive and perceptive man. Liddell then became fully convinced that research in the behavioral sciences, to justify itself, must be applicable to the understanding and elevation of *human* behavior and welfare. Those persons who saw only his gay, his ebullient exterior, or his brief periods of brusqueness, always followed by a contrite, self-conscious smile—those persons could have no inkling of the depth of his concern, or of his emotions. He did not believe in wearing his heart on his sleeve.

One result of his Korean experience was that Dr. Liddell accepted the many invitations to lecture before groups of sophisticated laymen (as, for example, under the auspices of the New York Academy of Medicine), as well as before psychologists, psychoanalysts, and general medical practitioners. The full significance of his work has yet to be described.

His scientific papers and his lectures were distinguished not only for their substance, but also for the style of writing and delivery. He wrote with what is called an “easy style,” which, as all writers know, is the result of hard work. The serious scientific materials of his writings and lectures were leavened by a quiet sense of humor and were often accompanied by philosophical observations of insight on science and on mankind. His publications should be required for all graduate students in the behavioral sciences. Regrettably, he never offered a seminar on “How to Write Scientific Papers.”

Howard Liddell’s capacity for friendship was broad. It is not surprising that as a scientist he was held in high regard by those with whom he was associated in all fields; but it was evident, also, that they had a warm personal affection for him, shown in person and in many of the letters he received commenting on his lectures, scientific papers, and conference participation. His friendships, however, were not restricted to scientists. He was a member of the Ithaca Savage Club, a light-hearted group, and of a small informal Saturday luncheon group, good-humoredly calling itself the Lambs Club, consisting predominantly of business and professional men, among whom he was held in high regard as a raconteur.

Liddell’s essential generosity of spirit was manifest in his encouragement of graduate students and young colleagues who were fortunate enough to have been associated with him. One of his outstanding graduate students writes: “Impatient as he was of trifling obstacles, his presence in the laboratory swept everyone to fresher, stronger efforts. His widely varied knowledge often drove the dismayed student back to the library time and again, finally to emerge the wiser.” Perhaps he was not severe enough in his evaluation of others. This trait, however derived not from lack of high standards, but from an inherent quality that prompted him to accentuate the positive. Faced with ungenerosity of judgment in others he refused to fight back; his response was withdrawal.

A brief article cannot provide as full a portrait as should be given; but we can sense Howard Liddell’s essential humanism from the following quotation from his small book, *Emotional Hazards in Animals and Man*, published in 1956. These words could not have been written by a man whose approach to humanity was based on strict adherence to behavioristic psychology. Here is the closing paragraph.

“Our contemporary conformities, with the mechanization of thought and feeling they impose, enhance the baleful operations of the neurotic process in thwarting the strivings of the human spirit. But every individual possesses a secret weapon with which to combat neurosis and gain freedom. That weapon is the creative impulse, which provides vigor and enchantment; buoyancy and elegance; or incisiveness of thought and flexibility of spirit, whichever pair of terms one may choose. Perhaps all should be included. From our point of view, it is this creative impulse which generates zest and insures mental health.”

We take leave of Professor Liddell with a deep sense of indebtedness to him for his friendship and his scientific contributions.

William C. Dilger, A. Ulric Moore, Frank S. Freeman

Siegfried Eric Lienk

October 16, 1916 — June 25, 1988

From 1949 to 1983, Professor Siegfried E. (Sieg) Lienk had a productive career as an entomologist in Cornell's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York. He not only made a number of important contributions to his science, but he also was much appreciated by the fruit growers of New York for providing them with effective means of coping with their mite and insect problems.

Born in Gary, Indiana, he attended grade and high school in South Chicago. Over the following six years, his time was divided between working as a mechanic for an equipment manufacturing company, and attending the Chicago Christian Junior College. (His father was a Lutheran pastor.) Having developed a deep interest in insects, he decided to seek a career in that field. In 1940, he entered the University of Idaho where, two years later, he received a B.S. degree in entomology.

In June 1942, he was appointed an agent in the U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. His primary duties were to locate new infestations of the pear psylla in pear orchards of the states of Idaho and Washington. However, later in 1942, after our nation became involved in World War II, he resigned his Bureau job and enlisted in the Army. Because of his entomological training, he was assigned to the Army's Medical Corps. From late 1942 to 1946, he saw service in North Africa, Italy, Okinawa and Japan. Perhaps his most important experience was the part he played in controlling a massive outbreak of typhus in Naples, Italy. This louse-transmitted disease was controlled by the use of a then-new pesticide—DDT. After returning to civilian life in 1946, he became a graduate student at the University of Illinois. In 1948, he spent six months in Alaska as a member of a team which conducted biological and control studies on mosquitoes, black flies, and punkies for the U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

On June 16, 1949, Sieg was appointed a research associate in the Department of Entomology of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. After receiving his doctorate degree from the University of Illinois, he was advanced to an assistant professorship on March 1, 1950. Initially, he conducted studies on the biology and control of cherry pests and on the species of spider mites that are pests of apple and the other tree fruits. He and a colleague, E.H. Glass, also started a new project. Its objective was to evaluate the effectiveness of the various kinds of equipment being used to apply pesticidal dusts and sprays to fruit trees.

Of the cherry pests, he gave most attention to the two species of fruit flies which produce wormy cherries, and to the European red mite, an apple pest. Before Sieg joined the staff, several local workers, in their studies of petroleum oils as pesticides, had found that the overwintering egg of this mite became increasingly susceptible to oil sprays up to the start of tree growth in the spring. Following up on this lead, Sieg was able to demonstrate that a single oil spray applied just ahead of egg hatch can give commercial control of this six- or seven-generation pest for the year. A succession of new acaricides then became available. In testing these, Sieg found that while most of them gave good control, initially, the mite eventually became resistant to them. Up to the present time, however, this mite has not been able to develop resistance to oil sprays. Its mode of action is physical—it “smothers” the eggs.

In addition to the foregoing work, Sieg found time to assemble and maintain a collection of local insects for the use of the department. His skill as a taxonomist was really challenged, however, in a project he and a colleague, P.J. Chapman, started in 1974. Its objective was to learn when the flight period(s) of the larger species of moths (*Macrolepidoptera*) occurred in the Geneva, New York area by use of black light traps. Over a five-year period these traps were visited daily from mid-April to early November. Of the 30,000 moths collected annually, 600 species were represented. In addition to the scientific value of these data, information was provided for determining when control measures should be used for species of economic importance.

The Lienk-Chapman team also conducted another large-scale project. Sought was an update on the number of native species that had adopted apple as a host after this plant was introduced to North America in colonial times. Since all pests, old and new, had been reduced to low levels after growers started using pesticides near the end of the 19th century, these workers conducted their studies in abandoned orchards and in cow-planted stands of wild apple trees. Species found feeding on apples were classified as using them as a primary, secondary or accidental host. A number of potentially new apple pests were discovered. This study was reported in a book published by the Geneva Station in 1971.

Professor Lienk retired in 1983 and was named professor emeritus. In retirement he continued to make Geneva his base of operations. While he did some traveling and was active in several community organizations, he spent a considerable amount of time at his office and laboratory at the Geneva Station. In fact, he visited his office just a week before his death.

Sieg was a friendly, cooperative, department-loyal person who was well liked by the staff at all levels. For his fun-making talents, he usually became the life of the party at departmental social affairs. He will be missed by his

many friends. That there were many, was evident from the unusually large numbers of persons who attended his memorial service.

He is survived by his widow, Mary, and a daughter, Laura Lee Lienk, of Watsonville, California. He was predeceased by his first wife, Laura Irene Ross Lienk, and a daughter, Marta Ross Lienk, who were killed in an automobile accident in 1965.

Edward H. Glass, George A. Schaefers, Paul J. Chapman

Paul Martyn Lincoln

January 1, 1870 — December 20, 1944

Paul Martyn Lincoln, Professor Emeritus and former Director of the School of Electrical Engineering, died on December 20, 1944. He was born in Norwood, Michigan on January 1, 1870, and was educated at Western Reserve and at Ohio State Universities, from the latter of which he received the degree of M. E. in E. E. in 1892. Immediately after graduation he joined the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh, Pa., and entered upon his chosen life work of Electrical Engineering.

In 1895 Professor Lincoln was selected for the position of Electrical Superintendent in Charge of Water Power Development with the Niagara Falls Power Company at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Hydroelectric development was then in its infancy, and the amount of power generated, transmitted and distributed by this first plant was so far in excess of anything accomplished up to that date as to be unique; there were many problems and the success of the venture was due in no small degree to the initiative and judgment of Professor Lincoln. The first transmission line was constructed under his supervision and was used to transmit power from Niagara Falls to Buffalo. Also while with this company he developed the synchroscope, an instrument universally used since that time by all power companies.

In 1902 Professor Lincoln returned to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and for some years was in charge of the Power Division of the Engineering Department. In 1910 he was appointed General Engineer for the company and he held that position until 1919. From 1911 to 1915 he was also a staff member in the Electrical Engineering Department of the University of Pittsburgh. In 1919 he resigned his position with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and joined the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland as a Consulting Engineer. In 1922 he was called to Cornell University as Director of Electrical Engineering and served in that capacity until 1938 when he was appointed Professor Emeritus.

Professor Lincoln organized the Lincoln Meter Company, Ltd., of Toronto, Canada and the Lincoln Meter Company, Inc., of Springfield, Ill., to develop commercially his demand meter patents. This work was highly successful, particularly in Canada where his type of demand meter became the standard. In 1938 he organized the Therm Electric Meter Company in Ithaca, N. Y., to develop commercially a new form of thermal demand meter.

Professor Lincoln was a member of several scientific and engineering societies and of the Board of Management of the Worlds Congress of Engineers (1923-25). In 1902 he received the John Scott Medal Award from the City of

Philadelphia, upon the recommendation of the Franklin Institute, for his invention of the Synchroscope. In 1933 he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Engineering from Ohio State University.

Professor Lincoln was always very active in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He served successively as Manager, as Vice President and as President in 1914-15. He was active on many of the Institute committees, particularly those pertaining to power stations, protective devices, transmission and distribution of electricity. He was also a member of the Edison and Lamme Medal Committees and the Board of Award of the John Fritz Medal.

By his high standards of professional and personal ethics, Professor Lincoln won the respect of students and faculty alike, yet he was close to the hearts of all who knew him in warm human understanding, friendship, and loyalty. He will long be remembered for his indomitable courage, his steadfastness in pursuit of truth and his sincerity of purpose throughout all the pursuits of his life.

Paul Lincoln gave unstintingly of his energy whether at work or play. He was ever concerned with the welfare of humanity, and brought himself to the task of discipline only when no alternative might be found. He was most sensitive to the suffering of people in war and in peace, and was all in all a man in the highest and broadest sense of the word. Cornell and the engineering profession will long remember the influence of his full devotion to their welfare and progress.

Ethel S. Little

April 10, 1892 — February 3, 1985

Ethel Little was born in the town of Tolono, in Champaign County, Illinois. She grew up with three brothers on the family farm and attended the University of Illinois, where she earned the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1917 and Bachelor of Science in 1919. She received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Illinois College of Medicine in 1921. Following an internship at the Henrotin Hospital in Chicago, she began a lifetime career in student medicine at the University of Illinois Health Service, where she practiced from 1922 to 1929. She then moved to the State Teachers College at Minot, North Dakota, where she remained until 1941, when she returned to Illinois to become a member of the Health Service at the State Teachers College at Charleston. She came to New York in 1943 to join the staff at the Cortland State Teachers College. In February 1945 she was appointed an assistant professor of clinical and preventive medicine at Cornell University.

At Cornell Dr. Little practiced general medicine with a particular interest in hearing disorders. For many years students with hearing complaints were referred to her for audiometry and evaluation. She was an enthusiastic participant in the Freshman Camp Orientation Program conducted by the University for several years. She became an associate professor in 1959. As a colleague she was a reliable, conscientious, and congenial partner. She was a member of the Tompkins County Medical Society and the Medical Society of the State of New York.

Dr. Little retired as professor emeritus in 1962. Following her retirement she maintained an interest in the library at Sage Hospital and worked for several years at keeping it up-to-date. She also returned to work at the Gannett Clinic on a temporary basis to substitute for regular staff members during times of illness. Her avocations included gardening; she was particularly interested in roses and was often seen in her garden on the shore of Fall Creek in Forest Home. Dr. Little was an avid bird-watcher and joined other like-minded persons in local and distant trips to observe them. She was a member of the First Unitarian Church of Ithaca.

In 1973 Dr. Little moved from Ithaca to a retirement center in Santa Fe, New Mexico. There she maintained her interest in gardening and was instrumental in obtaining the allocation of garden plots for members of her retirement community; her own was reportedly outstanding. She continued to take excursions for the observation of birds. She also worked as a volunteer in the gift shop of the Palace of the Governors Museum in Santa Fe.

Dr. Little remained active until November 1984, when she was hospitalized for an illness from which she did not recover. She died at the age of ninety-two. She was the last surviving member of her immediate family and is survived by a niece and several nephews.

We remember her as a diligent and conscientious physician and a good friend.

Paul H. Darsie, M.D.; Norman S. Moore, M.D.; Raymond Haringa, M.D.

Ta-Chung Liu

October 27, 1914 — August 14, 1975

Ta-Chung Liu, the Goldwin Smith Professor of Economics from 1964 to 1975, was born in Peking. After graduating in civil engineering at the National University of Communication in 1936, he came to Cornell to study railway engineering, earning the M.S. in 1937. At this time he began the study of economics with Fritz Machlup, who was then a visiting professor here. Machlup, who was a master teacher, so fired Ta-Chung's interest that he decided to become an economist, obtaining his Ph.D. here in 1940. After a year with the Brookings Institution, he joined the commercial section of the Chinese Embassy in Washington, rising to become deputy commercial counselor, in which capacity he participated in the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944.

In 1947 he went back to Peking as professor of economics at National Ching-Hwa University. Less than two years later, with the fall of Peking impending, he felt compelled to leave China at the end of 1948, returning to Washington to join the staff of the International Monetary Fund. Subsequently, Machlup brought him to Johns Hopkins University, where he was lecturer in economics until 1958. That fall he accepted appointment as professor of economics at Cornell.

Professor Liu's second period at Cornell proved enormously productive, earning him an international reputation in quantitative economics and as a specialist in the economics of mainland China. Besides at least a dozen papers in leading professional journals, he published three books: *Manufacturing Production Functions in the United States, 1957* (with George H. Hildebrand); *The Economy of the Chinese Mainland* (with Kung Chia Yeh); and *Economic Trends in Communist China*. At the time of his death, he had developed the only monthly econometric model of the United States economy in some pioneering work supported by the National Science Foundation. His estimate of the separate influences of labor, capital, and technology upon output was also a highly original undertaking, while his work concerning the national income of Communist China remains the basic study in the field a decade after its publication.

Mention should also be made of his major contributions to economic policy in Taiwan, for which he was awarded the Order of Bright Star with Grand Cordon, Second Class, in 1970. Together with Professor Sho-Chieh Tsiang of Cornell, he laid the basis for the substitution of a floating exchange rate for the earlier system of exchange control, adopted as policy in 1958. In 1964 he was invited to assist in planning policy, which led him to devise ways to improve basic economic statistics. In turn, these led to his refinement of estimates of national income, to the

building of an input-output table, and to the development of an econometric model of the economy of Taiwan. During 1968-70 he served as chairman of the Commission on Tax Reform. Among his many accomplishments in this last office were reform of the income tax law, liberalization of depreciation allowances, and computer control of tax-law enforcement. Beyond these significant contributions, Ta Chung also made many other major proposals, among them a value-added tax, a free money market, and deferral of a scheme for building an integrated steel industry until the economy had grown large enough to support one on an economical scale.

Professor Liu's standing as an expert economist was also signaled by his service as consultant to the Rand Corporation; as a member of the Committee on the Economy of China, established by the Social Science Research Council; and as a fellow of the Econometric Society.

Finally, his administrative services to the University also went well beyond the minimum call of duty. During 1966-69, he created and directed the Cornell Program on Comparative Economic Development. In 1970, at a time of upheaval in the University, he generously responded to the urging of his colleagues and reluctantly accepted the post of chairman of the Department of Economics. For nearly five years he strove with all of his remarkable reserves of energy and intelligence to build an organization of the highest professional standards.

Ta-Chung left a very substantial professional legacy of international importance. He also left an unmistakable and lasting impression upon those who knew him, as a man of ebullience and good temper, not without an American sense of humor, yet driven by fidelity to his professional goals and complete devotion to duty. He was never without fresh and important ideas. He was also a stern critic, a severe disciplinarian, and a rigorous economic theorist—all in the service of the best standards of scholarship. There was nothing mediocre about him.

T.-C. Liu served this University loyally and with great distinction during his many years on the campus.

Sho-Chieh Tsiang, Peter D. McClelland, George H. Hildebrand

J. Randall Livermore

December 16, 1890 — April 22, 1982

J. Randall Livermore was appointed professor of plant breeding emeritus on February 1, 1955. He retired after thirty-three years of service in extension, teaching, and research at the New York State College of Agriculture and Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. He was born on December 16, 1890, at Watertown, Massachusetts, and received his B.S. degree from Cornell University in 1913. Following graduation he was engaged in farming, returning to Cornell in 1921 as a graduate student in the Department of Plant Breeding with an additional interest in plant physiology and agronomy. He received his Ph.D. degree in 1927.

Dr. Livermore's first professional assignment was as an assistant in extension, a position he filled from 1922 to 1928. He was made an assistant in research the following year, and in 1929 he was appointed assistant professor of plant breeding. In 1939 he was promoted to associate professor.

His principal interests for the following quarter of a century were research on the Irish potato and teaching biometrics. In his efforts at plant breeding he endeavored to produce potatoes with excellent eating and cooking qualities as well as high-producing, disease- and insect-resistant types. He was particularly successful in obtaining a high percentage of potato seed set, a problem that at that time required specialized techniques. For a while he gave attention to the study of mutations in the potato and to the isolation of superior strains of the then common varieties of potatoes. Selection work was done directly with potato growers in various parts of the state.

For about twenty years Professor Livermore taught a graduate course in biometry, the organization and teaching of which was pioneering work in the application of statistical method to the analysis of biological data. During that period graduate students from most departments of the College of Agriculture other than those in the social sciences regularly received their initial instruction in statistical methods in Dr. Livermore's course. They numbered well over one hundred a year during the years when the writers were among the students. It is likely that Professor Livermore's most lasting contribution was the training of students from many fields in the proper use of statistics as an aid in the interpretation of experimental results.

In all his work Professor Livermore showed keen analysis and sound judgment, all of which led to numerous publications on his potato-breeding results and on the methodology of experimentation and plot technique.

Dr. Livermore twice served as president of the Potato Association of America. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

One extracurricular activity should be mentioned. Dr. Livermore was a longtime member of the Ithaca Bowling Association and an efficient secretary for a period of time. He was a member of the self-styled university team that topped the league for six years. Two cups in the Cornell trophy room testify to this effort.

Following his retirement in 1955 Professor Livermore lived in Melbourne and Altoona, Florida, until his death, on April 22, 1982, in Eustis, Florida. He was married to Helen Myers Fraser, who died on February 4, 1985.

Henry M. Munger, Royce P. Murphy, Robert L. Plaisted

Harry John Loberg

October 28, 1905 — February 22, 1965

Cornell University, on February 22, 1965, was deprived of a dedicated and erudite scholar, teacher, and administrator in the death of our cherished colleague, Professor Harry John Loberg, fifty-nine, Professor of Mechanical Engineering and the Director of the University's Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. His absence from the council chambers of the University will be keenly, soberly, sorrowfully and genuinely felt. The sudden death of Professor Harry John Loberg of a heart attack was a melancholy occurrence to his numerous friends in this community, his family, and his professional colleagues. He will be deeply missed by all who knew him.

Funeral services were held at Cornell's Sage Chapel Thursday, February 25, 1965. A large number of his friends shared the solemn ceremony with his beloved family.

Professor Harry Loberg was born in Norway, October 28, 1905, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1913. He attended the United States Naval Academy from June, 1923, to June 30, 1926, and resigned because of faulty eyesight. He received the M.E. degree from Cornell in 1929 and the M.S. degree in 1936.

After working as a sales and methods engineer for five years in Massachusetts and Michigan, he joined the Cornell staff in 1934. From 1946 to 1950, he was head of the Department of Industrial and Engineering Administration. He was named Director of the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering in 1950, a post he held until his death.

For three years during World War II, Professor Loberg was in charge of the Navy Diesel School and Navy Steam School on campus, which trained about 2,200 naval officers. As a director of training of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association and National Machine Tool Distributors' Association, he developed a program to meet the needs of the small firms in the industry, with the objective of training qualified sales engineers through annual programs at Cornell and Purdue Universities.

Professor Loberg served as chairman of the governing board of the Center for Housing and Environmental Studies (formerly the Housing Research Center) from the time that Center was established in 1950 until his death. Many of his colleagues will also remember him for his significant contributions and deep interest in the improvement of the Statler Club, of which he was president. He also rendered important services to the University over the years by serving on many committees.

Professor Loberg was the author of three books in his field, a member of the American Marketing Association, Pi Tau Sigma, Tau Beta Pi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

Professor Loberg was elected a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1963; he served that group in 1954 as chairman, Materials Handling Division; in 1956 as chairman, Safety Division; and in 1959 as chairman of the Southern Tier Section. He was also a member of the Production Engineering Division.

Until moving to Ithaca about ten years ago, he served in the Township of Ulysses on the Boy Scout committee and the school board.

Professor Loberg is survived by his wife, Aline Johnson Loberg; four sons, Paul W. of Staten Island; Harry J. of Los Angeles, California; and Peter E. and Eric L., both now attending Cornell; two granddaughters; two brothers, Arthur T. of Muskegon, Michigan, and Ole M. Loberg, Syracuse; two sisters, Mrs. Esther Allen of Muskegon, Michigan, and Mrs. Constance Vanderwier of Fremont, Michigan; and several nieces and nephews.

Professor Harry John Loberg will be remembered not only for his leadership in his field, but also because of his friendliness, boundless enthusiasm, patience, and humor. He was an avid follower of Cornell sports. His engaging and genial personality and his sound judgment, unquestioned dependability, and integrity endeared him to everyone.

We share with his family our deep sense of personal loss and the memory of a faithful, loyal, and gracious friend.

*There is nothing so precious as a faithful friend and
no scales can measure his excellence.
A faithful friend is an elixir of life and those who
fear the Lord will find him.*

N. W. Abrahams, G. H. Beyer, J. R. Moynihan

Franklin Asbury Long

July 27, 1910 — February 8, 1999

Frank Long's research made fundamental, unique contributions to a surprising variety of important scientific subjects by applying his extensive background and deep intuition in physical chemistry to organic reactions, in combination with his creative instrumentation skills and keen awareness of new experimental techniques. These emerging research areas included basic reaction mechanisms of organic molecules in solution and unimolecular dissociation of gaseous ions. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1962. However, these broad interests also led him into leadership positions in academe, government, industry, and public affairs, especially his advocacy of international arms reductions. He served on the President's Science Advisory Committee for Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. Probably his most publicized appointment was the one that he did not receive as Director of the U.S. National Science Foundation when President Nixon learned at the last minute of Long's criticisms of the antiballistic missile system.

Professor Long, born in Great Falls, Montana, received B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Montana in 1931 and 1932. He did graduate work in physical chemistry at the University of California, Berkeley. After receiving his Ph.D. degree in Chemistry in 1935, he was an Instructor there, and at the University of Chicago, becoming an Instructor in the Chemistry Department at Cornell in 1937. He served as a research supervisor for the Explosive Research Laboratory of the National Defense Research Committee from 1942-45. He returned to Cornell as an Associate Professor and was promoted to full Professor in 1946. When Peter J.W. Debye stepped down as Department Chair in 1950, Long took over and served a record ten years. He was Faculty Trustee, 1956-57, and he served as Vice President of Research and Advanced Studies at Cornell, 1963-69. In 1969, he began a four-year tenure as Director of the new Cornell academic program, Science, Technology and Society, designed to study the impact of science and technology on the problems facing U.S. society. Between 1969-79, he was Henry R. Luce Professor of Science and Society, and between 1976-79, he was Director of the Peace Studies Program. He was a member of the corporate Board of Directors for the Carrier Corporation, United Technologies Corporation, and the Exxon Corporation, for which he was also a member of the Executive Committee. In 1985, he "retired" to serve as Adjunct Professor of Chemistry and Social Sciences at the University of California, Irvine, continuing to be active on national and international committees.

Frank Long was one of the pioneers who showed organic chemists that they had to think carefully about such physical chemistry concepts as nonideality, activity coefficients, and ion pairing if they were interested in the

mechanisms of aqueous reactions. These concepts formed the foundation of the worldwide interest in mechanisms of solvolysis reactions that began in the late 1940s and continued for nearly three decades. Because many aqueous organic reactions occur in media of high acidity, it soon became clear to mechanistic chemists that a supplement to the pH scale of dilute solutions would be necessary. When Louis Hammett proposed the H_0 acidity function to accomplish this end, Frank immediately saw the power of the approach, and put it to good use in his studies of the hydrolyses of lactones, esters, and acetals. He extended the concept to mixed and nonaqueous solvents, and proposed alternative acidity functions for use under specialized conditions.

Many of the mechanistic descriptions that we teach our undergraduates can be traced back to Frank Long's work. Long and his coworkers used the then little-known technique of nonradioactive isotopic labeling to tackle these problems. Early isotope labeling studies relied on the use of radioactive tracers, with chemical degradation of reaction products being used to locate the labels. Avoiding the problems of radioactive labeling, Long was an early user of mass spectrometric techniques with stable isotopes to get the same information faster by degradation of the labeled molecule within the instrument.

Long also studied the change in kinetics that could accompany the introduction of such stable isotopes either into the molecule of interest or the solvent in which it was undergoing reaction. His work on H_2O/D_2O solvent isotope effects showed the way to generations of researchers studying the mechanisms of biologically relevant aqueous reactions. The important "proton inventory" techniques that have elucidated some essential enzymatic mechanisms can trace a good part of their ancestry to Long's work.

Mass spectrometry was previously used largely for the determination of accurate atomic weights and for quantitative analysis of hydrocarbons. Characterizing the products of Long's organic reactions involved vaporizing these into the mass spectrometer to form gaseous organic ions; Long was one of the early pioneers studying the unimolecular decompositions of these ions, particularly for lactones, alcohols, and esters. In a first for spectrometry, he and Friedman used this chemistry in 1953 to help define the molecular structure of ketene dimer, a highly publicized controversy of the time. His pioneering physical chemistry studies of these ions included appearance potentials, heats of formation, and the statistical theory of their dissociation. Notable was his classical example of the nonergodic dissociation of ionized fluoroethylene that occurs before the input energy can be statistically randomized.

Frank Long's interests in arms control and other public issues began early, focused by his World War II research for which he was awarded the U.S. Medal of Merit. In 1949-52, he was member and Chairman, Advisory Committee for Chemistry, Office of Naval Research; and Trustee of Associate Universities that oversaw Brookhaven National

Laboratory. In 1953-59, he was Consultant, Ballistics Research Laboratory, Department of the Army, Aberdeen, Maryland. In 1956-60, he was a member, Science Advisory Board, Department of the Air Force. In 1957-60, he was a member, Ballistic Missiles Advisory Committee, Office of the Secretary of Defense; and in 1959-63, Chairman, Chemistry Advisory Committee, Air Force Office of Scientific Research.

He was a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee under Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. When the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was formed in 1962, he was its first Assistant Director for science and technology. As a member of the U.S. group that went with Averell Harriman to the Soviet Union in 1963, he took a leading role in the effort of the U.S., the UK, and the Soviet Union to negotiate a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. Intense negotiations over an extended period resulted in agreements on almost everything except the number of on-site inspections; the Soviets insisted on three per year versus the U.S. demand of seven. The historical compromise, the Limited Test Ban Treaty, prohibited testing in the atmosphere, the oceans, and in space, but permitted underground testing. He was a Director of the Arms Control Association, 1971-77, and Co-Chair of the U.S. Pugwash Steering Committee, 1974-79. The 1995 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the Pugwash Conferences. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Albert Einstein Peace Prize Foundation and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fund for Peace.

His aggressiveness in arms control efforts is best illustrated in his opposition to the antiballistic missile project, as delineated in a 1968 publication stating that the ABM missile development would create "strong pressure toward acceleration of the arms race." In 1969, he was nominated by a board of scientists to be Director of the National Science Foundation. He went to Washington, D.C. one morning, presumably to receive the appointment from President Nixon in the White House Rose Garden that afternoon. However, upon arrival, he was told that the ceremony was cancelled. International publicity of the event produced an immediate outcry from a variety of concerned citizens as well as scientists. Later the White House relented but Long declined the President's offer.

Long also played a major role in science and technology transfer to underdeveloped nations, including India, South Korea, Latin America, Malaysia, and Indonesia, in part as a member of the National Academy of Sciences Board on Science and Technology for International Development. He was U.S. Co-Chairman for the Indo-U.S. Subcommittee on Education and Culture; a member of the U.S. Overview Committee for Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Initiative of the U.S. National Research Council started in 1983 by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Ronald Reagan; a member of the Council on Foreign Relations of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1964-89; and Co-Chairman, 1972-76, of the Joint U.S.-Korea Advisory Committee for

Science. In 1975, he received the Order of Civil Merit and Dongbaeg Medal from the President of the Republic of Korea for contributions toward the development of science and technology in Korea.

Only a few prizes are available to scientists for outstanding public service. Two of the most prestigious are the Charles Lathrop Parson Award from the American Chemical Society that Long received in 1985, and the Philip Haug Abelson Prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that he received in 1990. His wife, Marion Thomas Long, died in 1992. He is survived by a son, Franklin, a chemist, of Claremont, California; a daughter, Elizabeth, a Professor of Sociology at Rice University; a brother, George, of Portland, Oregon; and a grandson.

Barry K. Carpenter, Jerrold Meinwald, Fred W. McLafferty

Karla Longrée

September 7, 1905 — September 26, 1996

Karla Longrée was born in the Rhineland area of Germany and received college training there leading to the degree of Doctor of Agriculture. She served as a research associate in the Biological Reichsinstitute at Berlin-Dahlem before immigrating to the United States in 1933. She received a Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1938 and became a United States citizen in 1939.

Beginning in 1941, Dr. Longrée taught in the area of food science at the Hampton Institute in Hampton, Virginia. She returned to Cornell in 1950 as a research professor in the Department of Institution Management (New York State College of Human Ecology). Her research efforts were directed at the microbial quality of food prepared in quantity and she studied conditions under which potentially hazardous menu items might lead to food poisoning outbreaks. She devised methods that would assure microbiological safety of food items prepared under conditions of large quantity food service and developed quick cooling devices which cut the time required to cool cooked foods to a point where they could be refrigerated. She also discovered that high acid ingredients such as citrus juice and salad dressing inhibited bacterial growth and on this basis developed procedures for quantity cooking that minimized the dangers of food poisoning.

Results of Dr. Longrée's research were published in professional journals such as *The Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, *The Journal of Food Protection*, *Food Technology* and others. She also was a consultant in the development of a film on food sanitation.

She developed and taught courses in food sanitation and served as a major professor for many graduate students who were preparing to work in that area. These students have filled leadership roles in this country and abroad.

She is the author of two books, one a college text entitled *Quantity Food Sanitation*; now in its fifth edition in collaboration with Gertrude Armbruster. This book provides basic information for the understanding of the factors which contribute to foodborne illnesses and shows ways to reduce or eliminate this threat by suggesting appropriate methods of storage, preparation, heating and hot-holding, cooling and cold-holding of foods with emphasis on institutional applications. Pertinent literature is cited and discussed. Emphasis is given to time-temperature control, an area that was the focus in much of Dr. Longrée's research. *Sanitary Techniques in Food Service*, a second book was written in cooperation with Professor G. Blaker of Colorado State University and is written for the vocational level of teaching.

Dr. Longrée had many interests and was a talented craftsman using silver and enameling techniques to design jewelry. She also enjoyed the outdoors, hiking and gardening. She had a great love for music, in particular the classics. After retirement, she traveled widely including Europe and Central America.

In 1986, Dr. Longrée moved to the Highland Farms Retirement Community in Black Mountain, North Carolina, where she continued to reside.

Raymond Fox, Bernice Hopkins, Gertrude Armbruster

Clifton W. Loomis

January 28, 1914 — December 2, 1994

Clifton W. Loomis, Professor Emeritus of Farm Management, died December 2, 1994, at the age of 80. He was born and raised in the rural New York community of Burlington Flats. Much of his professional life was spent in educational work with farm families in Upstate New York communities similar to the one where he grew up.

Clif received his Bachelor's degree from the College of Agriculture at Cornell in 1937. His first employment was as an Assistant County Agriculture Agent in Delaware County, New York. He was called to active military service in 1940 and returned to Agricultural Extension work in 1946, serving five years as County Agriculture Agent in Schenectady County, New York.

Returning to Cornell for graduate study, he received his M.S. degree in 1951 and Ph.D. degree in 1953. Part of the degree requirements were fulfilled at the University of Illinois. From 1953-55, he was a member of the faculty of Agricultural Economics at the University of Missouri. Clif was appointed Assistant Professor of Farm Management at Cornell in 1955, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1957, and became Professor in 1964. He served as Department Extension Leader in Agricultural Economics from 1971-75.

In 1964-65, while on sabbatical leave, Professor Loomis taught and conducted research at The American University of Beirut in Lebanon. In 1970-71, while on leave, he served as Advisor to the President of The Agricultural Development Fund of Iran.

Work in Cooperative Extension was at the center of Clif's professional career. He spent most of a decade as a County Extension Agent. From the time he joined the faculty at Cornell in 1955 to his retirement in 1975, the bulk of his time was spent teaching and counseling with County Extension Agents and farm families. He was extremely effective in helping farmers recognize business problems and improving their management skills.

Professor Loomis provided the leadership in developing the electronic farm accounting system known as CAMIS (Cornell Agricultural Management Information System), used by the New York State Extension Agents in their work with farmers and agribusiness persons. CAMIS proved to be an efficient computerized accounting system and management tool. He shared his experiences with CAMIS with other professionals who were developing similar computerized systems for farmers and agribusiness persons in the Northeast and throughout the United States.

Clif had a long and deep rooted commitment to the military. When he graduated from Cornell in 1937, he was commissioned an R.O.T.C. officer and was called to active duty in 1940. From 1940-42, he served as an Instructor in Military Science at Cornell. During World War II, he was an operations officer with a field artillery battalion in France and Germany, receiving decorations including The Purple Heart and The Bronze Star and rising to the rank of Colonel. Following World War II, he remained active in the Army Reserve. As late as 1969 and 1970, he spent leave time with the New York State Headquarters of the Selective Service System. With an ongoing commitment of his own time, he backed his belief that a strong military is essential to the well being of the Country.

Professor Loomis, a bachelor, is survived by a brother, two sisters, nieces, and nephews.

C. Arthur Bratton, James C. Pratt, Robert S. Smith

John Kasper (Jack) Loosli

May 16, 1909 — June 30, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ruby M. Loper

January 12, 1901 — January 17, 1990

Ruby M. Loper was born in rural Douglas, Nebraska, where she developed a positive work ethic and a strong and sympathetic understanding of her fellowman. A dedication to teach others in ways to improve their lives was formally begun in 1925 when she became a student and draftsman in the College of Engineering and Architecture at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska. It is believed she is the first woman to be graduated from that college, and in 1934 was appointed assistant agricultural engineer, a position she held until 1946. She was a member of the Nebraska extension staff for 21 years. She owned Nebraska farmland all of her adult life and identified with the problems of farm ownership and management. One part of her early Nebraska extension career was to survey farms for contours and terraces, a new practice at that time, to prevent soil erosion.

In 1946 Professor Loper joined the Cornell faculty as extension architect with a dual appointment in the Department of Housing and Design in the New York State College of Home Economics, and the Department of Agricultural Engineering in the New York State College of Agriculture. She was the first woman to hold this position in New York State.

Although a person of short stature, she was a predecessor of Women's Liberation. Professor Loper was a true pioneer in being able to present realistically her subject matter to all-male audiences in the building-trades. She spoke and wrote with conviction and authority, winning the respect of her audiences. Her efforts assisted many farm families in attaining housing to meet their living requirements. She conducted building technology seminars for building-trades people; assisted county extension associations in planning extension headquarters; and in collaboration with the Department of Institution Management, provided plans for community food-service facilities.

She served on numerous national housing committees and was the author of housing extension bulletins, as well as articles in architectural, engineering, home economics and commercial magazines. In 1955 the Lambda chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi awarded her a certificate for highest achievement in written material for advancing the work of the Cornell Extension Service. Her many accomplishments were due to her endless energy and dedication to education.

Professor Loper was held in high esteem nationally and statewide for her leadership roles in providing quality housing information and housing programs. She was a charter member of the American Association of Housing

Educators and served on its board of directors. Additionally, she served as a chairman and member of the House Plans and Planning Committee of the Northeast Land-Grant Universities.

After retirement in 1967 Miss Loper remained in Ithaca and resided at the Ramada Inn, where the entire staff became “her family.” She became a benefactor of the College of Human Ecology, formerly Home Economics; and established two department loan-funds for students in financial need and also contributed generously to various college funds and community causes.

She nurtured many continuing and rewarding friendships during her retirement years and continued her love of reading. She surrounded herself with books of many subjects and interests in keeping with the many facets and interests of her personality. Ruby M. Loper, a true friend, a colleague, a person of integrity, humor and protocol, a scholar truly missed.

Bernice Hopkins, Clark E. Garner

Harry Houser Love

March 19, 1880 — April 20, 1966

In the death of Professor Emeritus Harry Houser Love in Ithaca, New York, on April 20, 1966, Cornell University lost a distinguished scientist and educator. He had devoted 41 years of service to Cornell prior to his retirement in 1949.

Professor Love was born at Taylorsville, Illinois, March 19, 1880, received the Bachelor of Science degree from Illinois Wesleyan University in 1904 and the Master of Arts degree from the same institution in 1906. His interest in chemistry and its relation to agriculture led him to the University of Illinois for further graduate work. In the spring of 1906 he was appointed assistant chemist in the Plant Breeding Laboratory of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Later he was appointed as assistant in plant breeding. When the program in plant breeding was organized at Cornell in 1907 Professor Love joined the group as one of the first graduate students in plant breeding. In 1909 Professor Love was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell. It is worthy of note that Cornell's Department of Plant Breeding was the first such department in the United States, and that Professor Love was associated with it from the beginning. From 1909 to 1911 he was Assistant Professor and from 1911 to his retirement in 1949 he was Professor of Plant Breeding. He was appointed acting head of the Department in 1942 and in 1944 he was made head. In this capacity he worked strenuously to assemble a group of young scientists who could carry on the Cornell tradition of outstanding teaching, research, and extension in plant breeding and genetics. He was eminently successful in obtaining a good staff and increasing facilities for the work of the Department.

Throughout his career, Professor Love had two principal interests: cereal breeding and the application of statistical methods in agricultural research. His contributions in both of these fields have been tremendous. His accomplishments in cereal breeding were notable. He developed varieties for all the major small grain crops grown in New York. For a quarter of a century Wong has been a leading winter barley in the eastern United States; his wheat varieties, notably Yorkwin, Cornell 595, and Genesee, have been grown on millions of acres in the soft white wheat production areas of New York, Michigan and Ontario, Canada. The contribution of Dr. Love's varieties to the agricultural economy has been significant and can only be reckoned in the many millions of dollars of increased income to the growers and users of these crops.

Professor Love contributed significantly to the elucidation and understanding of the genetics of the cereal grains. He was a leader in genetic studies with wheat and, particularly, oats. His papers, and those of his students, constitute

a major part of the early literature on the genetics of oats. Similarly, Professor Love's interest in breeding and statistics led to many studies affecting the procedures and methods used in small grain field trials.

Professor Love's interest in statistical methods was an important corollary to his plant breeding research. This phase of his career is perpetuated in two standard textbooks he wrote. The first, *Application of Statistical Methods to Agricultural Research*, was written in China but found widespread use in this country. His second book, *Experimental Methods in Agricultural Research*, written in Puerto Rico, is used in many institutions as a reference. He pioneered in demonstrating the importance of statistical methods in agricultural research through his books, through formal classroom teaching, seminars, and counseling colleagues, graduate students, and others. He described statistical methods in a manner that could be understood and used by investigators not trained in statistics. In these ways he taught not only the mathematical procedures but also the more difficult technique of learning how to interpret statistical summaries.

In addition to his books Professor Love was author of 22 papers and senior author of 24 other papers on genetics, plant breeding, and statistical methods.

Another important phase of Professor Love's career is his work in foreign countries. He studied first with European geneticists in 1914, but this experience was interrupted by World War I. In 1925 and again in 1929 he served the University of Nanking in China as special consultant in plant breeding. From 1931 to 1934, while on leave from Cornell, he served for three and a half years as adviser in agriculture and crop improvement to the Ministry of Industries of the National Government of China and the provincial departments of Kiangsu and Chekiang. During this period he was also special lecturer at the University of Nanking and the National Central University. In 1939 and in 1940 he was adviser in agricultural research at the University of Puerto Rico.

After retiring in 1949 Professor Love was asked to work with the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction of China and spent six months in Taiwan and on the mainland of China, returning to Ithaca in February, 1950. Almost immediately he left for Thailand (March, 1950) where he had accepted an invitation from the Department of Agriculture of Thailand to develop a program for rice improvement. He was rice breeding adviser in Thailand for six years and three months; after July 1, 1952, his program came under the direction of the Economic Cooperation Administration. He and Mrs. Love returned to Ithaca in 1956, after which he devoted much time and thought to the work of Cornell staff members in China. Two publications, written by Professor Love and John H. Reisner describe in considerable detail the work of Cornell staff members in China. This pioneer program had great influence on the development of international agricultural programs.

Professor Love was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Honorary Fellow American Society of Agronomy, member American Society of Naturalists, American Genetic Association, Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, and honorary life member of the New York State Seed Association, the third such award given by the Association.

Throughout his career at Cornell, Professor Love contributed freely of his time and efforts to many committees and other special assignments. He assisted with many student activities, particularly the Cosmopolitan Club. He was a member of the Ithaca Rotary Club and was chairman of the International Committee, and he served his church for many years and in many capacities.

In 1904 Professor Love married Anna Barclay, who passed away in Ithaca April 16, 1960. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Kenneth R. (Elizabeth) Edwards, Rochester, New York, and three sons: Harry Love, Mexico City, Mexico; Robert Love, Baltimore, Maryland; and Charles Love, Montclair, New Jersey. We share with his family our sense of personal loss and the memory of a gracious friend and colleague.

J. Herbert Bruckner, Neal F. Jensen, Homer C. Thompson

Carl Clifford Lowe

January 1, 1919 — November 29, 1999

Carl C. Lowe, 80, Professor Emeritus, widely known breeder of forage crops, and long-time member of Cornell's Department of Plant Breeding, died suddenly on November 29, 1999. Lowe specialized in breeding forage grasses and legumes. He participated in the development of popular varieties of alfalfa, timothy and birdsfoot trefoil. He also developed refined applications of statistics in experimental design and in plant breeding research.

For 28 years, Lowe taught a popular course in experimental methods for graduate students in the Plant Sciences. He served as advisor for numerous undergraduates and for 14 graduate students. Dr. Lowe's office door was always open to students. Many of his advisees have gone on to distinguished careers of their own.

Lowe worked with seed growers and seed industry leaders in developing programs to bring to farmers the benefits of varieties developed in Cornell plant breeding research. He served as secretary of the NY Seed Improvement Cooperative for 25 years. In this role, he encouraged the adoption of superior varieties by seed growers and farmers.

Lowe was born January 1, 1919, in West Salem, Ohio, the oldest son of Carl and Grace Keener Lowe. His father was an agronomist specializing in sugar beets. The Lowe family soon moved to Twin Falls, Idaho where Carl spent his youth. He attended the University of Idaho in 1938. The family relocated to Fort Collins, Colorado, where his father unexpectedly died. Carl left school and worked for the USDA Agricultural Adjustment Administration from 1940-42.

Carl entered the United States Army in 1942 and served in North Africa, France and Germany as a member of the 899th Tank Destroyer Battalion and the 9th Infantry Division. His unit landed at Utah Beach, Normandy, on D-Day, June 6, 1944, then fought its way across France, and was among the first to cross the Rhine in the invasion of Germany.

After release from active duty he attended Colorado A&M, earning his B.S. degree in 1948. He followed with graduate studies at Cornell, earning his M.S. degree in 1950 and his Ph.D. degree in 1952 in Plant Breeding, under the tutelage of Professors Royse P. Murphy and Walter T. Federer.

Lowe was appointed Assistant Professor of Plant Breeding, at Cornell University in 1952, Associate Professor in 1955, and Professor in 1964. He was named Professor Emeritus in 1983.

Lowe was a member of the American Society of Agronomy, the Crop Science Society of America, Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi. In recognition of his contributions to seed growers and to the seed industry, he was elected an honorary member of the New York State Seed Association.

Dr. Lowe was a pivotal leader in the initiation and development of the Northeast Regional Forage Improvement Project, which continues to coordinate leadership in forage crop breeding and improvement, originally in the Northeast and now nationally. Dr. Lowe also participated in the development and activities of the Northern New York Economic Development Project. He also served as a long-term Consultant to the New York State Fish and Wildlife Service on trout fish breeding and management.

Survivors include his wife and companion of 57 years, Cleo Crane Lowe; one daughter, Ellen Jane Potash, of Franklin, Tennessee; two sons, Donald Lowe, of Ithaca and Cass Lowe, of Seattle, Washington; and two granddaughters, Dru and Carey Potash. Three brothers, three sisters and several nieces and nephews also survive him.

Lowe was an avid outdoorsman, who loved to fish, hunt and garden. The morning sun often found Carl in his boat on Cayuga Lake, luring a lake trout to his line. He died in the woods, suddenly, of natural causes, while hunting deer.

Robert F. Lucey, Royse P. Murphy, William D. Pardee

Robert Francis Lucey

March 13, 1926 — May 7, 2004

In appointing Bob Lucey to a new faculty position in Agronomy, one specifically authorized by the New York State Legislature at the urging of the Farm Bureau and Grange, the College of Agriculture renewed its efforts to raise farm productivity in the six northernmost counties of the state. Four decades later, Bob was recognized throughout that region as the principal architect of the sweeping changes that followed his appointment.

From the outset, he sought the counsel of leaders of the farm community, campus experts in many disciplines, educators, and local institutions as he formulated and later developed a series of diagnostic experiments. The centerpiece of his fieldwork was the “crop-climate” installation. Both farmers and advisers in the North Country had long attributed their difficulties in producing crops to adverse climate. By establishing weather instruments alongside and in the soil beneath plots where various crops were grown under several management systems, Bob demonstrated that there were actually two underlying problems. Slow drainage of water from the topsoil in spring delayed field operations and growth; few of the crop varieties available commercially were adapted to the region’s cool, though reasonably long, growing season.

By employing both traditional and novel practices to drain away water early in the season, he raised the soil temperature and effectively moved the plants south. By buying a four-row planter never before seen in the area, along with other equipment, he accelerated the establishment of large acreages on the newly warmed land. By thus creating a market for adapted seeds, he spurred the introduction of new quick-maturing high-yielding varieties. And by never forgetting that these improvements in crop production were significant only if integrated into dairy and other enterprises, he ensured the practical application of his findings.

The personal demands of the tasks he set for himself were extraordinary. The field work and organizations that dominated his schedule were as much as six nonstop driving hours from Ithaca, and his innumerable trips were rarely nonstop because it was his custom to visit, learn from, and advise a legion of contacts en route. He established agronomic research stations at Canton (SUNY College), Chazy (W.H. Miner institute), and Willsboro (E.V. Baker Farm), and oversaw a major soil management study on a farm near La Fargeville. He formed cordial and supportive relations with educational and advisory bodies throughout the region, becoming over the years the most widely sought counselor for a variety of problems. His continual liaison with state legislators ensured

sustained funding. The donation of the Baker Farm to the college, and the endowment of a Cornell faculty chair by Mr. Baker, testifies to Bob's presence as well as his influence.

On the Cornell campus, recognition of his talents led to a gradual shift in his duties. He had already been an adviser to undergraduates and taught the introductory crop production course, but increasingly became a leader in organizing coordinated research and extension programs across the state. With the Northern New York Agricultural Development Program as a prototype, he contributed greatly to the founding of the statewide PRODAIRY Program. He became chairman of his department, and served in that capacity for eleven years, meanwhile cultivating professional contacts and serving nationally and overseas. He was, for several years, Secretary of the University Faculty.

The Massachusetts family from which Bob came was a source of strength, but for them his venture into higher education was a trailbreaker. He pressed on through Master's and Doctorate degrees, encouraged and supported always by his beloved, Ernestine. The family of eight children they raised was notable for self-reliance, responsibility, and zest.

Bob's unassuming demeanor, friendliness and sincerity, curiosity, patience and optimism were tirelessly directed toward making his part of the world a place that its inhabitants understood more clearly, and used more rewardingly. For these qualities, he was honored during his career, and is remembered with respect and affection.

Robert A. Milligan, R. David Smith, Madison J. Wright

James Douglass Luckett

December 5, 1891 — April 9, 1968

Professor James Douglass Luckett, editor at Cornell University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva for forty years, died unexpectedly April 9, 1968.

Born in Washington, D.C., on December 5, 1891, Professor Luckett completed his secondary and elementary education in the nation's capitol and entered Purdue University. He received his B.S.A. degree in 1916 and his M.S.A. degree in 1919 from that institution.

While an undergraduate at Purdue University, he spent two summers as a scientific assistant in the United States Department of Agriculture's Federal Insecticide Laboratory located in Virginia. During his graduate school days at Purdue University, Professor Luckett worked as an assistant chemist in the Fertilizer Inspection Laboratory.

It was while still in school that his remarkable talent as an editor began to blossom forth, and he was asked to assume editorial responsibility for the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station *Record*. He served as editor of this publication from 1916-20.

Following completion of his degree work, Professor Luckett joined the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1920 as editor and librarian. Throughout his illustrious career with the Geneva Station he maintained a very close liaison with the various news media, and his frequent and timely news releases, covering research in a way that was intelligible to the non-scientist, were used widely throughout the world.

During his early years at the Geneva Station, Professor Luckett devoted most of his efforts in editing Station bulletins, and this concern reflected his tireless effort to get the results of both basic and applied research published in its most effective form.

Still not satisfied with the mechanisms used in disseminating research information resulting from Station projects to the general public, Professor Luckett established in 1934 a new publication *Farm Research* that was designed to carry reports of research written in a semi-popular form to mass audiences. This quarterly publication became well known throughout the world, and it was used by almost all other agricultural experiment stations in this country as a model for establishing similar periodicals. In 1943 the Geneva and Ithaca campuses of Cornell University began contributing material to *Farm Research* on a joint basis. Just recently, the publication has been

again broadened in scope to cover all disciplines within the College of Agriculture and has been renamed *New York's Food and Life Sciences*.

Professor Luckett also distinguished himself with extra editorial duties that went beyond the halls of Cornell University and its Geneva Experiment Station. He served as editor of the *Agronomy Journal* from 1928-48, and later as editor of the *Soil Science Society of America Proceedings* from 1938-48. When he relinquished his duties as editor of the *Agronomy Journal*, more than 2,300 papers had passed through his hands for review and publication. Through those years, he never lost the original spark that continued to bring forth new ideas which helped to mold the future objectives of the American Society of Agronomy.

Throughout all of his many activities, Professor Luckett was characterized by his friendly and diplomatic ability to work with all types of people. In his later years with the Geneva Station, the public relations role he assumed with visiting horticultural societies, groups, and individuals was an important factor in giving the full presentation of agricultural research to the public.

Following his retirement in July 1960, he was awarded the title of Professor Emeritus. Even following retirement, Professor Luckett continued to work actively, this time, however, for many community organizations. He was a member of the local YMCA Board of Directors, served on the Board of the Social Service League, was actively engaged in promotional work for the Community Chest, belonged to the University Club and Torch Club, was a member of the Auburn Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, and was former president and member of the publicity staff of Geneva General Hospital.

He was also director of historical records at Prouty-Chew Museum in Geneva and conducted this work for many years on a volunteer basis. Professor Luckett was an elder in the North Presbyterian Church and held various offices in the presbytery during his lifetime in Geneva.

He was a member of the American Society of Agronomy; of Alpha Tau Omega, national college fraternity; of Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific research fraternity; and of the American Association of College Editors.

He is survived by his wife, Lenore, a son Charles, a brother George, two grandchildren, and two nieces.

Paul J. Chapman, Roscoe E. Krauss, Donald W. Barton

Geoffrey Stuart Stephen Ludford

February 2, 1928 — December 11, 1986

Geoffrey S. S. Ludford was professor of applied mathematics in the Department of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics. He developed his deep interest in applied mathematics after he had left the University of Cambridge to work with Richard von Mises at Harvard University. The work resulted in his thesis, “Three Topics in the Mathematical Theory of Compressible Flow,” for which he was awarded a Ph.D. degree from Cambridge. The association with von Mises was extremely stimulating and had a lasting influence on Geof’s approach to mathematics. In 1951, at age twenty-three, he became assistant professor of mathematics in the Department of Mathematics at the University of Maryland. In 1952 his appointment was made joint with the Institute for Fluid Dynamics and Applied Mathematics. The institute provided a fruitful environment for his research. He collaborated extensively with Joseph R. Diaz and with a number of other people, including Monroe H. Martin, the director of the institute. After von Mises’s sudden death in 1953 Geof was invited by Hilda Geiringer (von Mises’s wife) to cooperate with her in completing the book *Mathematical Theory of Compressible Fluid Flow*. Von Mises had written the first three chapters of the book; Geiringer and Ludford added a fourth and fifth chapter, as well as many notes and addenda. Published in 1958, it has become a classic in the field. After serving a year full-time in the Institute for Fluid Dynamics and Applied Mathematics, Geof moved in 1959 to the Department of Aeronautical Engineering of the University of Maryland as a full professor. During the next year he was visiting professor of applied mathematics at Brown University. He came to Cornell in the fall of 1961 as professor of applied mathematics in the Department of Mechanics and Materials (currently the Department of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics). Shortly before his death he was also elected professor in the Department of Mathematics. He was a member of four graduate fields. Soon after his arrival at Cornell Geof established a series of graduate courses that represented his strong convictions on how applied mathematics should be taught. Ever since then those courses have provided a firm mathematical foundation for doctoral students from all over the university.

Besides paying careful attention to teaching, Geof was a prolific and creative researcher. His research interests centered on the application of mathematics to fluid phenomena. These included not only the area of compressible flow but also magnetohydrodynamics and combustion. He became interested in magnetohydrodynamics during a sabbatical year at Harvard University in 1958 working with Sydney Goldstein. Although other areas of interest occupied him during the last ten years, he continued to play an active role in international meetings on the subject. He established a reputation as one of the leading theoreticians in combustion. Of particular importance to the

latter area is his book *Theory of Laminar Flames*, co-authored with his former student John D. Buckmaster and published in 1982. He was the author of more than 160 research papers and four books. He supervised over thirty Ph.D. students, many of whom are now on the faculties of leading universities.

Many awards and honors recognized the value of his work, including a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Fulbright-Hays Fellowship, a Senior U.S. Scientist Award from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (Federal Republic of Germany), and a U.K. Science Research Council Visiting Fellowship. In 1982 he was professeur associé at the Université de Provence and the following year at the Université de Paris-Sud. He was a longtime Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and had been an editor of *Physica D* since 1982. The NATO advanced research workshop “Colloque sur la Modélisation Mathématique en Combustion et ses Applications,” held in Lyon this April, was dedicated to him. Special tributes were paid to the memory of both Geoffrey and Arthur Shercliff at the fifth International Beer Sheva Seminar on MHD Flows and Turbulence in Israel this March.

One of Geof's major achievements was his success in organizing the effort to obtain the five-year grant from the Army Research Office that resulted in the creation of the Mathematical Sciences Institute at Cornell. He was the first director of the institute and was instrumental in setting the basic policies to be followed. In particular he insisted that a large part of the funding be dedicated to the encouragement and support of young mathematicians. The institute currently provides support for eighteen to twenty graduate fellows and ten to twelve postdoctoral fellows, as well as stimulates interaction among mathematical scientists by means of workshops and visiting appointments at Cornell.

Besides excelling professionally, Geof was a world-class athlete. He rowed for Jesus College in Cambridge and was a member of the 1947 Jesus crew that won the Grand Challenge Cup at the Henley Royal Regatta as well as the Scandinavian Championship in Bergen, Norway. He rowed for the winning Cambridge crew in the 1949 Oxford-Cambridge boat race. Geof held a firm conviction that one should not participate in competitive sports after age thirty. However, he maintained his excellent physical condition by a rigorous regimen of exercise and diet. His fitness was remarkable; even when in the hospital during his last illness (he suffered from a brain tumor), his lung capacity exceeded what could be measured by the instrumentation available.

Geof was also an accomplished singer. He always loved to sing, and he joined the Whiton chorale many years ago. He practiced conscientiously to develop his ability further. He was a regular soloist as a tenor in the chorale's performances.

Geof's calm and controlled demeanor gave no hint of the depth of his compassion for those less fortunate than himself. He adopted the causes of Russian refusenik colleagues with committed passion, writing letters of support and encouragement and sending scientific books, reprints, calculators, and money to them (bearing the expenses out of his own pocket). He went to Russia as part of the first large foreign delegation to the famous Moscow Sunday Seminars, a meaningful international expression of solidarity with the intellectually oppressed.

Geof's accomplishments and dedication have served Cornell well. His premature death at the height of his powers is a tragic loss for the university and for the large number of colleagues both at Cornell and around the world who benefited from their relationships with him. Much greater is the loss for his wife, Pamela, and for his daughters, Jennifer and Susan, and their families. Geof actively encouraged all three of them to go as far as possible educationally and was enormously proud that they were able to combine educational endeavors with raising families and activity in other areas.

His was an uncompromisingly high standard of scholarship; precision of thought and expression were central to his life. By his example and teaching, a substantial number of students left Cornell aspiring to develop and maintain these qualities, a legacy in which this university can take pride.

Philip J. Holmes, Sidney Leibovich, P. C. Tobias de Boer

Pamela M. Ludford

October 19, 1928 — July 22, 2001

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Edward A. Lutz

July 10, 1910 — October 9, 1987

With the death of Edward A. Lutz at his country home on October 9, 1987, the university and the state lost a respected scholar and a leader in community affairs. His professional life was devoted to the systematic analysis of social problems and to the improvement of schools and local government. He was an educator in the broadest sense and was known throughout the state for his innovative programs to aid local administration. Ed Lutz was characterized at the memorial service as a perceptive, productive and public-minded member of the Cornell faculty and of the Greater Ithaca Community.

Edward A. Lutz grew up in the Catskill mountain town of Prattsville, New York and graduated from the College of Agriculture at Cornell in 1931. He worked for the Farm Credit Administration in Springfield, Massachusetts and Washington, D.C. and obtained an M.B.A. from the Harvard School of Business. In 1937 he returned to Cornell to pursue graduate work in agricultural economics under the direction of Professor M.P. Catherwood. This association was a decisive factor in determining his lifetime career as a specialist in local government and public administration and finance.

From 1940 to his entry into the Navy in 1942, Dr. Lutz was Director of the Bureau of Planning in the New York State Division of Commerce. He served on Admiral Mitscher's Staff in the Pacific Theater during World War II and was selected as a member of a group formed to assist General MacArthur in governing the occupation of Japan.

Ed Lutz joined the Cornell faculty in 1946 as a professor of public administration in the Department of Agricultural Economics and served with distinction in this position for thirty years. He became an emeritus professor in 1976. Professor Lutz focused his efforts on the problems of local and state governments in rural areas. His research, teaching, and extension were aimed to help units of local government provide needed public services efficiently in both rural and urban areas. His insight and dedication gained the respect and admiration of public officials throughout the state and the cooperation and support of other faculty at Cornell.

Throughout his career Professor Lutz was called upon to serve as advisor and consultant to numerous state and local government groups. He was a member of several special commissions including the temporary commission on the constitutional convention, the New York State-New York City fiscal relations commission, the joint legislative commission on school financing, and the state commission on per capita aid. He was instrumental in designing formulas for use in distributing financial aid to schools and local units of government.

His conviction that education was the key to improving government led him to initiate a great many schools designed to inform voters and to train local administrators. Among these were “Citizenship Schools” for training volunteer leaders in the community, the School for Highway Superintendents, and training programs for clerks of the boards and for assessors. Professor Lutz received widespread recognition and numerous awards for his innovative extension programs. In 1976, the New York Institute of Assessing Officers recognized Professor Lutz’s contributions by making him an Honorary Member of the Institute.

Professor Lutz collaborated with others on campus in developing programs. He was a key person in organizing the “Cornell Local Government Program” for training newly elected and appointed local government officials in rural areas. This program was sponsored jointly by the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. In 1972 Professor Lutz received a national citation from the American Agricultural Economics Association for this distinguished extension program. In cooperation with Professor Harrington in Extension Administration, an educational program known as “Operation Advance” was developed to increase the confidence and competence of local leaders and citizens. This was used in extension programs throughout the rural counties of New York State and was a part of Professor Lutz’s commitment to helping local citizens take a more active role in the governance of their communities.

Professor Lutz participated in a number of programs abroad and gained an international reputation as an expert in his special field. In 1957-58 he and his wife joined the Cornell-Los Baños team in the University of the Philippines where he helped students learn more about citizen involvement in local government. He regularly attracted international graduate students who later became leaders in their home countries. In 1968-69 Professor Lutz received a Fulbright Fellowship to study local government in Norway. In 1978-79 he was leader of a team that assisted with the reorganization of local government in Dominica.

Ed Lutz was a scholar who put his knowledge and skills to practical use in the community in which he lived. Early in his career he was active in the affairs of the Willow Creek one-room school district. Later he served as a member and president of the Ithaca School District Board of Education. He served as chairman of the Town of Ulysses Board of Zoning Appeals, and in 1972 was appointed by the Board of Representatives to serve as chairman of the Tompkins County Reapportionment Committee.

Professor Lutz was active in a number of community organizations. He was a devoted member and president of the Tompkins County Public Library Board. He also was active in the Ithaca Memorial Society, the Ithaca Consumers Society, the Men’s Garden Club, Cornell Plantations, and the Rhodora Club.

Ed Lutz had a keen interest in ornamentals and pursued this as an avocation. The Lutz home was a place of unique beauty with a special collection of azaleas and rhododendrons. He not only cared for these shrubs and enjoyed their beauty but had each properly labelled with its botanical name. He had a lifelong abiding interest and love for the rural areas. Hiking, cross-country skiing, and mountain climbing were among his hobbies. As a friend and hiking companion once remarked, "It seemed that Ed knew every back road and trail in Upstate New York."

It was a pleasure for colleagues to work with Ed Lutz and share his quiet sense of humor and grace with words. He had a subtle and dry wit and was a master of descriptive phrases and short quips. Colleagues valued his editing skills. He fought hard for the demanding principles to which he was committed. Ed Lutz was serious about his work but never took himself seriously. His low-key approach proved to be effective and won him many friends. He was deeply committed to the improvement of the government of New York State and to making Tompkins County a fine place to live. He worked hard and long but seldom was in the limelight.

Ed Lutz is survived by his wife of fifty years, Madeline O'Connell Lutz; a daughter Sarah Saul of Austin, Texas; a granddaughter; three sisters; two brothers; nieces and nephews; and innumerable friends and associates.

Kenneth L. Robinson, Bernard F. Stanton, C. Arthur Bratton

Henry Hamilton Moore Lyle

November 13, 1875 — March 11, 1947

Dr. Henry Hamilton Moore Lyle, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Cornell University Medical College, died on March 11, 1947. He had been connected with the Medical School since 1919 and from time to time had taught our students at St. Luke's Hospital. This was one of the few institutions used to supplement the clinical facilities of the New York Hospital and it was selected largely on account of Dr. Lyle's ability as a surgeon and as a teacher.

Dr. Lyle, son of the Rev. Samuel Lyle, was born in northern Ireland on November 13, 1875. He was brought to Canada as a boy and he attended Cornell where he took a prominent part in athletics. He graduated from Cornell in 1896 and from the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1900. His first wife, Clara Schlemmer of New York, died in 1916, and in 1919 he married Jessie Benson Pickens of New York City who survives him.

From 1913 to 1919 Dr. Lyle was Assistant Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from 1919 to 1931 Assistant Professor of Surgery at Cornell University Medical College and after 1931 Professor of Clinical Surgery. He was Attending Surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital and consultant to many other hospitals in or near the City.

Early in World War I he joined the American Ambulance Hospital B in France. In 1917 as Major in the U. S. Army he organized and took abroad Evacuation Hospital No. 2. Advanced rapidly in rank and responsibilities on the battle front, he was made chief consultant surgeon to the First Army. Among his decorations were the Distinguished Service Medal (U. S.), the British War Medal and British Victory Medal. After the war he and Mrs. Lyle maintained an active interest in work for veterans and a great enthusiasm for military medicine. Dr. Lyle was widely known for his work in supervising the transport of 125,000 sick and wounded during the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Eugene F. Du Bois

Thomas Lyttleton Lyon

February 17, 1869 — October 7, 1938

The death of Emeritus Professor Thomas Lyttleton Lyon at his home in Ithaca on October 7, 1938, removed from the Faculty of Cornell University one of its most eminent and highly regarded members. In his field of soil science he is known the world over, and his textbooks are used in most American institutions where instruction in pedology and edaphology is offered. His work on the various phases of the nitrogen cycle, his lysimeter studies and his cereal investigations are internationally noteworthy. His published scientific articles and bulletins are many. His career was long, busy, and crowded with successes.

He was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on February 17, 1869, was prepared for college at the Pittsburgh High School, and graduated from Cornell University in 1891. Later he studied with Professor Tollens at the University of Göttingen and with Professor Caldwell at Cornell. He received his Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1904.

In 1891 young Lyon accepted an instructorship in Chemistry at the University of Nebraska. Here he served until 1906, having been promoted to a professorship in Agriculture. From 1899 to that date he was also assistant director of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station. While in Nebraska he was married to Bertha L. Clark of Lincoln. Two sons added much to the happiness of his married life.

In 1906 he was called to Cornell University by Dean Bailey to become professor of Experimental Agronomy and in 1912 was made head of the department of Soil Technology, now the department of Agronomy. As head of this department he served the State of New York and Cornell University wisely and well until his retirement on July 1, 1937.

Although Dr. Lyon made several notable scientific contributions while at the University of Nebraska, his most valuable work was done at Cornell. Caldwell Field, named in memory of his former teacher, Professor George Chapman Caldwell, was the site of his lysimeter and plat experimentations and other field studies. Caldwell Field and the chemical laboratories in Caldwell Hall were for years a mecca for persons interested in soil science from all over the world.

Because of his amiable disposition and broad cultural background Dr. Lyon had many loyal friends. As a companion he was genial and delightfully conversant with almost any subject that might be broached. Many still

remember him in his more vigorous days before ill health began to curtail his social activities. His considerate companionship, his quiet, dignified efficiency, his high ideals and the soundness of his scientific research mark a man whom it was good to know.

Thomas Anthony Lyson

January 30, 1948 — December 28, 2006

Thomas Anthony Lyson, the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Development Sociology at Cornell University, died on December 28, 2006 of cancer. He was born in Oak Park, Illinois. His father died when he was eight years old. He and his mother later moved to West Virginia, where he attended high school. He earned his B.A. (1970) and M.S. (1972) degrees in Sociology from West Virginia University (WVU). As a graduate student research assistant at WVU, he traveled the back roads of Appalachia where he saw poverty and privation firsthand. When his major professor was recruited to Michigan State University, Lyson followed him there for his Ph.D. degree (1976). After working for a short time for the Michigan Department of Labor, he took a position in the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics at Clemson University, where he progressed through the ranks from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor. He came to Cornell in January 1987, and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1989, Professor in 1992, and Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor in February of 2000.

Professor Lyson's career can be divided into four eras, each reflecting with different emphases his concerns about social justice, democracy, and economic opportunity. He began his sociological career with a primary focus on youth, undertaking studies that led to articles on education, migration, career planning and job opportunities among young people of rural backgrounds, as well as gender differences on these topics.

He then turned to a focus on the structure of economic opportunities, especially in rural areas. From this work came numerous journal articles on topics that include the impacts of industrial changes by gender and location, as well as a series of books that include the following titles: *High Tech, Low Tech, No Tech: Recent Occupational and Industrial Changes in the South* [with William Falk, 1988]; *Two Sides to the Sunbelt: The Growing Divergence Between the Rural and Urban South* [1989]; *Rural Sociology and Development: Rural Labor Markets* [edited with W. Falk, 1989]; *Forgotten Places: Uneven Development and the Loss of Opportunity in Rural America* [edited with W. Falk, 1993].

When Professor Lyson joined the Cornell faculty, the changing structure of agriculture and its implications became his central interest. Building on his earlier studies of the public's views on farming and of entry into farming, he turned his attention to topics like how technological changes and sectoral concentration affected both the dairy industry and agricultural sustainability. In addition to numerous journal articles from this work, he edited

two related volumes, *Rural Sociology and Development: Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Communities* [with H. Schwarzweller, 1995] and *Under the Blade: The Conversion of Agricultural Landscapes* [with R. Olson, 1998].

Professor Lyson's fourth era was characterized by the confluence of his interest in economic opportunities and sustainable agriculture. From this emerged his conception of civic agriculture. Here he brought together work from his two previous eras and incorporated the applied work in the Farming Alternatives Program (later renamed the Community, Food, and Agriculture Program). Under his directorship (beginning in the early 1990s), the program shifted its focus from agricultural entrepreneurship to "food and agriculture based community development," i.e., the positive development impacts of independent farms and businesses run by people with an interest in and commitment to their communities. Under Lyson's leadership, the program modeled the Cornell land grant mission, combining research, outreach, and teaching to creatively engage rural needs in an age of globalization. This era yielded co-authored articles with titles like "Local Capitalism, Civic Engagement, and Socioeconomic Well-Being" [1998] and "Civil Society and Agricultural Sustainability" [1998] as well as his last two books: *Civic Agriculture: Reconnecting Farm, Food and Community* [2004] and *Remaking the North American Food System* [edited with C. Hinrichs, forthcoming].

Another era would surely have emerged from Professor Lyson's growing interest in the health implications of food systems and community organization. Papers presented at recent conferences included titles like "Agricultural Chemical Use, Low Birth Weight Babies and Infant Mortality: A Study of Agricultural Counties in the U.S." and a session organized at the 2005 American Sociological Association meeting was titled: "Gentrification, Segregation, and Health: Community Processes for the 21st Century."

Professionally, Professor Lyson was active in the American Sociological Association, the Rural Sociological Society, and the Agriculture, Food and Human Values Society. As editor of *Rural Sociology* from 1996-99, he guided the journal to reflect the increasing range of methodological orientations and topics investigated by the membership of the Rural Sociological Society.

Professor Lyson took his teaching and student mentoring very seriously. His graduate and undergraduate courses were very popular. In his courses and his advising, he challenged students to be "big thinkers." He encouraged theoretical thinking and did this in a way that left students feeling inspired and motivated. He was highly supportive of his graduate students, including actively helping them to generate opportunities to follow their interests and passions, publish papers, and participate in professional meetings.

Though a private person, Professor Lyson's active engagement in public life reflected his sociological interests and passions. He supported grassroots sustainable agriculture groups through generously giving his time and talents as an advisor and a speaker. His "go-for-it" attitude and irrepressible confidence inspired grassroots citizens to act together to realize their dreams and passions. Messages of condolences after his death commonly included comments to the effect that he had helped the writers to accomplish what they themselves wanted to do. In the small village of Freeville, New York, where he lived during his tenure at Cornell, he served the village government in a variety of capacities, including as a member of the zoning board and as Mayor for two terms. He was a leader of a successful campaign to retain the village's elementary school after the school district proposed closing it.

His widow, Loretta Carrillo, daughters, Mercedes and Helena, and numerous current and former graduate students survive Professor Lyson.

Gilbert Gillespie, Chair; Charles Geisler, Philip McMichael
(with acknowledgements to William Falk)

Laurence Howland MacDaniels

October 21, 1888 — June 18, 1986

Dr. Laurence Howland MacDaniels, “Dr. Mac,” as he was known by all, was born in Fremont, Ohio. He earned the Bachelor of Arts degree at Oberlin College in 1912. While he entered Cornell in the fall of 1912 to pursue graduate studies, he had earlier visited the university as a member of Oberlin’s champion football team. He was subsequently elected to the Oberlin College Athletic Hall of Fame for his part in the team’s achievements. In his first year at Cornell he held an assistantship with the farm course in the Department of Entomology and in the next year one in botany. He served as an instructor in botany from 1914 to 1917. He received his doctorate in 1917. The title of his thesis was “*The Histology of the Phloem in Certain Woody Angiosperms.*”

From 1917 to 1919 he worked as a member of the Botanical Raw Products Committee of the National Research Council and for the Bureau of Aircraft Production, where his technical knowledge of wood structure enabled him to provide guidance in the selection of types structurally sound for propellers and other aircraft parts. In 1919 he returned to Cornell as an assistant professor of pomology and in 1923 was promoted to professor. He taught courses in pomology and conducted research on the basic aspects of the pollination of apples, tree wounds, and bracing and on the anatomical aspects of pollination and of flower and fruit abscission. In 1940 he was appointed head of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, a position he held until his retirement in 1956, at which time he was appointed professor emeritus. During World War II, under Dr. MacDaniels’s leadership, the department focused its efforts on rubber production from American plant species, the use of plant materials for camouflage, and food production through the Victory Garden Program. Dr. MacDaniels was active in organizing the Victory Garden Council of Greater New York and served as the coordinator of the Victory Garden Program for the college.

A colleague of Liberty Hyde Bailey for many years, Dr. MacDaniels greatly admired “the Father of American Horticulture” and spoke often of his conversations and interactions with him. He worked closely with Dr. Bailey on many projects and served on the Bailey Hortorium Advisory Committee in its formative years. He was also a close associate and personal friend of Dr. Bailey’s daughter, Ethel Zoe.

Dr. MacDaniels took leave of the university from 1919 to 1921 and, with Mrs. MacDaniels, did relief work with Armenian refugees in Turkey through the American Committee for Relief in the Near East. During his sabbatical leave of 1926-27 he was associated with the Bishop Museum of Honolulu to make a botanical survey of the

distribution of the fe'i banana as it related to Polynesian migration. In 1949 he continued his survey in newly opened areas such as Caledonia, the New Hebrides, and Canton Island. The herbarium of the Bailey Hortorium was greatly enriched by his plant collections during this period. From 1943 to 1945, once again on leave, he served in the Beka Valley of Syria as director of agricultural extension for the Near East Foundation.

In retirement Dr. MacDaniels continued to be very actively involved in horticulture. From 1957 to 1959 he served as visiting professor of horticulture at the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines at Los Baños. There he worked to improve fruit, vegetable, and ornamental crops and taught elementary horticulture. In 1960 he became the adviser for nut crops in the Technical Assistance Program for Yugoslavia with the objective of improving the culture of walnuts, filberts, almonds, and chestnuts. He returned to Yugoslavia for six months in 1961-62 as adviser for small-fruits production. There followed in 1964 a four-month assignment as a technical adviser for fruit crops on the Montana State University team at Patzcuao, Michoacan, Mexico, which had the mission of establishing an experimental and demonstration station for temperate-zone fruits. Subsequently Dr. MacDaniels was deeply disappointed when he was informed he could no longer receive foreign assignments because of his age. But he was by no means idle during the next twenty years, as attested by the three-page bibliography of articles appearing in scientific publications reporting on research done primarily on nuts and lilies during this period. During that time he was a pioneer and, until his death, the leading authority in the study of walnut allelopathy.

This chronology identifies only the major involvements of Dr. MacDaniels's long career. In his many capacities and roles he made outstanding, substantive contributions to his profession, to his university, to Ithaca, and, indeed, to the world community as a whole.

He was one of the few all-around horticulturists in the last twenty-five years. Whereas most faculty members, especially researchers, are increasingly specialized in one or so narrow aspects of horticulture, Dr. Mac was knowledgeable in garden flowers, trees and shrubs, turfgrass, weed science, greenhouse crops, fruits, vegetables, nuts, native plants, and taxonomy and in many other fields. He wrote articles in all those areas.

He was a prolific author but probably best known for the book on plant anatomy co-authored with Dr. A. J. Eames, *Introduction to Plant Anatomy*, which was first published in 1925 and completely revised in 1954. It was the standard text and reference book on the subject for many decades and remains a major reference. Dr. Mac's research of 1921-25 led to several classic *Cornell Bulletins* and *Memoirs* based on his studies of the histology of the tree crotch, tree-pruning wounds, effects of spiral ringing on solute translocation, tree bracing, wound treatment,

and related matters. He wrote hundreds of articles in refereed journals, the trade press, and garden magazines. His “A Study of Cultivars in *Bougainvillea* (Nyctaginaceae),” published in *Baileya* in May 1981, when he was ninety-two, is a classic.

In 1940 Dr. MacDaniels was elected president of the American Society for Horticultural Science. His presidential address, “Some Social Implications of the Scientific Method,” should be required reading for all horticulture faculty and graduate students. It is as timely today as it was then, when he wrote about “the sense of responsibility among scientists for the social order.” He emphasized his “belief that the method of science or the scientific approach is useful and effective in interpreting phenomena in all fields of human knowledge and endeavor and will aid in the solution of all problems with which the human race is confronted.” He expounded on the scientific method and wrote in relation to ethics, “The qualities of honesty, loyalty, truth, decency, kindness, unselfishness, and the like are constructive in their effort upon individual and social life and in the long run will make for a better society than their destructive counterparts.” Certainly Dr. MacDaniels’s life exemplified that philosophy.

As an academic administrator, Dr. MacDaniels was highly effective and provided outstanding leadership in program development. He was proud of his role in guiding the transition of floriculture and ornamental horticulture from the status of a gardening art and craft to that of a respected branch of plant science. He recruited new faculty members with strong training in plant physiology and related biological sciences. He introduced courses in horticultural taxonomy and applied plant physiology and worked diligently to garner sufficient funding to support his faculty members with the most modern laboratories and equipment. He developed a strong working relationship with the Bailey Hortorium and sought to achieve optimal interaction among all horticultural departments at Cornell.

Dr. MacDaniels chose to teach the introductory course in floriculture and ornamental horticulture during his entire tenure as department head. He found teaching at that level to be most stimulating and an excellent means of remaining abreast of developments in the field. In his course he stressed horticulture as a science and quickly introduced his students to the scientific method through laboratory experiments and projects that took them into the research literature. He was a warm and understanding teacher, equally able to discuss a complex theory of plant growth and development or to demonstrate a simple garden practice. And he enjoyed as well the lighter side of his relationship with students. Alumni regularly ask if Dr. Mac still played his guitar and sang folk songs and ballads at department get-togethers. Remembered by all were the Sunday evening socials at the MacDaniels’s home, where all were invited to gather to make chocolate candies and to discuss in a most understanding and concerned manner one or more major world concerns. Both Dr. and Mrs. MacDaniels had serious concern for,

and understanding of, students' situations and often made major efforts, using their personal resources, to ease difficulties.

Though he focused his attention on the horticultural sciences, Dr. MacDaniels contributed substantially in many other areas of the university. He was president of the Cornell chapter of the American Association of University Professors and of the Cornell Library Associates. He served on the University Committee on Physical Education and Athletics, chaired the Advisory Committee for the Bailey Hortorium, and served on the Campus Trees Committee. He was involved with the Cornell Plantations in many capacities spanning more than four decades. In 1942 he served as chairman of the Administrative Committee and in subsequent years as member, chairman, and consultant. He was a moving force in the Cornell Plantations Natural Areas Committee's selection and acquisition of ecologically valuable areas. Through his efforts the A. J. Eames Memorial Bog was purchased and given to the Cornell Plantations. In 1973, on the occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday, a fund-raising drive was initiated by friends to obtain a natural area in his honor, to be known as the L. H. MacDaniels Botanical Sanctuary. To that end Allan Hosie and Pauline Bird Treman and Caroline Cooley (the widow of Robert E. Treman) donated property to the university in the Coy Glen Gorge and gave instructions to keep their ninety acres forever wild, managing it only with suitable scientific practices. The area had been used by Dr. MacDaniels and others at the university to study its geological features, mosses, bryophytes, the American hackberry, scarlet oaks, lilies, orchids, and more than 380 other species of plants that are growing in its gorge and that can be found on no other Cornell property. Donations from friends were to help purchase additional adjacent parcels of land to help protect the entire site, but the project has never been fully realized because of reluctance on the part of some private owners to sell or donate their adjacent land. An inveterate plantsman, Dr. Mac greatly enhanced the Cornell Plantations' plant collections through the years, and he was responsible for assembling the Class of 1901 Memorial Cornell Plantations Nut Tree Collection.

Dr. Mac was a member of many honorary and professional societies, including the Cornell chapters of Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Alpha Gamma Rho, Phi Kappa Phi, and Pi Alpha Xi. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society for Horticultural Science, and the Royal Horticultural Society of London. He was president of the American Society for Horticultural Science in 1940 as well as a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Botanical Society of America, and the American Society of Naturalists. He served as president of the Northern Nut Growers Association in 1951; helped found the North American Lily Society in 1947 and served as its first president from 1947 to 1949 and again from 1955 to 1957; and

was chairman of the Lily Committee of the American Horticultural Society from 1938 to 1946. He was a member of the New York Academy of Sciences.

In 1966 Dr. MacDaniels was the recipient of the Wilder Medal from the American Pomological Society. In 1979 he received the Land Award of the New York Nature Conservancy. On the occasion of his ninetieth birthday, in 1979, the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture named its main classroom the L. H. MacDaniels Lecture Room. In 1980 he received the Lytell Lily Cup from the Royal Horticultural Society of London for the significant advancement of knowledge of breeding and cultivation of garden lilies. He was the first Cornellian and the third United States scientist to receive the award since its establishment in 1939.

At home in Ithaca both Dr. and Mrs. MacDaniels played major roles in the community. Mrs. MacDaniels was the first woman to serve on Ithaca's Common Council, initially in 1945 and again in 1948-49. Both were stalwarts of the First Unitarian Church. Dr. MacDaniels was also the chairman of the Council of Social Agencies and active in the Rotary Club, the Ithaca Garden Information Center, and Hospicare of Tompkins County. He was a charter member of the Ithaca Men's Garden Club and was active in founding the Senior Citizens Center, serving as a member of its first board of directors. He served on the Greenbelt Committee, the Circle Greenway Committee, the Area Beautification Council, and the New York Nature Conservancy. He was president of the Cayuga Lake Preservation Association, one of the groups credited with preventing construction of a nuclear power plant along the lake. He also served in an advisory role to many Ithaca officials and groups. In 1967 Dr. and Mrs. MacDaniels donated two acres on West Hill to the city of Ithaca for a park that now bears Mrs. MacDaniels's name.

Dr. MacDaniels's concern for protecting our natural resources led him to spearhead an effort to acquire as many as possible of the one hundred glens along Cayuga Lake for incorporation into the state park system. His concern for world hunger led him to assist in the establishment, in the 1970s, of the Cornell Tree Crops Program, which endeavors to research the feasibility of food production from nut and other tree crops grown on lands otherwise not suitable for agriculture. He donated more than twenty acres of land, along with supporting funds, to Cornell to establish the program.

Horticulture was both his professional and spare-time preoccupation. Gardening was his favorite hobby. His gardens on West Hill represent one of the finest plant collections in Ithaca. Ever generous with his plants, Dr. MacDaniels was the benefactor of many a beginning gardener and swelled mightily the offerings at the annual plant sales of the Ithaca Men's Garden Club. He was also an avid fisherman, pursuing his piscatorial activities in stream, lake, and deep-sea environs. An accomplished musician, he studied at the Conservatory at Oberlin and

sang in the Oberlin College Glee Club. He was a long-standing member of the choir of the First Unitarian Church of Ithaca and one of the most revered song leaders of the Rotary Club of Ithaca, where his direction of the club's members in "My Grandfather's Clock" became a Rotary tradition.

Dr. MacDaniels's colleagues, friends, and students knew him as a concerned and committed scientist, teacher, administrator, and humanist.

His concerns were genuine, his goals sound, his approach scientific, his standards lofty. Blessed with long life, he was able to touch many generations with his wisdom and very special insights. His impact on the university, on Ithaca and its environs, and on the profession and science of horticulture—indeed, on science and education in their broadest contexts—has been profound. Perhaps foremost among his legacies is that of an exemplary philosophy of life rooted in compassion for the human state, understanding of the role and potential impact of scientifically based knowledge, and commitment to take part actively in the issues that swirl in one's own time.

Raymond T. Fox, Robert W. Langhans, Richard M. Lewis, John G. Seeley, Carl E. Gortzig

Harry Alexander MacDonald

June 21, 1910 — November 14, 1993

“Our friend and colleague” as Harry MacDonald was introduced at a dinner honoring his career service to seedgrowers, was an agriculturist of the classical kind. In him were combined scientist, naturalist, historian and philosopher. His was a life of service to constituents spread across New York State, northeastern North America, and overseas.

His early years in rural Nova Scotia inculcated in him the virtues of industry, thrift, and loyalty. As education and experience conducted him into a larger setting, he became known professionally for scholarship, scientific integrity, and insight.

After service with the Canada Department of Agriculture at Nappan, Nova Scotia, he entered McGill University, from which he received a B.S. degree in 1937, and then came to Cornell for graduate study in agronomy under D.B. Johnstone-Wallace, who had been brought from Great Britain to develop a program in pasture management for New York. Harry MacDonald was assigned to investigate an immigrant forage plant called birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) that had started to colonize the eastern Catskills. His doctoral dissertation, based on detailed studies both on farms and at the experiment station in Ithaca, became one of the most famous publications of the Cornell University Experiment Station. Memoir 261, “Birdsfoot Trefoil: Its Characteristics and Potentialities as a Forage Legume” stands some half century post-publication as a primary reference source.

The usefulness of trefoil demonstrated in these studies spurred interest in widespread adoption, and MacDonald, after he received the doctorate in 1943, was appointed Assistant Professor of Agronomy in 1944 with duties in both research and extension. His objective was to raise the productivity and nutritive value of pastures on New York farms by introducing trefoil, and by other means.

Enthusiasm for trefoil was tempered by the discovery that the seedling stage of the plant did not compete vigorously, and also by the fact that, because in Europe whence it came, it was an unsown volunteer, there was no source for the quantities of seed that were needed. MacDonald set about selecting better plant types, eventually releasing the first two named varieties in North America, “Empire” and “Viking”. Meanwhile he and his graduate students created a laboratory at Ithaca for the study of the formation, maturation, processing and germination of seeds. With extension agents he undertook to organize growers, land and equipment for commercial-scale production of the new varieties. The production of trefoil seed proved, over the following decades, to be a nearly intractable

problem because the pods, arranged like a bird's foot, fly open spontaneously when fully dry and ready for harvest. At a time when seed production problems were routinely being handed off to specialists in the irrigated West, birdsfoot trefoil was actually rejected by those specialists and the problem was sent back to the area where the seed was needed. Under these difficult circumstances, Harry MacDonald retained the respect and affection of the growers by dedicated effort.

He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1947, and Professor in 1950. Meanwhile he had taken on teaching duties. He taught a course called "Grasslands" for over twenty years. In the mid-1960s he began two new courses, the first (Economic Crops) paralleling a shift in his research and extension duties toward oilseed crops and the second (Tropical Agriculture) responding to student demand for more information about crop production in the tropics. He also offered Special Topics courses from time to time at Cornell, and simultaneously held an appointment at Syracuse University where he taught a course in Range Management to forestry students.

His broad interests made him a natural participant in the program in International Agriculture at Cornell, where he was chosen by more than a dozen graduate students to serve as chair of their special committee. Many others nominated him as a minor member. His hospitality and wisdom made him a popular consultant. There was a year as a member of the Cornell team that assisted the University of the Philippines to establish a graduate studies program at Los Banos, and consultations in several other countries.

Above and beyond the demeanor of its occupant, Mac's office had atmosphere. Its wooded desk and cabinets had sentimental value, but also served as a silent reproach to the administrators for the extravagance of purchasing all new furniture when the Department moved to Bradfield and Emerson Halls in 1968. Photographs of friends and mementoes of many kinds adorned the walls, and the bookshelves displayed an eclectic array of source materials.

Harry MacDonald made and kept friendships by his genuine interest in individuals, by his unselfishness, and by his unfailing courtesy. He would have topped the faculty list if ranked by secretaries and other staff members, and he was gratified at the establishment of an annual Harry A. MacDonald Award for excellence in agronomy. Robust and energetic for most of his career (he was reputed to have used a needle and thread, but no anaesthetic, to sew up a severe cut sustained in the field), he became less so toward the end because of diabetes; typically, he did not complain. He left a period of depression behind him, downplayed his role as critic, basked in the support of family and friends, and left us with the half smile he so often wore himself. And he left us a summer landscape illuminated by the bright yellow blossoms of birdsfoot trefoil.

W. Keith Kennedy, Robert L. Plaisted, Madison /. Wright

John W. MacDonald

March 29, 1905 — March 14, 1981

John Winchester MacDonald was born in Albany, New York, on March 29, 1905. He resided at the time of his death at 15D Strawberry Hill Road, Ithaca, New York. His three earned degrees were from Cornell University: Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Law. He was awarded the Doctor of Laws degree in 1959 by Canisius College and was also a graduate of the Army Industrial College. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the Order of the Coif.

Professor MacDonald married another graduate of the Cornell Law School, Mary Elizabeth Brown, on September 26, 1927, the year after he was admitted to the New York bar. After practicing law in Albany and acting as clerk, New York Court of Claims, he was appointed to the faculty of Cornell Law School in 1930, where he was the Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law emeritus at his death.

His principal areas of expertise were legislation, constitutional law, and civil practice, although he wrote and taught on numerous other topics. He was a visiting professor at Columbia University School of Law, New York University School of Law, and St. John's University School of Law. Between 1951 and 1958 he lectured at the St. Lawrence University Institute on Crime and Delinquency.

His many publications include *Cases and Materials on Legislation* and *Materials on Legislation*, as well as numerous legislative studies published over the years by the New York State Law Revision Commission. He was editor for two volumes of the 1938 New York Constitutional Convention Committee Reports and coauthor of *Materials on Introduction of the Study of Law*. In addition he contributed many articles to important legal periodicals.

He served on numerous Cornell University faculty committees over the years and was a faculty member of the Board of Trustees from 1951 to 1955. From 1954 to 1956 he was chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Cornell Law School while the deanship was vacant.

John W. MacDonald also played a prominent role in New York State government. From its inception in 1934, he served the New York State Law Revision Commission as its executive secretary and director of research, then as a member of the commission, and ultimately as its chairman from 1958 to 1973. He became known as Mr. Law Revision Commission over his long period of activity, during which he had an important role in advising other state governments on the law revision concept, and he established contact with similar bodies abroad.

Other public service included that of research associate, New York Commission on the Administration of Justice, 1932-33, special assistant United States attorney general in 1942, delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention in 1967, Board of Visitors, Elmira State Reformatory, 1942 to 1947, and delegate to the New York Joint Conference on Legal Education.

Other interests of Professor MacDonald included service as general counsel and director, Therm, Inc., in Ithaca; acting as director, New York Legislative Service, Inc.; and serving other corporations. He was staff general counsel in the reorganization of the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation in 1942.

Among his many memberships were the Cornell Law Association, of which he was secretary-treasurer from 1932 to 1955; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; Scribes; American Judicature Society; the American, New York State, and Tompkins County bar associations; the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; the American Law Institute, where he was on the permanent editorial board for the Uniform Commercial Code; the American Association of University Professors; the Catholic Commission on Intellectual and Cultural Affairs; the John Henry Newman Society; Delta Sigma Rho; and the Knights of Columbus, Fourth Degree. His clubs included the Cornell Club of New York, the Country Club of Ithaca, and the Ithaca Yacht Club.

Professor MacDonald was a communicant of St. Catherine of Siena Church in Ithaca.

He is survived by his wife; one son, John Winchester MacDonald; and three daughters: Mrs. Catherine Wigsten, Mrs. J. A. Lindseth, and Rita MacDonald. A fourth daughter, Mrs. Mary Jean O'Connell, predeceased him. There are fourteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren surviving. Two grandchildren predeceased Professor MacDonald.

The crowning honor of his long and distinguished career in the law was the dedication of the John W. MacDonald Moot Courtroom on June 14, 1980, which he attended. A plaque at the entrance of the courtroom in Myron Taylor Hall, home of the Cornell Law School, describes John MacDonald as an "inspiring teacher," a "distinguished scholar," and a "creative law reformer." He was indeed all these and more. A warm and vibrant personality, he played a significant role in the life of Cornell University for over forty years. Professor MacDonald will be remembered with deep affection and respect by his colleagues at the Law School and by the several generations of law students whose lives he enriched by his scholarship and teaching.

W. David Curtiss, Ernest N. Warren, William Tucker Dean

Robert D. MacDougall

September 1, 1940 — May 8, 1987

Robert Duncan (Scotty) MacDougall was an intriguing and enigmatic man. His concern with form and formality—which casual acquaintances misconstrued—was always balanced by his keen sensitivity to the life and energy that animates form. His unusual progress from a bachelor's degree in architecture (Cornell, 1963) to a Ph.D. in anthropology (Cornell, 1971) was quite consonant with his view of the building as an extension of the individual within a culture. His main scholarly preoccupation was the Indian subcontinent, a choice that puzzled people when they first met him, given the obvious contrast between the dapper, precise Scotty and seething, turbulent India. Nor did he restrict his focus to the great works of Indian architecture. He went, as in his exhibition funded by the National Endowment for the Arts in 1980, "Beyond the Taj," in a quest for India's diversity as well as its unity. And his massive dissertation was on *domestic* architecture among the Kandyan Sinhalese, written while he and his wife Bonnie were both hard at work on degrees, trading off duties and responsibilities in a model partnership.

The spiritual structures that men built and inhabited, high religions, raw superstitions, and simple make-believe intrigued him as much as the buildings and artifacts that gave them symbolic form. He was not content to observe from a predictable, scholarly distance but wanted to participate in a ritual as well as to comment on it, to experience it from the inside. As was evident in his famous costumed appearances at the annual Beaux Arts Ball, he possessed an extraordinary ability to let his own energy so animate the form that he adopted that it was hard to believe he was not the being the costume suggested he was. Yet Scotty neither desired—nor imagined it was in his power—to discard his own identity and become assimilated into the world he observed and reproduced. He had what architects call a gifted eye. And perhaps his greatest artistic desire was to share the benefits of that talent with others: to help them participate in a world that he could see but perhaps they could not. He was not just a sympathetic and admiring scholar, determined to be the first Western participant in an age-old ritual. He wanted others to have the chance to see it as he did. So he photographed it.

His obsessive interest was in what the people of different nations took to be central to their lives rather than what a westerner might consider the major monuments of their culture. Although he observed and enjoyed the profundity of Indian and Greek thought and the masterpieces of those cultures' art, as often as not he preferred to offer a less-elegant and fashionable perspective on a culture: its mysterious religious symbols, such as the *omphalos*

at Delphi, or its fear of the evil eye—an understandable preoccupation in one who himself possessed a gifted eye. Similarly he wanted to see a grand sailing vessel from the top of the mast or from the bowsprit, as a sailor sees it, not just from the deck or the shore. His own vision, extended by the camera, yearned to show us the insect's eye or the crow's-nest view of a building, a society, or an idea. His visual intelligence made him a fascinating teacher, a challenging colleague, and a very special parent. For he was dedicated to teaching his own children as well as his students, supporting them, encouraging them, and, above all, training their eyes.

His powers of observation were matched by his skill at reproducing an artistic image of what he saw—with the camera or the study tour, the graphic artist's tools, or the university. He loved observing nature and humankind. He also loved to organize nature into gardens and humans into colleges. And his talents were speedily put to good use by Cornell, which employed him as assistant dean in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning; as director of the South Asia Program; as guest curator of the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art; and, finally, as dean of the Division of Summer Session, Extramural Study, and Related Programs. Under his leadership new programs developed and blossomed. There had always lurked the possibility, indeed the danger, that Scotty's creative talents would be harnessed to institutional rather than personal intellectual goals. His passion for Cornell matched his passion for art. Consequently Cornell's summer brochures became works of art.

Scotty's administrative skills were not tapped only by Cornell. He was intrigued by all the different ways humans in a community gather and express themselves socially. And he participated in many. He served on the boards of directors for the Statler Faculty Club, the Cayuga Heights Community Center, and the Hangar Theatre. Indeed, during the last few years of his life he became progressively more interested in gaining new perspectives on the theater, where human behavior is ritually imitated, mocked, and admired. And his collection of photographs of Greek theaters is a treasure in itself.

The demands of administration, however, sapped the time available for his personal scholarship. As death warned of its approach, he felt he had left far too much unwritten and undone. But his annoyance never lapsed into self-pity. During an early visit to a clinic, he found himself with other cancer patients in their sixties and seventies. Although a university professor in his mid forties usually feels old in comparison with those around him, Scotty felt suddenly and unjustly young. 'I was touched,' he said, "by how frightened some of them were as they faced death, and I noted their reactions. 'I'm not ready to die,' one older man complained bitterly." Neither was Scotty. But he didn't put it that way. His attention shifted almost automatically from himself to others. He maintained that same distance from himself that he had when participating in and photographing a Hindu ritual, seeing and

recording human genius with sympathy and awe, not with a haughty desire to impose his own image on it. In his heart he knew he had accomplished much. He was proud to have completed a pilgrimage to all the holy sites of India. And he met, as he traveled, many old men who were still trying to make all the stops.

George Hascup, Charles Pearman, Frederick Ahl

Duncan MacIntyre

June 2, 1915 — July 24, 2007

Duncan MacIntyre was among the early faculty of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. His Cornell appointment in 1950 was a natural fit for a teacher and scholar whose interest in social welfare was deep. Duncan's interest in that field could be seen as occupational inheritance. His father served for many years as Commissioner of Public Welfare in Madison County, New York. Duncan often liked to bemuse inquirers by replying that he was raised in the county poor house! His interest in public policy subsequently was reinforced both by academic study and field practice as a welfare worker. Following graduation from Colgate, he attended the University of Berlin in 1935-36. From 1936-39, he attended the University of Chicago in pursuit of his M.A. degree in Social Work Administration. Following service as a cryptographer in World War II, Duncan was employed in various New York communities as social worker, investigator, and veteran's counselor. In 1947, he enrolled as a Ph.D. student at Cornell where he received his degree in Public Administration.

Duncan's mark as an undergraduate teacher was indelible. His stern demeanor at the first meeting of his classes let students know that this was a no-nonsense course. There was substance as well as theater in his performance, of course. Before that meeting, Duncan learned as much as he could about the personal and social backgrounds of each class member. It was information he used for rapport, and often to stimulate their interest by relating subject matter to student's personal experience.

Duncan's interest in students often continued well after their graduation from Cornell and establishment in their careers. A number of letters received both before and after his retirement reflect that interest. Some were from individuals uncertain about their ability to meet the academic standards but, under Duncan's guidance and encouragement, succeeded to go on to rewarding jobs. Appreciation for that support is reflected in such phrases as treating students with "respect and dignity," teaching "analytical thinking," insisting on clarity of expression in their written work. A letter following his death, from a senior vice president for human resources of a major corporation, epitomizes the views of many such students.

"He was a fair, kind man who was a magnificent teacher, a task master who demanded no less than the best you had to give, a man of principle and integrity, whose moral compass never deviated from the correct course and a man who became my friend for almost 40 years."

In 1998, he was honored by the establishment of the MacIntyre Honors Awards Fund to encourage and strengthen teaching in the ILR School.

Duncan's research encompassed almost the entire field of social welfare, and always with a strong emphasis on public policy. His work on health insurance resulted in a number of well-regarded publications, including a monograph, *Voluntary Health Insurance and Rate-Making*, which received the ARIA Eleazar Wright prize. He served several times as consultant to various New York State and Federal legislative committees on welfare issues. He was also instrumental in the creation of the School's resident professorial extension faculty (the Mouse in the Experiment, as he called it), reporting on his experience with the requirement in the ILR School's early years that all faculty members devote a third of their time to its extension program.

Duncan was a brilliant man devoted not only to his field of study but to his interests in gardening, genealogy, the outdoors and, of course, his family. He regarded his success as a teacher as the most important contribution of his career.

His wife of 66 years, Margaret Ryan, and daughters Elizabeth and Rachel survive him.

Robert L. Aronson, Chairperson; James A. Gross, David B. Lipsky

Guilford L. Mack

August 18, 1905 — July 14, 1991

Guilford Leroy Mack, professor emeritus of chemistry died Sunday, July 14, 1991, at Good Samaritan Hospital in Corvallis, Oregon, just a few miles from his birthplace in Bellefountain, Oregon. He received his B.S. degree in chemistry at Oregon State College in 1927, his M.A. degree from Rice Institute in 1929 and his Ph.D. degree at the University of Michigan in 1931. That same year he became an associate in research in chemistry at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. Then, except for one year when he returned to the University of Michigan as a Rackham Research Assistant, he has been on the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. He became assistant professor of chemistry in 1938 and associate professor in 1952.

Professor Mack was the author or co-author of more than 60 publications covering the results of his research not only on methods of analyzing insecticides and fungicides but also analyzing food products for various components including vitamins, particularly ascorbic acid, and minerals. His publications also include translations from the Alma Alta Research Station in the Soviet Union for the American Chemical Society. His specialty was the field of Analytical Chemistry, especially the development of methods for the analysis of environmental contaminants and agricultural pesticides, particularly soil insecticides and the application of these methods. He was an excellent chemist who was held in high esteem by his colleagues and was a recognized authority in his field. This was demonstrated during his sabbatical leaves when he served as agricultural chemist in the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture (1949-50), and also when he served as a FAO pesticide consultant to Yugoslavia and India (December 1, 1966-May 31, 1967).

Professor Mack was a member of the American Chemical Society and the Phytopathology Society. He was also a member of two honorary scientific fraternities — Phi Lambda Upsilon and Sigma Xi.

He consistently maintained his career as a bench-chemist. Although he was deeply immersed in his research, he has always been willing and able to collaborate with other members of the faculty and staff and to assist them with solutions for analytical problems. He directed the New York State laboratory for the analysis of official samples of economic poisons, which was a cooperative effort with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Although Professor Mack had retired on June 30, 1971, after 40 years of service with the New York State College of Agriculture, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station (Geneva), he maintained an office at the Experiment

Station and continued to improve the Pesticide Register which he had developed. Effective July 1, 1971, he was awarded the title of Professor of Chemistry Emeritus by the Board of Trustees of Cornell University.

Dr. Mack traveled extensively in Central America and Europe, including Bach country in what was then East Germany. He loved classical music, playing violin as a youth and later the viola in the Seneca Symphony in Geneva. He loved hiking and walked the New Hampshire Appalachian Trail while in his seventies and the Canadian Rockies in his eighties. His interest in agriculture followed him in retirement where he continued as Master Gardener raising irises.

Dr. Mack was predeceased by his wife, Dorothy A. Lee, a former bacteriologist for the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station who died in 1974. In 1977 he married Jane Connelly and moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan. She died in 1980 and in 1982 he retired to Samaritan Village in Corvallis, Oregon. He is survived by two children, a daughter, Dorothy Lee, currently of Corvallis, Oregon and a son, Guilford Leroy, Jr. of Geneva, New York; a sister Gladys Hunt of Eugene, Oregon; six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Willard Robinson, Haruo Tashiro, John B. Bourke

Ronald D. Mack

January 30, 1940 — November 26, 1993

Ron Mack was a man of great creative energy, an inspired teacher and storyteller, and a counselor-in-residence for his colleagues in the Department of Psychology during his twenty-two years at Cornell. Before his untimely death after a long fight with cancer, he was taking on the role of departmental patriarch and historian. He leaves in the community his son, Joshua Mack, of his first marriage to Linda Mack, and his wife, Joanne Taormina and their two children, Hannah and Ari. His ebullient personality is missed by everyone whose lives he touched.

He was born in 1940 in Portland, Maine. He attended Brandeis University, where he combined psychology and Near Eastern and Judaic studies, financed in part, he claimed, by summer jobs as a standup comedian. For a time, he explored a career as a rabbi, but later took his Ph.D. in clinical psychology at Columbia University. Proud of his Jewish identity, he explicitly took the role of minority representative and cultural translator, first in Portland, later in Tunisia where he did the research for his thesis, and then in the South where he did his internship. He continued as a different kind of cultural translator in his role as a teacher of clinical psychology to policemen, and finally, to experimental psychologists at Cornell.

Many students who major in psychology are interested in eventual clinical work and wish to take courses that will prepare them for careers in that area. It is difficult to find “real” clinicians who can advise students on possible careers, open doors to clinical practice to them, and yet provide enough academic structure to teach challenging courses. Cornell was looking for such a person, and found Ron Mack in 1971. His extraordinary teaching and organizational skill enabled him not only to develop the academic program in abnormal and clinical psychology, but also to develop fieldwork opportunities for undergraduates. He carried this load, which was not without its intrinsic strains, with great success throughout his career.

His courses were extraordinary, and he won the Clark Distinguished Teaching award in 1988. From a constant stream of testimonials, one will suffice. In 1986, junior and senior psychology majors were asked, “Which psychology courses do you think were most valuable to you and why?”, and more than a third mentioned a course taught by Ron Mack (out of a faculty numbering about 25). His largest, most popular course, “Introductory Psychopathology,” took a developmental, personal and psychodynamic approach to the subject. When Ron began his training, psychodynamic and pharmacological approaches to psychopathology were on an equal footing, but the field progressively medicalized its understanding of both the causes and treatment of mental illness. Ron

insisted on showing his students the person rather than the disorder. Similarly, as a therapist, he asked clients to find the health amidst their symptoms, effectively fighting a progressive depersonalization of this most personal of subjects. He also taught seminars on methods in psychotherapy, an intense experience which students often called “the most influential course in my life”, and he organized a number of fieldwork opportunities which gave students one-on-one experience in helping relationships in the community.

The fieldwork experiences were valuable for both Cornell students and the community. In 1973, he founded Evergreen, a student-run halfway house for mental patients, now a part of Community Living Services of H.O.M.E.S. Inc. They honored him in 1993 with the first presentation of Lifetime Service Award, named for him.

Fieldwork placements were also available in the local elementary schools with emotionally disturbed or learning disabled children, in psychiatric centers and in juvenile correction centers. In addition to his ongoing practice in psychotherapy, Ron Mack also served as a consultant for a large number of these community institutions, and was a leader in mental health issues in this region of New York.

For his colleagues, his role in the department is the greatest loss. Particularly in his first years here, he constantly organized legendary social events—the ongoing Assistant Professors’ Banquets, Polyester Day, the Ron Mack Look-Alike Contest. The last Assistant Professor Banquet, held for Ron a month before his death, brought back former colleagues now spread across the country. Not many academic departments have their own therapist, but the Psychology Department had one. When a major dispute arose in the Department, he was able to counsel every side, help people understand the structure of their points of view and show how differences could be resolved. As a result, a style of problem solving emerged based on openness and directness and consensus, which we hope will be able to survive.

Howard Feinstein, Bruce Halpern, Richard Polenberg, Barbara L. Finlay

Thomas William Mackesey

November 28, 1908 — May 2, 1976

Professor Thomas W. Mackesey, whose contributions to Cornell as a teacher, colleague, and administrator fill the years between 1938 and 1976, died in Ithaca at the age of sixty-seven on Sunday, May 2, 1976. Professor Mackesey is remembered for his inspiring teaching, his brilliant administrative work, his quick good humor and hearty cheer. He will be recalled fondly by his students, his colleagues, and his fellow administrators.

Professor Mackesey was a shaker and a mover who got things done by force of reason, quiet persistence, and principled compromise. He was a builder of institutions and a planner of cities, both here and abroad. At Cornell he left his mark on the campus by creating the conditions under which the best architects of the nation found opportunities to express themselves in buildings reflecting the exciting and sometimes disturbing forms of contemporary America. Tom led the planning, development, and construction of literally tens of millions of dollars of new physical facilities during a period of tremendous University growth and expansion. He did so with keen insight and admirable sensitivity.

Born in Boston in 1908, Professor Mackesey received a professional degree in architecture and, from M.I.T., one of the first graduate professional degrees offered in city planning in the nation. When Tom arrived at Cornell in 1938, the Carnegie Foundation had provided funds for the establishment of a graduate program in city and regional planning. Tom Mackesey worked actively in the development of coursework and the creation of the excellent library collection in planning. The graduate planning program also thrived under his direction, growing from a handful of students in the thirties and forties to over one hundred thirty graduate students.

In addition, Professor Mackesey was from the first active in the administration of the college serving for many years as secretary of the faculty. In 1950 he was appointed acting dean of the College of Architecture and in the following year was named dean. His administration was a period of growth for the college programs in architecture and art as well as planning. He brought to Cornell a number of excellent faculty members and was active in building a better graduate component in all three fields. It was also under his leadership that the visiting critic program, which has proved so valuable a part of the undergraduate curriculum in architecture, was initiated and proved.

Professor Mackesey also had a distinguished career as a professional planner and researcher. He has worked on a number of projects in New York State and abroad. He initiated interdisciplinary research in housing and urban development through the Center for Housing and Environmental Studies in which he led the work of

establishment and recruitment of its first director. Subsequently he was the principal or coinvestigator in a number of major research studies carried out within the center. He was a member of the team working with Professor Belcher advising the Brazilian government on the selection of the site for the new national capital of Brasilia, and he was a principal consultant on campus planning for the National University in Laos.

When Professor Mackesey retired from the deanship of the college in 1960 he planned to return to teaching but after a sabbatic leave during which he served as visiting professor at the Royal Academy in Copenhagen, Denmark, he returned to the campus and was nominated and elected dean of the faculty. In this post he served until 1963 when President James Perkins asked him to serve as vice provost for planning and subsequently vice president for planning. By firmly establishing certain fundamental campus planning processes and principles, he contributed wisely and permanently to the evolution of the unique Cornell environment. As Cornell's master builder in this modern era of campus development, he was often subjected to criticism, which never left him bitter. For as Deane Malott once observed, "Tom has been praised, kidded, prodded, cajoled, vilified, and glorified . . . (because at heart we are all architects and planners) but through it all he has come triumphant, sure of his facts, willing to listen, his humor undaunted, his patience enduring."

Yet it is not only the buildings for which Tom has such a major responsibility that we shall remember him, but for the more important structure that he made of his life. Tom was a gentle man. He cared for the feelings of others, respecting and responding to them with tenderness and understanding.

His personal gentleness, however, did not lead him into soft solutions for tough problems. He possessed the ability and the confidence to make decisions on complex issues. No one ever had to guess how Tom Mackesey stood on controversial matters. He laid down the principles from which he drew his conclusions, stated his position, and argued forcefully and clearly for what he believed. Yet, if a decision was reached contrary to his opinion, he did his utmost to carry it out. He was a modest victor and a graceful loser. Tom bore no grudges. One could disagree with him, even sharply, with the sure knowledge that no part of such conflict would be carried over to other subjects or relationships.

Professor Mackesey always maintained his interest and, to the extent he could, participation in teaching while he served in various administrative capacities. He continued his scholarship particularly in his special interest— the history of city planning and building. Professor Mackesey looked back only to learn from the past. In his popular course on the history of city planning he shared these insights with several generations of appreciative students.

He was a masterful lecturer on this subject, tracing the great accomplishments of city building in ways that gave them fresh meaning and demonstrated how the lessons of history could be applied in modern practice.

Of his teaching ability in other courses, hundreds of alumni can testify to the impact he made on them both personally and intellectually. He took the efforts of students seriously, reacting thoughtfully and conscientiously to the results of their work. He found ways to criticize without wounding, to disagree while finding merit, and to patiently lead the student to reconsider his or her conclusions more carefully. Those fortunate enough to study under Tom thus learned to use their minds for something other than a place to store their instructor's knowledge.

Professor Mackesey wore his many honors lightly and modestly. His elevation to the rank of fellow of the American Institute of Architects could not have failed to gratify him, but it was surely the lively and sentimental party marking his retirement that moved him most. It was an occasion when, as Deane Malott noted in presenting him with three volumes of admiring letters from friends throughout the world, there was affection "in every line and word." His friends' affection remains constant, and our respect grows as his legacy to the University is now acknowledged.

John W. Reps, Ian R. Stewart, Kermit C. Parsons

Charles Osborn Mackey

October 8, 1903 — April 7, 1965

The passing of Charles Osborn Mackey, the John Edson Sweet Professor of Engineering, removed from the Cornell campus a teacher, scholar, and administrator who had devoted a lifetime to Cornell.

Born in Ithaca October 8, 1903, Professor Mackey received his early education in the Ithaca public schools. He received the M.E. degree from the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering in 1926, where he played the unusual dual role of student and undergraduate instructor from 1924 to 1926 in Experimental Engineering. He continued in Sibley as an instructor after graduation, and his later promotions in the Department of Heat Power Engineering were: Assistant Professor, 1929; Professor, 1936; John Edson Sweet Professor, 1953. He served as head of the Mechanical Laboratory from 1942 to 1947, and of Heat Power and later Thermal Engineering from 1947 to 1962. His honors included Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Pi Tau Sigma. He had been a member of the Statler Club, the Ithaca Yacht Club, and the Zodiac fraternity.

Professor Mackey was a member of several professional societies including the American Society for Engineering Education and the American Society for Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineering, serving some as an officer or chairman. In 1961 he became an ASHRAE fellow and received its distinguished service award in 1963. A few days prior to his death it was announced that Professor Mackey had received the E. K. Campbell Award of Merit from that society.

A licensed professional engineer, he was very much interested in professional engineering and served as a consultant to many well-known commercial firms. He also contributed to engineering literature in the form of many papers and bulletins, and was the author or coauthor of four books in the field of theoretical and engineering thermodynamics: *Graphical Solutions*, *Air Conditioning Principles*, *Engineering Thermodynamics*, and *Thermodynamic Charts*.

His main interest in thermal engineering was air conditioning, in which he was associated with the late Willis H. Carrier. Early in his career he spent a summer with Carrier, living in his house and becoming thoroughly acquainted not only with the technology of a new development, but also with the thinking of a pioneer in the field. It was this experience that led to his subsequent study and contributions in air conditioning, and to his recognition by the ASHRAE for distinguished achievement.

Professor Mackey was very much interested in University affairs and was very active on committees, including the University Policy Committee and the Committee on Tenure and Efficiency. He was a member of the College Policy Committee at the time of his death. He was also much interested in students and student affairs. As a youth he was an outstanding school baseball player and continued his interest in sports in later years, serving for many years as faculty adviser for crew. He was a lucid and articulate lecturer and was greatly respected by two generations of students for his knowledge and experience as a teacher of engineering.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lucy Howell Mackey, and his mother, Mrs. Grace Osborn Mackey.

Those of us who knew "Ob" Mackey intimately recall his great loyalty and interest in Cornell; remember him as a congenial companion with many interests and hobbies, including golf, boating, and fishing; and recollect earlier days of student-faculty relations through the old Atmos Society. He will be greatly missed by all.

J. O. Jeffrey, D. G. Shepherd, J. R. Moynihan

Robert Brodie MacLeod

January 31, 1907 — June 19, 1972

Robert Brodie MacLeod, Susan Linn Sage Professor of Psychology, died on June 19, 1972, less than a month before he was to retire. Only ten days before, colleagues and former students from all over the country had gathered at Cornell for a two-day symposium in his honor. Although already ill, he was able to hear the papers relating to his many interests, to respond to them and to express his appreciation at the closing session. The breadth of his influence and the number of his students who have become prominent psychologists was made very evident at this symposium. A book containing a record of the symposium, a biography, and a bibliography of Professor MacLeod's writings is now being published.

Professor MacLeod was responsible, as much or more than any other American of his generation, for introducing Gestalt psychology into the United States. As a student, he became acquainted with the leaders of this movement. Later, he was able to bring Wolfgang Kohler to Swarthmore. He promoted the establishment of what might be called the Swarthmore-Berkeley axis, the mutual exchange between those two institutions of ideas, of students, and of jobs for psychologists.

He was a true internationalist. He understood and sympathized not only with the Berlin school of Gestalt theorists, but also with David Katz at Stockholm and Albert Michotte at Louvain. These two especially were his friends. Like him, they looked at phenomena and made experiments but never tried to establish a theory or found a school. He was a tolerant thinker. He did not argue against behaviorism; what he argued for was the importance of phenomenal experience and the possibility of a disciplined phenomenology.

He was also an internationalist in that he had an unusual ability to read and speak languages other than English. More particularly, he was a European; he understood the development of European culture and the part that psychology played in it from the Greeks to the present. Of all the courses he taught, the two that interested him most were the psychology of language and the history of psychology.

There are few good historians of psychology, but MacLeod was one of them. So much scholarship is required that it is hard to avoid pedantry, but he was the very opposite of a pedant. He had broad interests outside of scientific psychology. He knew the theatre, and he read philosophy for pleasure. His ability to take the long-term view saved him from the blind alleys of his discipline in the last thirty years. He was not tempted by narrow specialties or by fashionable laboratory technologies. He kept his eye on what he called the persistent problems of psychology.

Professor MacLeod was born January 31, 1907, in Canada, the son of a Presbyterian minister. His early schooling and undergraduate education were in Canada, where he received the B.A. and M.A. from McGill University in 1926 and 1927 respectively. He spent the next two years in Germany on a Morse Travelling Fellowship, studying principally at the University of Berlin. There he became acquainted with the founders of the Gestalt movement and their students, as well as many other European psychologists. This period was undoubtedly of great influence in shaping his later interests. He returned to complete the Ph.D. in 1932 at Columbia University under R. S. Woodworth. While completing his thesis at Columbia, he became an instructor at Cornell from 1930 to 1933. He then took a position at Swarthmore College, where he remained until 1946, with interruptions for government and war service. In 1946 he returned to McGill as professor and chairman of the Department of Psychology. He had been there only two years, however, when Cornell persuaded him to become chairman of the Department of Psychology. He served in this position from 1948 to 1953, when he returned to full-time teaching.

While his teaching and his students at Cornell took first place during this period, he also managed to find time for many other activities during vacations, weekends, or occasional leaves of absence. He was much in demand for committee assignments in the American Psychological Association and was active in the formation of a new division on the History of Psychology. He served on the governing board of the International Congress of Psychology for many years. He made a study trip to East Africa and was strongly interested in African affairs, hoping to return there after his retirement. One sabbatic leave was spent at the University of Michigan in charge of the honors program in psychology, and he was frequently consulted on the development of new honors programs at other colleges. Another leave was spent at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was charged by the president with making a complete study of the College of Arts and Sciences and preparing recommendations for the rehabilitation and improvement of the College.

In the course of his career, he spent a great amount of time as a departmental chairman. He can be said to have built or rebuilt a department first at Swarthmore, then at McGill, and finally at Cornell. Successful as he was in administration, he was above all a superb teacher. He could interest freshmen, he could arouse upperclassmen, and he could stimulate graduate students. He never tired of it and he knew all the ways in which teaching can be done, from having tried them all himself. He encouraged young instructors to try new methods and to experiment with their courses, but he knew that there was no simple formula for success.

There was a special quality about MacLeod as a teacher that reflected his special qualities as a human being. His aim, as he himself put it, was to enable the learner to think in a disciplined way about undisciplined problems. But

the inchoate ideas of his students and younger colleagues were to him more precious than his own. He nurtured them with such patience and gentle probing that the learner believed all the ideas were his own. So did MacLeod. His wisdom became the wisdom of others, for which he claimed no credit. This was the measure of his generosity and greatness as a teacher and as a man. A generation of scholars is indebted to MacLeod for their intellectual identity. The hallmark of their heritage is a humane commitment to thought and teaching about the mind and its way of perceiving reality.

Urie Bronfenbrenner, Thomas A. Ryan, James J. Gibson

Allister M. Macmillan

June 20, 1909 — August 13, 1958

Allister Miles Macmillan, who died on August 13, 1958, of a coronary attack, had been associated with the Stirling County Study of Cornell University since 1950 and with the Yorkville Study of Cornell University Medical College since the fall of 1956. During the latter year, he acted as the chief administrative officer for both projects. In this position he showed his great abilities as a leader in a diversified group of investigators from the fields of social and medical sciences. His grasp of a wide variety of problems and his interest in all aspects of study in the broad field of human behavior made him a valuable member of the Medical College and especially of the Department of Psychiatry.

Dr. Macmillan was born in Boiestown, New Brunswick, on June 20, 1909. After two years at Mount Allison University in Sackville, New Brunswick, he worked for fourteen years in the McLennan Foundry and Machine Works, advancing to the position of manager of the firm's car sales and service department. During World War II he served in the Canadian Army in Nova Scotia and later in North Africa and Italy. He received various promotions and was discharged in April, 1946, in the confirmed rank of lieutenant-colonel, having recovered from his wounds after a year in various hospitals. He then returned to college, receiving his B.A. in psychology in 1947, his B.Ed. degree in 1948, and his M.A. in psychology from Acadia University in 1949. In 1954 he obtained his Ph.D. from Cornell University. In the summer of 1949 he began social research in Digby County and in 1950 became a member of the staff of the Stirling County Study. In 1956 Dr. Macmillan was appointed senior research associate in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Cornell University, and in 1957 Associate Professor of Sociology in Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College.

In 1939, he married Lydia Coral Bigelow, and they had five children whose ages, at the time of his death, ranged from one to seventeen.

His many administrative duties did not give him as much opportunity for research as he would have liked. His publications in the field of social science, especially as they applied to basic knowledge of mental health and social psychiatry, reveal his wide knowledge of his field and his sound attitude toward the new sociological developments in medicine in general and in psychiatry particularly. His cheerfulness, his constant willingness to assume administrative burdens and his ability to understand his colleagues and to work with them soon made him a valuable and greatly esteemed member of the Department of Psychiatry. His loss is deeply felt.

Oskar Diethelm

James Owen Mahoney

October 16, 1907 — October 19, 1987

J.O. Mahoney spent the first twenty-one years of his life in Dallas, Texas, four of them as an art major at Southern Methodist University from which he graduated in 1928. He spent the next three years in New Haven as a graduate student in the prestigious Yale art program where Mahoney was a star pupil of its most influential artist-teacher, Eugene Savage. There he learned a discipline based on the formal and technical practices of the Italian Renaissance, and became a master of the tonal graduations, volumetric modeling and responsible craft of that mode.

In 1932 he won the Prix de Rome and spent three privileged years as a fellow of the American Academy and occupied a studio in the Academy's McKim, Mead & White *palazzo* on the Janiculum. During that time he was overwhelmed by the beauty and the grandeur of Italian art and architecture, and like many another winner of the Rome prize, was marked for life by the experience. He fell in love with all of Italy, and with the culture, and the here and now, of a people and a life that have charmed Americans since before the time of William Dean Howells.

When he returned to New York in 1936, he was ideally prepared to participate in the revival of mural painting in America. He was deluged with mural commissions, including an assignment to paint several panels for the Texas Centennial Exposition, two murals for the New York World's Fair, and murals for private houses in New Haven, San Antonio, New York City, White Plains and Greenwich. In 1939 he won a national competition to paint a third mural at the World's Fair, a 104 by 34 feet painting for the Federal Building. When the vogue for murals later faded, as American artists preempted that scale for use in easel painting, Mahoney continued to produce murals and reverse glass paintings for various buildings in Baltimore, in Atlanta, in Ithaca, and elsewhere. All these works are distinguished by their suitability to site, an Art Deco opulence and by impeccable workmanship.

Mahoney accepted an invitation from Dean Gilmore Clarke to join the faculty of the College of Architecture at Cornell in 1939, and for the next three years commuted between his apartment in New York and his studio in Ithaca. In 1942 he joined the Army Air Corps and after a year of officer training, was sent on detached service to a British post in a country house near Twickenham, where American and English specialists interpreted aerial photographs of enemy territory. During this period, until the end of the War, he enjoyed a kind of English, aristocratic wartime *dolce vita*, living in the setting of some of the Edwardian novels and biographies that he was fond of, and visiting some of the stately homes he had formerly known only from books.

He moved his possessions from New York to the Faculty Club at 1 East Avenue on the Cornell campus in 1946 and renewed his teaching responsibilities. Though he never abandoned the precepts he learned at Yale, he adapted his theory and methods to a form of modified surrealism, combining *trompe l'oeil* elements with real found objects in a style that generated a sense of ambiguity characteristic of much of mid-twentieth century American art.

As a teacher, Mahoney was conscientious and fair. He was not one to motivate students by permissive amiability, but generously offered his sophisticated insights on architecture and art to all those capable of response, and he kept his students on their toes and beguiled them with his witticisms and his exotic eccentricities.

During his term as chairman of the Department of Art, he fostered a program that brought well-known contemporary artists to Cornell to present their views and to participate in critiques of student work. His introductions for the public appearances of these celebrities were often more enlightening than the “lectures” that followed. Throughout his life as artist-teacher Professor Mahoney maintained a bemused detachment from the egocentric passions and professional politics of the art world.

Mahoney had a complex personality of contrary impulses and paradoxical affinities. While actively engaged as a practicing visual artist, he was at the same time an avid reader, with strong literary opinions. His interests ranged from the occult, to aesthetic theory, to the latest fiction. Because he had read so widely and perceptively and because he had a gift for vivid and mordant repartee he found himself at home among a group of tough-skinned members of the English Department. Although he was trained in the grand traditions of the Renaissance, and his own work had an Art Deco flamboyance, he had a surprising regard for the intimate and bucolic images of Samuel Palmer, the neo-primitive work of Henri Rousseau, and the deceptively simple small-scale paintings of Giorgio Morandi. His other visual interests included such diverse manifestations as Chinese wallpaper, high-style furniture, primitive sculpture, and formal gardens. And though his ruthless wit sometimes gave pain to his companions, his good will and good humor endeared him to a large circle of friends in the Cornell community some of whom came to rely upon his Good Samaritan instincts. He was almost Franciscan in his reverential devotion to all animals. He fed both cats and mice; during the winter he bought food for deer and raccoons; and for the last nineteen years of his life he was devoted to a mynah bird, Rover, who lived at large in Mahoney's house.

Of that house, Colin Rowe has written as follows:

“A mynah bird, a superb white porcelain Bavarian Rococo stove, an oversize gilt gesso Chinese Chippendale mirror, which had remained *in situ* in Old Burlington Street, London, until it was acquired by William Randolph Hearst and then by Nina Claiborne of Dallas, Texas: these are among the most prominent

memories of 45 Twin Glens Road; and they all of them served to establish the scale and the distribution of the house.

“In spite of disclaimers, J.O. Mahoney was fundamentally a Texan; but, like so many Texans, a Texan Italianized. Thus, at Twin Glens Road, almost simultaneously, one can feel oneself to be in Lampasas County and in some imagined but undiscovered country to the north of Rome. The long driveway leads through what appears to be a forest of mesquite — tumble weed and live oaks significantly lacking — to what could be called a *cour d’honneur*. Graveled, immense (as a Texas size parking lot should be), it is still of intimate proportions and a completely appropriate prelude to the house which follows — the house looking over a version of the Lago di Bolsena.

“Perhaps it would not be too extreme to suggest that the years J.O. spent as a fellow of the American Academy in Rome were the decisive years of his life. Despite his exposure to other venues, J.O.’s ultimate references were mostly Italian; and the house remains a witness to considered impressions gathered from Frascati, Tivoli, the Villa Chigi-Albani at Soriano, and others.

“Though a very American, and Texan house, in its exploitation of site (like no other house in Ithaca, it magnifies the lake views), in its manipulation of perspectives and levels (both internal and external), in the eclectic assembly of its furniture (including chairs from the ballroom of Andrew White’s Embassy at Berlin), in a peculiar combination of primitiveness and connoisseurship (brick floors and *vermeil* tableware), it is still intended to evoke recollections of hours spent at Caprarola and the Palazzo Rospigliosi-Pallavicini. In other words, it is an American house by which a latter day Henry James might be intrigued.

“Of course, it was never finished. J.O. was far too good a craftsman, with far too many fantasies to allow anything ever to be finished. But by no means was he a craftsman in the ideal sense which John Ruskin and William Morris conceived. No. Any suppositions of truth and sincerity to materials, were completely alien to his temperament. Quite shamelessly, as an Italian craftsman might, he preferred the false, the fake, the simulated to the real; and it was this preference which gave 45 Twin Glens Road its emphatic distinction. The fantasies which the house deployed controlled the conservation.

“Many would say that 45 Twin Glens Road was J.O.’s major achievement and his major act of self-disclosure. An Italianate villa done on a budget, it displayed all those notions of *bella figura* which, in his own person

he was reluctant to advertise. In later years it was kept as private and as secret as he kept himself reclusive; and any suggestions of photographs and publication were vigorously resisted.

“Those who reverence the perceptions of the eye, those who are concerned with the act, and the integrity of ‘making’, will understand what James Owen Mahoney was all about. An obsessive builder, he spent the last years of his life in laboring over a temple or grotto on the east terrace at Twin Glens Road. An Italian fragment seen through the eyes of an Eighteenth-Century English grand tourist! Cold reason would have argued against any undertaking quite so gratuitous. But, in every sense, it turned out to be a doubly extravagant success. J.O. was completely immune from the desolating threats of any, imaginary, Hegelian *Zeitgeist*.”

What gave integrity to his life, his work, and his taste was his consuming pleasure in the aesthetic experience of line, form, and color, his respect for the creative powers of artists and builders, and his lively interest in the history of art. All these humanistic traits were nourished by a humility and a reverence for a deity he often referred to as “Old Gooseberry”. On the day before his sudden death (three days after his eightieth birthday) he entertained a friend at lunch by raising an old topic about man’s need for a reasonable religion — and by explaining why he was so pleased to have discovered that morning a book containing a good photograph of the cast-iron vaulting in the conservatory of Carlton House in London.

Mahoney left his library (about 7500 volumes) to the Cornell University Libraries, all the paintings in his possession to the Herbert F. Johnson Museum, and his house and its furnishings to the Unitarian Church of Ithaca.

Victor Colby, Scott Elledge, Judith Holliday, Colin Rowe, Kenneth Evett

Herbert Mahr

March 25, 1929 — March 10, 1982

Herbert Mahr, professor of physics for twenty years, died at his home after a prolonged illness. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, and three young children: Thomas, Andrea, and Peter. Beyond the loss to his family and the Department of Physics, his Forest Home neighbors lost one of their liveliest participants, and the community at large, one of its active citizens.

“Bib” Mahr was born in Fürth, Germany, and took his Doctor of Philosophy degree in Erlangen. His first teaching position was at the university in Tucumán, Argentina. Two years later, in 1959, he came to Cornell, following the suggestion and seemingly the footsteps of his former classmate R. O. Pohl. He served as a research associate in the Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics and in 1962 was appointed assistant professor of physics.

Mahr’s research activities centered on the use of optics in the experimental investigation of crystalline solids. His work began with optical studies in insulators, using classical sources of ultraviolet radiation, but it then burst ahead vigorously into new problems and new techniques with the advent of the laser in the mid-sixties. The very intense light provided by the laser brought many new properties and processes to the fore. Rather than interacting with photons singly, an atomic site might now interact with two photons simultaneously.

His first laser study was of two-photon absorption in a pure crystal. Soon after, he and his students demonstrated another new phenomenon, spontaneous parametric light scattering, in which one photon turns into two while still conserving energy and momentum. Mahr was also fascinated with very short laser pulses, and he spent much of his career using them to explore ultrafast processes in materials. He was a leader in developing techniques for applying picosecond pulses (pulses a trillionth of a second in duration) to solid-state physics research. Recently he had been working on an elegant but difficult scheme in an attempt to create a vacuum-ultraviolet laser. He spent significant sabbatical years in the general area, working with Nobel laureate C. H. Townes at Berkeley in 1969, trying out a concept to use a laser and nonlinear “up-conversion” to the visible of faint infrared starlight and, in 1976 in London, working on the new and important ultra-violet, excimer lasers.

Mahr was always inquisitive scientifically, seeming continually to have something novel on his mind. Not content to work in established or conventional areas, he was quick to see to the heart of a new idea and to realize how it might be used to explore a new domain of interest. His approach in experiment was simple and direct, and he and

his coworkers were frequently first with influential and suggestive new results. He worked closely with his students and other coworkers in the laboratory and had deep concern for their welfare.

Bib Mahr's enthusiasm and energy carried over into teaching, where he held strong views. He felt that for an experimental science, we do too much lecturing, that students should actually observe and study the phenomena directly. He developed a new course, the modern optics laboratory, where students without formal lectures learned optics in a hands-on way, using experiments he devised from retired equipment and notes that he had developed. The students benefited greatly from his own keen interest and time given unsparingly. For many years he also taught one of the "physics for poets" courses, in which he tried to introduce nonscientists to some of the beauty and utility of physics.

Bib's enthusiasm and strong convictions were expressed in nonacademic ways as well. He had a strong interest in youth, both in recreation and in schooling. Enjoying soccer, he frequently organized games for neighborhood children and adults and was one of the mainstays of the weekly Sunday faculty matches on Upper Alumni Field. He did much to foster community activities and family socializing in Forest Home and was a frequent visitor and vocal participant at Ithaca town meetings. Concerning society at large, he struggled with the dilemma of the need for some kind of social organization and structure on the one hand and the ideal of a genuine democracy in day-to-day life on the other. He was intellectually open and inquiring but also held strong convictions; argument was vigorous and straightforward, be it relative to some national policy, traffic in Forest Home, or a department proposal he felt to be unwise. Even in his illness Bib Mahr was a courageous and caring person. His intellectual vitality and abiding concern for those around him kept him outside of himself. He will be remembered not only as scientist, teacher, and friend, but as an unusually socialized and civilized human being in the very best sense of those terms.

Douglas B. Fitchen, Andreas C. Albrecht, Chung L. Tang, Paul L. Hartman

William F. Mai

July 23, 1916 — August 15, 2007

Dr. Bill Mai was a Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor, Emeritus, in the Department of Plant Pathology at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. He was born on a farm near Greenwood, Delaware and attended high school in Lewes, Delaware where he played soccer, basketball, and baseball. He obtained his B.S. degree in Agriculture from the University of Delaware in 1939 and started graduate studies in Plant Pathology at Cornell three months later, working with Dr. F.W. Blodgett on diseases of potatoes. While in graduate school at Cornell, Bill married Barbara Lee Morrell in 1941 and had three children: Virginia Austin, William Howard and Elizabeth Hardy. He received his Ph.D. degree with a major in Plant Pathology and minors in Plant Physiology, Plant Breeding and Entomology in 1945. After a brief time in the Navy, he was appointed an Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology at Cornell in 1946 to work on plant diseases caused by plant-parasitic nematodes, particularly the potato cyst nematode. He was promoted to Associate and full Professor in 1949 and 1952, respectively, and officially retired in 1984.

Dr. Mai was recognized as one of the pioneering leaders of Nematology in the United States. During his illustrious and long career at Cornell, he developed outstanding and productive research, teaching and outreach programs. When the potato pathogen known as the “golden nematode” was inadvertently introduced to Long Island in the mid-1900s, his classical research efforts on the biology and management of the potato-cyst nematode provided the needed basic and applied information upon which an effective quarantine program was carried out. The latter not only contributed to the continued viability of potato production on Long Island and throughout New York State, but also most effectively limited the spread of this devastating nematode to other production regions in the United States. His numerous research projects dealt with the etiology and management of the replant disease complex of fruit trees, the ecology and damage of several plant-parasitic nematodes on vegetables, investigations of various interactions between nematodes, soilborne pathogens and general soil microflora, and the integrated management of plant-parasitic nematodes and root diseases of agronomic crops. He was a firm believer that research is not complete unless it is delivered to the appropriate audiences through publication and outreach activities. Bill always enjoyed his collaborations with extension educators and growers in formal and informal settings. He was truly a tireless worker with an enviable record of over 300 publications in academic journals and extension bulletins. In addition, he co-edited a two-volume treatise, *Plant Parasitic Nematodes*, in 1971; co-edited *Nematology Laboratory Manual*, in 1990; chaired a committee for the National Academy of Sciences that produced *Control of Plant-Parasitic Nematodes*, in 1968; and most importantly, co-authored a unique nematode taxonomy aid book, *Pictorial*

Key to Genera of Plant-Parasitic Nematodes, in 1960 (revised in 1962, 1964, 1968, 1975 and 1996). The latter teaching and diagnostic aid has been translated into several languages and is used all over the world as a reference in Nematology teaching and research.

Bill Mai was an excellent teacher and mentor. His success was due to his ability to convey his enthusiasm for Plant Nematology, Plant Pathology and for scholarly research in general to hundreds of students in both formal courses and informal contacts. He developed and taught the first Nematology course at Cornell in 1955 and then taught Introductory Nematology (3 credits), Advanced Nematology (3 credits), and a Current Topic Course in Plant Nematology (1 credit) continuously until his retirement. He was always available to listen to a student discuss any problem, whether it pertained to research or a personal situation. Bill trained over 45 graduate students who went on to become leaders in research, teaching and industry both in the USA and in many foreign countries. He not only inspired and supported all the students who came to work and know him, but he also embraced them as his friends and as part of the extended Mai family while in Ithaca and beyond.

Bill Mai was always an active participant in departmental and university affairs. He was recognized campus-wide for his participation in the Faculty Council of Representatives for CALS, membership in the Campus Council, CALS Library Committee and others. He was a member of ten professional scientific societies and organizations and served on various editorial, administrative or subject matter committees, especially in the Society of Nematologists (SON) and the American Phytopathological Society (APS). He received numerous awards and honors as a measure of the high regard in which he was held by his colleagues including being named Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor, Elected President and later Lifetime Honorary Member of the Society of Nematologists, Fellow of the American Phytopathological Society (APS), Award of Merit from the NE-Division of APS, Venture in Research award from the IX International Congress of Plant Protection, and many others.

As a person, Bill was a true gentleman, generous, courteous and most helpful to all people. He was an exemplary ambassador for the scientific community and brought recognition and honors to the department, the college and Cornell. Bill loved and was proud of his family. His two daughters, Virginia and Elizabeth, and son, William, and their extended families survive him. His wife, Barbara, predeceased him in 2005.

Memorials can be sent to: Graduate School, c/o Sarah Hale (Associate Dean for Student Services), Emergency Loan Fund, Cornell University, 350 Caldwell Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853-2602.

George S. Abawi, Chairperson; George W. Hudler, Richard P. Korf

Norman Malcolm

June 11, 1911 — August 4, 1990

Norman Malcolm was a member of the Sage School of Philosophy for thirty-one years. His intellect, his personality and his character set the tone of philosophical life at Cornell for much of this time, while his writing and inspirational teaching led the Sage School into the ranks of the most distinguished philosophy departments.

Malcolm's wide-ranging work in epistemology and the philosophy of mind consisted, in large part, of the clear and vivid interpretation and ambitious application of the thought of Ludwig Wittgenstein. His association with Wittgenstein (vividly described in his *Ludwig Wittgenstein: A Memoir* (1958)) began when he was a student at Cambridge, on a travelling fellowship from Harvard, from 1938 to 1940. When Wittgenstein visited Malcolm in Ithaca in 1949, their extensive discussions of knowledge and certainty stimulated thinking of Wittgenstein's that led to his last major work, *On Certainty*, and prompted Malcolm's important exploration of knowledge, certainty and justification in *Knowledge and Belief* (1952). When Malcolm's famous review of Wittgenstein's *Philosophical Investigations* appeared in 1954, the book was the subject of much discussion but widespread bafflement. Malcolm's trenchant interpretations of Wittgenstein's remarks on mind, language and the self set the stage for decades of important controversy. In his many articles and several books, Malcolm employed Wittgensteinian strategies to combat the confusions and mystifications that he saw as pervasive in philosophy and psychology.

Malcolm's retirement from Cornell in 1978 was not at all a retirement from philosophical work. He moved to London where he continued to teach at King's College in the University of London, and to write both articles and books. He was vigorously engaged in philosophical work until his final brief hospitalization.

Throughout Norman Malcolm's long and productive life both students and colleagues found him a paradigm of philosophical integrity and commitment. He could seem gruff and bearish, but those who began by fearing him soon found that he was very warm and kind. He lived his life and conducted his intellectual projects with full, guileless and fearless commitment, earning the respect of all who knew him.

Norman Kretzmann, Sydney Shoemaker, Richard Miller

William Lindsay Malcolm

February 2, 1884 — January 18, 1948

The University Community was deeply shocked and saddened by the sudden death of William Lindsay Malcolm, Professor of Civil Engineering and Director of the School of Civil Engineering on January 18, 1948. Thus was brought to a close a career of over forty years of professional practice, teaching, and administrative work. He was born at Mitchell, Ontario, Canada, on February 2, 1884, the son of George and Margaret Malcolm. His father was for a time Vice-principal of the Stratford Collegiate Institute, from which the son graduated and where he won a scholarship for Queens University, Kingston, Ontario. He was graduated from that University in 1905 with the degree of M.A. and after two years of technical training received the degree of B.S. in 1907. He was city engineer of Stratford in 1907 and associate city engineer of Guelph in 1909, 1910, and 1911. His teaching began at his Alma Mater, Queens University, where he was Assistant Professor of Surveying from 1907 to 1909, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering from 1909 to 1914, and Professor of Municipal Engineering from 1914 to 1938. During the years that he was at Queens he also engaged in engineering practice and contracting and building. He designed and built the University Stadium, hockey rink, and sanitary engineering building at Queens. He also engaged in contracting elsewhere, including the building of a highway from Stratford to Shakespeare.

During the first World War he served overseas from 1914 to 1919 with the Canadian Engineers, holding in succession the ranks of Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel. After the war he was for some twenty years a Lieutenant Colonel in the Canadian Engineers Reserve. While serving overseas he was twice mentioned in dispatches for "gallant and distinguished services in the Field."

For several years he managed by using vacations and taking leave from his teaching, to do graduate work at Cornell University with his major field of study in Sanitary Engineering. He received the degree of M.C.E. in 1934 from the University and the degree of Ph.D. in 1937.

Thus when in 1938 he came to Cornell as Professor of Civil Engineering and Director of the School of Civil Engineering he was no stranger. His occupancy of the directorship for nearly ten years covered a period presenting many problems. The war years with the interruption of student careers and calling of faculty members into service, the various student training programs, and the influx of ex-service men as students after the war all presented many a difficulty involving changing of teaching programs and curriculums. Dr. Malcolm met the various problems as

they arose and worked diligently and effectually in solving them. He impressed the students and faculty by his tireless energy and devotion to duty. He found time not only for administrative work but also for teaching.

Dr. Malcolm's administration of the School of Civil Engineering saw a number of improvements in the laboratory and classroom facilities. The five-year course was inaugurated during his administration and he had much to do with the planning and arranging the five-year curriculum in Civil Engineering.

Throughout his life Professor Malcolm was interested in sports. While a student at Queens he was a member of the football team. Later he coached teams for intercollegiate football. He was also much interested in badminton, being well known in Kingston and in Ontario for his active participation and interest in the sport. He was also interested in tennis and was for some years an officer of the Kingston Tennis Club. After coming to Ithaca Dr. Malcolm played golf. In the early summer of 1945 after an afternoon on the golf links and while attending a banquet of the Chi Epsilon Honorary Society, he suffered a heart attack which necessitated his remaining in bed for several weeks. After recovering from this, although his health was still not the best, he was soon taking on a full burden of work, which he resolutely carried until a second attack of heart trouble resulted in a final illness of but a few days.

He was a friendly man, who impressed those with whom he came in contact with his sincerity. Both students and faculty found in him one to listen sympathetically when they came to him for counsel and advice. No one who knew Lindsay Malcolm either professionally or personally failed to be impressed by his cordiality, his admirable character, the modest and pervasive quality of his friendship; and there is no one who knew him but deeply feels the loss he has sustained in the passing of so good a man.

H. M. Giff, B. J. Monroe, P. H. Underwood

Deane Waldo Malott

July 10, 1898 — September 11, 1996

Cornell's sixth President was born on July 10, 1898 in Abilene, Kansas. He died on September 11, 1996 at his home in Ithaca, survived by a son and two daughters. His father was President of the Abilene Citizen's Bank, founded by his grandfather in 1885. Dwight and Milton Eisenhower, also from Abilene, were family friends.

Mr. Malott graduated from the University of Kansas in 1921, then attended the Harvard Business School. After receiving the M.B.A. degree in 1923, he stayed on as an Assistant Dean and Assistant Professor. In 1925, he married Eleanor Thrum, the daughter of a Hawaiian sugar refinery engineer, whom he had met in 1918 when his father sent him to Hawaii to recover from influenza. Mrs. Malott's death in 1994 ended a marriage they had enjoyed for 68 years.

Mr. Malott left Harvard in 1929 to become a vice president of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company and a personal assistant to James D. Dole, president and founder of the company.

He returned to Harvard in 1934, where he developed courses on agricultural and other western business problems which supplemented the Wall Street concentration characteristic of the school at that time. While becoming an expert on agricultural economic matters, he became friends with influential business leaders, an association that benefited the institutions he later led. His rapid rise to prominence among agricultural business people attracted the attention of the University of Kansas Board of Regents when they were seeking a new Chancellor in 1939. Mr. Malott returned to his home state and to his alma mater as its Chancellor at age 41.

Following 12 years as Chancellor of the University of Kansas, Malott served as Cornell's President for another 12 years, from 1951-63. For American universities, this was a period of reorientation into new areas of study and expansion of facilities following the disruption of World War II.

At Cornell, Hotel Administration, a Department in the College of Home Economics founded by Professor Howard Meek became the School of Hotel Administration early in the Malott era. Education courses in the College of Arts and Sciences, Agriculture and Home Economics were combined into the School of Education. The Engineering College completed its move, begun during the presidency of Edmund Ezra Day, from the north end of the campus to the south end under the combined leadership of Dean S.C. Hollister and President Malott. Construction of Phillips, Upson, Grumman, Carpenter and Hollister Halls provided new facilities for the college.

When the Veterinary College moved from the present site of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations to the east end of the upper campus, ILR moved from temporary buildings at the south end of the campus to the just-vacated location of the old Veterinary College. A new Ives Hall supplemented the ILR facilities.

Alice Statler Auditorium was added to Statler Hall. The School of Business and Public Administration moved from McGraw Hall into a new building, subsequently named for President Malott. The Gannett Clinic was added. The West Campus dormitory group and Donlon Hall expanded student housing. Looking to the future, Mr. Malott purchased the former Ithaca Country Club land, providing space for the later construction of the new North Campus dormitory complex, student union, and playing fields. He moved Cornell to the forefront in quality athletic facilities for women by supporting the construction of Helen Newman Hall.

During this period of major change at Cornell, the enrollment remained relatively stable at about 10,000 students.

The consolidation of the University Library system under the leadership of Stephen McCarthy and the construction of Olin Library were noteworthy Malott accomplishments, as was recataloging the Cornell library collection from the old Harris to the Library of Congress system. Among the academic initiatives of the Malott period, turning an inadequate and outmoded library system into one of the best may have been the most significant.

In this extraordinary reshaping of academic programs and expansion of facilities, Mr. Malott's business experience, his service as a director of major corporations and his membership on the Business Council served Cornell University well. His long-standing friendship with corporate leaders such as Ellis Phillips, Max Upson, Leroy Grumman, John and Spencer Olin, Floyd Newman, Alfred P. Sloan, Mrs. Ellis Statler, Walter Teagle, Frank Gannett, John Collyer, J. Carlton Ward and Herbert Johnson, many of whom were Cornell alumni, gave him ready access to the financial resources he required.

His relations with the Cornell faculty, traditionally difficult for any president, were sometimes strained and seldom easy. An unfortunate passage in his inaugural address contributed to the unease. When the *New Yorker Magazine* identified a statement he had used from a source unknown to him, as a nearly verbatim quote from a speech by the President of Sarah Lawrence College, he apologized to the faculty and offered his resignation to the Cornell Board of Trustees, who promptly refused it.

Further stress between the faculty and the President arose from the shared administrative responsibility for campus affairs. Malott believed that the faculty had not maintained order in student affairs in a way that conformed with

his idea of a university. He arranged to have what had been faculty authority over student affairs transferred to the administration but the tension remained.

To know the faculty better and to understand faculty problems, he presided at most faculty meetings in every college, including the Medical and Nursing faculties in New York City. He interviewed nearly every faculty member proposed for promotion to tenure.

Malott understood academic freedom and the importance of defending it on a university campus. During his presidency, Senator Joseph McCarthy and his political allies sought to rid the government and other American institutions of communists and communist-sympathizers. Faculty members from many universities were called before congressional committees to explain alleged leftist activities. President Malott stepped forward to counter the McCarthy attacks in a guest column in the *New York Herald Tribune* in 1953, under the heading, "Is Professor X Red?" At 1954 class reunions, he called the McCarthy era "a time of widespread hysteria and intolerance of thought, speech and action." Although he had little sympathy for the views expressed by many of those under investigation, he permitted avowed communists, banned on some campuses, to speak at Cornell. In taking this stand, the President set himself apart from most academic leaders and created tensions within his own Board of Trustees; but he remained a staunch defender of freedom of expression.

When Professors Philip Morrison of Physics and Marcus Singer of Zoology were called to testify before congressional committees, Morrison answered the committee's questions and received no sanction from it but Singer was cited for contempt for refusing to testify about his colleagues and friends. President Malott suspended Singer from his teaching duties, but with full salary, until the contempt charge was resolved. When Singer appealed his contempt citation and won his case, after more than three years of suspension from his teaching duties, he was returned to full faculty status.

Professor Morrison, among the first to visit Hiroshima after the use of the atomic bomb and deeply moved by the experience, continued to speak widely on peace issues, often taking stands considered radical by many. When he was recommended for promotion to full professor in 1955, President Malott did not approve the recommendation. He conducted his own investigation of Morrison's activities and when the recommendation was renewed a year later he approved it and forwarded it to the Trustees, where it provoked a long debate. In the end, Morrison was promoted but a Trustee committee investigated his activities. When the committee filed its report, the President refused to read it, stating that he had satisfied himself, that his judgment about the candidate's credentials should

be final and threatened to resign over the affair. Many years after Morrison left Cornell to accept an Institute Professorship at MIT, he wrote President Emeritus Malott:

"I have never made clear to you how much I admire and how often I comment on your fairness and integrity in the bad years of the McCarthy era...your adherence to the fundamentals of human rights and honesty in dispute...was an example of the right conduct for men of responsibility, in a time when too many of them sought the quick expedient."

President Malott sought effective ways to meet students and learn their concerns. He and Mrs. Malott accepted every opportunity possible to dine in dormitories and fraternity and sorority houses. He read the Scriptures at Sage Chapel services nearly every Sunday. He welcomed students in his office. He was disappointed when students threw eggs at his house to protest maintenance of parietal rules specifying curfew hours for women in university dormitories. He attributed this incident to his failure to communicate adequately with students.

After retiring from the Presidency, Mr. Malott traveled widely, including visits to both the north and south polar regions. He joined the International Executive Service Board as a management consultant on higher educational problems, with some assignments lasting several months. On these tasks, he traveled to Iran, Taiwan, Saudi Arabia and Jamaica as well as to other countries. Papers reporting travels with Mrs. Malott reflect clear observation and concise reporting. *Growing Up In Abilene, Kansas*, a small, handsomely published book, records his early years.

Malott was in great demand as a public speaker during and after his presidency. His notable physical presence and direct speaking style complemented a scholarly content based on wide ranging reading that encompassed social, political, economic and scientific matters. Listeners enjoyed the sense of humor in skillfully composed doggerel that was signed, "T. Tolans Enaed." He was up front about his attachment to conservative politics and the Republican Party. "Unless we make known our needs and desires," he declared, "We will have abdicated our position." Yet to the last day of a long life, he enjoyed ideas that challenged his opinions.

Mr. Malott remained a frequent presence at campus events. When Hunter Rawlings was inaugurated in October 1995 as the 10th President of Cornell, half of Cornell's Presidents were on the platform. None enjoyed it more than Mr. Malott.

Deane Waldo Malott's extensive business experience distinguished him from earlier and more recent Cornell presidents. Yet, while he elaborated upon the land grant university idea of service in the public interest by encouraging profit-making businesses to participate in university affairs, President Malott insisted that the university itself is not a business. He remained true to his vision of what a university should be, "a place where all points of view are freely expressed and courteously debated."

Gould Colman, Frank H.T. Rhodes, Alain Seznec, Dale Corson

Michel George Malti

November 7, 1895 — May 8, 1978

Michel George Malti, professor of electrical engineering emeritus, died in Miami, Florida, on May 8, 1978, as the result of a stroke suffered several weeks earlier. He had made his home there since 1962, when he retired from Cornell to assume duties as director of electrical engineering at the University of Miami.

He was born at Deir-ul-Kamar, Lebanon, on November 7, 1895, the son of George Constantin and Mary (Shukri) Malti. After graduating from the University of Beirut, Lebanon, with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1915, he received his Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering degree from Georgia Institute of Technology in 1922. Undertaking graduate studies at Cornell while serving as an instructor, he received his Master of Electrical Engineering degree in 1924 and his Doctor of Philosophy degree with a major in physics and a minor in mathematics in 1927. He became an American citizen in December 1936.

With an active interest in international education he served as visiting professor of the University of Puerto Rico during the spring and fall of 1948, and at Roorkee University, Roorkee, India, during the years 1955 to 1957. He served as a member of the board of directors of the Asia Institute and as faculty adviser for Indian students at Cornell under arrangement with the International Cooperation Authority. He was honored in 1953 by the Syrian-Lebanese Society for his role in these areas. He served as faculty adviser to the Hindustan Association from 1945 to 1955.

Professor Malti's technical interests were in the area of general electric circuit theory and basic sciences. As a licensed professional engineer he served as consultant to the Elliott Company, the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Company, the U.S. Navy during World War II, and the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory. Early in his career he was active in research, published numerous papers, and published two textbooks with John Wiley and Sons, becoming editor of a series of texts published by that company as well as of two sections of a general engineering handbook published by McGraw Hill and Company.

A fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, he served on its Electrophysics Committee from 1948 to 1950 and as vice chairman and later chairman on its Committee on Basic Sciences from 1950 to 1952. From 1936 to 1939 he served as chairman of its subcommittee on definitions and also on its subcommittee on applied mathematics.

Among his other societies and listings are the American Mathematical Society, the American Association of University Professors, Sigma Xi, Eta Kappa Nu, Phi Kappa Phi, Kappa Phi, and Tau Beta Pi. He was also a fellow at the Royal Society of Arts, London.

Devoted parents of a family of six children, he and his wife, Olga, upon his brother's death, adopted two of his brother's younger children, born in Lebanon, and shared with them the devotion they had earlier lavished upon their own children. Always an individual of strong conviction, he was constantly visible in the many issues that involved campus life and as an energetic man was constantly involved in many campus roles. He served as faculty adviser to the Cornell chapter of Eta Kappa Nu, faculty adviser to the Hindustan Association of Cornell, and president of the Cornell chapter of Phi Kappa Phi. He was listed in *American Men of Science* and *Who's Who in America* and its subvolumes. Professor Malti was seldom a passive member of any organization.

Paul D. Ankrum, William H. Erickson, Howard G. Smith

Dean Richmond Marble

1902 — April 17, 1966

After nearly forty years of service to education and to agriculture, Dean R. Marble died following a brief illness on April 17, 1966. He had spent twenty-eight years in academic work, fourteen each at Cornell and at Pennsylvania State University. He was a little more than a year short of an anticipated retirement.

Born on a farm near West Bloomfield, New York, in 1902, Dean Marble's contact with Cornell was as a winter course student in the College of Agriculture. Following that study he was employed at the college poultry farm for a year before enrolling as a freshman in the regular four-year course. He received the B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees at Cornell in 1926, 1928, and 1930. He served as an instructor in Poultry Husbandry from 1926 to 1930. From 1930 to 1944 he was on the staff of the Poultry Department at Pennsylvania State University. From 1944 to 1952 he was geneticist for the Creighton Brothers Farm at Warsaw, Indiana, at that time one of the larger poultry breeders in the country. In 1952 he returned to Cornell as Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry and was promoted to Professor in 1956. For a time following his return to Cornell he did extension work. For the last ten years he did resident teaching and was in charge of the New York Random Sample Poultry Tests. He had a deep interest in teaching and in students as individuals. His concern for them extended beyond the classroom, and many discussed personal problems with him. His interest included their student organizations, and he served as an adviser to several. He was particularly effective as a student counselor and advisor.

In addition to technical papers, extension publications, and articles and columns for trade publications Professor Marble was co-author of two books. *Judging Poultry for Production*, with two other Cornell authors, Rice and Hall, was widely used as a text. He was senior author of the second, *Commercial Poultry Production*, with Jeffrey, of the University of Massachusetts.

In 1955 he spent several months in Israel on a special assignment for ICA as a consultant to the Israel Ministry of Agriculture in planning poultry breeding programs for use in that country. In 1959 he was U.S. representative to an FAO Conference in Zurich on random sample methods of testing poultry breeding stocks.

Much of Dean Marble's professional effort, both in education and in industry, was spent working with the breeders and hatcherymen responsible for the quality of stock available for production. He had a unique combination of practical and theoretical knowledge of genetics which he used in counseling individuals and groups. He was

influential in improving the methods and procedures of breeding and the methods of testing the performance of the resulting stocks.

He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Poultry Science Association and the World's Poultry Science Association. From 1942 to 1944 he was editor of the journal *Poultry Science*. He was also a member of Acacia Fraternity, Warsaw Lodge #73 F.&A.M., Warsaw Chapter #48 Royal Arch Masons, and Warsaw Commandery #10 Knights Templar.

A member of the Methodist Church of Jacksonville, New York, Professor Marble was an active worker in affairs of his own and other local and regional church groups. His time and effort were freely used in fraternal and civic activities.

He is survived by his wife, Ann, a son, David, and two daughters, Jean Pearson and Patricia Ward, and by three grandchildren.

Dean Marble's combination of the practical and the theoretical helped achieve a balance between the two in his own work and that of his department. He had an honesty and sincerity of thought and act which inspired an unusual degree of trust and which often acquired consensus without insistence. His quiet, willing counsel was regularly sought by students and co-workers. While his tasks must be assigned to others, none can replace him.

J. Herbert Bruckner, Randall K. Cole, Glenn H. Thacker

Frederick George Marcham

November 2, 1898 — December 16, 1992

Marcham, born in a “Dickensian” quarter of Reading, England, and, in 1987, the first on whom Cornell bestowed its Award of Honor for exceptional service, broke free from his childhood environment when he won a rare scholarship to Christ’s Hospital, followed his father into the Army in the first World War and was awarded an Exhibition in Modern History at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford University, where he met the historian A.B. Emden, a teacher whom he always mentioned with gratitude and affection. After graduating in 1923, he was encouraged to work for a doctorate at Cornell under Wallace Notestein. His thesis, completed in 1926, was on *Sir Edwin Sandys and the growth of opposition in the House of Commons, 1604-1610*. Not long afterwards he was appointed to the Cornell History Department. He specialized in British constitutional history but was happy to lecture in many fields of history. He wrote three textbooks: *A History of England* (1937), *Sources of English Constitutional History; a selection of documents from A.D. 600 to the present* (1937), and *A Constitutional History of Modern England: 1485 to the present* (1960). His *Sources of English Constitutional History* has made his name universally known in the field of English history. The second edition was published in 1972.

In 1941 he became a Goldwin Smith Professor of History. He was a University Trustee from 1946 to 1950 and served twice as department chairman in the disturbed 1960s. At this time his loyalty to the University was especially conspicuous; he played a significant role in quietly helping to mediate and resolve the 1969 crisis on the campus.

Marcham had an extraordinary devotion to his department. The model he set for it seemed to resemble a combination of the Oxford tutorial system and the academic equivalence of smoke-filled-room politics, but politics based on consensus and without needless controversy. His dedication to the department and university also led him to give great emphasis to the central importance of teaching. Nearly all of his scholarly work was stimulated by his teaching interests and his conviction that history should be taught from documents. He preached the obligation of extended office hours and made known his admiration for an earlier generation of teachers, who, as he recalled, chose to remain on the campus during sabbaticals to talk to colleagues and students.

He declared in 1987 that “my religion is the service of the University; my life is to help other persons to learn” Fittingly, a “Marcham Seminar” in the Society for the Humanities was established in his honour and also the Marcham Scholarship for an outstanding senior history major whose other activities and service to the community reflected Marcham’s life-style. When, at the age of seventy, he retired officially, to his immense pride his department

paid him the unprecedented compliment of inviting him to continue in harness. The result was that nearly one third of his teaching career still lay ahead. After his wife's death in 1977, students helped him fill the void in his life, and he increased the time he spent on his tutorials to thirteen hours a week and, during weekends, often invited students to his house for lunch that he himself cooked. As soon as he had recovered from a stroke in 1987, he returned to his students. He was usefully active to the end and became the most venerable figure on the Cornell campus.

Not surprising, during this remarkably long teaching career he developed his own style of teaching and could put to good effect what he probably loved more passionately than anything else, which was the English language. Every reviewer of his *A History of England* praised the felicitous and balanced manner in which he blended literature and history. The very sound of English words moved him, and this affection increasingly influenced his approach to teaching the past. He was always experimenting with literature as a means of kindling his students' interest. He attached the greatest educational value to studying and, he would insist, enjoying the meaning and force of good writing. It has been said that his ideal assignment was a poem's single stanza, to be minutely dissected for its meanings and historical context.

Marcham's range of activities was capacious and rich. For thirty two years he served as the elected mayor of Cayuga Heights Village and is remembered for his ability to guide group discussion to a fruitful and amicable end but also for refusing to shirk tough decisions. When zoning considerations were involved, he never allowed his loyalty to the University to override his loyalty to the Village. He resigned at the age of ninety, and the Village Office was named Marcham Hall. Uniformed veteran officers of the Cayuga Heights Police Department served as ushers at his Memorial service; they called to mind a guard of honour for an old soldier. He sponsored and taught boxing at Cornell. He was the first chairman of the Ivy League athletic eligibility committee. Yet he remained a reserved person and chose to live modestly. Those who knew him well will remember his courtesy, gentle smile, noiseless gait, a teapot in his hand, and how he paid earnest attention to anyone who spoke to him. As he once said of Carl Becker, he could look through you and still like you. He was a mild man but of inflexible integrity. He could be angry with those whom he regarded as "worthless louts".

He was an avid angler and bird watcher. His *Louis Agassiz Fuertes and the Singular Beauty of Birds: paintings, drawings, letters* (1971) is a magnificently illustrated volume. He also published *Thoughts After Reading Izaak Walton's Compleat Angler*. He cultivated vegetables. But the classroom was where he was most at home. He gave his

last class as recently as October, 1992. As his son put it, “when Dad was no longer strong enough to meet students, he was ready to leave us”.

Marcham is survived by a daughter and two sons in the United States and a sister and four nephews in Reading, England. He had five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Paul W. Gates, Walter LaFeber, O.W. Wolters

Clarence Augustine Martin

September 29, 1862 — January 5, 1944

Clarence Augustine Martin, Professor of Architecture, Emeritus, died at Sarasota, Florida, January 5, 1944, being 81 years old.

For thirty-six years he served Cornell University and the College of Architecture, unremittingly and with distinction. As Assistant Professor, Professor and Dean he gave his best and his all. To every associate from janitor to the President of the University he was a faithful and helpful friend, sparing neither his time, his strength nor his material resources.

To many generations of students he was familiarly known as "Pa." As is so often the case this nickname reflected something real and deep-seated. To hundreds he was in fact a father-away-from-home. The standards, academic and ethical, which he set for them were high and sound. His completed record is one of kindness, loyalty, and rugged integrity.

Born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1862, he prepared there for entrance to Cornell University where he was a special student from 1886-1888. This short but rigorous training was then followed by apprenticeship in some of the leading Architects' offices. His early experience included an apprenticeship to the difficult and exacting trade of the wagon builder. This early mastery of tools gave him the foundation on which he built a rare understanding and appreciation of the fine craftsmanship which must underlie accomplishment in Architecture. For years this was the key to his contribution to the College as well as to the development of individual students. He would pass his hand over a finely finished piece of wood and convey more understanding by a gesture than often goes with many words.

During his service, it is now clear, the College was largely formed around his standards and his ideals. Also during those years the College rose to a position of recognition and distinction.

In 1899 he published a volume on "Details of Building Construction" that reflected clearly his high standards of workmanship and sound procedure. For years it was not merely a college textbook but the standard reference book, familiar to draftsmen in hundreds of offices throughout the country. It remains today a sound and useful manual on the subjects covered.

His work was also known and appreciated in the profession at large. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and one of the founders of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. He was for a long time

secretary of that Association and an author of its "Standard Minima." In 1918, he was honored by having Colgate University confer on him the degree of Doctor of Science.

He gave of his time, his energy and his resources to all sorts of individuals and institutions. To his church, his fraternity and to the civic life of his community he consistently contributed whatever, at the moment, was most needed.

Throughout his career as a teacher he carried a small amount of professional practice without ever allowing it to take precedence over or to interfere with the needs of the school or the students in his charge.

During World War I, at the age of 57, he not merely held together, almost single handed, the remnants of his College but he played a useful part in a difficult and unprecedented project of building reinforced concrete barges for war use.

When, in the course of time, his retirement from teaching became mandatory, he accomplished that difficult transition gracefully and effectively. Re-establishing himself in Florida, he resumed professional practice to a moderate extent and at the same time continued his contributions to civic and community life in his new environment.

In 1942, at the age of 80, and in the emergency of a new war, he again put on the harness and assumed full time responsibilities in cantonment construction.

Full of years, and of accomplishment to the full, he has passed on. But his kindly view of life and his high professional ideals will live on in the life and work of hundreds of those whose good fortune it was to spend a few of their formative years under his beneficent influence.

Russell Dickinson Martin

September 3, 1917 — May 21, 2003

At the time of his death, Russell Martin had been affiliated with Cornell University for 60 years as an undergraduate, graduate student, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Professor, and Professor Emeritus. He touched countless lives through his inspired teaching, advising, counseling, and community services, and achieved distinction in each.

Russ was born in West Henrietta, New York, on September 3, 1917, a son of the late Howard and Alice Dickinson Martin. After graduation from Monroe High School in Rochester, he entered the College of Agriculture at Cornell as a freshman in 1935 and received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1939 and a Master of Science degree in 1941. He then accepted a position in the Central School in Clyde, New York as a teacher of Vocational Agriculture and in 1943 joined the Grange League Federation (GLF), a large cooperative that became Agway. After five years in the agricultural marketing division there, he taught Vocational Agriculture for one year at the Central School in Waterloo, New York.

His teaching career at Cornell started on July 1, 1949, when he received a temporary three-month appointment as Acting Assistant Professor in the Department of Animal Husbandry and then Assistant Professor in the new Department of Extension Teaching and Information. (Later renamed the Department of Communication Arts and the Department of Communication.) In 1954, he was promoted to Associate Professor and in 1970 to Professor.

Upon “partial retirement” in 1983, he became Professor Emeritus. The term “partial retirement” was an appropriate designation because Russ never permanently retired, continuing to maintain contacts with the university on a less formal volunteer basis. For example, he chaired the monthly meetings of the Department of Communication for ten years (1985-95). In a letter to his college dean, he wrote: “To close the door completely, I could never do.” That door remained open until the end of his life.

His teaching schedule included courses in Oral Communication, Parliamentary Procedure, and Effective Listening. He supervised the principal oral communication courses that adopted new innovations, such as video taping student speeches for review. Approximately 1500 students enrolled for these speech courses each academic year, involving eight to ten members of the teaching staff. They stressed a simple rule: have something to say, say it, then stop. His course in Parliamentary Procedure, which started as a one-credit course with only 15 students, gained quick student interest. It was changed to three credits and limited to 100 students in both fall and spring semesters.

For many years, Russ was elected and re-elected as Speaker and Parliamentarian for the Faculty Council of Representatives and its successor, the University Faculty Senate. Also, at the request of Cristen Gardner, Director of the Office of Assemblies, he served during most of the decade of the 1990s as Parliamentarian to help guide members of the Student Assembly through some of their more controversial meetings, many of which lasted until late at night. In her words:

“He will long be remembered for giving freely of his time, and what endeared him to all of us was his wisdom and patience and unparalleled knowledge of parliamentary procedures.”

When Professor Martin first introduced his new course, Effective Listening, in the 1982 spring semester, he had misgivings about student interest. But at enrollment time, he didn't have to worry: 47 signed up. Before he retired, he was teaching more than 100 in four sections, and at one time this course had almost 200 in eight sections. Some students asked him if listening skills were so important why did it take so long for such a course to be offered at Cornell? His reply:

“It was not by intent but by default. We're just becoming aware of the importance of listening in the communication process. Research shows that almost 75 percent of a person's day is spent communicating and 45 percent of that time is spent listening.”

During the early 1970s, he was asked by his department and Extension administration to be Coordinator of Communication for the statewide Cornell Cooperative Extension programs. He and his associates conducted workshops for new personnel to help them improve communication with their clientele.

Cornell athletics held a special interest for Russ, and for 47 years he was faculty advisor for the wrestling team. In the words of John Andrew (Andy) Noel, Cornell's Director of Athletics and Physical Education and former head wrestling coach:

“Russ was the first individual to extend his hand in friendship and support when I arrived in August 1974 to become head wrestling coach. He served my athletes extremely well as faculty advisor, and assisted me immeasurably as a mentor, confidant, and supporter. Furthermore, he helped many a young athlete navigate Cornell University and find his path to graduation and lifetime success in a myriad of careers. Russ was not only liked by them, he was well loved. His broad smile welcomed even the most shy students to his council.”

Before and during retirement, he was an active and dedicated volunteer for numerous organizations, including United Way of Tompkins County. His direct involvement with this agency resulted in a small group of community leaders founding the Livermore Society in 1983. Members of the Society make annual gifts ranging from \$500 to \$10,000. For years and up to the 2003 campaign, he headed an effort to reach retired members of the Cornell community, consisting of approximately 2,000 former faculty, staff, and administrators. He and a few other

volunteers signed letters and personal notes and followed up with telephone calls. This led to increased support among retirees.

Cornell University has had a long tradition in international activities on the campus and around the world. Professor Martin was a part of that tradition. On sabbatical leave in 1964, he served as a consultant for the U.S. Agency for International Development. In that position, he traveled extensively in Nigeria, and reported on the strengths and weaknesses of the communication process in the Extension Service of various regions in that West Africa nation.

On the Cornell campus, he participated in a 15-year Communication Planning and Strategy Program. It started in 1980 and attracted approximately 300 decision-making personnel from 60 countries. The purpose of this international program was to improve participants' abilities to use systematic communication support in development activities, especially those related to agriculture, health, nutrition, family planning, and adult education.

During his career, he received many significant awards, including: Professor of Merit Award in 1960 presented by graduating seniors in the College of Agriculture; Edgerton Career Teaching Award in 1982 in recognition of his outstanding teaching and counseling of students for at least 25 years; Distinguished Community Service Award in 1994 by the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club which included two citations: President of HOMES, Inc., a non-profit agency that provided housing for adults with disabilities and extensive volunteer roles as a 54-year member of the First Presbyterian Church. In July 1991, soon after Kennedy Hall was built on the Cornell campus, the Department of Communication named a conference room there in his honor. The plaque on the wall describes Russ with these words: Teacher, Counselor, Leader, Friend.

Russ was a past master of Hobasco Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons and a member of the City Club of Ithaca. Among his professional affiliations were the New York State Speech Association and the American Institute of Parliamentarians.

His family was always an important part of his life. He was predeceased by his first wife of 37 years, Esther G. Martin, and a granddaughter, Melissa Peverly. He is survived by his wife of eight years, Margaret (Mig) Kramer Martin; son, Stephen Martin of New Orleans, Louisiana; daughter, Jeanne Prosser of Berthoud, Colorado; four stepchildren, Joseph Gallagher of Michigan, Patrick Gallagher of Syracuse, Maureen Gallagher of Trumansburg and Erin Fennell of Pittsford; a brother, Robert Martin of Rush, New York; 11 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

His family and a host of friends and professional colleagues feel that this talented, caring, kind, and gentle man left them much too soon. His passing creates a void not easily filled.

Royal D. Colle, Brian O. Earle, William B. Ward

Gerald A. Marx

March 7, 1930 — November 13, 1988

Gerald A Marx, professor of horticultural sciences at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva was a modest man with high ideals. He was a dedicated scholar, a keen researcher, and a respected faculty colleague. This combination of personal attributes characterized his 29 years on the Cornell faculty and made possible his many accomplishments during his shortened career.

Gerry was born in Wisconsin. He went to the University of Wisconsin, where he received a B.S., an M.A., and the Ph.D. degree in genetics and plant breeding.

He joined the Geneva faculty as an assistant professor of vegetable crops in 1959. Gerry became a world-renowned authority on the breeding and genetics of vegetable crops, including improvements on tomatoes, winter squash, carrots, beets, and peas. It was on peas, however where his greatest attention and devotion were centered, and where he emerged in time as one of only a few scientists in the world with active genetic germplasm collections.

Gerry was one of the founders of the Pisum Genetics Association, a worldwide organization which puts out a newsletter devoted to pea genetics. For about 20 years he was editor of that newsletter and maintained an office at Geneva for that purpose. He was also an active member of the National Pea Improvement Association, composed of university and USDA scientists, as well as representatives from the commercial green- and dry-pea industry, and from major pea processing companies. He was also a regular contributor to their annual workshop.

His contributions in pea genetics were many. Being a strong believer in basic research, he recognized that the identification of individual gene action, their placement on linkage groups, and putting together specific gene combinations would make the pea genetic stocks most useful to both basic and practical science programs. This research became a key source of pea germplasm for researchers from a wide range of scientific disciplines. And more specifically, in later years he became interested in the role of genes in developmental morphology, and authored a comprehensive review of this field of research.

As a plant breeder, he utilized his knowledge of pea genetics to incorporate novel and potentially valuable genes into germplasm lines which were then released to pea seed companies for their use in the release of new varieties. Some examples were: high seed number per pod, incorporation of multiple disease resistance to mildew and

viruses, use of genes which reduce foliage on the plant, high triple podding, and the use of multiple gene action to greatly concentrate the set of flowers and pods.

While Gerry had some disdain for the process of research administration, his devotion to duty to Cornell, along with his personal attributes, made him susceptible to being drafted as acting department chairman. This happened on numerous occasions, from a few days, to a few weeks, to even more than a year's duration. A measure of his success is to be found in the ongoing acceptance of him as an administrator by faculty and staff.

During the last eleven years of his life, Gerry and his wife Mary Lou shared the knowledge that he had a terminal illness with only several very close friends. At the same time, he intensified his attention to his research programs, wanting to get as much accomplished during the time he had left.

In addition to the organizations mentioned above, Gerry was a member of the American Society for Advancement of Science, American Genetic Association, American Institute of Biological Science, American Phytopathological Society, American Society for Horticultural Science, American Society of Agronomy, Botanical Society of America, and Sigma Xi.

The primary legacy left by Gerry Marx is a pea genetic germplasm collection that is probably unequalled in the world. The challenge will be to find a scientist and location that can continue the great works done by this respected scientist.

Michael Dickson, Richard W. Robinson, Donald W. Barton

Clyde Walter Mason

June 17, 1898 — December 8, 1983

Clyde Mason was born in Watertown, South Dakota, in 1898. He went to college in Eugene, Oregon, and received an A.B. degree in chemistry from the University of Oregon in 1919. He stayed on there for a year of graduate study but in 1920 seized an opportunity to combine his interest in chemistry with his love of microscopes and came to Cornell as a Ph.D. candidate under Professor Emile M. Chamot, with a major in chemical microscopy. Microscopy was not his only love, however, for during his first year at Cornell he met and married Elizabeth M. Peterson. For the next sixty-three years Ithaca and Cornell were their home.

In 1924 he received his doctorate and was appointed instructor in chemistry at an annual salary of \$1,200. He was made an assistant professor in 1927 and a professor in 1933. With his colleague and former teacher E. M. Chamot he published the first edition of the classic *Handbook of Chemical Microscopy* in 1930-31. When Olin Hall was completed in 1942, providing new facilities for teaching and research in microscopy, Clyde moved out of Baker Laboratory and became professor of chemical microscopy and metallography in the School of Chemical Engineering. In 1958 he was named the Emile M. Chamot Professor of Chemical Microscopy. He retired from teaching in 1966 but continued working at Olin Hall until a few days before he died. His revised fourth edition of volume 1 of the *Handbook* was published in 1983, when he was eighty-four.

This brief catalog of events, however, does little to convey a sense of his remarkable character. His sometimes prickly independence and self-sufficiency reflected his western origin. He was devoted to learning and to truth, constantly studying, criticizing, and writing with uncompromisingly high standards. His vast knowledge, always up-to-date, made him a true authority in his field. He knew a great many other things, too—most unexpected things. “Ask Clyde,” one would say when a seemingly impossible question arose. “He’ll know.” And he nearly always did.

His great love, however, was teaching. “I knew from the beginning that I was not a great lecturer,” he said, “so I concentrated on becoming a good teacher. I particularly liked the beginner or struggler.” This meant that he liked just about everybody, for all the students in his classes did a lot of struggling. He expected budding engineers to share his passion for accuracy and independent observation. “Don’t tell me what the book says,” he would tell the eye-weary student bent over a microscope. “Tell me what *you* see.” He abhorred the parroting of undigested information. “Don’t take notes on my lecture,” he would say. “Listen to it—*think* about it.” Shocked and dismayed,

most students would take notes anyway, for they had never before been expected to think about lecture material during class. His examinations were equally searching, and he was a tough grader. Nonetheless, he was held in high esteem by his students and was sensitive to their opinions. He especially appreciated the Christmas gift from one of the classes of some notepads inscribed "From the little world of C. W. Mason."

Clyde's world was anything but little. He wrote some forty technical articles on microscopy applied to a wide range of subjects. A series of lectures he presented to the American Society for Metals was published by that society in 1947 as a book entitled *Introductory Physical Metallurgy*. He was a consultant to several industrial firms, the Army Chemical Corps, and the Office of Scientific Research and Development. He was the founder and first chairman of the Division of Analytical and Microchemistry of the American Chemical Society; he was a fellow of the New York Microscopical Society and an active member of several other technical societies. He had a keen interest in libraries, served on library committees, and taught a course in library use. For many years he served on the University Committee on Music.

During the 1960s he drove a 1930 Model A Ford that he had lovingly restored to "historic vehicle" quality; he estimated that he spent three thousand hours on the project. He and his wife loved to dance, and he organized frequent dances for the Alpha Chi Sigma fraternity, of which he was faculty adviser. He was an excellent figure skater and an early member of the Cornell Figure Skating Club. Here he revealed his extreme fondness for children, a characteristic known only to his closest associates. He somehow arranged to be at Lynah Rink whenever he suspected that a chemical engineering faculty child would be at a public skating session. Parents were summarily dismissed; he made sure that blades were properly sharpened, that boots were properly laced, and that the child was not rigidly supported while learning to "use the edges." At age seventy he still had the patience to teach a four-year-old to skate.

Formal honors came to him rather late in life. In 1969 he was cited by the New York Microscopical Society for his contributions, and in 1981 an alumnus of the Class of 1956 established an engineering scholarship in his name. Currently three Master of Engineering degree students are designated as Mason Scholars.

For many years Clyde lived in Cayuga Heights with his wife and two children, George and Phoebe, all of whom survived him. Independent as always, Clyde refused outside assistance, even when, near the end of his days, he was caring for his increasingly incapacitated wife. "We'll manage," he would say. But the day finally came when even he could manage no longer.

Clyde was a gifted, exacting, complex individual. He was a distinguished gentlemen, reserved yet friendly; outwardly brusque yet sensitive and unfailingly generous; demanding of the students yet deeply concerned with their welfare; a recognized authority of enormous learning, yet one who often apologized for his lack of knowledge. There was no pretense in him.

Above all he was a devoted teacher who well understood the learning process and the limitations of our educational system, who sought to awaken in his students a sense of independent thought and critical judgment. Cornell has lost a dedicated servant. It is comforting that he lived to see the establishment of the Mason Engineering Scholarship that will perpetuate his memory.

Robert L. Von Berg, Charles C. Winding, Julian C. Smith

James Frederick Mason

June 25, 1879 — January 9, 1972

James Frederick Mason was born in Portland, Maine, and always proclaimed his loyalty and affection for his state. He took his A.B. at Harvard in 1902, and after studying in France and Germany entered the graduate school of the Johns Hopkins University where he received the Ph.D. in 1911, with a dissertation on the *Melodrama in France from 1791 to 1830*. He came to Cornell in 1909 as an assistant in French, and was promoted to assistant professor in 1912 and to professor in 1914. He retired as professor of Romance languages, emeritus, in June, 1945, and took up residence in New Jersey and later in Florida. He died at his home in Ormond Beach, Florida, in 1972, at the age of 92.

Professor Mason was oppressed by the isolation of college teachers of French in the United States. To give them a common forum, a sense of unity, and some scholarly direction, he founded the *French Review* in 1926 and served as its first editor. Prompted by the same impulses, in 1936 he organized an informal annual meeting of the college teachers of Romance Languages in New York State, outside of the metropolis. This group still meets regularly each fall.

Professor Mason deserves to be called a great teacher. His cynical wit delighted undergraduates, who swarmed into his courses, particularly his Survey of French Literature, which was regarded as an essential for the well-rounded undergraduate in Arts. Graduate students adored him and imitated him, carrying some of his mannerisms afar in the land. And he had a profound influence on a group of young men who would meet for coffee every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at ten o'clock, to whom he played the role of Socrates.

Proud of his New England background, he enjoyed his reputation of a stern disciplinarian, yet he was at heart a kind and compassionate person.

For a number of years Professor Mason taught a Summer School seminar made up of a devoted group of school teachers and advanced students who vied with each other to see who could read the most books in current literature each winter season. It appeared to be the goal of the disciples to try to read more good books than the master.

Professor Mason's entire teaching career, his active professional life, was given to Cornell. What he gave to Cornell was immeasurable, but it exists in the minds and memories of many an old Comellian.

Blanchard L. Rideout, Morris Bishop

Louis Melville Massey

August 25, 1890 — November 12, 1969

Louis Melville Massey was born in West Point, Iowa, and educated in the public schools of Lima, Ohio. He received his A.B. degree from Wabash College in 1912 where he was one of the many students of Professor M. B. Thomas. He entered the Graduate School at Cornell in 1912 and received the Ph.D. in January 1916. He was appointed instructor in plant pathology in 1914, and assistant professor on July 1, 1917.

Dr. Massey was on leave from Cornell from April 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, when he served as extension specialist at Rutgers under the War Emergency Program of the U.S.D.A. Returning to Cornell in 1919, he continued his research on diseases of roses, gladioli, and other ornamental crops and initiated an advanced plant pathology course which he taught until 1953.

In 1921 Dr. Massey was appointed acting head of Plant Pathology. In 1922 he became professor and head of Plant Pathology. On July 1, 1950, he relinquished his administrative duties in the department, devoting his efforts to his advanced course for three more years and to his research on roses, which he continued until his retirement on June 30, 1958.

Professor Massey devoted his sabbatic leaves to his research program, serving at Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers, New York, in 1925, and on three occasions at the University of California, Berkeley.

Dr. Massey was known throughout the world for his contributions to the culture and disease control of ornamental crops, especially roses. He served for many years as chairman of the research committee of the American Rose Society and conducted extensive studies into the nature and control of rose diseases. His interest in disease control was demonstrated in the 1930s when he was one of the first to experiment with the use of air as a means to conduct liquid spray materials into large plants. Dr. Massey was one of the early leaders in the study of damage to plants by air pollutants and he served as consultant in many of the early disputes in this area.

In 1939, together with Dr. C. E. Palm, then head of Entomology, Dr. Massey set up the Insecticide-Fungicide Conference, which not only cemented relations between the University and industry, but serves as the premier example of such conferences. The conference is now in its thirty-second year.

Professor Massey was a diligent teacher with a firm grasp on the techniques in his field. For thirty-five years his course constituted the formal advanced training in the field. He was a firm taskmaster but a sound teacher.

The least recognized but probably the greatest contribution to his field and his institution was his ability as an administrator. He “took over” the administrative duties at a time when a small staff was split and discouraged. He directed a reunification and vigorous development, the occupation of new and modern quarters within a few years, and “turned over” a staff tripled in size and as harmonious in operation as could be expected. He was respected for his honesty, his judgment, and his keen vision.

Professor Massey devoted his energies to his job but served society in many capacities. He was councilor and vice president of the American Phytopathological Society and vice president and president of the American Rose Society. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of several other societies.

Dr. Massey was married in 1921 to Margery Wheldon Leonard, an assistant in Plant Pathology. Mrs. Massey died in 1955. He is survived by a son, a daughter, and five grandchildren.

Professor Massey will be missed by all who knew him for his straightforward nature, the twinkle in his eye, his smile, and his characteristic chuckle, and as a scholar of the highest caliber.

C. E. Palm, D. S. Welch, G. C. Kent

Louis Melville Massey, Jr.

April 28, 1923 — February 2, 1987

Louis Melville Massey, Jr., professor of food science, died on February 2, 1987. Dr. Massey joined the Department of Food Science and Technology at Geneva in 1958 to conduct research on the chemistry and postharvest physiology of fruits and vegetables. For many years his expertise was in the area of food irradiation—the department's six-thousand-curie gamma radiation source was under his administration. In 1968 he received the Joseph Harvey Gourley award from the American Society for Horticultural Science for his research on the effect of ionizing irradiation on the metabolism of Cortland apples. In addition to conducting his research program, he was a member of the executive committee and group research coordinator for the Northeast Regional Committee on postharvest physiology of fruits and was an advisory member of the Perishable Freight Claims Committee of the Association of American Railroads.

Lou's loyalty and affection for Cornell were strong and deep. Born in Ithaca, he was the son of Louis M. Massey, a former head of the Ithaca department of plant pathology. When Lou was appointed to a Cornell assistant professorship, he was pleased to be following in his father's footsteps.

Lou graduated from Oberlin College with a B. A. in 1947, following a break in his education caused by World War II and his service in the navy as a commissioned officer. He then returned to Cornell for his graduate training and obtained his doctorate in 1951 with specializations in biochemistry, plant physiology, and pomology. He was employed as a biochemist in the U.S. Army Biological Laboratory, Crops Research Division, at Fort Detrick for six years before returning to Cornell.

Lou had numerous outside interests. He was a member and treasurer of the Finger Lakes Torch Club for many years. He was an accomplished cabinetmaker, and he enjoyed gardening and auto mechanics. Perhaps he was at his happiest when communing with nature. His cabin in the Maine woods was his Shangri-La. Canoeing on Maine lakes and streams was a favorite pastime. His commitment to activities such as camping with the Boy Scouts and support of the Audubon Society bear witness to his love of nature.

A passage from William Cullen Bryant's *Thanatopsis* well describes Lou's beloved Maine woods, mountains, and lakes.

To him who in love of nature holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks a various language ... The hills, rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun—the vales stretching in pensive quietness between: the venerable woods—rivers that move in majesty, the complaining brooks that make the meadows green: and poured round all, old ocean's grand and melancholy waste—are but the solemn decorations all of the great tomb of man.

Louis Massey and Henry Thoreau had much in common. As Walden was to Thoreau, the Maine cabin was to Lou. Thoreau has been described as a flinty man with a strong moral conscience and a special sense of humor. When he was on his deathbed a friend asked, “Have you made your peace with God?” To which Thoreau replied, “I am not aware that we ever quarreled!”

Dr. Massey leaves his wife, Cynthia; his son, Nathan; his daughter, Deborah; and two grandchildren.

R. C. Lamb, W. B. Robinson, D. F. Splittstoesser

Robert Matheson

December 20, 1881 — December 14, 1958

Robert Matheson, for many years Professor of Entomology at Cornell, died December 14, 1958, in Princeton, New Jersey. A native of West River, Nova Scotia, he came to Cornell in 1902, obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in agriculture in 1906, the M.S. in 1907, and the Ph.D. in 1911. After a brief tour as instructor in entomology at South Dakota State College, he served Cornell as assistant, instructor, and Assistant Professor in the teaching of biology during the period from 1909 to 1912. For a brief period during 1912 and 1913 he was Professor of Zoology and Entomology at Nova Scotia Agricultural College. He returned to Cornell in 1914 as Assistant Professor of Entomology, became Professor of Entomology in 1922, and served in this capacity until his retirement in 1949.

Although his research, teaching, and publications covered many divisions of the field of entomology, his principal interest was in the field of medical entomology. The many papers and books resulting from his research in this field have been used in classrooms around the world and have contributed significantly to human health and comfort. His stature in medical entomology was widely recognized by physicians and public health authorities, many of whom came to him for advice and assistance. His outstanding investigations on the biology of mosquitoes and their role as transmitters of the Plasmodia causing human malaria led to his appointment as a consultant to the Tennessee Valley Authority. The vast system of lakes created by damming the Tennessee River and its tributaries made an ideal habitat for mosquitoes, and large areas in Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky were threatened not only with the mosquito nuisance but with a serious increase in the incidence of malaria. Professor Matheson had a key role in organizing the research, and later the control work, that stopped mosquito breeding in the area and doubtless saved many lives that might have been taken by malaria.

Although his published works will provide an enduring monument, it is probable that Professor Matheson's greatest contribution to the field of medical entomology was in the training of a long succession of graduate students, many of whom became distinguished leaders in medical entomology. He had a talent for selecting students of high potential and held them to an unusually strict discipline, not only in the major field but also in the broad aspects of biology. Several of his students served the Tennessee Valley Authority, and others served with distinction as malaria control officers in the Eastern Theater of Operations during World War II.

His *Handbook of Mosquitoes of North America* probably was the most widely used of his three textbooks. Since it provided means of identifying both larval and adult forms of all known mosquitoes in North America, and in

addition listed such biological information as was known, this little volume was equally useful to the teacher of medical entomology and to the control official. His *Entomology for Introductory Courses*, *Laboratory Guide in Entomology for Introductory Courses*, and *Medical Entomology* were highly regarded by the profession and widely adopted for classroom use.

Titles and contents of the nearly fifty scientific papers that Professor Matheson published show clearly both the breadth and the depth of his interests and abilities in the whole field of entomology. He monographed the North American species of the beetle family Haliplidae and wrote extensive papers on such subjects as plant lice injury to the foliage and fruit of the apple, the insects, fungi, and weeds injurious to farm crops, and the silk glands of *Apanteles glomeratus*.

Professor Matheson was a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, the Entomological Society of America, the Ontario Entomological Society, the Society of Parasitologists, and the Society of Tropical Medicine; he was a correspondent of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science and a corresponding member of the Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencia and the Academie Chilena de Ciencia.

An intellectual with strong convictions, and capable of forceful and convincing expression, Professor Matheson's voice was heard in any company of which he became a party. If slightly inclined toward pessimism in his appraisal of mankind, it must be admitted that in most respects he was right. His office door was always open to student and staff member alike. Those of us who knew him will always remember the fine counsel and friendly encouragement he gave us so often.

H. H. Schwardt, Henry Deitrich, B. V. Travis

Howard W. Matott

July 13, 1914 — February 24, 2004

Howard W. Matott, 89, was born in Chazy, New York to William and Ethelyn Ashland Matott. He graduated from the Chazy Central Rural School, Plattsburgh State Teachers College, and Cornell University. He did graduate work at Colorado State University and Cornell University.

He married Mary Delaney on June 26, 1939.

Professor Matott was employed as a teacher at York Central School and then as a Cooperative Extension Agent in Chenango County. In 1958, he became an Assistant Professor and a Cooperative Extension Program Leader at Cornell University. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1966, and retired as Professor Emeritus in 1974.

Survivors include three daughters and two sons-in-law: Anna Hale of Theresa, New York; Sue and Kenneth Green of Georgia; and Mary and Les Niles of Ithaca; as well as six grandchildren, six great-grandchildren, and a brother, Glenn Matott of Fort Collins, Colorado. His wife, Mary, five brothers, five sisters, and a great-grandson predeceased him.

Office of the Dean of Faculty

John George Matthyse

July 30, 1918 — November 8, 1996

Dr. John George Matthyse, 78, Cornell University Professor Emeritus, Department of Entomology, well known for his research in controlling insect and mite pests of livestock and of woody ornamentals and shade trees, died in Kirkland, Washington on November 8, 1996.

George grew up in New York City. Early in his life he showed a love for nature and science. He collected and studied plants and insects in the city and his family still has his journal recording his home chemistry experiments.

He entered the City College of New York, then transferred to Iowa State University where he earned a Bachelor's degree in 1940. He then came to Cornell as a research assistant in the livestock insect project. His doctoral thesis was based on the biology and control of the four species of cattle lice infesting cattle in New York State. His research also included other livestock insect pests such as sheep ticks, cattle grubs and house and stable flies. He received his doctorate in 1943 and was appointed research instructor by Cornell. In 1945, he married Elizabeth Grau, his beloved "Libby", and accepted a position with Geigy Chemical Company where he set up and supervised their lab in Bayonne, New Jersey, then later moved to Baker Chemical Company in Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

In 1947, a new project was established by Cornell's Department of Entomology to investigate and modernize the control of insect pests on woody ornamentals and shade trees. George returned to Cornell as an Assistant Professor in charge of this project and developed good control measures for many pests including very substantial contributions to the control of the insect vectors of Dutch Elm Disease. Several of his graduate students received their advanced degrees during this time. He also was one of the founders of the New York State Arborists' Association bringing together and further educating practicing arborists in identification, life history and control of woody ornamental and shade tree pests.

The untimely death of George's revered major professor, Dr. Herbert H. Schwardt, left the leadership of the livestock insect project vacant and George moved back to the work in which he was the most interested, now called veterinary entomology. He remained in this position, being appointed to Associate Professor then full Professor, until his retirement in 1974. He directed many graduate students who are now located in prestigious universities and other institutions nationally and abroad.

George had a close personal relationship with his graduate students. They were frequently invited to his home where he was a most informal, at times unconventional, host. One of his many graduate students wrote the following statement:

“George Matthyse was an intellectual of the highest order in the age-old tradition of academics. He involved himself in many interests of science and the humanities. Yet, he always had time to patiently guide, instruct, and counsel in order to improve the abilities of those with whom he interacted. He made friends for life, and as a major professor he was instrumental in the training of some of the best qualified scientists who have taken their skills throughout the United States and abroad. He always stayed in contact with his former associates. He was unfailing in his concerned support of others, and I consider myself most fortunate to have been among his friends. I shall forever remember him for his warm mannerisms, exuberant laugh, boundless energy, keen wit, and critical perception.”

Another former graduate student wrote that “All of us loved or hated him at one time or another in varying degrees.” George could be a critical taskmaster.

Throughout his Cornell career, George served on numerous foreign assignments. In 1952, he took a leave of absence to go to Africa to the nation then called Northern Rhodesia, focusing on the control of ticks and tick-borne diseases of livestock. He traveled to many remote villages to set up and demonstrate methods and insecticides used to alleviate the tick and disease problem. He used materials at hand, for example digging a large hole and lining it with a waterproof tarpaulin to substitute for the usual sprayer tank which would have been difficult to transport in the small aircraft often needed to reach the more remote native villages. He and his associates built their sprayers with locally available pumps and small engines, or units which could be powered with Jeep power takeoffs.

On one trip to Africa, George became infected with schistosomiasis—“snail fever”—an often-fatal disease that troubled him for several years. Nevertheless, George and Libby fell in love with Africa and with their family returned several times, working not only on cattle ticks but other pests such as the tsetse fly which transmits “sleeping sickness” making large areas of Africa unfit for human usage.

George was appointed to the University of the Philippines, Los Banos, to advise their Entomology Department on research and teaching methods, and worked with the United Fruit Company in Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama to deal with insect problems on bananas. He was also a member of the USDA-AID (Agency for International Development) team and visited Africa on various projects during the sixties and early seventies.

Among his more than 80 published scientific journal articles, George wrote a book with Murray H. Colbo, *The Ixodid Ticks of Uganda*, published in 1987 by the Entomological Society of America. The book is of great use to tick specialists (acarologists).

John George Matthyse was predeceased by his wife, Elizabeth; and their daughter, Kathryn (Katie).

He is survived by his son, Michael, and daughter-in-law, Margaret and their two children; and his son, John, daughter-in-law, Paula and their four children.

Dr. Matthyse made tremendous contributions to the study of life history and control of insect and mite pests of domestic animals and those of ornamentals and shade trees.

James E. Dewey, Francis H. Fox, Richard F. Pendleton

Leonard Robert Mattick

September 16, 1926 — February 24, 2009

Leonard R. Mattick, Professor Emeritus of Food Chemistry died at his home in Geneva, New York, February 24, 2009. He was born in Plains Township, Pennsylvania. His father was John Mattick and his mother, the former Briska Schweitzer. He attended local schools but left high school in his junior year to serve in the U.S. Navy as Electrician's mate for almost three years. He served in the battles of Sicily, Salerno and Normandy during World War II. He finished the high school requirements using the U.S. Armed Forces Institute courses and was awarded the High School Diploma from Kingston High School in 1944. He was discharged from the Navy in 1946 and entered Pennsylvania State University where he received his B.S. degree in 1950 and M.S. degree in 1951. He went on to the University of Connecticut where he obtained his Ph.D. degree in Chemistry in 1954.

Len worked as a chemist with the USDA Eastern Utilization Research Branch, Dairy Products Section in Washington, D.C. for two years, then as a Post Doctoral Fellow at Pennsylvania State University for two years before joining the Department of Food Science and Technology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station campus of Cornell in 1957 as an Assistant Professor. He was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in 1963, Professor in 1970, and became Emeritus Professor in 1986.

His research activities included the study of analytical methods for the quality control of food and food products, oxidation in mechanically harvested grapes, acids and pigments occurring in grapes and wines, and changes in the composition of wines during and after fermentation. During his career at the Experiment Station, he authored or co-authored more than 120 scientific articles and co-authored several books on instrumentation used in food laboratories.

Besides his work at the Experiment Station, Dr. Mattick was active in community affairs. He was a member of the Geneva School Board for five years, an assistant coach with the Little League Packers football team, a Scoutmaster, a member of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, the U.S. Power Squadron, and the Geneva Kiwanis Club. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Geneva where he served as an Elder. For many years, he was a member of the Seneca Yacht Club. Later in life, he became an avid golfer and joined the Seneca Lake Country Club. He followed sports events enthusiastically in the Penn State tradition. He loved to travel. He was a gourmet cook and maintained a separate kitchen in his home to allow him to indulge in this hobby without interfering with the regular kitchen routine. Len loved to help people, especially in understanding chemistry. He spent countless

hours tutoring high school students in chemistry to help them prepare for college. His thoroughness in this endeavor was legendary. On one occasion, the principal of a local high school telephoned Len at his office to ask, "Is my son ready to come home now?" to which Len replied, "Not yet. There is one more point in chemistry he needs to grasp before I let him go."

Len was an experienced and competent chemist and colleague. He had the unique ability to adapt modern instrumentation for the rapid and sensitive detection and analysis of toxicants and other trace compounds in foods and many other biological materials. He was a thoughtful and devoted researcher, who put in long hours to ensure the accuracy of his determinations. Importantly, he was very enthusiastic about his research. It was a joy to collaborate with him. He contributed much to the field of food science and the training of graduate students. He served as Director to the Graduate Field of Food Science at Cornell for some years.

Len had a special talent for understanding the electronics and mechanics of instruments and how to fix them if not working properly. Any time an instrument in any laboratory was malfunctioning, the first thing one did was ask Len to take a look at it. He would open it up with one of the screwdrivers he always carried with him, examine it, make some adjustments, and the instrument functioned properly again. Faculty and students in other departments in Geneva and Ithaca used his expertise to keep their instruments operating. There were even occasions when he would be in another laboratory visiting a colleague, see an instrument on the bench and casually remark, "that instrument needs some adjustment to work effectively." Then he would remove the screwdriver or small wrench he always carried in his pocket and make the necessary adjustment.

His talent for repairing and adjusting equipment was utilized by his church where the people learned that if any church equipment was malfunctioning, the practical solution was to "call Len" and Len would come and fix it. He was Scientific Advisor to the Buffalo District Laboratory of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for some years and was effective in bringing them up-to-speed on the newest methods of chemical analysis. After his retirement from Cornell, he developed a second career on the international scene as a consultant on matters relating to food chemistry. He accepted a position with Winrock International Institute of Agricultural Development and worked in Bangladesh for several years and in Kuwait, Syria, Pakistan, Western Samoa and Egypt on shorter assignments.

He was a founding member of the American Society for Enology and Viticulture, Eastern Section and played a major role in its operation for some years including Chairman. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, Sigma Xi, Phi Tau Sigma, Phi Lambda Upsilon, the Western New York Section of the Institute of Food Technologists, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Society for Applied Spectroscopy.

He is survived by his wife of 54.6 years, Jean Leffingwell Mattick; three sons, John (Christine) Mattick, Robert (Julia) Mattick and James (Michelle) Mattick; two daughters, Susan (Neil) Gold and Barbara (David) Smith; eight grandchildren; Nichole, Jacqueline, Kelly, Lindsey, Victoria, James, Cynthia, Jonathon; and a sister, Johanna Connell. His older brother, Joseph Mattick, who was a Professor of Dairy/Food Science at the University of Maryland, predeceased him by two years.

Malcolm Bourne, Chairperson; Yong Hang, Gilbert Stoewsand

Georges Mauxion

— *May 15, 1917*

The following resolutions on the late Professor Mauxion, prepared by a committee of the University Faculty appointed by the President and consisting of Professors Martin and Mason, were approved by the Secretary for record in the minutes of June 13:

Whereas, our esteemed colleague, Professor Georges Mauxion, after three years of active service in the Army of France, has made the supreme sacrifice of his life in the great world struggle for the peace and liberty of nations, we who have known him as friend and co-worker in the University desire to record here our appreciation of his scholastic attainments, his ability as a teacher, his simple integrity and gentleness as a member of our community, and his heroic sacrifice in our common cause ; and we desire to express, so far as we may, our profound sense of loss in his death, and to convey to his family, whom this blow leaves broken and desolate, our deepest sympathy.

Source: Records, p. 913, June 13, 1917

Leonard Amby Maynard

November 8, 1887 — June 22, 1972

Professor Leonard Amby Maynard was born on a farm in the town of Hartford, Washington County, New York. The rural environment of his youth stimulated his interest in plants and animals and was the basis of his lifelong work in biology and agriculture. Following eighth grade in the Hartford village two-room school, he completed his secondary education at Troy Conference Academy, Poughkeepsie, Vermont, where he received a classical training in language, literature, and mathematics. Professor Maynard then enrolled in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1907 and was graduated in 1911, cum laude. The course in chemistry taught by Professor W.P. Bradley furnished the inspiration leading to his future career. In Bradley's course he learned of the pioneer work of Wilbur Olin Atwater, who established and directed the first agricultural experiment station in the United States at Middletown in 1875. Fascinated by the accounts of Atwater's varied research activities in applying chemical knowledge and techniques to the problems of agriculture and human and animal nutrition, Maynard determined to specialize in chemistry and proceeded to take all the courses that were available.

Professor Maynard enrolled in Cornell University in the fall of 1913 as a graduate major in chemistry, after serving two years as an assistant in chemistry at the agricultural experiment stations at Iowa and at Rhode Island. During graduate study, Maynard received great stimulation from Professor Wilder D. Bancroft, whom he described as a teacher whose "facile mind, familiarity with both classic and current literature of chemistry," and whose "wealth of ideas for research and enthusiasm made contacts with him, both in lectures and conferences, of outstanding interest and value." He received the Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in 1915 and under the aegis of Professor Elmer Seth Savage, Maynard was offered the opportunity to plan and equip a laboratory for small-animal studies in nutrition. He received an appointment as assistant professor of animal nutrition in the Department of Animal Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture. He was promoted to a full professorship in 1920.

In 1926 Professor Maynard took a sabbatic leave and carried out post-doctorate studies at Yale University under the direction of Professor Lafayette B. Mendel. He has said that, of all his teachers, Professor Mendel provided the greatest stimulation and soundest guidance for his career in biochemistry and nutrition. When Maynard arrived at New Haven, he found that laboratory space in Mendel's Department of Physiological Chemistry was very limited. A young National Research Council postdoctorate fellow in the laboratory, Clive M. McCay, offered to share his space. Out of this incident grew a lifelong friendship and scientific collaboration. In 1927 Maynard

convinced Dr. McCay to accept an assistant professorship in animal nutrition at Cornell. It exemplified Maynard's basic approach to applied problems as well as his own chemical training that he could attract a chemist to his laboratory and insist that his graduate students be trained as chemists. This was no small feat in those days, when it is realized that Maynard's Laboratory of Animal Nutrition was a unit in the Department of Animal Husbandry, one of the College of Agriculture's most dynamic applied departments, situated on one side of the campus while on the other side sat the citadel of chemistry — Baker Laboratory — where chemists were skeptical of those “cow chemists” to the east. Nevertheless, Maynard insisted that every graduate student take one minor in chemistry, and as a consequence of this, as well as participation in the local section of the American Chemical Society, mutual respect spread and collaborative projects developed.

In 1928 Professor Maynard took a leave from Cornell to study as an International Education Board Fellow at the University of Strassburg, and the Ecole Veterinaire, Lyon, France. In 1934, on a sabbatic leave, he served as visiting professor of nutrition at the University of Nanking, China. Maynard commented on his return from the latter experience that he was pleasantly surprised on a visit to an orphanage outside the city to find a very modern dairy enterprise. However, he was really chagrined to learn that the orphans did not receive the milk. Instead, it was sold in the city for cash to maintain the orphanage. Such early experiences broadened Maynard's interests and strengthened his later participation in international organizations involved with food and nutrition problems in developing countries.

Professor Maynard was recognized by his students as a superb lecturer. His lectures were highly organized, concentrated, and interestingly presented. He patterned himself after Professor Mendel, who could bring into one sentence more understanding than another could in two paragraphs. The Laboratory of Animal Nutrition seminars under Maynard and McCay were known as the Mendel type, similar to those given at Yale. Each graduate student had to report on one or several papers involving a specially selected current topic in biochemistry and nutrition. Professor Maynard selected the topic and assigned the papers. He knew the contents of each paper. Every graduate student received pertinent evaluations of his presentation. The neophytes among the graduate students each year rapidly learned to do their homework thoroughly.

Professor Maynard was noted for his dry wit and sense of humor among those who knew him intimately. In the early days of the Laboratory of Animal Nutrition he took care of the annual inventory with the help of a graduate assistant as recorder. On one occasion, after completing the list in a young assistant professor's laboratory, he

surveyed the scene and, noting his young colleague busily at work, he remarked to his graduate student recorder, in a voice that was easily heard throughout the room: “You had better put one working chemist on that list also!”

Professor Maynard’s abilities as a teacher and research investigator were the underpinning of his talent as an administrator which eventually was recognized and widely utilized extensively within the University and outside as well. Several characteristics of his administrative style were well known to his colleagues. He kept a clean desk. As the mail arrived twice a day, he made notes, consulted colleagues nearby or called those more distant. Then his secretary was called in for dictation, and replies went out that day or no later than the next. Professor Maynard was always available to students or colleagues, except during dictation or the hour before each lecture. If he was responsible for a committee or a group effort, he always talked to each member before the meeting and knew ahead of time the reaction or thoughts of those involved.

In 1939 the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture established the United States Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory on the Cornell campus. Professor Maynard was appointed the first director and served until 1945. He was appointed the first director of the Graduate School of Nutrition in 1941. He and Howard E. Babcock, a founder of G.L.F. (now Agway) and chairman of the Cornell University Board of Trustees, were prime movers in the, as then known, School of Nutrition. Maynard describes the trials and tribulations of the birth, infancy, childhood, and adolescence of the School in “Early Years of the Graduate School of Nutrition at Cornell” — 1941-56, published in 1968. He tells in a most modest tone not only about a successful pioneer experiment in intercollege cooperation within the University, but also some of the struggle to foster more definitive recognition of Cornell as the land-grant university of New York and of its role within the state of New York. Outside of Cornell, the School of Nutrition represented a unique model of educational pioneering in the science of nutrition. A number of sister institutions have followed Cornell’s example.

In 1940 the biochemistry unit of the former Ithaca Division of the Cornell Medical College was transferred from the Department of Zoology in the College of Arts and Sciences to the College of Agriculture and provided with space in Stocking Hall, in association with the Laboratory of Animal Nutrition. As early as 1943 Professor Maynard proposed the establishment of a Department of Biochemistry at Cornell. With the strong support of President Edmund Ezra Day and Dean William I. Myers, the budget request of 1945-46 for the College of Agriculture to the state of New York included an item for the support of the proposed new department. It was approved and the Department of Biochemistry in the College of Agriculture was established on April 1, 1945. Professor Maynard was asked to take the headship. He was appointed professor of biochemistry and together with the late Professor

James B. Sumner constituted the original faculty. Maynard, with the support of Dean William I. Myers, secured funds from the state to equip and maintain Savage Hall, completed in 1947, as a home for Biochemistry as well as the School of Nutrition. He retired as head of the Department of Biochemistry and Nutrition in 1955.

Professor Maynard's skills as an organizer and administrator did not go unrecognized outside Cornell. He served as commissioner for nutrition of the Emergency Food Commission beginning in 1943, and as liaison member of the postwar New York State Food Commission until its termination in 1948. He served as United States nutrition expert on Interallied Food Missions to London, England, in 1943, 1944, and 1945, and to Germany in 1945. He was chairman of the Food and Nutrition Board from 1951-55 and of the Division of Biology and Agriculture from 1955-58, both of the National Research Council in the National Academy of Sciences.

Professor Maynard was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1944. The American Institute of Nutrition honored him with the Borden Award in Nutrition in 1945 and the Osborne and Mendel Award in 1954. He was given the Order of Rodolfo Robles by the Republic of Guatemala in 1959 and presented with honorary degrees of Doctor of Science, in 1945 by Wesleyan University and in 1958 by Rhode Island State University. In 1957 he was the first man ever to be elected a national honorary member of both Omicron Nu, the home economics scholastic honorary, and the American Dietetic Association. In 1960 he was honored with Fellowship in the American Institute of Nutrition.

Professor Maynard served his country as a lieutenant, captain, and major, C.W.S., in the Sanitary Corps in France from 1917 to 1919. Before returning to the United States he was married to Helen Hunt Jackson of Iowa, who was also serving her country in France. He served as the first mayor of the village of Cayuga Heights, from 1930 to 1934.

Professor Maynard published more than a hundred original research papers. His most important contributions were: the discovery of calcium deficiency as the cause of bone troubles in swine; the finding that fluorine as a contaminant of mineral supplements to animal rations retarded bone calcification; the demonstration that the neutral fat of blood was the precursor of milk fat and that a certain minimum level of fat in the diet was essential for maximum milk secretion; the utilization of purified diets in ruminants for the study of fat and protein nutrition; and, finally, the pioneer studies with C.M. McCay showing the beneficial effect of slow growth through calorie restriction, and of calorie restriction in the adult on length of life in the rat.

Professor Maynard was the coauthor of *Better Dairy Farming* with Professor Elmer S. Savage, for whom Savage Hall was named. Before his death he was actively engaged in revising the classic and widely used textbook of *Animal Nutrition* for a seventh edition.

Professor Maynard will be remembered by his students, by his colleagues, and in the annals of Cornell University for his abilities and stature as a teacher, a research scientist, and an administrative leader. Nothing, however, illustrates more the sincere and humble nature of this true Cornellian than one of his favorite sayings, an admonition of Hamlet: “There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy.”

Kenneth L. Turk, Charlotte M. Young, Harold H. Williams

E. (Edwin) Scott Maynes

October 6, 1922 — June 24, 2007

E. (Edwin) Scott Maynes passed away at his home in Ithaca on Sunday, June 24, 2007 at the age of 84. He was the son of Edwin Maynes and Janet (Scott) Maynes of Meriden, Connecticut. He is survived by his wife, Blanche; his sister, Phyllis of Meriden, Connecticut; his three children: daughter, Lisa Maynes, son-in-law, Timothy Pointon, and grandson, Alexander Scott Maynes-Pointon all of Albuquerque; son, Philip Maynes of Los Angeles; and daughter, Christina Maynes of Singapore.

Born in Meriden, Connecticut in 1922, Scott was raised with interests in sports and people and developed a questioning mind. These remained essential elements throughout his life. He attended Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts in 1940. Entering the U.S. Army Air Force in January 1943, he served in the United Kingdom, France, and Spain as a cryptographer and was discharged in December 1945 with the rank of Sergeant. Returning to Springfield College after World War II, Scott exhausted the economics offerings of the College and was allowed to take economics courses at nearby Mt. Holyoke College, thereby becoming its first male student. He graduated from Springfield College with a B.S. degree in Social Sciences (high honors) in 1947. At Wesleyan University for his M.A. degree in Economics, he came under the influence of Colston Warne, one of the founders of Consumers Union, and from whom he derived a lifelong scholarly interest in consumers and the consumer interest, one of two interests that drove his entire scholarly career. After completing his M.A. degree in 1949, he pursued the Ph.D. degree in Economics at University of Michigan, graduating in 1956. During his Ph.D. studies, he worked and studied at the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, coming under the influence of George Katona. Survey research became the second scholarly interest that strongly influenced his career.

His career spanned 18 years in Economics at the University of Minnesota and 17 years in Consumer Economics at Cornell, with visiting appointments at University of California, San Diego, and the University of Michigan and leaves with the Federal Trade Commission (Washington), National Council of Applied Economic Research (New Delhi, India), Instituto Torcuato Di Tella (Buenos Aires), National Consumer Council (London) and Stiftung Warentest (Berlin). Scott was recruited to join the Cornell faculty in 1975, at a time when the recently reorganized College of Human Ecology was moving to strengthen the basic disciplines underlying its main applied and policy concerns. Scott made a major contribution to this effort through his appointment in the newly named Department

of Consumer Economics and Public Policy (now Policy Analysis and Management), subsequently serving as Department Chair.

He contributed importantly to the development of the consumer economics field here at Cornell, nationally and internationally. His research centered on consumer decision-making, survey research methodology, and consumer policy. He pioneered the “perfect information frontier” model of consumer choice in which quality is conceptually specified and measured. In India, he was instrumental in designing and conducting the Delhi Savings Survey (1958-59) and he importantly influenced the All-India Urban Savings Survey (1960-61), and the Rural Savings Survey (1962-63). In Argentina, he designed several consumer surveys. He was the organizer of the first International Conference on Research in the Consumer Interest in 1986 and edited its volume of proceedings. He was the author of *Decision-Making for Consumers: An Introduction to Consumer Economics* (MacMillan); 1976, as well as more than 70 other scholarly publications. True to the legacy of Colston Warne, he served on the Board of Consumers Union and was its Treasurer, 1972-75. He was active in the American Council on Consumer Interests (ACCI), the scholarly association for consumer economists and consumer affairs professionals and was named Mentor and elected Distinguished Fellow of ACCI. He was active in international consumer affairs, participating in the worldwide consumer movement through contributions at several Congresses of Consumers International as well as consulting with both the British National Consumer Council and Germany’s Stifun Warentest. He became Professor Emeritus in 1992 but remained active in ACCI until very recently.

Scott led a fully engaged life and lived it passionately. A staunch member of the Unitarian Societies wherever he lived, he participated fully in them, frequently as discussion leader and on various committees. Scott loved people, was always interested in listening to what they did and thought, and brought to these interactions an intellectual joie de vivre that was as endearing as it was heartfelt. His sense of humor was irrepressible and came out in almost all of his conversations. He never met a baby that he didn’t love and his grandson, Alexander Scott Maynes-Pointon, was his treasure. Family, family vacations and travel were very important to him. His wife and children shared in these interests and were willing participants with him in his hiking, canoeing, cross-country skiing, sailing adventures and international travel. He wrestled in college and enjoyed attending Cornell wrestling matches with colleagues in the college. He was an avid biker throughout his life. In all seasons and in all weather, in Minnesota, Ithaca and elsewhere, he bicycled to and from the office. He met Blanche, his wife, as part of a bike-hostelling trip in 1951 on Nantucket. They married in 1953. Squash and tennis were passions that he played with a competitiveness that marked everything he did. He reveled in having canoed the length of the Connecticut River in 1950, parts of the Colorado River in 1997 in the shoes of John Wesley Powell, and the upper reaches of

the Missouri River in 1999 following the trail of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. On Nantucket during many family vacations and elsewhere, he loved body surfing regardless of the water temperature. And in winter, he could frequently be found on Connecticut Hill cross-country skiing.

Scott will be greatly missed by his many colleagues, students, and friends at Cornell and elsewhere around the world.

W. Keith Bryant, Chair; Henry Ricciuti, Jerome Ziegler

J. Congress Mphetizeli Mbata

May 15, 1919 — January 14, 1989

Early Childhood:

In 1919 J. Congress Mbata was born in Johannesburg, South Africa, the son of the late John and Martha Mbata. Then, as now, the country was gripped by a turbulent storm arising from the desire of African people to assert themselves from the oppressive forces of racist white South Africans. In 1919 the country was hit by the widespread Anti-Pass Laws Campaign as well as the massive Bucket Strike in Johannesburg. I.J. Nthatisi, in Bloemfontein, was orchestrating a popular campaign in support of a higher minimum wage for African workers. 1919 was the year of the Peace Conference in Versailles. Dr. Walter Benson Rubusana, from the Cape, headed the African delegation there, as Africans tried to inform the outside world about the nature of their brutal oppression in the apartheid system at the hands of the white South Africans. 1919 was also the year that saw Sefako Mapogo Makgatho lead the protest against the Natives Urban Areas Bills. These were the laws, long before there was a Group Areas Act, that circumscribed where African people could live, i.e., so-called Locations and Townships. In 1919 Chief Fenyang, of the Orange Free State, directed the struggle the aim of which was equality of treatment within the judicial system. Finally, 1919 was the same year Langalibalele Dube (Mafukuzela) headed a campaign in Natal for expanded African educational opportunities.

In 1919 “Congress” signified resistance to oppression. Congress was supposed to be the organization, or the concept, that would carry Africans to their national freedom. It was an expression of self-confidence in themselves and their future, and in 1919, the Mbatas named their new son, Congress, as a symbol of protest and hope for a brighter future. Their choice of a name has proved prophetic, for today the leading African protest organization in South Africa is the ANC—the African National Congress.

Educational Career:

Congress Mbata grew up like any other African child in South Africa. Then, as now, education was neither free nor compulsory for Africans. However, Congress single-mindedly pursued the purpose of intellectually equipping himself for the future. He went through the mills of the Bantu United Schools system. He then entered St. Peter’s Secondary School in Johannesburg; he proceeded to the South African Native College at Fort Hare; and he also studied at the University of the Witwatersrand.

In 1940 he joined the faculty at St. Peter’s Secondary School. At the same time he was elected the secretary of the TATA (Transvaal African Teachers Association) which became the spear and shield of Africans in their struggle for

education. The TATA was a particularly well remembered group. This was the group, which under the leadership of Z. Mothopeng, led the opposition to the infamous Bantu Education System.

TATA co-ordinated efforts with the CATA (Cape African Teachers Association), NATU (Natal African Teachers Union), OFSATA (Orange Free State African Teachers Association), and TL (Teachers League) in the Cape. It was a formidable front—an enlightened circle that pointed the way out. Needless to say, many from their ranks paid the supreme sacrifice.

In the 1940s, Congress served as chairman of the African Study Circle, a select group which met regularly to study the political, economic, judicial, cultural, and even spiritual problems facing Africans. From this group emerged a number of people who later on became national leaders in the struggle against apartheid.

In the Struggle:

In 1943 Congress Mbata was invited by Dr. Alfred Beteni Xuma to serve on the African Claims in South Africa Committee. This Committee brought together some of the best minds among the African people. Dr. J. Moroka was there from the AAC (All-African Convention). Professor Ngcobo was there from Loram Secondary School. Also present were Moses Kotane, Thabo Mofutsanyana, and Dan Tloome of the Communist Party. From Dr. Xuma's vantage point, Congress Mphetizeli Mbata was also worthy of the honor to serve on the committee. It was believed then, in 1943, that Congress was a highly-committed nationalist and a gifted thinker.

In 1944 Congress Mbata became a founding member of the African National Congress Youth League (ANCYL). Later, Congress was chosen acting secretary for the ANCYL, when Anton Muziwakhe Lembede assumed the presidency. Lembede was well known as a profound and daring thinker, a political philosopher, and a dynamic personality. He thought Mbata's more predictable style would harmonize with his own, and this turned out to be the case.

Shortly thereafter, Congress became a headmaster at Lekoa-Shandu African High School in Vereeniging. Following this assignment, he became an officer-researcher at the SARRI (South African Race Relations Institute), an independent research center whose findings have rarely, if ever, been challenged by both the proponents and opponents of apartheid.

Sharpeville and After:

In 1960, after the Sharpeville Massacre and the State's ban against the ANC, Mbata became deeply involved in the 1960 African Leadership Conference, which represented still another effort at building a united African front.

By the middle of the 1960s, Mbata was a continuous target of the fascist South African Security Police. Luckily, he obtained the status of refugee in the United States. From then on, he and the members of his family would never be allowed to again set foot in South Africa, their homeland.

In the United States, Congress began (1968-69) as a professor and researcher with the African Studies Program at Northwestern University. At the same time, he also was the head of the African Studies in the Department of Political Science at the Illinois Institute of Technology. While at Northwestern, Congress became friends with James Turner. Later, when James Turner became the first director of the newly created Africana Studies and Research Center at Cornell, Congress accepted the invitation to become one of its founding faculty members. He was appointed associate professor of African Studies, a position he held from 1969 until his death on January 14, 1989. Besides offering seminars that were very popular with undergraduates and which compared various aspects of race relations in North America and South Africa, Congress will be remembered as the person who helped fashion the graduate program in Africana Studies. Along with Dr. Turner and the faculty at the center, Congress designed the current M.P.S. degree program, negotiated its acceptance by state authorities, and served as the first graduate field representative for Africana, a position he held for over ten years. Professor Mbata's passing is especially painful and significant to Professor Turner, for Congress was the last of the original group of scholars whom Dr. Turner recruited as part of the founding of the Africana Center in 1969 (others have since moved on to successful careers in government and education).

He will be remembered very fondly as Professor Mbata—a capable, competent, and fully informed Africanist scholar. In 1975-76 he was elected president of the New York African Studies Association (NYASA), and in 1988, the NYASA presented him with an award in “recognition of meritorious services rendered ... to scholarship and African excellence . . .” Among his numerous commentaries and writings were: “Race and Resistance In South Africa” in J. Paden and E. Soja (eds.), *The African Experience* (1970), and “Profile of Change: The Cumulative Significance of Changes Among Africans” in L. Thompson and J. Butler (eds.), *Change in Contemporary South Africa* (1975).

Professor Mbata is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Mbata of Interlaken; a daughter, Mary Ann Mbata of Interlaken; two sons, Donald Ntando Mbata of Maryland and Monde William Mbata of Interlaken; a sister, Julia Manamolela of Pretoria, South Africa; and a grandson of Interlaken.

Peter Hlaole 'Molotsi, James Turner, William E. Cross, Jr.

George Alexander McCalmon

February 5, 1909 — April 6, 1965

When George McCalmon died in the spring of 1965 at the age of fifty-six, he had not yet completed thirteen academic years at Cornell University. These years were full, however, and scores of students who remember him from classroom and theatre looked upon him not only as their teacher and director but also as their counselor and friend.

Professor McCalmon was born in Pittsburgh, where he later studied at Carnegie Institute of Technology and received a Bachelor's degree in dramatic arts in 1934. He studied also at Teachers College, Columbia, and ultimately at Western Reserve University, where he earned M.F.A. and Ph.D. degrees. After teaching at Geneva College, Carnegie Institute, Western Reserve, and Florida State University, he came to Cornell in 1952 as Director of the Cornell University Theatre and Associate Professor of Speech and Drama. He was named Professor of Speech and Drama in 1959, and had begun a term as chairman in 1964.

While he taught—and enjoyed—a wide range of theatre courses, including playwriting, he was especially challenged by directing; his productions were consistently touched by his own flavor as well as his own distinction. At the time of his death, he was in the last weeks of production on *The Great Magician*, a modern adaptation of commedia dell'arte, written by his friend, Lawrence Carra.

In the summer of 1962 he was director of *How to Grow a Musical*, a Cornell University Theatre production which toured Latin America under State Department sponsorship. In 1959 he directed *The Golden Crucible*, which celebrated Pittsburgh's bicentennial; in 1956, *Horn in the West*, at Boone, North Carolina; in 1955, *The Lost Colony*, at Manteo, North Carolina. He was coauthor of *Creating Historical Drama*, posthumously published in 1965.

Professor McCalmon was active in the American Educational Theatre Association, the National Theatre Conference, the American National Theatre and Academy, the New York State Community Theatre Association, and the Institute of Outdoor Drama. In Ithaca, he was a member of the Statler Club and the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors. He was the author of several plays, as well as articles on varied phases of dramatic production.

He was an active member of St. John's Episcopal Church of Ithaca. In addition to his wife, Irene McCalmon, he is survived by a son, Byron (Cornell '62); a daughter, Heather; a sister; and a nephew.

An intensely vital yet altogether gentle man, George McCalmon was a master teacher and director, and a warm friend and loyal colleague. Those who had an opportunity to work with him are unlikely to forget either his high standards of performance or his rare sense of humor. He himself would like to be remembered, we think, as a thorough workman and a good artist.

H. Darkes Albright, William A. Campbell, Francis E. Mineka

Philip J. McCarthy

February 9, 1918 — October 10, 1994

Phil McCarthy was born and raised in Friendship, New York, a small village in western New York known for its dairy products. His father was a rural postman and dairy farmer and one of Phil's tasks was to help out on the family milk route. His mother was the teacher in a local one-room school.

He won a Regent's Scholarship from the state, then a distinct honor for a high school student, which made it possible for him to attend Cornell during the late Depression era. He was an excellent mathematics student. Like many of the brightest undergraduate mathematics students of that time, he prepared for the actuarial exams as well as the possibility that he might become a high school mathematics teacher. An important portion of the actuarial training was conventional probability, mostly counting theorems.

Upon graduation from Cornell in 1939, he was accepted as a student in the Mathematics Department at Princeton. There was little graduate statistical training in the United States or elsewhere at that time and even less in mathematical statistics, which was then nascent. Fortunately, Professor Samuel Wilks, one of its few early distinguished scholars, was in the Princeton department and took the young McCarthy under his wing. Phil studied the standard mathematical subjects, but once free of the requirements, he became one of a number of Wilks' students of that period who went on to make substantial contributions to statistics.

He worked very closely with Wilks when the latter was editor of the *Annals of Mathematical Statistics*. Then, with the outbreak of the Second World War, major concentrations of statisticians developed in Princeton and New York—and Phil was in both. Among the figures at Columbia were Harold Hotelling, Milton Friedman, Abraham Wald, and Jack Wolfowitz. In the Statistical Research Group at Princeton, there were William Cochran, Theodore Anderson, Fred Mosteller, Fred Stephan, and John Tukey. Other scientists McCarthy met at that time included John von Neumann and Dale Corson. It was a rich experience.

At the end of the war, Fred Stephan recruited Phil to come back to Cornell. Sample surveys had become a major tool as sociologists sought to put their work on a firm empirical base. But the then current designs for most of these studies had major weaknesses, and modern sampling methods were needed. Phil was hired on a Social Science Council Research grant to clarify design and related issues. When Stephan went to Princeton the following year and the quantitative sociologist Louis Guttman took an opportunity to go to Israel, Phil took over the sampling course in their department. He left for a permanent position on the faculty of the new School of Industrial and

Labor Relations at Cornell where he remained from 1948-88, continuing part-time for some years thereafter. His last published paper was in February 1994.

Before the War, statistics played only a minor role at Cornell, although Walter Wilcox held the first professorship in the subject in the United States and Professor Edmund Ezra Day, who was to become our fifth University President, was president of the American Statistical Association a generation earlier. But by the late 1940s, an extraordinary group of probabilists was present at Cornell, rivaled in the world perhaps only by Moscow. The development of mathematical and applied statistics came then and shortly thereafter, with major appointments in mathematics, plant breeding and biometry, engineering, and Industrial and Labor Relations. Phil was one of the founders of the Statistics Center and did backbreaking work in directing it, without compensation, for many very difficult early years.

His research in sampling continued, of course, and he was constantly sought as a consultant by government agencies. Whether one thinks of price statistics and index numbers or of the measurement of employment and unemployment, his mark is there. He played a considerable role when criminal justice statistics were moved from a collation of police blotter reports to the modern surveys designed to elicit information on the frequency of crimes actually experienced by the public. He played a similar role when medical reporting moved from a collation of cases which the states required physicians to report to measurement of actual disease incidence and related matters.

When the Social Security Administration sought out researchers to analyze their one percent sample of enrollees, he and a colleague used the opportunity to develop a probability model new to the social studies. The resulting ILR Press publication on labor mobility was more widely cited in the social studies than the totality of all other ILR faculty published research.

One anecdote reflects how Phil's life connected with significant statistical developments. In 1946, he, John Tukey, and Ted Anderson, published a report based on their wartime research. The military was dropping bombs from different heights to estimate the response and sensitivity of detonating mechanisms. From a statistician's point of view, this is equivalent to estimating the level of insulin which is necessary to obtain an appropriate frequency of reactions. The new approach had some use. Then a graduate student and his teacher at another university published an innovative modification which later came to be called the "stochastic approximation" method. The idea was to improve efficiency as one built up experience by making ever small changes in one's test level to approximate median dosage. The steps had to be small improvements but ones large enough so that you were sure

you were going to get to the correct value eventually. It involved some delicacy in the face of the uncertainty with which statisticians must deal.

There was a journal club run within the Mathematics Department, and Phil naturally offered to report on the paper. The report excited Wolfowitz, who had earlier been brought from Columbia to lead Cornell's group of theoretical statisticians. His paper and those which followed from a number of Mathematics Department faculty led to an extraordinary number of variations of the problem, to new theory, and to significant developments in probability. Phil was a quiet and essential link.

In 1942, Phil married Mary Ann Aselin. Phil was a fond husband and father, spending almost all of his free time with his family. He loved to walk with them in the state park near which they lived in the children's early years. And he thoroughly enjoyed ballroom dancing.

He was a competent pianist and had great skill in tennis and squash. It was a source of considerable dismay to him that joint problems made playing these sports difficult, and eventually impossible, in his later years.

In 1967, Mary Ann died in an automobile accident which also seriously injured a daughter, Nancy. Two years later he married Jane A. Lisberger, the widow of an ILR graduate student who was a former General Electric executive.

In his later years, Phil's affection for sports continued and he was an avid Cornell sports fan. He was also able to continue his extraordinary reading of mystery novels, which led to frequent consultation with literary scholars.

He was a teacher of great clarity in the classroom, in his books, and in the monographs he wrote both for statisticians and other professionals. His colleagues valued his fairness, his intelligence, and his diligence. His family, the faculty, and his students will miss this modest, gentle man.

Ronald G. Ehrenberg, Paul Velleman, Isadore Blumen

Clive Maine McCay

March 21, 1898 — June 8, 1967

Professor Emeritus, Clive Maine McCay died on June 8, 1967, at his home in Englewood, Florida. He had retired in 1962 because of ill health. Dr. McCay joined the staff of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University in 1927 after a varied experience at the Universities of Illinois, Iowa State, California, Texas A. and M., and Yale. His training, at first in chemistry and then in biochemistry fitted him well for the pioneering research in nutrition that became his lifework. Perhaps his greatest scientific contribution in this field was the demonstration that slow growth is related to greater longevity, a result that was at variance with accepted belief and common sense. He also showed that regular exercise extended the lifespan, whereas animals that became excessively fat died younger.

McCay was not content to be purely a laboratory scientist, but he was always ready to carry his work into the practical field. He helped materially in improving the diets of institutional inmates in New York State and, during World War II, served as a commander in the United States Navy with a large measure of responsibility for the nutritional well-being of the servicemen. This work took him far afield as he studied the dietary habits of the personnel on aircraft carriers and submarines. He was always ready to campaign for better nutrition of those least likely to have it, and especially for the senior citizens among us. He was in great demand as a lecturer on these topics. In particular, he devised a formula for an improved type of bread that included the latest that scientific information could suggest.

He served terms as president of the American Institute of Nutrition and of the American Gerontological Society and was an honorary member of the Swiss Society of Nutrition. For his book, *Nutrition of the Dog*, he received the first National Dog Week award and medal. In 1961, at the international convention on nutrition, vital substances and diseases of civilization he was presented with a gold medal for his researches in nutrition and his work to improve the status of human nutrition.

Dr. McCay had great ability in his chosen field of teaching and research. As a teacher he was stimulating both for the student and the staff member. He was very widely read and his depth of knowledge as well as his inclination to take a very broad view of a particular problem was most impressive. He did not suffer fools gladly and many of his students had occasion to regret lapses of performance or evidence of shoddy thinking. At the same time, he was

very competent in drawing out the best in others and in stimulating discussion. There was never a dull moment when he was around.

Dr. and Mrs. McCay were most generous in showing hospitality to graduate students and to visitors to our campus, especially to those from other lands. Their picnics and the gatherings at their home will long be remembered gratefully by men and women now scattered throughout the world.

S. A. Asdell, J. I. Miller, J. K. Loosli

John W. McConnell

October 18, 1907 — February 19, 1997

John W. McConnell will always be remembered at Cornell as a Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations from 1946, just a year after the establishment of the School. He was a former Dean of the Graduate School (1955-59) and was Dean of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations (1959-63). He was highly regarded in both roles.

The first member of his family to receive a higher education, he received a Bachelor's degree from Dickinson College in 1929 and a Ph.D. degree in Sociology from Yale University in 1937. Years later, he received honorary degrees from his alma mater and from the University of Rhode Island.

In 1943, he published *The Basic Teachings of the Great Economists*, New York: Garden City Publications (reissued in 1947 and 1956). In the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, he was a member of the Department of Labor Economics and Income Security, a perfect combination for his broad ranging interests in the sociology and economics for America's social classes and their needs and interests.

From 1946 until his death, he lived in Trumansburg. There he and his wife, Harriet Barlow McConnell, raised their four daughters and one son in their formative years. Active as he was with his university duties, John always found time to spend with the children at home or away on camping trips.

When the Whytes came to Cornell in 1948 and the McConnells were away for a camping trip, they offered their home for a few days until the mover's truck arrived with their belongings. That was typical of the McConnell's generosity with friends and neighbors.

The McConnells were actively involved in the life of the village, especially in the Methodist Church. John was also a member of Rotary International in Trumansburg. John served on the Trumansburg Board of Education from 1958-61. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Tompkins Community Hospital from 1980-94.

In addition to his university duties, John was highly regarded as an arbitrator and much sought after by both parties in disputes for his probing questions and fair minded decisions.

In addition to his book on the great economists, he published a study on *The Evolution of Social Classes* (1942) Washington, D.C., American Council on Public Affairs.

In his many years at Cornell, John focused his research interests on the social and economic needs of our older citizens. He was an outstanding contributor to the academic literature on gerontology at an early stage when scholars were just beginning to give attention to this field. As co-author with John J. Corson, he published *Economic Needs of Older People* (1956) New York, Twentieth Century Fund.

John McConnell left Cornell in 1963 to become President of the University of New Hampshire, where he served until 1971. During his tenure, the state university added a School of Business and Economics and a School of Health Studies, and constructed a modern complex to house the New England Center for Continuing Education. The university carried on a 40-million-dollar expansion of its facilities to accommodate an 80 percent increase in student enrollment. McConnell Hall, which houses offices and classrooms of the School of Business, serves as a permanent tribute to his endeavors.

The McConnells returned to retire in their Trumansburg home. John continued to be active in scholarly work and in arbitration cases until his health began to fail.

Duncan M. MacIntyre, Lawrence K. Williams, William Foote Whyte

Richard R. G. McCormack

June 10, 1915 — December 28, 1968

Richard R. G. McCormack, associate attending physician to The New York Hospital and clinical associate professor of medicine at Cornell University Medical College died on December 28, 1968, at the age of fifty-three years at Stowe, Vermont. Following his graduation from the College of Arts and Science, Columbia University, Dr. McCormack attended Cornell University Medical College receiving his degree in 1941. His internship at The New York Hospital began a life-long affiliation with the Center. It was interrupted by military service with the Army Medical Corps from July 1943 to April 1946, and duty in both Atlantic and Pacific theaters. Upon discharge he completed his residency in the Second (Cornell) Medical Division at Bellevue Hospital where he continued on the attending staff during Cornell's tenure there. He spent two years (1947-49) as a fellow in physiology and this was followed by private practice. For a ten year period ending in 1961 he served as assistant director of The New York Hospital Heart Station. His contacts with patients, house staff, students, and colleagues were marked uniformly by the warmth of his personality, a fine sense of humor, and his devoted excellence as a physician.

He strove tirelessly to provide a meaningful and proper experience for these students under his purview.

In 1962 Dr. McCormack left private practice to become medical director of the C. V. Starr Company, Incorporated. He continued, however to serve and to teach in the Ambulatory Care Clinics of The New York Hospital and to visit on the Bellevue Hospital wards.

Dr. McCormack was a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine and a member of several learned and professional societies. He was born in Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies. He is survived by his mother, his widow, the former Mary Rainey, by a son, Richard, and a daughter, Constance.

J. James Smith

William John McCoy, Jr.

July 30, 1924 — May 22, 2007

William John McCoy, Jr., better known as John McCoy, was born in Valeda, Kansas to William John McCoy, Sr. and Gretchen Kennedy McCoy. He grew up in Coffeyville, Kansas, which, as he sometimes reminded us, was most famous as the scene of a raid by the James brothers.

John graduated from Field Kinley Memorial High School in 1942 with top academic honors, having been elected Student Congress President. He went on to attend the University of Kansas, but in 1943 was called into the U.S. Army. After basic training, he qualified for the Army Specialized Training Program (ASTP) at the University of Chicago, where he entered the accelerated Chinese Program, and then joined the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) that was later to morph into the CIA. He earned his Parachutist's badge and served actively as an OSS member in China working with the Nationalist troops, training them in the opposition to the Japanese invasion. In February 1946, he was honorably discharged as a Sergeant, with a bronze star, along with a good conduct medal, the victory medal, and several theater ribbons.

John resumed his academic life at the University of Chicago, where he graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1948 with a Master of Arts degree in Oriental Languages and Literature. He had intended to earn a Ph.D. degree at Harvard, but he had retained a connection with the military, serving as a Sergeant in the Marine Reserves. Thus, his Harvard experience was cut short by his being recalled to active duty during the Korean War, serving for a time in Washington. Then he had government assignments as a civilian with the Army in Tokyo and transferred to the Treasury Department for five years in the U.S Consulate-General in Hong Kong.

After that service, John entered the Cornell graduate program in linguistics, and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1966, with a Chinese historical linguistics dissertation entitled "Szeyap data for a first approximation of Proto-Cantonese." He was hired as a Professor by the then Department of Modern Languages and Linguistics, of which he remained a member for 18 years, from 1966-84, conducting teaching and research primarily in Chinese, but also including other languages such as Japanese and Mongolian.

John was one of the founding members of the full-year intensive FALCON Asian language program, which still continues. He served as its first director and directed the intensive Chinese language program from 1972-84. He also played a central role in the organization and activities of Chinoperl (Conference on CHINEse Oral and

PERforming Literature). He was also active for many years in the National Association for Self Instructional Language Programs, participating in workshops and conferences and testing Chinese in numerous institutions around the country. As a member of the Cornell faculty, he traveled extensively in the People's Republic of China with academic, professional and government delegations.

In 1984, John retired from Cornell and entered the business world, to serve for five years as President and General Manager of the Squibb (now Bristol-Myers Squibb) joint venture in China. Retiring from there, he served as Chief Representative for Sterling-Winthrop Drugs International, guiding their negotiations and tracking the progress of their joint venture in Shanghai. Then he served in the same capacity with Hafslund-Nycomed, a Norwegian pharmaceutical firm preparing for a start-up in Shanghai. He was co-president of the newly re-established American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, and also was consultant for several American companies seeking to initiate joint ventures in China, finally retiring in 1994.

John was a man of earthy good sense, a supportive and collaborative colleague, and a good friend to many. In dealing with any problem or initiating and implementing any project, he always had the general good rather than personal advancement in mind and had a balanced perspective on any issue. He was quiet-spoken but articulate, possessed a wonderful sense of humor and irony, and liked to say absurd things with a straight face. This was one facet of his ability to moderate conflicts and confrontations in a calm and measured way, often with highly pertinent humor.

John was a genial host, and in particular hosted many memorable dinners that were distinguished by the culinary offerings of his wife Stella, a chef of professional quality in several cuisines and the author of several cookbooks on Chinese cooking in which she acknowledged his help and support. He was also a man of many interests, and capabilities, extending to his taking up new ones such as the flamenco guitar. He earned a pilot's license first in gliders and then in powered aircraft.

To those of us that knew him and worked with him, he was a valued and cherished friend and colleague, and his contribution to Cornell lives on particularly in the continued success and appeal of the Chinese language program that he initiated and nourished.

His wife of 40 years, Stella Fessler McCoy; daughters, Molly and Katy McCoy; stepson, Freeman Fessler; and sister, Sue Eichorn, as well as nine grandchildren and a number of nieces, nephews and cousins survive John.

James W. Gair, Chair; Richard Leed, John Wolff

John Clarence McCurdy

April 23, 1878 — December 10, 1973

John Clarence McCurdy, professor of agricultural engineering, emeritus, died December 10, 1973, at Oak Hill Manor, Ithaca, at the age of 95. He was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, on April 23, 1878.

Clarence McCurdy graduated from Fredonia (Pennsylvania) Preparatory School and then taught school for three years. He then attended Grove City College and graduated with the B.S. degree in 1905. Following this, he served as principal of Vandergrift Heights schools for one year. The next year and for several succeeding summers he was in city engineering work in Grove City, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1907 he entered the School of Civil Engineering, Cornell University. He was a student instructor in the school and taught in summer surveying camps. He graduated with the Civil Engineering degree in 1912 and did graduate work the following year in sanitary engineering. He was an instructor in civil engineering until 1915.

In September 1915, J. C. McCurdy became an instructor in Rural Engineering (later Agricultural Engineering) in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1916 and to professor in 1923.

During World War I he was employed for three summers by the J. G. White Management Co. for railway evaluation work, and for two summers he was in charge of their engineering work.

Professor McCurdy did some of the early work in agricultural waste management, having done research on the disposal of creamery wastes for the New York State Milk Conference Board.

He was a charter member of the Soil Conservation Society of America and was an engineering adviser to the Soil Conservation Service from 1936 until his retirement in June 1946.

He held a New York State Professional Engineer's and Surveyor's license in the early days of licensing, when few held such licenses. He did considerable private practice, which he continued after his retirement. One job was engineer in charge of foundations for the Plant Science building on the campus.

He has written on sewage disposal and had a College bulletin on the use, construction, and building of septic tanks. He wrote on farm road construction and had a bulletin on the use and making of concrete on the farm.

Professor McCurdy was a good teacher, having taught for thirty-one years. He taught farm engineering, drainage and irrigation, and the use of concrete. His courses were taught with the best engineering ideals and the highest of standards. He instilled in his students the desire to do the job thoroughly and accurately. He was a disciplinarian, but he had a sincere interest in the students and they had a high regard for him. Students often sought him out and asked about him after graduation.

“Mac,” as he was known by his friends and colleagues, was a family man who enjoyed having his children and grandchildren around him. He and his wife, Adda Botts McCurdy, who survives him, celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary in 1969. He is also survived by three daughters, Mrs. Helen Grommon, Mrs. Ruth (M.R.) Shaw, and Mrs. Mary Jaffurs; a son, Colonel Leon McCurdy; a sister, Mrs. Lucille Gibson; fourteen grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren.

He lived in Forest Home, next to the campus, from early in his college life until his death, having spent only a short time in the Oak Hill Manor Nursing home.

A. W. Gibson, E. S. Shepardson

Boyce Dawkins McDaniel

June 11, 1917 — May 8, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Karl Berkelman, Albert Silverman, Peter Stein

George Robert McDermott

Professor of Naval Architecture

1860 — May 26, 1937

Professor Emeritus George Robert McDermott, who for many years taught Naval Architecture in the College of Engineering, Cornell University, passed away on May 26, 1937.

Professor McDermott was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1860. He received his engineering education in the Andersonian Institute of Glasgow, then entered the employ of the famous Clydebank Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, where the Queen Mary and many other famous ships have been constructed, rising to the position of Naval Architect and Assistant to the Shipyard Manager. In 1890 he joined the Southampton Naval Works as Naval Architect and Assistant to the General Manager. He came to Cornell in 1891 as Assistant Professor of Naval Architecture, and was promoted to full professorship in 1904. From that date until his retirement in 1929 he was in charge of the work in Naval Architecture in the College of Engineering at Cornell.

Professor McDermott was much in demand as a consulting engineer, the Cunard and other steamship lines calling upon him frequently for advice. During the years 1910-12, while on leave of absence from the University, he was appointed by the Brazilian Government as Engineer-in-chief in the organization and construction of the Naval Repair Station of Lloyd Brasileiro at Ilka de Mucangue, Rio de Janeiro. Again on leave from the University in 1917, he was appointed by General George W. Goethals as District Officer of the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and afterwards was appointed by Chairman E. N. Hurley as District Officer of the Corporation, which position he filled until the end of the World War.

He was always very active in the broader aspects of naval work and was recognized as an authority in such matters. In 1921 he was appointed by the United States Government as Chairman of the Government Commission on Loadlines of Mercantile Vessels for the Atlantic and Gulf Division, and he was a member of many committees interested in Marine problems. He was a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, of Sigma Xi and Tau Beta Pi, and he was the author of many papers and several books in his field, notably, the "Screw Propeller Computer" and "Textbook on Screw Propellers."

Professor McDermott was a most excellent teacher. His own scientific background was thorough and he had no patience with weak or slipshod methods of instruction. He was a thorough believer in instilling what he always described as the "fundamentals" into the minds of his students. Yet his vigorous lectures and his rigid

classroom instruction were tempered with rare humor and a winning smile. Those who elected his work were always enthusiastic over it and the success of his students bears witness to the soundness of his methods. He was a sociable man, widely informed, honest, upright, and lovable. He will be missed by a host of friends.'

Source: Fac. Rec, pps. 1607, 2008 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, November, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Seven

Kenneth B. McEntee

March 30, 1921 — January 26, 2005

Professor Emeritus Ken McEntee grew up on a dairy farm in Oakfield, western New York. He received his DVM degree from the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University in 1944 and spent a year in private veterinary practice in Newport, Vermont before joining the Army Veterinary Corps, serving first on Long Island and then in the Philippines. After two years of active duty, Dr. McEntee continued to serve in the Army Reserves, retiring as a Lieutenant Colonel.

In 1947, Dr. McEntee was invited to return to Cornell by Professor Peter Olafson to work on the pathogenesis of X-disease in cattle (hyperkeratosis) later shown to be caused by chlorinated naphthalenes. He credited Professor Olafson as being fundamental in his development as a pathologist. Dr. McEntee achieved international distinction as the founder of the subspecialty of veterinary reproductive pathology, being the first veterinary pathologist to devote his career to the study of diseases of the reproductive system. In doing so, he “brought order to a chaotic welter of breeding diseases known only by their clinical signs.” He earned a reputation for painstaking clinical examination coupled with detailed gross and microscopic examination, meticulous record keeping and unceasing deliberation. In collaboration with scientists of other disciplines, he undertook many experimental studies to elucidate the etiology of the naturally occurring diseases he observed. Starting with diseases of cattle because of their economic importance and his familiarity with them, Dr. McEntee’s comparative studies led him to comprehensive knowledge of the reproductive diseases of all the other domestic species. His work resulted in a collection of well-catalogued material from over 20,000 cases, which in 1979 he transformed into the International Registry of Reproductive Pathology, a resource that continues to be of great value to investigators. Dr. McEntee’s combination of diagnostic acumen and expertise in pathology made him an effective teacher of veterinary students, graduate students and practicing veterinarians. His understated style and quiet wit were hallmarks of his lectures. Students remember him as a consummate gentleman. “He had wisdom to share and he did so freely, but only when asked,” said one.

Dr. McEntee was the Chair of the Department of Large Animal Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery and served as Associate Dean for Clinical Studies. At various times, he served as Visiting Professor in Australia, Sweden, Brazil and Taiwan. He won the Borden Award from the American Veterinary Medical Association for research on diseases of dairy cattle in 1971, and was awarded an honorary doctorate by the Royal Veterinary College in

Stockholm, Sweden in 1975. Active in many professional associations and committees, he served as President of the American College of Veterinary Pathologists in 1966-67.

Dr. McEntee retired from Cornell as Emeritus Professor in 1980. Following retirement, he spent seven years at the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois, continuing his work on the International Registry of Reproductive Pathology. There he completed the major text and reference work, *Reproductive Pathology of Domestic Mammals* (Academic Press, 1990), which remains the definitive work of this discipline.

On August 6, 1952, Ken married Janet Fraser, the daughter of Professor Allan C. Fraser. They spent many summers at their cottage on the western shore of Cayuga Lake and enjoyed hosting friends on their houseboat. Ken was a Commander of the Coast Guard Power Squadron based in Ithaca. Ken was also an avid coin and stamp collector and he and Janet enjoyed foreign travel. Their son, Michael, earned the DVM degree at Cornell in 1980 and is currently Professor of Veterinary Pathology at the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tennessee. Their daughter, Margaret, received the DVM degree from Cornell in 1986, and is currently an Associate Professor of Oncology in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell. Janet McEntee resides in Ithaca.

Howard E. Evans, Robert O. Gilbert, Bud C. Tennant, Donald H. Schlafer

Frances Ewing McFadden

March 21, 1922 — March 18, 1969

Frances Ewing McFadden was born in Delaware, Ohio, and grew up there as one of three children of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Ewing, of whom a brother and sister survive. Mrs. McFadden died at Tompkins County Memorial Hospital at Ithaca, New York, following a prolonged illness.

Mrs. McFadden received her B.A. degree from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1944. She spent several summers studying at Ohio State University and Bluffton College while teaching vocational home economics at various high schools in Ohio, the last being at Port Clinton where she also served as chairman of her department.

In September 1960 Frances McFadden began graduate study at Cornell University, earning her Master's degree in textiles and clothing in 1961. She was immediately appointed assistant professor of textiles and clothing in the Cooperative Extension program at Cornell, assuming the position in September of that year. She was promoted to associate professor in 1966, continuing in that position until her death.

Honorary and professional associations to which Frances McFadden belonged included: Omnicron Nu, the American Home Economics Association, the New York Home Economics Association, Cornell Extension Club, Ohio Vocational Association, and the National Education Association.

Frances McFadden won state and national acclaim for a program "The Voice of Clothing" which she designed; for this program she received the Award of Merit from Lambda Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi in recognition of her achievement in advancing the work of Cooperative Extension. Another interesting program she developed was titled "Clothing and Women's Role from 1840 to the 1960s." During the time she was a member of the Cornell faculty she was also the author or coauthor of many other Extension publications; they covered a wide range of topics in textiles, performance of textile products, selection and construction of clothing, and the sociopsychological aspects of clothing. She will be remembered by many people throughout New York State for these and other highly stimulating programs she presented in order to assist consumers in solving their textiles and clothing problems. Mrs. McFadden was very much interested in the costume collection of the Department of Textiles and Clothing as an educational resource and shortly before her death gave a number of items of value to the College for the collection.

Frances McFadden was a warm, understanding, creative, and very attractive person, much liked by all who knew her. She was dedicated, conscientious, and thorough; even in the final months of her illness her work was ever uppermost in her mind—she continued to work at home as long as she was able after she became too ill to go to the office any longer. To those who witnessed her indomitable spirit during the long period of illness, she was a model of courage and devotion to her profession. She will long be fondly remembered by her many friends and acquaintances.

Jean Mclean, Elsie McMurry, Evelyn Stout

William N. “Mac” McFarland

September 11, 1925 — August 31, 2004

William N. “Mac” McFarland, an Emeritus Professor in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology (formerly the Section of Ecology and Systematics) and an internationally recognized expert in the visual physiology and sensory ecology of fishes, died on August 31, 2004, in Mt. Vernon, Washington. He was eleven days shy of his 79th birthday.

After graduating from the California Maritime Academy and serving in the Merchant Marine and Navy during WWII, Mac matriculated at UCLA where he earned his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees. His early professional work, including his graduate work done as a consulting biologist for Marineland of the Pacific, involved mostly osmotic regulation and the development of methods for safely transporting and anaesthetizing marine species. He continued with these themes while a Staff Physiologist at the Institute for Marine Science of the University of Texas at Port Aransas and, starting in 1961, as an Assistant Professor at Cornell in the Department of Zoology.

He developed an interest in the visual system while a student at UCLA, but it was not until 1965 that he and a “buddy” from grad school days, Fred Munz, published what was to become a long string of seminal papers on the visual pigments and visual ecology of fishes. By combining visual pigment and environmental light measurements they made predictions and speculations about the ecological significance of visual pigment spectral position that have stood the test of time. Together with his students, postdoctoral fellows and many collaborators, Mac continued to publish papers on this theme (as well as fish behavior and polarized light vision) until his death.

Mac was a consummate teacher and presenter. His lectures were always well prepared and delivered, but what really set him apart was the enthusiasm he injected into any discussion. Although he was involved in a number of courses and seminars, he will certainly be remembered for his contributions to two courses, Comparative Physiology and The Vertebrates. The latter ultimately led to a multi-authored book, with Mac as an original co-author that has gone through several editions.

How Mac found the time we don’t know, but he managed the usual committee and administrative work here as well as the kind of national and international responsibilities that come with excellence and respect in one’s chosen field. He became a Faculty in Residence on North Campus, and served as Chair of Ecology and Systematics twice, the last ending with his retirement in 1989. After retiring from Cornell, he moved to California where he became Director of the Wrigley Marine Science Center and an Adjunct Professor of Biology at USC. He served in this

capacity for five years after which he moved with his family to San Juan Island and continued his studies on fish vision as an Adjunct Professor at the Friday Harbor Labs of the University of Washington. There he remained active, and was working on several manuscripts when he died.

He will be remembered for his wisdom and humor. If he taught those of us who worked with him anything, it was that having fun doing science is as important as doing the science itself. Gifts in his name can be made to the Graduate Student Research Fund in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology.

John Heiser, Simon Levin, Ellis Loew

Robert B. McGinnis

October 19, 1927 — February 22, 2001

Robert B. McGinnis, of 3 Strawberry Lane, died peacefully on a day spent with loved ones in the wonderful setting of Hospicare. The son of Dorothy Abercrombie McGinnis, Bob attended high school in Oakland, California and served in the United States Marine Corps in the Pacific theater of World War II. Upon his discharge, he deposited his sidearm in a canal, and later chose golf clubs and intellect as his weapons of sport and societal impact.

He entered San Francisco State University after the War and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree with Honors in Sociology and Psychology in 1950. He was awarded a Master's Degree in Sociology from Stanford University in 1951 and a Ph.D. degree in Sociology from Northwestern University in 1955.

Professor McGinnis served as an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Florida State University from 1953-55 and at the University of Wisconsin from 1955-57. At that time, he pursued academic specialties in statistics, research methodology, and family. He also served as the Director of the Sociology Research Laboratory at Florida State, and completed fellowships in mathematical and statistical applications at Stanford and Berkeley.

Promoted to Associate Professor at Wisconsin in 1957, he was an Editor of the *American Sociological Review*, published a book, *Selected Studies in Marriage and the Family*, and published numerous papers on family issues. He became a full Professor of Sociology at Cornell University in 1961. He and his son drove from Madison, Wisconsin to Ithaca in an Alfa Romeo Spyder at a time when small sports cars flashed their headlights at one another in passing. Bob took great pleasure in racing the Alfa at Watkins Glen in the early 1960s.

Professor McGinnis made significant and lasting contributions in three areas of sociology. First, he was an early champion of the application of rigorous quantitative methods of sociology, working tirelessly to create a more useful, rigorous social science at Cornell and in the larger world. In 1961, the American Sociological Association approved a new Section on Methodology, as the result of efforts organized by him and colleague, Albert Reiss. His 1965 book, *Mathematical Foundations for Social Analysis*, broke new ground in providing mathematical language for modeling social behavior. His influence on the development of quantitative methodology is also reflected in his election to the founding editorial boards of *Sociological Methodology* in 1969 and *Sociological Methods and Research* in 1972.

He was a remarkable research innovator and entrepreneur. During the 1960s, he secured major grants for research training in social systems analysis, first from the Office of Civilian Defense and then (with Robin Williams) from

the National Institute of Mental Health. This program exemplified his strong interest in graduate research training with substantive sociological content. By 1969-70, McGinnis was principal investigator in no fewer than six major research and training programs.

Second, Professor McGinnis, long interested in social mobility, developed what became known as the Cornell Mobility Model, a sophisticated stochastic model for the study of social mobility. This model found application in his research on the careers of scientists, his third important contribution. Beginning in the 1960s, he conducted a series of studies on the utilization, training, and mobility of scientists and engineers. This led to the establishment of the Research Program on Social Analyses of Science Systems in 1973, with funding from the National Science Foundation, and the National Institutes of Health. The program resulted in numerous influential publications, many of which challenged orthodox positions in the sociology of science, and trained a generation of quantitatively sophisticated graduate students. Though Professor McGinnis' own beliefs were clear, his students were encouraged to strike out on their own. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Society for Social Studies of Science, and hosted its first international meeting, held at Cornell in 1976.

Besides his intellectual contributions, Professor McGinnis was an institution builder. In his most recent and perhaps greatest legacy to Cornell, he founded and led the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research, now a thriving institution serving all Cornell social scientists.

Upon retirement, he relished spending winter months at his home among the sunny people and beaches of Anguilla in the West Indies, and warmer months in travel with his wife, and at golf with his son, Kevin, and close friends.

Bob is survived by his wife, Mary, who retired as Coordinator of Cornell's CIVITAS Program. He is also survived by his sons, Kevin, of Hallowell, Maine and Brian, of Stockton, California; and a daughter, Meaghan, of Campbell, California. He is also survived by stepchildren, Steven, of Cranston, Rhode Island and Kristina, of Chelsea, Vermont; a granddaughter, Sarah; a grandson, Samuel; and several step-grandchildren.

His many friends and colleagues sorely miss his presence and treasure his memory.

Steven B. Caldwell, Robin M. Williams, Jr., Donald P. Hayes

John Francis McGrath

October 23, 1885 — October 15, 1949

John Francis McGrath was born in Holyoke, Massachusetts on October 23, 1885, the son of John Henry McGrath and Catherine T. McGrath. He attended the Lawrence Grammar School and Holyoke High School, graduating in 1904. Dr. McGrath entered Cornell University Medical College in 1904 and was graduated in 1908. He served his internship on the Fourth Surgical Division of Bellevue Hospital from 1908 to 1910. In 1911 he was appointed Surgeon at Cornell University Medical College Dispensary and Instructor in the Medical College. In 1918 he was appointed Instructor in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He was made Chief of Gynecology in Cornell University Medical College Diagnostic Clinic when it opened on November 1, 1921 and held those positions until the Clinic was closed prior to the opening of the present New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical College buildings in 1932. Dr. McGrath was then appointed Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology in Cornell Medical College and Associate Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist to the New York Hospital. These positions he held at his death. Thus for more than forty-five years, Dr. McGrath was intimately associated with the Cornell University Medical College (1904-1949).

While maintaining always an association with his beloved Alma Mater, Dr. McGrath concurrently held positions in other institutions. From 1911 to 1917 he was Assistant Gynecologist in Bellevue Hospital's Clinic and Assistant Gynecologist in New York Polyclinic and St. Vincent's Hospital Clinic. From 1917 to 1920 he was Adjunct Assistant Gynecologist at Bellevue Hospital and Chief of the Gynecology Clinic holding during these years the same position in St. Vincent's Hospital. From 1920 to 1922 he was Assistant Visiting Gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital as well as at St. Vincent's Hospital where he was chief of Gynecology Clinic. From 1924 to 1938 Dr. McGrath was Attending Gynecologist at St. Vincent's Hospital. In 1939 he became Director of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at St. Vincent's Hospital and thereafter devoted his greatest efforts to the duties of that position. How faithfully and well he discharged those duties is attested by the admiration, respect and love of all those who knew him there. In 1929 Dr. McGrath was appointed Consulting Gynecologist to the New York Infirmity for Women and Children and served until 1938.

Dr. McGrath was a member of New York County and New York State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association. He was also a member of the New York Medico-Surgical Society and of the Alumni Association of Bellevue, Lying-in and St. Vincent's Hospitals. He was a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and a Fellow

of the American College of Surgeons. He was a Diplomat of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He was a member of the Harvey Society, of Medical Strollers, New York Physicians Golf Club, the Medical Celtic Society and the Vera Cruz Council of the Knights of Columbus.

Dr. McGrath was married on October 28, 1914 to Lillian L. Nicholson. There were five children: Mrs. James F. Ryan, Dr. John Francis McGrath, Jr., Albert, Edward and Robert McGrath. Mrs. McGrath died on February 27, 1938. In 1943 Dr. McGrath married Mrs. Inez Thorpe Ford who survives him.

Dr. McGrath was a skillful conservative surgeon, an inspiring teacher, a kind and helpful friend to students and patients alike. He was endowed with a great sense of humor which seemed never to desert him.

Dr. McGrath did much to improve methods in treatment of gynecological patients. He was perhaps the first gynecologist in New York City to advocate and employ the electric cautery in the treatment of inflammatory disease of the uterine cervix. He established use of the cautery as the preferred and standard treatment of chronic cervicitis at Cornell Clinic in 1921. Subsequently it was adopted generally throughout the city and the United States. He originated a method of correcting cystocele from within the abdomen in cases of retroversion requiring suspension of the uterus. Illustrations and the technique for this operation were recorded in 1929. Other publications of Dr. McGrath were on varied subjects such as resuscitation of the newborn, changes in the ovaries associated with masculinization, malpositions of the uterus and the management of diseases of the uterine cervix.

When Dr. John Francis McGrath died on Saturday, October 15, 1949, Cornell University Medical College lost a distinguished Alumnus, The New York Hospital and the Lying-in Hospital an experienced and skillful surgeon, his associates a friend who will be long remembered.

R. G. Douglas

Malcolm Strong McIlroy

August 28, 1902 — March 4, 1956

Malcolm Strong McIlroy, Professor of Electrical Engineering, died March 4, 1956, at Tompkins County Memorial Hospital, Ithaca, N. Y. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy Wellington McIlroy, a son, Douglas, EP, '54 and a daughter, Nancy, an Arts student of the class of 1957.

Born in Rochester August 28, 1902, Professor McIlroy received his early education in Newark, N. J., and subsequently attended Cornell, where he was granted the E. E. degree in 1923. After industrial experience with the General Electric Company as a test engineer and with the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation as equipment inspector in 1926, he joined the staff of the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company of Poughkeepsie, where he progressed through positions of distribution engineer, district engineer, and district superintendent.

Unsatisfied with his industrial achievements, although secure and successful, McIlroy felt that his real interest was in the field of Engineering Education. Early explorations into the possibilities of this field were discouraging since it seemed that the change could be made only with prohibitive reductions in income. It was probably a course in writing offered by the Central Hudson Company to employees which unexpectedly gave McIlroy the opportunity for which he had been looking. As encouragement to other employees, he had registered for the course and chose as his project a letter to a hypothetical college president outlining the problems and needs of industry and the manner in which he felt that educators might meet these challenges. After weeks of work, in which the letter was torn to pieces and rewritten many times, it seemed just too good to be filed away as a class exercise, and so he decided to send it to President Compton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. The results were almost explosive. President Compton called McIlroy and asked for an interview. A few months later in 1937 McIlroy joined the staff of M. I. T. where he served as an instructor and assistant professor and registered for the doctorate. During World War II, he served as assistant director of the M. I. T. Radar School. He was awarded a Doctor of Science degree by M. I. T. in 1947 and returned to Cornell as Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Upon his return to Cornell Professor McIlroy continued the development of a nonlinear resistor that had been the subject of his doctoral thesis at M.I.T. This research resulted in an analog computer that has been a significant contribution to the solution of fluid pipeline network problems and that has brought honor to its inventor and to Cornell. Professor McIlroy was awarded the John M. Goodell prize of the American Water Works Association in 1949 for his achievement and he saw nine McIlroy Pipeline Network Analyzers, the first being at Cornell, installed

before his death. His many published papers on the subject of fluid network analysis by means of the computer he developed resulted in inquiries from many parts of the world and necessitated his appearance at many professional society meetings.

In addition to commitments resulting from the development of the Fluid Pipeline Network Analyzer, Professor McIlroy found time to be a teacher, an administrator, and a leader in professional societies.

His ability as a teacher became apparent soon after his arrival at Cornell, and he was promoted to Professor in 1948. A vigorous classroom lecturer who took great interest in the progress of his students, he did not limit himself to the technical sphere but applied his abilities in the realms of technical writing and engineering economics to courses on these subjects. These courses were as popular as those of a technical nature because of Professor McIlroy's teaching.

His ability as an administrator led to his appointment to the chair of important committees and eventually to his being appointed the Assistant Director of the School of Electrical Engineering and in 1952 to his nomination to be an Assistant Dean of the College of Engineering. Before he could begin full-time duties as the Assistant Dean he suffered a heart attack that necessitated his resignation.

In professional societies he was a member of several committees of the A. I. E. E. and was in complete charge of the technical program for a district meeting scheduled for Binghamton, N. Y., shortly after he was stricken. The excellence of the program that he had arranged was representative of his efforts in anything that he undertook. In addition to the A. I. E. E. he was a member of the A. S. E. E., the American Water Works Association, and the American Gas Association, and the professional honoraries, Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Sigma Xi.

Avocationally Dr. McIlroy was interested in Nature and especially in birds. Even in this field he applied his engineering training. While actively engaged in power distribution he observed that birds seldom if ever alighted on lines energized to potentials of 33,000 volts or more and surmised that the electrostatic effect on the bird's feathers was the probable cause of this behavior. Biologists have shown considerable interest in this observation as possibly pointing the way to a method for preventing bird damage to crops.

After he was stricken in 1952, Professor McIlroy took a leave of absence for a year before returning to duty on a part-time basis with his activities greatly curtailed. He taught his specialty courses and worked on his analyzer until his death.

It now appears that Professor McIlroy's name will remain alive in the technical field because of his development of the Fluid Network Analyzer, but his other technical papers and ideas may have more impact in the future. He will be revered by his colleagues as an inspiring teacher, an able administrator, a true professional engineer, and a faithful friend.

A. B. Credle, W. H. Erickson, Paul Kellogg

Paul L. McKeegan

March 20, 1912 — January 2, 1983

Paul McKeegan never went to college. But in all respects he was an educated man—articulate, urbane, and gracious.

For forty-seven years he was on the staff of Cornell. In 1930 he started as an assistant treasurer, then moved successively to the cashier's office and the accounting office, and then in 1956 was brought directly into association with the president of the University as director of the budget, in which position he served three Cornell presidents.

In this latter capacity he conferred with all of the University administrators and faculty members with cognizance over the annual budget allocations, working with them on their needs, their ambitions for future resources, and the immediacy of their specific annual requirements.

He was a good listener, he had an infectious chuckle, and he was imaginative in finding alternative means to attain desired objectives. He worked closely with the succession of University presidents, reporting his negotiations and asking for guidance. Thus he soon became a major source of advice on the whole range of financial problems facing the University.

His congeniality and warm hospitality made his home a center of convivial entertainment for trustees, administrators, faculty, staff, and alumni. And many are the happy memories of those who gathered with him in his home about the piano with his exuberant wife, Dot, singing all the songs of the early decades of the century, his tenor voice urging all the guests and his family to join in, tuned by good food, good fellowship, and his particular mix of "martunis."

He was also a devoted golfer, his "fearless foursome," composed normally of Norm Moore, C. E. Treman, and Paul O'Leary, playing Sunday mornings through many a year.

He found time, too, to participate in community affairs and held membership in a wide variety of organizations.

So, in this memorial we hail a great builder of Cornell, a tireless worker—and a great and loyal friend.

Dale R. Corson, Norman S. Moore, Deane W. Malott

Jean T. McKelvey

February 9, 1908 — January 5, 1998

Jean McKelvey was a superb teacher, arbitrator of labor disputes, mentor to many, and one of the ILR School's founding faculty in 1945. As "Founding Mother," Jean and now Professor Emeritus Maurice Neufeld, established the fields of study, created a curriculum, interviewed the first student applicants, and taught five courses each. Professor Neufeld remembers Jean as "the best teacher we ever had."

Jean's first love was teaching. She brought to her classroom discussion and scholarly investigations the zest for excellence that had marked her academic and athletic accomplishments at Wellesley College and as a graduate student at Radcliffe College. There she earned her Ph.D. degree with her study, "AFL Attitudes Toward Production." Before coming to Cornell, she served as a superb teacher at Sarah Lawrence College. At Cornell, ILR students cherished the privilege of enrolling in her renowned course in Arbitration. When she and Bertram Willcox, the keen-minded and gently spoken Professor of Law, joined forces, they squared the circle. Students in the Law School and ILR deemed admission to the Red and Blue Pencil Course—red for McKelvey's comments, blue for Willcox's—the entrance to the Supreme Stoa itself.

As one of Professor McKelvey's former students recalled:

"She was revered by her students. She drove her students relentlessly, but always with compassion [and] had an infectious enthusiasm about her work that inspired her students. She 'embraced' you when she evaluated your work, so you felt challenged, not put-down, when she offered criticism."

The hallmark of Jean McKelvey's distinguished career in industrial and labor relations was the linkage she forged between classroom teaching and the practitioner world. Her career reflected this dual commitment. During World War II Jean entered the field of labor dispute settlement as a hearing officer with the War Labor Board while teaching economics at Sarah Lawrence College. As Professor at Cornell's ILR School, she shared her experiences and insights from labor relations practice with her students, invited leading practitioners to campus and arranged field trips where students had an opportunity to observe collective bargaining and arbitration in action.

A pioneer for women, in 1947, Jean McKelvey was the first woman to be admitted to the prestigious National Academy of Arbitrators and in 1970 became its first woman president. She was among the most sought after and admired leaders in dispute resolution. New York's Governors appointed her to the State Board of Mediation (1955-66); United States Presidents sought her out to serve on Emergency Boards to settle disputes in the railroad

industry and appointed her a founding member of the Federal Service Impasses Panel (1970-90) to resolve employment conflicts for federal workers. She arbitrated hundreds of disputes in industries ranging from public sector to airlines and manufacturing. In addition, both the American Federation of Teachers and the United Auto Workers appointed her to their Public Review Boards to resolve internal union disputes.

Her outstanding achievements in labor arbitration were even more remarkable because it was, and to a great extent still is, dominated by men. Jean loved telling the story of her first arbitration when she “walked into the room and there was nothing but men there; one looked up and said, ‘Oh, you’re the secretary’ and I said, ‘No, I’m the arbitrator.’” When Jean’s term as President of the National Academy of Arbitrators ended, she was presented with a gavel inscribed, “To Jean T. McKelvey, President, 1970, With the Affection and Esteem of His Colleagues.” As another former student recalled, “Jean, who liked to suggest that she was sometimes mistaken as the male offspring of French-Scottish parents when selected from a list of arbitrators by parties who did not know her, chose not to have the inscription changed.”

Much of Professor McKelvey’s finest work was dedicated to opening the arbitration profession to women and minorities. She developed and directed special arbitration training programs intended to integrate the profession. These programs, in fact, trained a new and more inclusive generation of arbitrators. Many of Jean’s former students went on to fill influential positions as union leaders, arbitrators and jurists. She also helped found, chair and financially support the Saul Wallen Fund for Minority students which provides scholarships for practitioners, particularly women and minorities, to enroll in college credit and certificate courses. In her own strong and persistent way, Jean worked against injustice.

Professor McKelvey also produced important scholarly works including books and monographs such as *The Duty of Fair Representation* (1977) and *Cleared for Takeoff: Airline Labor Relations Since Deregulation* (1988). Her articles appeared in the *Journal of Negro History*, the *Journal of Political Economy*, the *Arbitration Journal*, the *Cornell Law Quarterly*, *ILR Research*, and the *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*.

During her career, Jean was the recipient of many honors including distinguished service awards from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (1973), the Society of Professionals in Dispute Resolution (1989), and the Society of Federal Labor Relations Professionals (1990). Her alma mater, Wellesley College, bestowed the Distinguished Alumnae Award for Public Service in 1975 and the American Arbitration Association gave her its Arbitrator of the Year Award in 1983. In her hometown, East Orange, New Jersey, the United Automobile Workers Union (UAW) honored Jean by naming a housing project after her. In 1998, after her death, she received the UAW convention’s

prestigious award for contributions to Social Justice (an award given to such international figures as Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela.)

At age 65, when Professor McKelvey took her official retirement from Cornell resident teaching, she began a new career in ILR extension where she conducted conferences on key labor relations issues and directed a statewide program of off-campus graduate credit programs in industrial relations. When Jean's dear friend Alice Grant died in 1988, Jean helped endow the Jean McKelvey-Alice Grant Professorship of Labor-Management Relations – the ILR School's first fully endowed chair.

One final note. Professor McKelvey's kindness and generosity extended to colleagues as well. When Professor Gross was a new, untenured assistant professor, for example, Jean invited him to teach a section of her beloved arbitration course and shared her reading lists, outlines and notes with him, all the while encouraging him to present the course in his own way. This most distinguished professor and nationally respected arbitrator was concerned about the welfare and progress of a young, untenured colleague. Her humanity and compassion were at the core of who she was and what she did.

Professor McKelvey was teacher, professional, scholar, friend, colleague, mentor to so many, and inspiration to all. As one of her colleagues said, Jean “will always bring happy recollections whenever I hear or read her name.”

Professor McKelvey is survived by her husband of 63 years, Blake McKelvey, Rochester's city historian.

Lois Gray, Maurice Neufeld, James Gross

John Milton McLean

October 24, 1909 — May 3, 1968

Dr. John Milton McLean was born in New York City on October 24, 1909, the son of Ella Louise Powel McLean and William McLean, Professor of Ophthalmology at New York Medical College. He died from a malignant liposarcoma on May 3, 1968, at the age of fifty-eight.

He prepared for college at the Collegiate School, graduating in 1926. He then entered Stevens Institute of Technology from which he received an M.E. degree in 1930. Four years later he graduated from Cornell University Medical College where his high academic attainment was recognized by election to the honorary medical fraternity, Alpha Omega Alpha.

In 1934 he became an intern at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and was advanced in sequence in ophthalmology in the Wilmer Institute to assistant resident, fellow, and resident, completing his graduate training in 1939.

He was appointed to the staff of the Johns Hopkins Hospital with the title of associate in ophthalmology in 1939 and held this post until 1941 when he resigned to become Associate Professor of Surgery (Ophthalmology) at the Cornell University Medical College and Associate Attending Physician (Ophthalmology) at The New York Hospital. One year later he was appointed chief of the section and Attending Surgeon in the hospital and in 1943 he became Clinical Professor of Surgery (Ophthalmology). He was designated Professor of Surgery (Ophthalmology) in 1967. These positions he held until his death, fulfilling them with meritorious distinction.

Dr. McLean, as Professor of Surgery (Ophthalmology) and Surgeon in charge of Ophthalmology at The New York Hospital, was a most effectual contributor not only to this medical center, but also, in a very real sense, to the world at large. Dr. McLean, the physician, was attentive to all patients, thorough and accurate in their evaluation and management, precise in his surgery and, with it all, direct, candid, and kindly. As a clinical ophthalmologist he was avid, eager, and meticulous—the basis for a diagnostic acumen exceeded only by his surgical precision relative to the problems of vision. John McLean was a teacher of undergraduates and graduates of medical school. For the former, within the restrictions of an always-crowded curriculum, his clear and concise presentations of the essence of ophthalmological problems engendered an interest that opened a path to lifelong pursuit. This was enhanced by an oft-repeated philosophical concept that today's accomplishments are but a prelude to tomorrow. A problem so presented became a challenge, something for which youth are always looking.

His monumental accomplishment was in the training of graduate students preparing to specialize in ophthalmology. Significant and appreciated by our own medical center as this training was, perhaps of even greater import was the recognition of the national and international needs for which the training provided assistance. No precursor of this inspiring teacher approached the goals he set and established during the twenty-six years he directed the division of ophthalmology. His integrity and perception of knowledge in his field created an aura unequalled by his peerage of teachers in ophthalmology. Perhaps his unrivaled reputation was due to the unique conciseness with which the clinical problems were presented by him combined with his dedication and deep conviction that solutions were to be developed through research based upon sound, scientific principles.

He trained forty-eight residents at The New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical Center, and three of these have become heads of ophthalmological surgery. Others of his students are destined to comparable posts. In addition, there were many visitors from foreign clinics who were deeply appreciative of the opportunities that he made available to them. Indeed, these visitors became a nucleus for the extension of his concepts and teaching in other institutions around the world.

No other worker in ophthalmology has ever been more productive than Dr. McLean. His research interests included clinical glaucoma, retinal detachments, cryosurgery, complications of ophthalmological surgery, surgical technique, the use of ACTH in pathological conditions of the eye and neuroophthalmological determinations—all of these are but a partial list of his research intents. These and other contributions are left to us by him in publications in some 110 scientific papers, two text books of which he was author, and five others in which he provided sections of particular interest to him.

His colleagues have been articulate in expressing their admiration for his many developments in clinical work. These include the McLean corneoscleral suture in cataract surgery, innovations to reinforce the strength of the superior and inferior oblique muscles, the standardization of the tonometer, the establishment of the first corneal eye bank, and the therapeutic and diagnostic use of ACTH. Indeed, so broad a range of new additions in clinical practice attracted all scholars in ophthalmology, and all gained thereby.

Dr. McLean was a world traveler—his interest in ophthalmology took him to almost every country around the globe. As a recognized authority in his field he was constantly besieged with invitations to attend many meetings beyond the Americas. These he was most generous in accepting, often going to those areas where advancement had been limited. He had great interest in the ophthalmological problems of the South American countries and great affection for their people. He was a member of the Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology and

served as its president from 1964 to 1968. He was an actively contributing member of the International Council of Ophthalmology and the International Congress of Ophthalmology. He was president of the Oxford Congress (England) and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. The honorary memberships which were bestowed upon him from foreign countries are indicative of his international standing. They include, among others, the Ophthalmological Societies of Chile, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Australia, New Zealand, France and Spain.

One of the most illustrious members of the professional staff of The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, Dr. John McLean, has died, and those who remain are well aware of our great loss. However, he leaves much to us and those who follow. It could well be said of the many facets that were reflected from the activities of John McLean, the physician, surgeon, that they blended together with a common quality of the highest titre. Perhaps among the precious stones, there is a parallel in the cut diamond; when its surface is viewed from any angle, the reflected rays are enriched by the composite structure of the whole jewel.

Frank Glenn, M.D.

True McLean

January 22, 1899 — June 10, 1994

True McLean was born in Richmond County, New York on January 22, 1899. Following his graduation from Staten Island Academy in 1916, he entered Cornell University that year as a student in the Department of Electrical Engineering, which at the time was part of the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering, but his studies were interrupted by service in the Navy during World War I. When the war was over he returned to Cornell and received the degree of Electrical Engineer in 1922 from the newly established School of Electrical Engineering. Upon graduation, True went to work in New York City for the Western Electric Company in their development and engineering-research department that eventually became the Bell Telephone Laboratories. In 1923, he was persuaded by Professor William C. Ballard to return to Cornell to take an instructorship in the School, a decision that marked the beginning of a forty-three year academic career at Cornell. True was an Instructor for seven years, was appointed as an Assistant Professor in 1930, became an Associate Professor in 1944, and attained full professorial rank in 1946. He retired as Professor Emeritus in 1966.

Throughout his teaching and industrial career, Professor McLean's principal interests were in the electromagnetic communications field and associated electronic circuitry. He taught courses in communications engineering theory, advanced communications laboratory, and elements of acoustical and radio engineering. He was particularly effective in the classroom because of his extensive practical engineering background and developmental experience in these fields. During World War II years, True was deeply involved in the College of Engineering instructional program for service personnel, but in this same period he found time to assist Professor Elmer S. Phillips, of the Department of Communication in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, in the production of high-quality long-playing audio disks and instructional motion-picture films for the War Department. Throughout his career he was a consultant on radio-engineering problems for a variety of companies and organizations. In 1949-51, he had a particularly exciting task at Brookhaven National Laboratory where he made important contributions to the design of a high-power radio-frequency power amplifier that was to be used as the electric drive for their large proton synchrotron.

In the field of audio engineering, True had a very interesting assignment as a technical consultant to the Cornell Ornithology Laboratory when he assisted Professors Paul Kellogg and Arthur Allen in the recording of bird songs. True, together with Elmer Phillips, Bill Ballard, and Arthur Stallman of the well-remembered downtown-Ithaca audio electronics establishment, converted an abandoned Greyhound bus into a portable audio-control studio

that was invaluable in recording the popular long-running WHCU program “Know Your Birds.” That bus also did double duty as the audio power source for the early public-address system for football games in Schoellkopf Stadium.

In 1923, Professors Bill Ballard and B.K. Northrop obtained a standard broadcast license for Ithaca’s first radio station, then called WEAI (“We Educate And Instruct”). On his return to the campus that year, True joined the station and began a long association with the radio broadcasting field. From 1928 to 1955, he was Engineer, and then Chief Engineer of the Cornell Radio Station WHCU (and its predecessors WEAY and WESG) with responsibilities for the design and supervision of the construction of all its AM and FM transmitters. In that period he also was a consultant in the establishment of an FM relay network that brought the New York City classical radio station WQXR broadcasts into Ithaca.

On his last sabbatic leave in 1963-64, True pursued one of his major interests, precision in instrumentation. He had all of the standard instruments of the School calibrating room rechecked at the Bureau of Standards, and visited the Bureau at Washington, D.C. and at Boulder, Colorado to confirm his operation. For many years after his retirement, True would return to Phillips Hall in the summer and recheck all of the instruments in the standards room. A familiar sight in the laboratory was to see him looking over the shoulder of a student (or a professor!) who would be about to connect an instrument in an experiment. Invariably, True would take out a small screwdriver and proceed to adjust the instrument!

True enjoyed soaring sail planes and flying his small private airplane, a single-engine Lascombe 8-F. He was an official of the National Soaring Championship in Elmira, New York in 1963, and together with his long-time friend and fellow aviation enthusiast, Professor Arthur Muka of the Department of Entomology, he worked on the barograph certification for regional and national sailplane competitions in Elmira. He flew his plane in New York State for many years and would frequently surprise an invited guest in Ithaca by taking him to lunch in Syracuse! After retiring and moving to Florida, True joined the Naples Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol and participated in their twilight flights (the Sundown Patrol) along the Gulf Coast looking for pleasure boats in trouble. He engaged in this activity until he was forced by age (at 87!) to give it up, which he did reluctantly. True often said that his hobbies of astronomy, flying, and music had profound impacts on his professional and teaching careers. Astronomy and flying combined with radio engineering led him to develop a popular course in radio aids to navigation. Astronomy and radio engineering inspired him to take a deep interest in the absolute determination of time. His appreciation of music helped him in acoustics and radio broadcasting.

True was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Institute of Radio Engineers before the two organizations were combined into the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE). In 1965, True was named a Fellow in IEEE “for contributions to engineering education and research in acoustics, communication, and electrical measurements.” He was a licensed professional engineer in New York State, and served two successive terms as president of the Ithaca Chapter of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers. From 1959 until his retirement, he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Cornell Research Foundation, the organization responsible for university patent activities. He was a member of the honorary societies Eta Kappa Nu and Sigma Xi, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Civil Air Patrol.

When True was an engineering undergraduate, he met Katherine Blanche Brooks, a student in the Cornell School of Home Economics. They were married on July 30, 1921 in Ithaca, New York, where they spent the majority of their seventy-three years of life together. When True retired they took up residence in Florida. He is survived by his wife who lives in Naples, Florida; a daughter, Lorna L. Craig and her husband David R. Craig of Naples, Florida; a son, Douglas B. McLean and his wife Jean of Marco Island, Florida; and two grandsons, David R. Craig, Jr. and his wife Jodi of New Boston, New Hampshire; and Douglas W. Craig of Locust Valley, New York.

True McLean will be long remembered as a conscientious teacher, a dedicated engineer, a respected colleague, and a devoted friend.

Paul D. Ankrum, Simpson Linke, William H. Erickson

James McMahon

Professor of Mathematics

1865 — June 1, 1922

Our highly esteemed friend and honored colleague, Professor James McMahon, has suddenly gone from among us. He died on the morning of June 1st, 1922, in his sixty-seventh year, after an illness of only a few hours. We the Trustees and Faculty of the University wish to record on our minutes our feeling of grief and our sense of the great loss that has come to us because of his death. We cannot yet fully realize that we shall see him no more in this life.

In our resolutions on Professor McMahon's retirement from active service in May, 1921, mention was made of his inspiring and helpful influence on the generations of students who have passed through his class-room during the many years of his service at Cornell, of his fine spirit of cooperation in the work of his colleagues in the application of Mathematics to problems in other fields, and of his wise though quiet influence in the larger affairs of national scientific organizations; but all of these outstanding merits of the man are completely overshadowed by the profound sense of our personal loss of an especially valued friend.

Modest of his own high attainments, generous of his time and counsel in assisting others to win success and renown, utterly unselfish and living a most exemplary Christian life, his going from among us is an irreparable loss—a loss commensurate with the inspiration and blessing that have come to us here at Cornell because of his many years of life and service among us.

Source: Fac. Rec. 1210, 1289 Resolutions Adopted By The Trustees And Faculty Of Cornell University June, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Two

Instructor, Assistant Professor and Professor of Mathematics, 1884-1922

Howard N. McManus, Jr.

June 20, 1921 — February 6, 1974

The untimely death of Howard McManus at the midpoint of his career is a sad loss for the Sibley School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, for the College of Engineering, and for the University. In each of these areas, he was active, enthusiastic, and hard-working. He was truly an all-round academic man, with an established record in research, great interest and capability in teaching, and manifest diligence in all his many committee and administrative duties.

He was born in Brooklyn and obtained his bachelor's and master's degrees in Mechanical Engineering at the University of Iowa, in 1951 and 1952 respectively. He earned his doctoral degree at the University of Minnesota in 1956, following which he went for one year to Northwestern University as an assistant professor. He came to Cornell in 1957, initially in the Department of Thermal Engineering of the Sibley School. He received his professorship in 1967.

For his first decade at Cornell, his work lay in the areas of heat transfer, combustion, and fluid mechanics. He was, however, very much aware of all aspects of mechanical engineering, and in spite of his own deep interest in research and the training of graduate students, both in general and in his own particular area of interest, he became concerned with the problem of the integration of all engineering skills into the design function. In 1966 he served as chairman of a faculty committee which sought to appraise long-term needs in instruction, laboratory work, and research in engineering design. The report of this committee was largely instrumental in reintroducing a proper consideration of the design function into the engineering programs of the College.

In 1968 he was appointed head of the Mechanical Design Department of the School and he remained in this office until a complete reorganization in 1972 obviated separate departments. He was no titular head of this activity but started a new teaching career by conducting courses in the design area well removed from the thermal engineering discipline in which he had hitherto been engaged. At about this time he was made principal supervisor of a novel and experimental engineering design program at the doctoral level funded by grants totaling \$450,000 from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). His interest and activity in the design area caused him to be in demand as a participant in several design conferences and workshops throughout the country whose object was to rekindle attention to the basic engineering activity.

Howard McManus labored continually over his teaching, both in formal courses and in his direction of graduate studies. His students quickly learnt respect for the disciplined approach, because he was not given to accepting

the easy answer from anyone. While very receptive to different ideas, he often looked askance at anything which seemed too permissive in the academic process. On occasion, when upset by what he regarded as unnecessary stupidity, his Irish heritage could give rise to aroused response which left his auditors in no doubt as to his opinion on the matter in hand. Such transitory choler was quickly replaced by his normal equanimity, as he possessed the essential sense of humor which allowed him to criticize himself as well as others.

Apart from his school and college work on committees, which included being chairman of the Graduate Professional Engineering Program Committee and a member of the Engineering College Policy Committee, he was active in University-wide functions such as serving as chairman of the Physical Sciences Subcommittee of the University Fellowship Board, as a director of the Cornell Research Foundation, and as a member of the Faculty Committee on Review and Procedures. With all this, he found time to act as publications reviewer for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer*, the *Journal of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics*, and the *Journal of Applied Mechanics*. He also served as reviewer for many research proposals submitted to the National Science Foundation.

In his nonacademic activities, his main interest was in his family and his home. He had five children, whose upbringing was one of his paramount concerns and whose development was a constant source of satisfaction, mixed, of course, with the occasional anxieties. His main hobby was woodwork and his efforts in turning out handsome pieces of furniture were not only successful in terms of craftsmanship but, as he used to say, as “vocational therapy.” He enjoyed playing golf with his colleagues and friends, although he never quite succeeded in attaining the mastery of the mechanics of golf balls in flight that he did over more mundane engineering phenomena.

The death of Howard McManus removes one of the none-too-numerous practitioners of all-round versatility in engineering today. He established a reputation in one area of mechanical engineering and proceeded to acquire new skills and high regard in another. His premature passing can only be regretted as cutting off the fulfillment of even more impressive achievements. The regard of his colleagues, friends, and students in his work in engineering education is best shown by the spontaneous establishment of a memorial fund in recognition of his interest in all that pertained to engineering education. This fund is being used for the annual award to the mechanical engineering student presenting the most outstanding design solution to a problem or project. It will be a fitting tribute to much that he strove for in his sadly limited time at Cornell.

John P. Barlow, John F. Booker, Dennis G. Shepherd

John F. McManus

July 13, 1914 — October 3, 1980

John McManus was a dedicated Cornellian, whose whole life was wrapped up in his alma mater. He matriculated in civil engineering at Cornell in 1932 and was never long out of touch with the University until his death, October 3, 1980. He was an excellent student and was elected to three academic honor societies, including Tau Beta Pi. After his graduation in 1936, John worked for Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, New York, as a structural engineer. In 1941 he became the resident director of the Cornell Engineering, Science and Management War Training Program in the Buffalo area. He also spent a term on campus teaching civil engineering. In 1948, after two additional years of industrial employment, he returned to Cornell as administrative assistant to Dean S. C. Hollister of the College of Engineering, ultimately becoming associate dean of the college, bearing increasingly important responsibilities in the Dean's Office of the College of Engineering until his retirement in 1980. John served five of Cornell's Engineering College deans and had a brilliant record in carrying out his many difficult responsibilities. To each of his assignments he brought careful attention, a sound knowledge of the facts, a remarkable sense of fairness, and a great deal of patience and common sense.

Sitting in his office on the second floor of Carpenter Hall, overlooking the perennial working and reworking of backhoes and maintenance crews digging away at tunnels and ditches, John was the epitome of stability, steadiness, and firmness. He was not the type of person to pass the buck and was always there, holding firm his ground, a solid pillar of the College of Engineering. When he retired, several faculty remarked, "John was always there when I needed him."

His whole existence was centered in the University, and it was natural for him to want to devote all of his time and efforts to maintaining its fine reputation. And he did give it his all. He seldom took all the vacation time to which he was entitled because he saw that there was so much that needed to be done. Conscientious to the nth degree, he worked late and often took work home with him. He was unwilling to shut his office door, and was always ready to see or talk to people. He was a quiet man, who may have appeared easy-going, but he took his many responsibilities very seriously. The Engineering College ran much more smoothly because of him, and this was recognized by many other units of the campus, which used his position and performance as a model for their own.

In his earlier years, Dean Hollister delegated to him many responsibilities in connection with the development and construction of the Engineering Quadrangle at the south end of the campus. His careful planning and attention to

detail were important in the successful completion of this major project, and he had the pleasure of planning and participating in manifold ceremonial events connected with its major milestones. These experiences were helpful to him during the twenty-one years in which he was responsible for commencement arrangements, and year after year the commencement ceremony attained a greater degree of perfection. We all owe to him Cornell's current reputation of mounting one of the most impressive commencement ceremonies in the East.

John led the life of a fine, upright, Christian gentleman and upheld and practiced those principles according to which he was reared. He was a good, noble, decent man, universally liked, respected, and admired on the campus and in the community. His activities in professional groups such as the American Society for Engineering Education and the New York Association of Engineering Colleges, his advising and counseling of numerous student organizations, and his willing assumption of a variety of committee assignments developed his reputation as an intelligent and reliable individual. John was also very active in the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Council, Boy Scouts of America, and served as president of the Statler Club. It is likely that the faculty had no higher regard for any officer of the University than they had for John McManus. He held the interests of the faculty close to his heart, always working to improve the status of professors.

In his last active year he received recognition for his quiet and effective career. From the College of Engineering he received the Cornell Engineering Award, a medal presented in recognition of his service to the college. The School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, which was always dear to him, designated a newly-refurbished student lounge in Hollister Hall as the John F. McManus C. E. '36 Lounge. He did not live to see its dedication, as he died suddenly on October 3, 1980. His wife, Elizabeth; two sons, John, a Cornell civil engineering graduate, and William, a graduate of Cornell's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences; two brothers; and two grandsons survive him.

Only those individuals who had the privilege of knowing John can fully appreciate his unique combination of personal traits—grace, friendliness, a sense of delight in the successes of others, respect and concern for his associates, and an unsurpassed level of integrity.

Blanchard L. Rideout, Richard N. White, Andrew Schultz, Jr.

Harvey Scott McMillin, Jr.

June 29, 1934 — March 29, 2006

Scott McMillin was a native of Pittsburgh, which made him a lifelong fan of teams that lost often—the Pirates and the Steelers. His grandfather, a steelworker, was killed in an accident on the job; his father had to go to work early as an office boy, though he ended up president of a wholesale hardware firm. Though raised in comfortable circumstances, Scott retained a passion for social justice.

In 1956, while in his senior year at Princeton, he met Sally Ann Hyde on a blind date for a football game; it rained hard, and they didn't attend. "I fell for Sally because she could write a good letter," he recalled years later, in his trademark deadpan. "I tried my best to write a good letter in return, and we got married soon after graduation." The couple spent their first year together in New York City, where Scott worked as a banker. The banking career was short-lived, but his love of the Broadway musical lasted a lifetime. (Once he and Sally spent the night on the sidewalk to get tickets for *My Fair Lady* and ended up standing for the matinee.) He joined the Navy the following year, but because of his eyesight, he was not on active duty; instead he founded and managed a bookstore at Fort McNair in Washington, D.C., while earning a Bachelor's degree at Georgetown University. He completed his graduate work at Stanford in 1963, where he received the Ph.D. degree in English Literature, and the following year he was hired as Assistant Professor of English at Cornell, specializing in Shakespeare and Renaissance drama. He never left. His and Sally's first son, David, was born in Palo Alto in 1961; their next two sons, Paul and Andy, were born in Ithaca.

From the beginning of his scholarly career, Scott was interested in the production conditions of Shakespeare's plays—including staging, actors, finances, and the social context of the performances—at a time when most scholars still focused on the texts. His first book, *The Elizabethan Theater and the Book of Sir Thomas More*, concerned the editing and production of a play written jointly by Shakespeare and five others. Through a detailed examination of the original manuscript, he was also able to show that the play was neither slapdash nor incomplete but "a careful piece of theatrical dovetailing and revision."

Scott's major scholarly project is a study of the Queen's Men, the most popular troupe in England in the years before the rise of the Globe. In 1983, while delivering a paper in Canada, he met Sally-Beth MacLean, a young scholar at work on the records of provincial theatrical performances in Elizabethan England, and decided to shelve his project until MacLean's records were completed. Seven years later, in an act of characteristic generosity, he

suggested that the two collaborate on a joint project, which resulted in his major work, *The Queen's Men and Their Plays* (1998). In this book, Scott and Sally-Beth argue that the visually spectacular style of the Queen's Men gave way to the rhetorically spectacular style of the younger playwrights—Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe—whose emphasis on spare sets and extended verbal descriptions represented a revolution in dramaturgy. Since the plots of six Shakespeare plays closely resemble the plots of six probably antecedent plays in the repertory of the Queen's Men, Scott speculates not just that Shakespeare knew well the plays he “lifted” but may have toured with the Queen's Men—the most likely solution to the mystery of what Shakespeare was doing during the famous “missing years” of his young manhood (1584-1592).

In 1999, *The Queen's Men and Their Plays* won the Sohmer-Hall Prize for the best book on theater history, and the two authors read their prize lecture antiphonally at the new Globe in London. (They were amused to learn that librarians had classified their book next to a history of the Monty Python troupe.)

At Princeton, Scott had been the pianist for parties, always playing by ear, and in later years, he worked his way through the Gershwin Songbook as a student of Ithaca's legendary teacher, the late Alton Heinz. He didn't just play piano, he thought piano, and the pianists he admired were thoughtful, all-around piano players—Hank Jones, Jess Stacy, Barry Harris, Dave McKenna, Oscar Peterson. His love of the American musical eventually became a scholarly interest. At Cornell, he developed a winter-session course in which students traveled to New York to take in Broadway productions as part of their coursework.

In fall of 2006, Princeton University Press brought out posthumously *The Musical as Drama*. The American musical, now the country's most popular form of theater, is derived from vaudeville, burlesque, revue, and operetta. By offering a theory of the musical as a form, using Rodgers and Hammerstein, Sondheim, Bernstein, Kern, and others as examples, Scott treats seriously an underrated genre whose success, he argues, lies “not in the smoothness of unity but in the crackle of difference.”

Other publications include *Shakespeare in Performance: Henry IV Part One* (1991), *The First Quarto of Othello* (2001), a Norton Critical Edition of Restoration and Eighteenth-Century comedies, numerous articles on English and European drama, and a manuscript, completed just before his death, on the editing of Shakespearean texts. In the words of the theater historian Marvin Carlson,

“His wide-ranging interests, vast range of knowledge, and deep commitment to teaching and to the society around him made him a truly distinguished member of the academic community.”

Scott's passion for social justice was implicit, unqualified, and permanent. In 1990, he co-founded, with Joseph Holland, the Harlem Literacy Project, in which Cornell undergraduates met with youngsters and families in Harlem over the summer in order to build an interest in reading. In an early report he implicitly defined the aims of the project:

"By their willingness to work in Harlem all summer, [the students] were showing that a Cornell education can lead to real connections with the inner city. And they were learning how Harlem works—the education went two ways in this project."

Scott was also a faculty fellow of Ujamaa Residential College for many years, as well as an active participant in the movements of 1969 that led to the founding of the Africana Studies Program, the anti-apartheid movement of the 1980s, and the movement in the summer of 2005 to save the (former) Redbud Woods.

Scott was a superb teacher—an unsurprising early winner of the Clark Outstanding Teaching Award (1972). In the classroom, he preferred to listen, question, and gently challenge rather than hold forth, a practice that Pete Wetherbee has captured from the point of view of a colleague. "When I think of Scott," Pete recalled recently,

"he is always on the point of smiling—not smiling yet, but ready to. His bright eyes are in sharp focus—I didn't know what the phrase 'a level gaze' meant until I met Scott—watching and waiting for what I will say. . . He was one of those blessed scholars for whom everybody is a potential colleague, to be heard respectfully, answered honestly, never patronized or talked down to."

Sally-Beth MacLean's recollections of their collaboration strike a similar note:

"He wore his learning lightly, responsive to the young as much as to the elder statesmen, a gentle man who knew how to enjoy himself and others. . . what a delight it was to see Scott at work, using meticulous scholarship and an unfettered mind to challenge old pundits with fresh insights, shaping his ideas in finely tuned prose, enlivened by a deft, sometimes playful touch all too rare in academic publications."

At Scott's Memorial Service, Reeve Parker illustrated his legendary punctiliousness as a scholar by quoting from his work on the *Othello* texts:

"Finding . . . the Quarto 1 punctuation to be full of interest and more systematic than is assumed, I propose to advance upon the textual problem by way of the comma, the semi-colon, the colon and—best of all—the period."

Reeve then juxtaposed this quotation with a memory of accompanying Scott to a London production in 1993, a play titled *Not Fade Away*. His concluding sentence speaks all for the countless friends, colleagues and students who bear Scott's loss and honor his memory: "Four loving words end what I have to say about Scott: NOT FADE AWAY . . . PERIOD."

Reeve Parker, Winthrop Wetherbee III, Paul Sawyer

Elsie Frost McMurry

April 1, 1908 — July 25, 2007

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

She was a graduate of Michigan State College (now Michigan State University) in 1931 with a minor in Fine Arts. She received a Master's degree from Columbia University in Related Arts with minor degrees in Fine Arts and Education in 1932.

After teaching sewing and art in the public schools of Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1938 she began teaching at Russell Sage College in Troy, New York while she continued her studies at Parsons School of Fine and Applied Arts, New York.

In 1942, she began her career at Cornell University, where she taught apparel design and history of costume, as well as directing graduate studies. She was also Curator of the Cornell Costume and Textile Collection from 1950 until her retirement in 1972. In this role, she became particularly interested in the historical development and cultural significance of apparel, and incorporated the collection in her teaching. She also organized two major exhibitions of historic dress at Cornell, one of which included a catalog.

Following her retirement, she undertook to organize the textile and costume collection at the DeWitt Historical Society of Tompkins County. This work included dating the objects closely enough to classify them by decade. This responsibility was ongoing through long-term membership on the Collections Committee and a six-year tenure on the Board of Trustees of the DeWitt Historical Society.

In 1982, with the support of a National Endowment for the Arts grant, she undertook a chronological photographic documentation of 30 nineteenth century women's dresses from the Cornell Costume and Textile Collection. This initial project eventually led to a more extensive study of dresses from this period, the focus of which was to develop a reference guide for collection curators and scholars that would assist in the more accurate dating of garments in collections, based on the physical dimensions of documented garments. This eventually led to a major publication, *American Dresses 1780-1900: Identification and Significance of 148 Extant Dresses*. This large reference work was published in CD format in 2001, when Professor McMurry was 93 years of age. The book has been cited as a valuable contribution to the study of the history of women's clothing because of its detailed comparative analysis of actual garments. It was unique in that instead of classification based on photographs or drawings of garments, it is based on physical examination of actual garments. Through a meticulous set of measurements and

analysis of construction features, the researcher is given guidance in the examination of actual garments in order to fit them into a broader classification system. Cornell's Department of Fiber Science and Apparel Design intends to continue to make this important reference work available.

In 2002, Professor McMurry moved from Ithaca to East Lansing, Michigan to be near her niece. Her husband, Dr. Donald LeCrone McMurry, a scholar whose field was American Labor History, preceded her in death. Nieces, nephews and other members of her extended family survive her.

Charlotte Jirousek, Chairperson; Nancy Breen, Ann T. Lemley

Arthur James McNair

March 17, 1914 — October 31, 1986

Arthur James McNair, professor emeritus of civil and environmental engineering, was born in Leadville, Colorado, on March 17, 1914, and died in Denver, Colorado, on October 31, 1986. He was the son of Fred J. McNair and Goldie R. McNair. He is survived by one son, Fred P. McNair; two daughters, Adrienne McNair and Virginia L. McNair; a stepson, Wilson Chase; a sister, Florence M. Witt; and many friends and colleagues.

He received his education in the public schools of Leadville and at the University of Colorado, receiving the degrees of B.S. in civil engineering (with special honors) in 1934 and M.S. in 1935 and the professional degree C.E. in 1945. He was elected to membership in the honorary societies of Tau Beta Pi, Chi Epsilon, and Sigma Xi.

Professor McNair was an active teacher of surveying throughout his lifetime. He was an instructor, assistant professor, and associate professor at Colorado State University (1935-49). He was first appointed as an associate professor at Cornell in 1949 and served as professor and head of surveying from 1950 to 1979. Subsequent to his retirement from Cornell he was a visiting professor at Texas A & M University.

His work in combining digital computers with coordinatographs greatly increased the accuracy of measurements over those obtainable from previous methods. The application of these new methods to the measurement of the shape of the thousand-foot radio telescope in Arecibo, Puerto Rico (operated by Cornell University for the National Science Foundation), resulted in the determination of the position of points on the antenna with a tolerance of very few millimeters.

Much of that research at Cornell was funded by the National Science Foundation and other federal agencies. M.S. and Ph.D. candidates in the surveying graduate program also participated in this work. At least a half-dozen of these graduate students are teaching surveying at widely recognized universities. Three of them are authors of textbooks. Others hold responsible positions in various federal or state agencies, and still others have their own private practices in surveying.

Many engineering students remember Professor McNair as their faculty adviser. He always took time to listen to their questions and problems, personal as well as academic. Others remember him as the adviser to the Christian Science group on campus for many years.

Art was a loyal and devoted member of the Cornell community. He served on many school, college, and university committees. During his lifetime he was a member of many professional societies, including the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society for Engineering Education, the American Society of Photogrammetry, the Canadian Institute of Surveying, and the Colorado Professional Surveyors Association, and an honorary member of the New York State Association of Professional Land Surveyors. He was a frequent contributor to the publications of those societies. His papers addressed technical topics as well as the promotion of the surveying and engineering professions.

Art was a member of the American Society of Photogrammetry, president of the society in 1961-62, and an honorary member in 1982. He was the first member of the society to be elected from the academic communities.

During his lifetime he was a frequent participant in professional meetings on photogrammetry and geology in Europe and was awarded a number of scholarships and fellowships in photogrammetry at United States and foreign universities.

Walter R. Lynn, George B. Lyon

Gordon Palmer McNeer

November 24, 1905 — January 18, 1967

An internationally-known specialist in the treatment of cancer, Dr. McNeer died on January 18 at the age of sixty-one. He was an attending surgeon at Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases and at the James Ewing Hospital of the City of New York. He was chief of the gastric and mixed-tumor services of both institutions. He held the rank of Clinical Associate Professor of Surgery at Cornell.

Dr. McNeer was born in Alaska. He attended the Choir School of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York and Phillips Andover Academy. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1927 and received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1931.

During World War II, Dr. McNeer served as chief of surgery with the Fifteenth Evacuation Hospital in Burma. On his return to Memorial Center, he became one of the pioneers in the use of the flexible gastroscope to diagnose cancer and disorders of the stomach. In recent years he concentrated on analyzing malignant melanoma and in 1966 was awarded the Janeway Medal and Lectureship of the American Radium Society for his work. He wrote many scientific articles, and collaborated with Dr. George T. Pack on a book, *Cancer of the Stomach*.

Dr. McNeer is survived by his widow, the former Artemisa Evans; a son, Gordon E. of Berkeley, California; a daughter, Miss Ann B. of Florence, Italy; and two brothers, Lynn and Lawrence of Lake Alfred, Florida.

Lemuel Bowden, M.D.

Alexander Millar Meek

April 11, 1926 — March 17, 1972

With the untimely passing of Dr. Alexander M. Meek, the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell lost one of its most outstanding professors of animal science. Professor Meek died in his native country of Scotland on March 17, 1972, after a very brief illness.

Professor Meek, known to everyone as “Sandy,” was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, the youngest son of Alexander M. Meek, Sr., and the late Grace Moodie Meek. He attended the George Heriot’s School of secondary education in Edinburgh. Sandy was not farm reared, but his love for animals led him into a distinguished career in animal science. During his early youth he worked on a purebred Ayrshire farm near his home on the outskirts of Edinburgh.

He attended the University of Edinburgh and earned a B.Sc. degree in agriculture in 1946. For two years following his graduation from the university, he was herdsman and farm manager for a large Ayrshire herd in Northumberland, England. In 1948 Sandy emigrated to Canada, where he became assistant herdsman at the Nappan Experimental Farm, Nappan, Nova Scotia.

On April 14, 1949, he married Helen E. Coates of Nappan, Nova Scotia. They came to the United States and Sandy was appointed assistant herdsman of the Kansas State University dairy herd at Manhattan, Kansas. At the same time he enrolled in the College of Agriculture and received a bachelor’s degree in dairy science in 1952.

For the next two years Sandy was employed as assistant herdsman at Strathglass Farms, Port Chester, New York. In 1955 he accepted the position of farm manager at Quiet Valley Farms in Newton, Connecticut. After a successful career as herdsman and farm manager, he entered Iowa State University as a graduate assistant. He was awarded the M.S. degree in animal breeding in 1959 and the Ph.D. in animal breeding and animal reproduction in 1961.

He joined the Animal Science Extension staff at Cornell in September 1961 and immediately became one of the most sought-after extension specialists in the College of Agriculture. His practical experience and technical training combined made him one of the most widely accepted authorities in the field of dairy cattle breeding and herd management. His interests were not confined to animal breeding and he developed a thorough knowledge of mastitis control, waste management, dairy cattle housing, free stall management, and dairy cattle feeding management.

Cooperatively with dairy scientists at the National Institute of Research for Dairying, Reading, England, Professor Meek and his co-workers developed a milking management technique for the control of mastitis in dairy cattle. He was instrumental in organizing with the New York State Veterinary College a three-year field research project on mastitis control in twenty-seven dairy herds in Cayuga, Onondaga, and Madison counties. The application of the milking management technique and dry cow therapy has proved to be a major breakthrough in the control of mastitis.

Professor Meek was chairman of the College of Agriculture Interdepartmental Dairy Industry Committee. This committee provides the overall leadership and support for the development and implementation of dairy extension work for New York State.

He served as the Animal Science representative for the College of Agriculture on a joint project with the Miner Research Institute, Chazy, New York. His major responsibility was to plan the dairy cattle research facilities, assemble the staff, assemble a dairy herd, and help plan and coordinate the research work to be carried out at the Institute. Under his able leadership this project came into being, but unfortunately he did not live to see the facilities put into operation. He also provided major inputs for the planning of the Animal Science Dairy and Training Research Center at Harford, New York.

Professor Meek was a member of the Northeast Dairy Practices Committee, an exofficio member of the Eastern AI Cooperative Sire Selection Committee, and liaison with the New York State Federation of Ayrshire Breeders. He was a member of the American Dairy Science Association, the American Society of Animal Production, Sigma Xi, and an honorary member of Gamma Sigma Delta. He was also a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca.

Sandy Meek was capable, cooperative, hardworking, with integrity above reproach, but more than that he was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word. Never was he known to raise his voice in anger toward anyone. He was kind, compassionate, and thoughtful of his fellow man. He had the ability very few have: he never "lost his cool." He was a friend to all who knew him.

He is survived by his wife, Helen E. Meek, and a daughter, Alexandra Grace Meek, both of Ithaca; his father, Alexander M. Meek, Sr., of Lauder, Scotland; three aunts, Miss Molly Moodie, Miss Gladys Meek, and Mrs. Grace Duff, and an uncle, William Meek, all of Edinburgh.

Charles R. Henderson, Sydney A. Asdell, Harry R. Ainslie

Howard Bagnall Meek

October 30, 1893 — July 16, 1969

Howard Bagnall “Don” Meek, E. M. Statler Professor, emeritus, founder and first dean of the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell University, was internationally known as the leading educator in the hospitality industry, which today ranks as the foremost industry worldwide. In 1918 he initiated collegiate education in this field with two courses at Boston University, which led the American Hotel Association to propose him as head of a new program sponsored by that organization at Cornell University in 1922. Professor Meek built the Cornell program from four courses, for which he was the sole instructor, into an independent college with its own building and a full-time faculty of twenty-one, with an equal number of lecturers drawn from industry.

“Prof,” as he was affectionately known by the School’s three thousand alumni, interested Ellsworth M. Statler, America’s foremost hotelman of the 1920s, in giving financial support for the establishment of Statler Hall, a \$10 million complex devoted to the professional training of future hotel executives.

After his retirement in 1961, Professor Meek directed his energies toward broad educational service for the hospitality industry as executive director of the Council on Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional Education (CHRIE), and was actively engaged in such activities at the time of his death.

Professor and Mrs. Meek traveled widely around the world, often visiting with School alumni who managed major hotels in countries abroad. Today, the Cornell school is acknowledged to be the major collegiate institution of its kind in the world and it draws about 15 percent of its five hundred full-time students from outside the United States. Summer short courses for industry employees were initiated in 1928 and executive educational seminars in 1955. Both attract worldwide attendance. Shortly before Professor Meek’s retirement as dean, he established a research department to serve the hotel and restaurant industries and also a publications department which provides a quarterly magazine, training manuals, and textbooks.

Professor Meek was past president of the New York State Minimum Wage Board for the Hotel Industry, consultant to the OPA, Point IV, AID Programs, and past president of the Tompkins County Hospital and the Ithaca Reconstruction Home. Among his professional affiliations were the American Statistical Association, the American Economics Association, Cornell Society of Hotelmen, Ye Hosts, and life memberships in the National Restaurant Association and the Club Managers Association of America. His publications include *A Theory of Hotel Room Rates* (1938), *Hospitalities Around the World* (1938) and *Hotels of Latin America* (1952).

Professor Meek was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, on October 30, 1893, the son of Warren Lee and Eliza Fowler (Reed) Meek. He obtained his B.S. degree in mathematics from Boston University in 1917. This same institution conferred on him an honorary Doctorate of Education in 1949. He earned his M.S. degree in mathematics from the University of Maine in 1920, where he was also a member of the faculty; and his doctorate in economics from Yale University in 1933.

In 1924 he married Lois Ann Farmer, a member of the faculty of the College of Home Economics, who taught food management courses in hotel administration for several years following their marriage. Professor Meek is survived by his widow and by two children, Lois Jean Meek, who is a designer with Erio Saarinen Associates in New Haven, Connecticut, and Donald Bagnall Meek, a commander in the U. S. Navy now stationed in England.

In May 1969, Professor Meek received two honors in recognition of his fifty years of service to the hospitality industry. The School's library, the first and largest library collection of hotel and food service titles, was named the Howard B. Meek Library. The Cornell Society of Hotelmen also established the Howard B. Meek Visiting Professorship at Cornell University.

The community's awareness of his contributions is best exemplified by an *Ithaca Journal* editorial :

“It is not given to many men to found a school. Dean Meek did—the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell University, rightly famed throughout the world. In 1922 he became a one-man faculty of what was then a department in the College of Home Economics. It included twenty-one students, four courses, and the sole instructor, Professor Meek. Today, the School of Hotel Administration occupies its own home, Statler Hall, with a faculty of twenty-one and five hundred students. He was the School's first dean. His accomplishments earned him the esteem of the entire hotel industry. “Dean Meek did not confine himself to his school and the University. He found time to work on behalf of Tompkins County Hospital and the Reconstruction Home, as well as the Rotary Club. He was town as well as gown.

“His colleagues and friends will miss him, but he will not be forgotten. The School of Hotel Administration is his monument.”

Gerald W. Lattin, Charles I. Sayles, Robert A. Beck

Robert Hastings Melchionna

July 23, 1907 — August 29, 1967

Robert Hastings Melchionna, M.D., an Associate Attending Physician of The New York Hospital and Clinical Associate Professor of Medicine on the faculty of the Cornell University Medical College, died on August 29, 1967, at sixty years of age. He had been associated with the Medical Center since 1935 when he became an intern in medicine. He also served on the house staff of the second (Cornell) division of Bellevue Hospital. He later worked in the Departments of Pathology and Pediatrics as well as in the Department of Medicine. One of his interests was endocrinology, and he published a number of research papers in this field between 1931 and 1938. He was appointed to the faculty of the Medical College in 1939 in the General Medical Clinic, where for over fifteen years he was a key teacher and clinician. As Physician-in-Charge on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, he was responsible for setting a high standard of excellence in the care of ambulatory patients. His interest in administration led to improvements in the organization of the clinic, and he was tireless in his efforts to create a proper learning atmosphere for students. Through his friendship and understanding, he was able to enlist the full support of nurses and ancillary personnel in the operation of the clinic.

He was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Rheumatism Association, the New York Pathological Society, and the American Society of Internal Medicine.

Dr. Melchionna was born in Brooklyn, New York, graduated from St. John's University in 1929, and received his medical degree from St. Louis University in 1935.

As a medical student, he was president of the Beta chapter of Alpha Omega Alpha, honorary medical fraternity, and president of Alpha Sigma Nu, honorary fraternity of Jesuit colleges. He was a member of the University Club and the Deep Sea Club at Montauk, Long Island. His recreations were sailing, fishing, and hunting.

Surviving is his widow, Mrs. Mae Beale Melchionna.

For all his many services to the Center in teaching and patient care but most of all as a loyal friend and colleague, he will be greatly missed.

George G. Reader, M.D.

Leo Meltzer

March 1, 1927 — June 4, 1994

Our respected and longtime colleague, Leo Meltzer, died of a heart attack on June 4, 1994, after an evening devoted to one of his favorite activities, serious bridge. He had been with us for twenty-six years since he arrived in 1958 from his post as Study Director for the University of Michigan Survey Research Center. He was a natural appointment for our fledgling Social Psychology program which, in those expansive and open days, was explicitly not only interdisciplinary but also interdepartmental. He came having worked with Abraham Maslow, one of the most effective undergraduate teachers of his time, and the very different but very important mentor, Floyd Allport, under whom Leo had received an M.A. degree at Syracuse University. He became the major architect of our Lambert Laboratory of Social Psychology.

Leo came to Cornell imbued with a sense of the need for a dual approach to the field—an approach that was embodied in his recent Ph.D. thesis at Michigan, entitled “Consequences of the joint consideration of individual and aggregate data in social research” (U. of Michigan, 1958). This dual approach was certainly one of the desired outcomes of the interdepartmental graduate program at Michigan, which was headed in Leo’s case by Theodore Newcomb and Guy Swanson. The “individual” aspects led Leo to welcome responsibilities in Cornell’s Psychology Department where he attended all meetings and planning sessions, served as Graduate Field Representative for Psychology and had two terms as Assistant Chairman of the Psychology Department. But the “aggregate” side of Leo’s interests led him to also attend all Sociology meetings, maintain membership in the American Sociological Association (in which he was a Fellow), review papers for sociological journals and, when the time came, to become a very energetic Executive Officer of the Eastern Sociological Society, helping to expand its scope and membership.

Leo was happier, however, when he was working in both Psychology and Sociology. He helped hold together an interdepartmental program at both the graduate and the undergraduate levels, despite growing threats from other perspectives, from other administrative plans, and from the general decline in University money for ambitious social science programs. During the expansive years of 1968 to 1978, he was particularly active in the administration of large and very successfully utilized grants for graduate training in Social Psychology, funded by the National Institute of General Medical Science; he served as the local Director in the later years of the grant. This role called for fierce dedication and concentrated joint planning during some turbulent years. He also spent two years during this period as the vigorous early Chairman of the interdepartmental faculty committee to plan a Social Science building, which is now called Uris Hall.

Leo was a pioneer in the use of scientific apparatus and computers in social psychology and had a major part in establishing the high-technical laboratory facilities which we still have in Social Psychology. Using this laboratory in its early form, he (with William Morris) found, with multiple regression analyses, that one could predict which person continues to talk after an episode of dual speaking by focussing on the behavior of the person whose speech had been interrupted. Continuation or willingness to relinquish the floor involves raising or sustaining voice level during interruptions. He used computer controlled manipulations of speaker's sound pressure to test this conclusion. Using op-amps and real-time computer control, he manipulated speakers' voice levels as they spoke and listened to one another through headphones. By comparing control and experimental passages, he could predict the outcomes of these dual speech episodes from these data, without reference to content, establishing that some mechanisms which control the stream of interaction are nonverbal.

In his published papers, Lee made several other original contributions. One was a new contribution to cognitive balance theories; indeed, he maintained an active interest in balance theories throughout his career, discussing new ideas only the week before his death. Another focussed on the role of information and its distribution among group members in shaping the evolving structure of groups. Another interest was in personality. In one experiment, Lee recruited six sets of best-friends triads. These students met five times, once with the best friends, four times with persons who were total strangers. Their speech was logged on digital tape and analyzed by special software he had devised. This design assessed the stability of each student's behavior in the presence of a changing set of others. There was great similarity in behavior while interacting with the different sets of strangers, but profound differences in how the students acted with their best friends—a finding that emphasized the eliciting nature of relationships.

Lee was well known in Europe for this kind of approach to social interaction. He enjoyed sabbaticals in England, and he served as a NATO visiting lecturer, speaking at twelve universities in Holland, Italy, and West Germany.

Over the years, Lee became increasingly effective and dedicated to undergraduate teaching. His course on social relationships (similar to work done at Harvard by Freed Bales) was popular: some students waited years to get into it. Aside from extensive readings, students kept personal logs and interacted with uncommon frankness. In keeping with his respect for research and his affection for undergraduates, a memorial fund has been established to reward the best Cornell undergraduate social psychology research paper, each year. Contributions to the "Meltzer Memorial Fund" should be sent to the Department of Sociology.

Leo grew up in Brooklyn and was a graduate of the Townsend Harris Special High School there. He received his A.B. degree from the University of California, Berkeley in 1949 (where he worked with Abraham Maslow) and an M.A. degree from Syracuse University in 1951. He loved opera, and over the years came to know much about it, particularly the work of Wagner.

He is survived by his ex-wife, Nancy of Ithaca; his wife, Anne, also of Ithaca; his five children, Jonathan, Joel, Sarah, Walter, and Elizabeth; and a brother, Ezra of White Plains.

Leo asked that no memorial service be held. Instead, we now express how much we will miss our busy, creative and wise colleague, with his talent and taste for administration, his dedication to good teaching and research and his warm, lively and supportive manner.

William W. Lambert, Robin Williams, Jr., Donald Hayes

Robert P. Merrill

November 17, 1934 — September 20, 1996

Robert Perkins Merrill, the Herbert Fisk Johnson Professor of Industrial Chemistry since January 1977, died quietly just two months before his 62nd birthday at his home in Ithaca, New York. Merrill was an active member of the Cornell Faculty for 19 years (1977-96). He was an outstanding academic colleague in chemical engineering and physical chemistry and a distinguished religious leader. He was deeply committed to excellence in his profession, in his religious commitments and in his family life.

The record of his experiences honors a great person and a man of many talents. He pioneered in the development of undergraduate and graduate instruction in both chemical engineering and applied surface science, was an outstanding mentor of graduate students, participated strongly in industrial consultation and made vital contributions to the scientific research literature.

Robert Merrill was also a product of his pioneer Mormon heritage. As a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons), he served during his life as a teacher, High Priest, Bishop of the Ithaca Ward and President of the Owego Stake. He was a builder of his community, unswervingly devoted to emulating his Mormon beliefs in his daily living. It was said by a colleague that he lived life with an eternal perspective.

His concern for his family was a dominant part of his life. He loved them deeply and foremost but also respected every person he met, not esteeming one above another. He was a devoted husband, a caring father, a committed grandfather and, all-in-all, a caring human being to every individual with whom he came in contact.

Merrill was born November 17, 1934 in Salt Lake City, Utah of the late Olonzo David and Ruth Perkins Merrill. He attended public school there until they moved to Richland, Washington. His family subsequently moved to Wilmington, Delaware in 1946 where he attended the P.S. DuPont High School and worked summers at the DuPont Company, where his father was employed as a mechanical engineer. In 1953, Bob entered the mechanical engineering program at Cornell but soon transferred to the School of Chemical Engineering. He completed his B.ChE degree in Chemical Engineering at Cornell in 1960 and his Sc.D degree in Chemical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1964. As a new graduate student at MIT, Bob joined some like-minded fellow students to meet together each day over lunch to read and discuss holy scripture. In addition to his spiritual commitments, after completing his degree studying the surface chemistry and physics of gas-solid interactions,

he taught there. Subsequently, he moved on to the University of California at Berkeley, where he served as vice-chairman of the Department of Chemical Engineering from 1974-77.

He was brought back to Cornell in 1977 through the insight of Professor Emeritus of Chemical Engineering, Julian C. Smith, to strengthen the research base of the Chemical Engineering Department. In this, he succeeded admirably, playing important roles in recruiting sixteen new faculty members in the department and serving as a trusted and impartial advisor to departmental chairs. One of whom commented, "Right away I could count on him to provide insight into complex issues free of biases from any personal stakes". Another colleague stated that, "Chemical Engineering is today quite a different department than it would have been if he had not been there. He never pushed his own agenda". A third colleague observed that, "Merrill would never receive the recognition he deserved, because he was never selfish".

He taught graduate courses in fundamental chemical kinetics, undergraduate courses with an emphasis on reactor design and the unit operations laboratory, and he coordinated the capstone design course in chemical engineering for many years. His industrial experience was a great asset in the last-named effort. He was an outstanding mentor of graduate students. Many of his Ph.D. students have gone on to spectacularly successful careers in academia and industry.

He had a great zest for scientific inquiry and incubation of new ideas. He liked to think about new concepts and to impart his own enthusiasm to the students under his supervision. He stood for quality and integrity in many ways both intellectual and spiritual. Even when slowed down by failing health in latter years, he never compromised his standards of quality and integrity in his scientific and personal relationships. He was particularly effective in bridging professional gaps not only in the field of chemical engineering but in interdisciplinary interactions with colleagues in physics, chemistry, applied physics and engineering, with whom he had substantial scientific collaborations and cooperations.

At Cornell, he pursued a broad program of research centered on studies of the structure and chemistry of solid surfaces and the interactions of surfaces with gas molecules. A unique aspect of this research was the use of atomic and molecular beam scattering techniques to probe the structure and reactivity of atoms at surfaces and to study gas-solid collision dynamics. He also pioneered in the use of synchrotron radiation beams to study oxidation of metals, properties of oxides and heterogeneous catalytic processes on surfaces as well as the unique properties of aluminas and related materials. He realized that understanding these interactions and materials had important

practical implications in such processes as catalysis, corrosion, corrosion inhibition and the aerodynamics of flight in rarefied atmospheres.

As an academician and an engineer, Bob loved not only to pursue new knowledge but to apply it with useful impact on human life. In addition to conducting his university-based research and serving as co-director of the Cornell-Sandia synchrotron radiation beamline facility at the Brookhaven National Laboratories, Merrill was active as an industrial consultant. This was in keeping with his commitment in relating fundamental understanding to practical application, admirably fulfilling his responsibility as holder of the Johnson Chair of Industrial Chemistry. Companies he worked with included Universal Oil Products, Gulf General Atomics, Stauffer Chemical, Lockheed Missile and Space Corporation, Abcor Corporation, Raytheon Corporation, and Mobil Research and Development Laboratories.

The Herbert Fisk Johnson Professorship of Industrial Chemistry was established by Mr. Johnson, a petroleum industrialist, and head of one of the nation's largest privately owned companies at the time. The Johnson Chair was previously held by Fred H. Rhodes and by Charles C. Winding, both former directors of the School of Chemical Engineering.

Bishop of the Ithaca Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Robert Merrill had a strong spiritual side to his life. He lived his life with an eternal perspective and believed that living is finite and temporary, a trial period whose duration is insignificant when compared to the eternal existence extending infinitely both into the past and on to the future. As he became a leader in the knowledge profession of the university, his teachings gained eminence through reinforcement from his personal qualities and spiritual integrity. The following from, "Ode on Intimations of Immortality" by William Wordsworth, epitomizes the spirit underlying Bob's life:

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;
The soul that rises with us, our life's star
hath had elsewhere its setting
And cometh from afar;
Not in entire forgetfulness,
But, trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home.
The homely nurse doth all she can
To make her foster-child, her inmate, man,
Forget the glories he hath known,
And that imperial palace whence he came.

Robert Merrill is survived by his wife, Jeanne Cluff Merrill; his sister, LuAnn Merrill Sorensen; his five children, Ellen Merrill Fluckiger, Laurie Merrill Grimsman, Lydelle Merrill Rumsey, David Keith Merrill and Paul Robert Merrill; and eleven grandchildren, Vanessa, Gordon, Breanna and Eleesa Fluckiger, David, Brian and Leisel Grimsman, Gregory and Christopher Rumsey and Isabeau and Hannah Merrill.

Joseph Ballantyne, Paul Houston, William Olbricht, Thor Rhodin

Ernest George Merritt

April 28, 1865 — June 5, 1948

Ernest George Merritt died in the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital in Ithaca on June 5, 1948, after a brief illness. He was born in Indianapolis on April 28, 1865. After one year of study at Purdue University, he entered the Engineering College at Cornell where he graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1886. Following a year of graduate study as a Fellow in Physics at Cornell, he became Instructor in Physics in 1889 and was appointed an Assistant Professor in 1892, after which he spent a year of study in Berlin. He was promoted to a full Professorship in 1903. In 1919, he succeeded Edward L. Nichols as Head of the Department of Physics at Cornell. He relinquished his administrative duties to devote himself to writing and research becoming Professor of Physics Emeritus in 1935.

When the Cornell Graduate School was organized in 1909 Professor Merritt became its first Dean. He resigned this position in 1914 in order to have more time to devote to research. He was faculty representative on the Board of Trustees for three years, 1931-1933. During World War I, he directed experimental and development work for Submarine Detection at the U.S. Naval Experimental Station at New London, Connecticut.

Outside the class room and the research laboratory, Professor Merritt gave freely of his time to professional activities. A charter member and one of the active organizers of the American Physical Society, he became its first Secretary in 1899 and continued in that position until 1912 when he was elected President of the Society, an office that he held for two years. He was one of the founders and editors of the "Physical Review," which was started at Cornell University in 1893 and which was the first scientific journal in this country to be devoted exclusively to Physics. He participated actively in these editorial duties until the sponsorship of the journal was assumed by the American Physical Society in 1913. He was elected Secretary of Section B of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1895 and later served as Chairman of that Section.

Professor Merritt was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Physical Society, the Institute of Radio Engineers, the Optical Society of America, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

Throughout his scientific career, Professor Merritt was active in research. Although contributing to a wide range of subjects, his chief interest was displayed in the fields of luminescence and of electric waves. In collaboration with Professor Nichols and others, he did pioneer work in investigating the luminescent properties of many materials

and in establishing quantitative relationships for the changes in these properties under varied conditions. These studies not only won international recognition, but today serve as a fundamental basis for numerous and significant applications. Electric oscillations claimed his attention as early as 1897. In more recent years, he became interested in problems dealing with the fading and polarization of radio waves and the effect of sunset or of a solar eclipse upon the direction of such waves and in other problems related to the Heaviside layer. However complicated the experiment or problem under consideration might be, he sought always to analyze the results and interpret them in the simplest possible terms.

As a teacher and personal counsellor, Professor Merritt made a profound and lasting impression upon his students and colleagues. During his years of activity at Cornell, more than 400 physicists now living received advanced degrees in physics or were members of the departmental staff. His skill as a teacher was perhaps best displayed as he led a class through a mathematical deduction, causing each alert listener to feel like a discoverer, even though the leader knew well enough where the "exploration" would end. When demonstrating the then-new phenomena of electric waves to graduate students, he was the envy and the inspiration of his pupils because of his skill in throwing together crude pieces of apparatus that would work perfectly to demonstrate the point in mind. The puzzled or discouraged student who sought him out for help came away cheered and steadied, filled with calm confidence, determined to try again.

Professor Merritt, always interested in humanity, sympathized warmly with the peoples of Europe in their vicissitudes after the two world wars. His ancestral Quaker sympathies led him to engage in practical efforts to alleviate the distress of the citizens of any European country in need of help. He made no distinction between those who fought for us and those who fought against us. In company with Mrs. Merritt, he made collections of used clothing over a period of two and one-half years for the relief of people in Europe. In addition, the Merritts sent various necessities to two schools in Alsace and food to individuals that Professor Merritt knew personally were in dire need. Nor did he forget his home community, in whose welfare problems he maintained an active interest. The Cornell campus was for Professor Merritt not only a professional workshop but also home. For forty-five of the more than sixty years, which he spent at the University, he and his family lived on the campus. His figure became familiar to many generations of students and to Faculty associates as they saw him day by day go quietly but busily about his professional duties and his personal activities. The home as well as the laboratory was a source of the helpful influence and the inspiration which so richly benefited many a colleague and former student and which will continue as an asset of the University that he served so long and so graciously.

R. C Gibbs, G. W. Herrick, H. B. Howe

Wilbur Ernest Meserve

January 4, 1901 — October 28, 1974

In the passing of Dr. Wilbur E. Meserve, we lost a distinguished colleague, a dedicated teacher, an accomplished engineer, a kind friend, and above all a humanitarian.

Professor Meserve came from Gorham, Maine. He graduated from the University of Maine at Orono in 1923, with the B.S.E.E. degree. He then worked at Bell Telephone Laboratories for a year. He was an instructor in electrical engineering at Maine from 1924 to 1926 and received his M.S. degree in physics in 1926. He was appointed as an instructor in electrical engineering at Cornell in 1926. Receiving his M.E.E. degree in 1929 and his Ph.D. degree in 1933 from Cornell University, he rose through the ranks and was named professor in 1948.

His teaching and research interests were initially concerned with electrical machines, and his practical expertise in synchros, motors, and generators and his academic training in physics and systems analysis led naturally to his pioneering work in the field of servomechanisms. He participated in Project Lincoln, MIT (the forerunner of Lincoln Laboratory), and contributed heavily to the design of control systems installed in early missiles.

He made definitive contributions in the stability of nonlinear control systems, especially in sampled-data control systems. He and his students introduced the concept of describing function into sampled-data feedback systems containing a relay element. This breakthrough enabled system designers to design and analyze such systems in the frequency domain. He published extensively in technical journals.

He acted as a consultant in the field of automatic control for General Electric, Autonetics Corporation, American Brown-Boveri, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, and others.

He initiated teaching of feedback control systems at Cornell and set up the Servomechanisms Laboratory, one of the first in the nation. His skill was legendary. Generations of undergraduate and graduate students remember him as an effective and warm teacher. He was the graduate field representative for 1965-68.

He was a lifetime member and a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. He was also a member of AAAS, Franklin Institute, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Eta Kappa Nu.

During 1955 he was a Fulbright Lecturer and organized laboratories in control systems at the University of Sydney and the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia. In 1961-62 and 1964-65, he was a visiting professor at the University of Hawaii, in Honolulu.

He retired in 1968 from Cornell University as professor emeritus. In 1969 he worked with graduate students on a NASA-sponsored project on moon-rover design. Their extensive travels and interests in the Pacific Basin led Professor and Mrs. Meserve to move to Honolulu. He was again employed by the University of Hawaii, where he introduced and taught new courses in technology and society. He retired for the second time in 1971.

To those of us who were fortunate enough to know him, Professor Meserve was a kind, considerate, temperate, and above all humanitarian person, and he had a genuine and understanding love for his fellow men.

For many years, especially when there was a shortage of student housing, the Meserves always had one or more students from overseas in their home at 504 Thurston Avenue. Their kindness and helpfulness have long been cherished and remembered by many international students. One of his pleasures was to travel and meet with his students around the globe.

He was a faithful follower of Cornell sports, especially football and basketball. Many a night he could be found sitting at the very top of the south stand in Barton Hall. He was very active in Masonic work and had a continuing interest in the Acacia fraternity.

Professor Meserve is survived by his wife, the former Pearle I. Westervelt, a native Ithacan; his son, David; and two grandchildren, Stephen and Pamela.

M. Kim, J. L. Rosson, H. G. Smith, H. C. Torng

Emil A. Mesics

March 25, 1907 — April 15, 1991

Emil A. Mesics had an unusually varied career, ranging from driving a beer truck, teaching and coaching in high school, working as a training director for RCA, R.H. Macy and the Otis Elevator Corporation, to serving as a university professor. To put it differently, he was ideally prepared to be a member of the faculty of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, where his combination of theoretical knowledge and practical experience were invaluable in developing both undergraduate and graduate education and extension work.

Life for many years was anything but simple for Emil Mesics. For economic reasons, as a son of immigrants from Hungary, he was unable to complete his high school education on schedule, but after driving a beer truck for a while he returned to school and later earned a Bachelor's degree from Muhlenberg College and a Master's degree from Bucknell University. He was a public school teacher in West Pittston, Pennsylvania from 1928-42 where he also coached football, basketball, and track on his own time and eventually became principal at the high school. In addition, he did graduate study toward a Doctor of Education at Pennsylvania State University and studied Personnel Administration at New York University. While he was at West Pittston, he spent two years as Administrative Head of the State College of Pennsylvania State College.

In 1942 he turned to work in corporations in the fields of training and personnel. From 1942-47 he was with the RCA Victor Division in Harrison, New Jersey as Training Director and Assistant Personnel Manager of Electron Tube Manufacturing Plant. In 1947 he moved to R.H. Macy & Company in New York as a Staff Training Director and from 1948 to 1953 he was with the Otis Elevator Company, also in New York, as a Director of Training and Management Development. While there, he taught a course in Extension at the City College of New York, and also taught at New York University and Columbia. By this time, he had achieved considerable recognition in the fields of personnel and training, and was invited in 1953 to become Training and Personnel Director of the RCA International Division in East Orange, New Jersey. While there he travelled extensively, including to Brazil and Chile. Corporate life turned out to be rather a "rat race" for Emil, and was partly the reason he decided to enter academe. Cornell invited him to come to Ithaca in 1956 as a Visiting Professor. He became an Associate Professor in 1958 and remained at Cornell until his retirement in January, 1971.

His experience and personality made him an invaluable member of the ILR faculty at a time when the School was finding its way into its special role of relating academic teaching and research to the realities of the work

place. Emil Mesics was outstanding in his capacity to contribute to this goal, and taught courses in training and personnel administration to both undergraduates and graduates. He was particularly valuable in extension work, where he was skillful in helping corporate and union personnel adjust to the rapidly changing labor-management relationship.

During his first years at Cornell, in those famous and leaky Quonset huts, he worked with Korean War veterans, and also established close working relationships with the former Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins. He considered these associations, and his work with Dean Catherwood, as one of the main highlights of his life and these days as the most wonderful time in his teaching career.

Emil was admired and cherished by his colleagues and by students for his unfailing willingness—even eagerness—to be helpful in any way possible. Although he was constantly busy, he never failed to find time for students and younger colleagues who needed his help. An attractive ILR “institution” was the Sunday gathering arranged by Emil and his wife, Margaret, at their lovely home in Varna. In pleasantly wooded surroundings, Emil ran the grill for a long time, and invited colleagues and students to come whenever they wished. There was genuine human concern and affection there for all who came, including the children, many of whom still remember hiding to escape Emil’s “For Free” Marine Corps-close haircuts.

While at Cornell, he also found time to engage in valuable extension activities, at such places as Westinghouse in Horseheads, U.S Soil Conservationists – Syracuse, Howard Johnson Management Development, the Labor Department, the Personnel Managers Conference in New York State, and many others. He also worked for the Brookhaven National Laboratories and the New York Telephone Company in the development of corporate training programs for supervisors and managers. His contribution to the School of Industrial and Labor Relations was, therefore, very impressive. His capacity to relate theory and practice was crucial while he was at Cornell.

Even after his retirement, he was indefatigable. He organized book clubs in Colorado, and subsequently in Arizona, which turned out to be very attractive to the participants. His tireless energy and devotion to learning remained until his death.

He is survived by his wife, Margaret; one son, Joseph; and two daughters, Margaret and Sally.

James A. Gross, Vernon H. Jensen, George W. Brooks

Gordon Myron Messing

March 4, 1917 — May 15, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pietro Pucci, Frederick Ahl

Christian Martinus Susseg Midjo

April 8, 1880 — December 29, 1973

Professor Midjo, native of Trondheim, Norway, taught drawing and painting at Cornell for thirty-seven years, from 1909 to 1946. He died in Malvik, Norway, at the age of ninety-three. He is affectionately remembered by students of that era and by many friends as a most stimulating and demanding teacher, a dedicated and imaginative painter, and not least, as a complex and fascinating personality.

At an early age he commenced to draw and paint strange compositions based on impressions received while endlessly sailing in all weathers in and out of the wildly romantic fjords around Trondheim in a small boat, either alone or with his younger brother Arne, who later became a sea captain and an American citizen, serving in the United States Navy in World War II. Throughout his long life Midjo's painting was to reflect his early sensitivity to the more awesome aspects of nature, the feeling of eerie light and glacial spaces peculiar to the land of the midnight sun. The lonely wanderer, wayfarer, navigator, or mountaineer was to become for him in later years a recurrent theme.

At the age of eighteen he was awarded the Gregus Jacobsens Legat, a scholarship offered by the Norwegian government for five years of art study abroad. He chose to work at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen, where he achieved distinction, receiving in 1903 a diploma and medal from the hand of King Christian IX, as well as money for further travel and study.

A few years later he was appointed an instructor at Cornell on the recommendation of Professor Olaf Brauner, then chairman of the Department of Fine Arts and one of the first practicing artists to hold a post in an American university.

Bringing with him the European tradition that included a fastidious and elegant appearance in the studio, Midjo was an immediate success. He was known as a man of few words; actually at that time he was a man of few English words who found that a radiant smile and an eloquent gesture or two went quite far as teaching aids. The students became accustomed to Midjo's occasionally seizing a large brush and rapidly finishing their paintings before their eyes. Accustomed to great loyalty on the part of his students, he grew to expect it, but was surprisingly tolerant of nonconformists. He was an enthusiastic and resourceful teacher.

With his wife, the former Alcinda Cummings, a talented and accomplished violinist, he lived for a time in a converted church in Bainbridge, New York.

In these early days Midjo's blithe spirit and sense of humor endeared him to his friends and their children, whom he entertained with stories and antics worthy of a great clown. He had in his repertoire a delightful performance on imaginary skis in which he pretended to lose one ski with ludicrous consequences. He did excellent impersonations including a memorable one of a very drunk Charlie Chaplin.

But Midjo's real energies were devoted to his painting, at which he worked incessantly, striving to clarify his ideas and climbing to new heights of discovery as the light was revealed. Having had successful one-man shows in Hamburg, Washington, and the Addison Gallery of American Art at Andover, Massachusetts, he turned his back on the world of exhibitions, dealers, museums, and critics, painting only to please himself and becoming increasingly difficult to please. He habitually destroyed those paintings of his that did not meet his exacting standards.

He did figure compositions, landscapes, still lifes, and a great many portraits. He painted the portraits of Professors Harry Porter Weld and Edward Bradford Titchener that hang in Uris Hall; George Lincoln Burr, whose portrait is in the White Historical Library; Professor Alexander Drummond; Professor Frederick Marcham; and Dr. Anders Wedborg of the University of Stockholm. He also painted a portrait of Jerome "Brud" Holland, then a Cornell football player who later became a university president and ambassador to Sweden. Other portraits include those of Mrs. Frank Morse, Mrs. Richard Robinson, Mrs. Martin Samson, Sr., and "Dean" Carman, for many years the custodian of White Hall, then the location of the College of Architecture. The Telluride Association owns six western landscapes painted by Midjo while he was artist in residence at Deep Springs College, California. A large and colorful painting by Midjo of shore birds hangs in the town hall of Cayuga Heights. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Dannenberg of San Francisco, who are avid collectors of Midjo's paintings, have donated several of them to Father Flanagan's Boys' Home in Boys' Town, Nebraska, to create a memorial to the artist.

After retirement, Midjo went to California, spending six years at Oakland and later moving to Sacramento, where a friend from Cornell days built him a studio. In 1961 he returned to his native Trondheim and made his home with his brother Arne, who also built him a studio. He continued to paint until the last year of his life, though he remarked from time to time, "The light is not what it used to be."

Thomas H. Canfield, John A. Hartell, James O. Mahoney

Howard Jay Milks

June 25, 1879 — March 30, 1954

Howard Jay Milks served Cornell University continuously for thirty-eight years, and was Professor of Therapeutics and Small Animal Diseases, and Director of that Department in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell at the time of his retirement in 1947. He was born in Candor, New York on June 25, 1879. His death on March 30, 1954 was too soon. Between those dates Doctor Milks lived a full life. He is survived by his wife, Lena Vose Milks, and three sons, Clifford H. Milks of Owego, New York, Raymond C. Milks of Ithaca, New York, and Richard V. Milks of Penfield, New York.

Following graduation from the Candor High School in 1898, a spell of school teaching and two years in the Cortland Normal School, he entered the Veterinary College at Cornell, from which he received his D.V.M. in 1904. In 1904 he was appointed assistant to Doctor P. A. Fish in Physiology and demonstrated his ability as an investigator, being the first to show that mucin was actually produced by the kidney of the horse. He had over a year of general practice in Watertown, New York and Cincinnati, Ohio before doing further research, for two years, as Animal Pathologist in the Louisiana State University Veterinary Experiment Station at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. While there, he demonstrated the lesion of equine encephalomyelitis for the first time. In 1908 and part of 1909 he engaged in general practice in Owego, New York. His ability to teach and to investigate led Dean Veranus A. Moore to appoint Doctor Milks, in 1909, to head the newly formed Department of Materia Medica and Small Animal Clinic.

Doctor Milks had the unusual ability to teach students to become successful surgeons and leaders in small animal and general practice.

Doctor Milks wrote the first comprehensive book in the field of veterinary pharmacology. His "Practical Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics" has become the standard textbook among veterinary colleges in America, necessitating some seven editions. He also was author of the "Laboratory Guide in Pharmacology and Materia Medica." He wrote on many canine disease conditions, producing over thirty papers in all. His paper on diabetes in the dog was the first in this country, as was also his paper describing lung worms in the dog.

Doctor Milks gained much enjoyment from associations with people, being a member of the Congregational Church and the Rotary Club of Ithaca, a member of Hobasco Lodge 716 F. & A. Masons of Ithaca and the Scottish Rite Bodies of Ithaca and Binghamton, New York. He was a charter member of the Southern Tier Veterinary

Medical Association (New York) ; a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association and the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, of which he was secretary from 1909 to 1914 and president in 1934. He founded the small animal section of the American Veterinary Medical Association and served as section secretary from 1928 to 1932. He was honored as a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and by memberships in Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi and Phi Zeta.

We could go on and on listing the important contributions to veterinary medicine made by Howard Jay Milks. However, we would like to stress his influence on his fellow faculty associates and upon his students. We would like to remember him as one who did not make snap judgements; who could understand; who loved his family and his fellowmen; who was imbued with the Cornell Spirit that led him to believe in freedom of thought accompanied by a sense of responsibility; who was devoted to veterinary medicine and finally, who was a friend of all of us. His monument will be the contribution he has made toward the advancement of the art and science of veterinary medicine.

M. G. Fincher, H. C. Stephenson, D. H. Udall

Frank Barton Miller, Jr.

May 2, 1921 — March 2, 2006

Frank Miller was a man of open, generous spirit, a quality that marked his entire personal and professional life. Frank spent much of his youth in Portland, Oregon and attended Reed College majoring in psychology. There he met Charlene Welsh who was to become his wife and close partner for 60 years.

Frank served in the Army, 1943-46, in the South Pacific as a medic and sometimes chaplain's assistant. After the war, now married, Frank worked for several years in various personnel-related jobs before heading to Ithaca and graduate study. He enrolled in the new School of Industrial and Labor Relations with a concentration in areas of personnel administration and human relations. One of his teachers was William Foote Whyte who supervised Frank's research on workplace interactions among the artisans of the Steuben works at Corning Glass.

Frank joined the ILR faculty in 1954. His teaching and research focused on personnel administration, the sociology of occupations, and applied human relations. He was particularly interested in the history and development of the field of personnel administration. He became a supporter to further professionalize the field through writings such as "Why I'm for Professionalizing" and "The Personnel Dilemma, Professional or Not?".

For many years Frank served in a number of administrative positions in the ILR School including Director of the Office of Resident Instruction, Chairman of the Department of Organizational Behavior and Chairman of the Department of Manpower Studies. Especially noteworthy, Frank Miller designed the first course on women in the workplace. He persuaded Professor Emerita Alice Cook, whose career had been significantly devoted to studying issues facing working women, to come out of retirement to co-teach with him. Later they were joined by Professor Jennie Farley in the course, which has become a continuing part of the ILR curriculum.

On sabbaticals, Frank shared his knowledge with students in Turkey, England, Mexico and Canada. At Istanbul University, his lectures were translated into Turkish and became a text for use in personnel studies. His visit also fostered a continuing exchange between Turkey and the ILR School.

For twenty years at university ceremonial events, Frank Miller, decked in his academic robes, would lead the procession as Cornell Mace Bearer. It was a role he enjoyed enormously and performed faultlessly, even though kindly Frank was hardly a menacing presence.

After his retirement in 1985, Frank continued for ten years teaching periodically in New York City as part of the ILR/Bernard Baruch College graduate program. He also served as a leader and volunteer in a variety of Cornell retiree activities including programs in the local public schools and at the hospital.

Within the ILR community, Frank was regarded as the School's own poet laureate, a versifier of great talent. No matter the occasion, he could be counted upon to produce verse of exceptional wit and charm. This talent was always displayed with evidence of his wide reading and taste for language while being delivered with modesty.

Together with wife, Charlene, Frank shared a deep interest in music, theatre, dance and the arts. Besides his wife, Frank is survived by four devoted children, Stephen, Patricia, Kevin, and Brian.

Frank Miller will be remembered for his integrity, as well as the compassion and respect with which he treated everyone. His friends and colleagues miss his presence.

Ronald Donovan, William W. Frank, William J. Wasmuth

James Gormly Miller

January 5, 1914 — September 12, 1995

In the founding and development of almost every institution, there are always a few individuals who play a critical role in its success. J. Gormly Miller was such a person. There is no question that without the vision, energy and talent for organization that Gormly brought to his task as its first Librarian, the School of Industrial and Labor Relations would have taken much longer to achieve its place as a major center of teaching and research in its field of study. In Gormly's case, "a man of many parts" was the reality, not the cliché so often attributed to the departed. Scholar, innovator and leader in the field of library management, institution builder and planner, but also a strong contributor to the political life of the Ithaca community, a devoted family man, all supported by a gracious personality describe the person whose life and accomplishments we attempt here to memorialize.

Gormly came to Cornell in Fall 1946 from Rochester, New York, his place of birth. Only recently discharged from military service, which included participation in the Normandy landings albeit in a non-combat status, Gormly was recruited by Dean Ives to build a working collection of industrial relations materials as quickly as possible. Although Gormly had had nearly five years of experience in the Rochester Public Library prior to his military service, he had no special knowledge and background in the social sciences let alone the unique field of industrial relations. On that account, it is all the more remarkable that in a few brief years the ILR library, under his leadership, not only was serving the teaching and research interests of the School's faculty and students, but was widely used by others at Cornell. Moreover, visitors and others familiar with longer-established collections at other academic institutions almost invariably remarked that the ILR collection was at least the equal of its peers in the field of industrial and labor relations.

In large part, given his initial unfamiliarity with the field and with the requirements of a virtually unique academic institution, the stature of the ILR Library must be credited to two significant aspects of Gormly's approach to his task. First, as everyone has reported to this committee, he insisted that the overarching responsibility of the library staff was service to the students and faculty. Whatever books and other printed materials might be needed, every effort would be made to add them to the collection and to make them readily accessible to users. The other was Gormly's early recognition and understanding of the unique character of a library devoted to instruction and research in its field. As Professor Emeritus Walter Galenson, an eminent labor historian told us, the materials for research, such as union publications and documents, are extremely difficult to acquire. The collection of such material under Gormly's direction Galenson describes as "pure gold."

Gormly's preparation for his career began after high school with the A.B. degree from the University of Rochester in 1936, where he majored in English. From there he went on to Columbia University where, in 1938, he received the B.S. degree in Library Service. With that background, he returned to Rochester to join its public library staff, remaining there until inducted into military service in 1943. Before leaving Europe under a special program for American servicemen, he spent Fall 1945 at the University of Paris in its bibliographic program in the Ecole des Chartes. Discharged in 1946, he returned to his hometown and its public library. His career at Cornell began with his appointment in 1946 as Librarian of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. His talent and approach to that responsibility were soon accorded the unusual (for librarians of the day) recognition of academic rank. In 1949, he was appointed Associate Professor with tenure. In 1956, he earned promotion to full Professor.

Contemporaries of Gormly recall two facets that epitomize his career as librarian. Dean Martin Catherwood, once somewhat facetiously but with genuine appreciation, referred to him as the "Empire Builder." For Gormly, development, improvement and expansion of the ILR Library as a service institution received his continuing and unremitting attention. He was never satisfied with the status quo, but continually sought more funds to improve and expand the library's services. At the same time, he actively involved himself as a teacher in the School's academic and extension programs, and encouraged others on the library's staff to do so.

The other facet of his career, to the mild amusement of his friends and colleagues, was an apparent inability to retire once and for all. The record shows at least four such episodes. They reflect Gormly's commitment to serving his communities, both the academic and the civic, so long as his talents were useful.

Building and developing the ILR Library may have been Gormly's original intention and goal, but a series of fortuitous events combined with his immense talent for planning and management led his career well beyond that initial stage. In 1956, Dean Martin P. Catherwood, recognizing Gormly's organizational and management skills, asked him to take on the task of planning and coordinating the ILR School's move from its war-surplus buildings to its present location on the old site of the College of Veterinary Medicine. For six years, until the transfer to that site in 1962, Gormly managed to keep both the process of transition and the management of the ILR Library going like a well-oiled machine. At that point, his announced intention was to devote himself exclusively to being a librarian. Stephen McCarthy, then Director of Cornell libraries, had other ideas; and Gormly, in 1962, became Assistant Director of Libraries for Personnel and Budget. For the second time, in 1970, he retired, was named Professor Emeritus, and then skipped off to Geneva, Switzerland to serve for almost four years as Deputy Chief of the Central Library and Documentation Branch of the International Labour Office. In February 1974, he "retired"

from that position to take on once again for a year the job of ILR Librarian. In February 1975, he became Cornell's Director of Libraries, a position he held until another retirement in July 1979. For a while, Gormly continued to work on special projects and as a consultant on computerization of the Cornell library system. In September 1985, he held the office of Acting University Librarian until retiring in December 1986. Gormly remained professionally active as a consultant until his death, at which time he was engaged with former Dean Robert B. McKersie and others in the preparation of a volume commemorating the 50th anniversary of the ILR School.

His profession was not Gormly's only interest. Although his parents were staunchly Republican, probably the experience of the 1930 Depression turned him, like so many others of his generation, to the appeal of the Democratic Party. For Gormly, however, this was more than just dutiful registration and voting for the party's candidates.

He took a much more active role, initially at a time in Ithaca when a Democrat in any elected public office was a rarity. Gormly served twice, first in 1959-63 and for one year in 1968, as alderman on the Ithaca City Council. He twice served on bipartisan commissions to revise the City's charter, though in both cases the commission failed to persuade the electorate to support its proposals. Gormly also served as commissioner of the Ithaca Civil Service Commission, and Chairman of the City's Democratic Committee.

Gormly's strong sense of community extended to other areas as well, including the Boy Scouts and to St. John's Episcopal Church where he served as vestryman and as teacher in its Sunday school program. As one of our colleagues put it, with Gormly "voluntary public service was integral with his faith."

The foregoing account of Gormly's professional and public life would be incomplete, possibly even misleading, without taking notice of his personal life. Indeed the quality of his personality doubtless contributed to the success of his professional and social enterprises. Gormly was first of all a devoted family man. He and Mildred, who passed away shortly after Gormly, were a devoted couple who lived and worked together as equal partners in raising their family of three children. They apparently believed in the "invisible hand" approach to child rearing, leaving the children, each in their own way, to discover and develop their talents. In moments of leisure, Gormly liked to garden and occasionally to sketch. He had little interest in sports, organized or otherwise, preferring reading fiction, history, etc.

Without exception Gormly's colleagues have commented on his modesty, warmth and genuine affability. Gormly was that rare individual who is instantly likable. Gracious and friendly, honorable and generous in his relations

with everyone, clear-headed, unflappable in the face of the unexpected or unplanned, open to the ideas of others, and with a fine sense of humor; all of these describe our friend and colleague whose presence so enriched our lives in manifold ways.

Gordon T. Law, Jr., Jean T. McKelvey, Robert L. Aronson

John I. Miller

October 16, 1911 — December 8, 1980

John I. Miller, professor emeritus of animal science and member of the faculty at Cornell for forty years, made major contributions to education and research and to the development of the livestock industry in the Northeast.

Born in Prescott, Kansas, on October 16, 1911, Professor Miller grew up on a general crops and livestock farm. In 1933 he earned the Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture at Kansas State University, where his leadership qualities were recognized by his election as president of the Block and Bridle Club and of the agricultural student body. As an undergraduate he received the Alpha Zeta Scholarship Award and the Danforth Fellowship Award and was a member of intercollegiate judging teams in livestock, meats, and poultry. He graduated with honors and was recognized as the outstanding graduating senior in agriculture.

Professor Miller entered the graduate school at Cornell University and received the Master of Science degree in 1934 and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1936, with major work in animal science under the direction of F. B. Morrison. He was appointed instructor in animal husbandry at Cornell the year he graduated and was promoted to assistant professor in 1938. His interest in teaching, research, and service to livestock producers resulted in promotion to associate professor in 1942 and full professor in 1944. Professor Miller was in charge of teaching and research involving beef cattle until his retirement in 1976, and was also in charge of the meats division from 1943 to 1956.

Professor Miller was best known for his contributions as a teacher and adviser of undergraduates. Throughout most of his career, he carried the heaviest teaching load of any staff member in the department; at various times he taught five different courses. Over six thousand students were taught by Professor Miller. He also had an active research program and directed the graduate programs for about fifty American and foreign Ph.D. students and about half this number of M.S. candidates. Professor Miller was successful as a teacher because he always had an excellent grasp of subject matter, was fair and objective in his appraisal of his students, and could pass on his own genuine interest to those around him. His standards were high and the students respected him. His courses in beef cattle production, livestock selection, and management always attracted unusual numbers of students year after year despite the fact that New York is primarily a dairy cattle state. The livestock judging teams under Professor Miller's leadership and teaching made distinguished records in national competition from 1936 to 1963, when he retired from coaching. He coached a total of eleven winning teams and sixteen high men in national contests,

with one or more wins in every category. The overall records at the international contest in Chicago during the years when his teams competed ranked Cornell ninth among all universities, with the next highest eastern team ranking about twentieth.

Throughout his career, Professor Miller served each year as faculty adviser for thirty to fifty undergraduates. He served also as adviser to the Round-Up Club and to Ho-Nun-De-Kah (student honorary club in the College of Agriculture). A list of Professor Miller's former students resembles a who's who in New York State and in American agriculture. Included are dozens of current leaders in livestock production; in agriculture business and banking; in university animal science teaching, research, and extension in the United States and abroad; in governmental agencies; and in agricultural industries.

Professor Miller conducted research on practical problems related to beef cattle production, with special emphasis on needs of the livestock industry in New York State and the Northeast. His first priority in publishing data was to put the information in a form that associates, students, county agents, and livestock producers could use. Most of his research data were therefore published in mimeograph, although he also published results of a number of his studies in scientific journals. Professor Miller conducted research that was used by F. B. Morrison for recommendations on the protein requirements of beef cattle and sheep in his widely read textbook *Feeds and Feeding*. His research was also useful in developing the first National Research Council standards for sheep in 1945. Extensive trials were conducted to determine how to best utilize New York's permanent pastures in the growing and fattening of steers. Results of these investigations helped in developing guidelines for including pasture and forage crops in the feeding programs of beef cattlemen in the Northeast. A publication based on these experiments to determine the feeding value of common roughages placed first in national competition. His experiments with using propionic acid to preserve high-moisture corn were the first on this subject at a United States experiment station.

Professor Miller provided leadership in initiating a number of extension-related activities. He helped establish the New York Beef Cattlemen's Association, the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, and the first Herdsman Training School in cooperation with a state breed association. He started the first official herd classification program for beef cattle (1945); in 1957 the American Angus Association adopted a national type-classification program based on the New York plan.

Professor Miller made outstanding contributions to the American Society of Animal Science (ASAS). Four years following his appointment to the Cornell staff, he was elected president of the North Atlantic section and member

of the Executive Board of the ASAS. He then held a number of positions in the society, including member of the editorial board, business manager of the *Journal of Animal Science*, treasurer, vice president, and then president in 1955. After his term as president, he served as a director. In addition, he sat on many committees of the society, including Feed Evaluation, American Feed Manufacturers Award and Morrison Award Committees, Revision of Awards Procedures, Distinguished Service Award Committee, and Nominations Committee. He served as a member of a University committee on feed requirements for livestock.

In recognition of his outstanding contributions to agriculture, Professor Miller received a number of honors and recognitions. He received the New York Farmers Award for outstanding achievements in agriculture in 1951, the Distinguished Service Award, North Atlantic section, ASAS, in 1961, and the honorary Fellow Award of the ASAS in 1980. He was a member in a number of honorary and scientific societies, including Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Sigma Phi, American Society of Animal Production, and American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has been listed in *Who's Who in America* since 1954, in *American Men of Science*, and in *The Blue Book: Leaders of the English-Speaking World—England*. A scholarship fund honoring Professor Miller and Professor Emeritus Myron D. Lacy was established in 1974 by friends and associates among livestock breeders and organizations in New York State.

Professor Miller is survived by Mrs. Miller, the former Viola Henry; a daughter, Carol; and two sons, Robert and James.

Kenneth L. Turk, George H. Wellington, Danny G. Fox

Malcolm E. Miller

August 1, 1909 — April 18, 1960

Malcolm E. Miller, born on a dairy farm in Durrell, Pennsylvania, received his high school education at Towanda, Pennsylvania (1928), his preveterinary training at Pennsylvania State University (1930), and the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (1934), the Master's degree (1936), and the Doctor of Philosophy degree (1940) at Cornell University. He was appointed in 1934 to teach in the Department of Anatomy of the Veterinary College. He served continuously until the time of his death April 18, 1960. In the Department of Veterinary Anatomy, he was the student assistant from 1932 to 1934, instructor from 1934 to 1940, Assistant Professor from 1940 to 1945, Associate Professor from 1945 to 1947, and Professor and Head of the Department from 1947 to 1960. He was Secretary of the Veterinary College from 1948 to 1960. In addition he served on many important committees of the College Faculty.

The international reputation which Professor Miller enjoyed was earned largely through his contribution to the advancement of the teaching of gross anatomy, particularly of the dog. His thesis for the Ph.D. degree in 1940 was entitled "The Dissection and Study of the Trunk of the Dog." His *Guide to the Dissection of the Dog*, published in 1947, is in its third edition and has been widely used in the veterinary anatomy laboratories of the English-speaking colleges. In 1946 Dr. Miller began the preparation of a textbook on the anatomy of the dog. He worked long and hard on this project, which was interrupted by frequent illnesses. Only a few weeks before he was hospitalized for his terminal illness, the contract was signed with the publisher for *The Anatomy of the Dog*. This monumental work of some 750 pages containing over 350 illustrations is to be published posthumously over his name. It is indeed most unfortunate that he was not spared to see the culmination of his efforts.

Former students will always remember Professor Miller not only for the quality of his teaching but also for his interest in their problems both in and out of the classroom. His classes consisted of students who were in their first year of the professional curriculum where his kindness, patience, and consideration were particularly valuable to those so often discouraged and lost in a new field. He carried on the philosophy of Professor Hopkins of the original Faculty in veterinary anatomy that all students have the ability to do the work but that some require more assistance and guidance. He was definitely a leader, never a driver.

He was partially incapacitated by illness in 1937, never completely recovered, and had many serious operations which provided only temporary relief. It was an inspiration to his students and to his colleagues that he was never

depressed by his unfortunate circumstances. He never expected others to share his burdens. He gave of himself to the best of his capacity and asked no quarter of any man. He was a member of many professional and scientific groups including Alpha Zeta, Phi Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Omega Tau Sigma, Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Society, New York State Veterinary Medical Society, American Veterinary Medical Association, American Association of Anatomists, American Society of Zoologists, American Association of Veterinary Anatomists, of which he was twice elected president, and the World Association of Veterinary Anatomists, on whose nomenclature committee he served. He served also on the nomenclature committee of the American Association of Veterinary Anatomists for many years.

He was active in community affairs in Danby where he was one of the leaders responsible for the Danby Federated Church and served on many important committees of the church. He was a member of the board of trustees, serving as president during the last year. He was frequently called as a consultant during the formation of other church federations. He gave unselfishly of his time and counsel in many worthwhile community projects. He is survived by his wife, Mary (Cornell '35) ; a son, Jesse (Cornell C.E. '60) ; and two daughters, Faith (Cornell '62) and Sharon. He gave as fully to his avocation of hunting and gardening, time and health permitting, as he did to his other interests. Over the years many a colleague and student have shared the pleasures of a day afield with Dr. Miller and his dog. Hunting companions were always welcome.

Of his many virtues the most admirable was probably the superb courage with which he endured physical infirmity for 23 years. His was a philosophy of optimism closely entwined with realism. This was reflected in his daily contacts with his fellow men and the goals which he set for living.

Gordon Danks, R. E. Habel, E. P. Leonard

William T. Miller

August 24, 1911 — November 15, 1998

Professor Miller was born in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, educated in the schools of the area, and graduated from Duke University with a Bachelor's degree in 1932. He did graduate work with Lucius A. Bigelow at Duke, one of the first to use elemental fluorine in organic synthesis, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1935. He was then a Lilly Fellow at Stanford University, and in 1936, he came to Cornell as an Instructor in the Department of Chemistry. He then initiated a vigorous research program in fluorine chemistry to show that the uniquely high chemical reactivity of this element could be used to form an unusual variety of compounds with uniquely high chemical stability.

World War II broke out soon after Miller came to Cornell, and at the age of 30, he was recruited for the supersecret Manhattan Project, supposedly to synthesize "special materials that would lubricate bullets". Actually, a major objective of this project was to separate the fissionable U-235 from the stable isotope U-238 using "gaseous diffusion". In this process, the different isotopes make their way through the torturous paths of a porous barrier at slightly different rates so that the U-235 can be enriched sufficiently to undergo a nuclear explosion. However, the only convenient gaseous form of the unusually heavy element uranium is UF₆, which is nearly as reactive and corrosive as elemental fluorine itself. Worse yet, any fluorination with UF₆ produces UF₄, a solid that clogged the diffusion membrane. Although stainless steel could be used for many parts of the diffusion plant, UF₆ resistant materials with other physical properties, such as oils, greases, and gaskets, were also critically needed.

The resistance of the new polymer Teflon that contains only carbon and fluorine initially appeared to be very promising, but at that time, it turned out to be very hard to fabricate, was impure, and could only be produced as an intractable solid. Teflon gaskets leaked because the polymer exhibited "cold flow" under pressure. With Manhattan Project encouragement, other fluorine chemists tried to convert hydrocarbon oils, greases, etc. to fluorocarbons by replacing the hydrogen atoms with fluorine atoms; however complete replacement was nearly impossible, and a single remaining hydrogen atom was a fatal link in the chain of chemical stability.

Miller devised a brilliant alternative approach to this problem. He emulated the synthesis of Teflon, in which molecules are built up by polymerizing tetrafluoroethylene, C₂F₄. To achieve modified physical properties, he used C₂F₃Cl rather than C₂F₄. By 1943, the Miller approach appeared to be the only promising route, and his research group was moved to the Manhattan Project at Columbia University, "inside" the secret project where they could

interact directly with the diffusion plant designers on their specific material requirements. In an intensive day-and-night research effort, they synthesized a wide variety of UF_6 -resistant products: liquids for vacuum pump oils (the diffusion process was carried out entirely under vacuum), heat exchange fluids, greases and waxes for lubricants, and solids for gaskets, valve seats, and windows (UF_6 attacks glass). Critical to this was their basic research that determined how such physical properties depend on composition and molecular weight.

Polymer chemistry in the 1940s was an infant field; nylon and polystyrene had just been invented. The Miller group pioneered in solving polymer chemistry problems involving these unique new materials, such as separation, purification, and characterization. For these critical research contributions, Miller received the personal commendation of Major General Leslie Groves, the Manhattan Project military commander: “these materials were essential to our success”.

Miller’s research constituted an important part of Cornell’s early and continuing leadership in polymer science. Peter Debye, who received the Nobel Prize before coming to Cornell, developed during WWII, the method of light scattering to determine the molecular weight of polymers, a method that had a very important impact on the synthetic rubber program. Paul Flory, who joined the Cornell chemistry faculty in the late 1940s, received the Nobel Prize for his basic polymer research. These were the first of many world class polymer research programs at Cornell.

On his return to Cornell as a full Professor in 1946, Miller embarked on a broad scale basic research program that established his laboratory as a world center in organofluorine chemistry. He pioneered and illustrated the broad applicability of elemental fluorine syntheses; the extension of these basic concepts developed by his research group showed that an unlimited number of highly fluorinated carbon compounds could exist, and that such compounds exhibited a diverse and exciting chemistry. They demonstrated that fluoroolefins were also unusual in the great ease with which they suffer nucleophilic attack on the unsaturated carbon, with even halide anions showing useful reactivity. Contrary to the mechanistic expectations of the time, fluoride ion was shown by far the most reactive, with addition and rearrangement reactions analogous to those of a proton as an electrophile for unsaturated hydrocarbons. His research made possible elegant syntheses of a variety of interesting fluorohalo compounds. In later research, he discovered and exploited fluoroorganometallic compounds involving metals such as copper, mercury, and silver that showed unusual chemical reactivity.

For the Cornell Department of Chemistry, Miller played a key role in our only building project since 1923, overseeing the construction of the S.T. Olin Laboratory in the mid 1960s and the subsequent renovation of

Baker Lab. Miller visited recently constructed chemistry buildings around the country and recommended the architectural firm that had also designed the chemistry building at Brookhaven National Laboratory. Convincing the Cornell administration of this choice was a first, as the architect was not a Cornell alumnus. A unique part of Professor Miller's plan for the building was a new style of small teaching laboratory, optimized for the interaction of a small group of students with a single teaching assistant. Miller also took a very active role in construction oversight and in obtaining construction materials of far greater quality and at far lower cost, such as acid-resistant stainless steel ductwork for the chemical exhaust hoods, at nearly the cost of much inferior galvanized material through his industrial contacts. Twice, Miller was a Chemistry delegate to the Faculty Council of Representatives.

The uniquely reactive element fluorine was discovered by the French chemist Henri Moissan in 1886, for which he received the Nobel Prize. In 1986, Professor Miller received the Moissan Centenary Medal, as Moissan's worthy successor in fluorine chemistry. Miller also received the American Chemical Society Award for Creative Work in Fluorine Chemistry in 1976, the year of his retirement, and a special Festschrift issue of the *Journal of Fluorine Chemistry* was dedicated to him on his 70th birthday in 1981. He was a member of the American Chemical Society and the Royal Society of Chemistry of Britain.

The home that the Millers built next to Sunset Park in Cayuga Heights with its spectacular view of the Cayuga Lake valley was a tribute to their unusually good taste and to their passionate attention to detail. Here, Miller's love of the most challenging problems was also shown by his outstanding success with prized varieties of grapes, walnut trees, persimmons, and espaliered pears.

He is survived by his wife of 47 years, Betty Robb Miller; his brother, Robert L. Miller, of Panama City, Florida; his nephew, Robert Miller, of Belfast, Northern Ireland; and his niece, Katherine Johnston, of Opelika, Alabama.

Jerrold Meinwald, Charles F. Wilcox, Fred W. McLafferty

G. Cory Millican

August 28, 1920 — July 19, 2003

G. Cory Millican, Professor Emeritus of Design and Environmental Analysis (DEA), died on July 19, 2003, at Robert Packer Hospital in Sayre, Pennsylvania. He was 82 years old. He had been a faculty member of the College of Human Ecology from 1956 until his retirement in 1990. From 1949-55, he taught in the College of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Florida. He was a Veteran of World War II.

Cory had a strong passion for design history that took him around the world to gather first hand information and slides on historic architecture and interiors. He visited, photographed, and conducted research on the cultural and technological context of major sites in virtually every country. In addition to the major sites, he was always careful to include views of vernacular buildings and interiors of each of these locations and periods. He developed an extensive collection of slides and books with which he enriched his courses. Upon his retirement, he donated this collection to DEA. To this day, alumni from a wide variety of age groups remark on the wonderful classes they had from Professor Millican and of the effect he had on their careers and lives. Rhonda Gilmore, who received her Master's degree from DEA and is now a Lecturer in the department, said:

“When I first walked into Professor Millican’s office many years ago, I was immediately impressed with the quantity of books in his collection. I had never seen so many in one person’s office in my entire life. His gracious demeanor and witty comments made me feel welcome here at Cornell. Cory represented a generation of professors who lived an existence characterized by what they taught. He lived design history. He was both absorbed by and saturated with it. In so many of the discussions we had over the years, he related what we were talking about to design history. He leaves a legacy of cherished friends and a passion for his field that had an impact on many people.”

Thresa Gibian, a New York Certified Interior Designer and a graduate of DEA (B.S., 1984) had this to say about Cory:

“The most important aspect of Cory’s teaching that I remember was his enthusiasm. He really enjoyed the details of design. He was a passionate teacher who by his excitement could easily infect you to ‘feel’ the same love of details in art, architecture and furniture -- the design details that are repeated in many elements within a space or out in the landscape. He had a great sense of humor and quick wit. He was careful in his thoughts and encouraging of his students. I now practice interior design and see the value of tending to the details on my projects or within the spaces I have created for my clients.”

Cory’s colleagues also developed an appreciation of his strong sense of the lasting quality of design. Many now concede that he was right in his assessment of the sterility of the modern movement long before it became fashionable to be critical of it.

Cory made important contributions to the countries he visited. He was especially willing and fascinated to work in the developing world. During a sabbatical leave in 1976 and 1977, he and his wife Virginia (Ginny) moved to Dammam, Saudi Arabia, where Cory served as Acting Head of the Department of Architecture and Acting Dean of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning at King Faisal University. Cory was responsible for the development of a five-year program leading to the Bachelor of Architecture degree and the planning for a Master's program in this area. He also developed an undergraduate and graduate program in Interior Design. This leave had a lasting impact on Cory and Ginny. As Cory wrote in his Sabbatical Leave report:

"I am sincere in stating that this sabbatical leave was everything I expected and much, much more. I have long been intrigued with the Middle East, Islam, and the Arab world in general. I have previously visited Morocco, Turkey, Lebanon, and Egypt, and managed during this leave to visit Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, and Israel. This leave provided the opportunity for us to photograph Paris (4 days enroute) and to record many sites – Jerash, Medaba, Persepolis, Isfahan, Kerak, Cerbak, Petra, Amman, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Mt. Nebo, Shiraz, Dammam, Al Kobar, the Jordan Valley, and Jerico to name a few. All of this photography enriches the course material for my history courses and provides slides which are unattainable elsewhere... when it came time to leave we left reluctantly and were a bit sad. We made many close friends and shall always remember this place and time with great fondness."

Cory spent another sabbatical leave teaching at the Macdonald Institute of the University of Guelph in Ontario, Canada. He was assigned to develop new courses and assist with long range planning for two evolving departments there. He designed a new course, Man and Shelter, with the expectation that he would be teaching 35 students. When the course was announced, however, he learned that he would have to accommodate over 100, which he did happily. He knew little of Canada before this experience, but enmeshed himself in this situation. At the end of his leave, he wrote that he had never been received by such genuinely hospitable, tolerant people—not just in the academic community but in all cross sections of his experience there. He stated: "There's a sincere, gentle acceptance of the individual which has endeared this place and peoples to me." The University of Guelph wanted Cory to stay and offered him a permanent position on its faculty. To Cornell's benefit, he decided to return to Ithaca.

For 34 years, Cory lived with his family in the historic Nineteenth Century Reemer House on Hudson Street in Ithaca. He loved keeping the house in excellent condition and did many repairs himself. His collection of masks, many of them from Africa, were displayed in prominent places throughout the residence. He enjoyed collecting antiques and restoring them in the old carriage house behind the home.

Cory will be missed by many – by generations of students to whom he was truly dedicated, by colleagues who appreciated his sense of humor and friendly demeanor, and by faculty members he willingly mentored in the early years of their tenure. All who were fortunate enough to know Cory understand what it means to be influenced by a gifted, caring, and gentle spirit.

William R. Sims, Joseph Laquatra

William Frederick Millier II

August 31, 1921 — February 13, 2002

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

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

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

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

SLOTTED INLET VENTILATION
AN HISTORIC LANDMARK
OF
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

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

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

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

DEDICATED BY THE ASAE

1998

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jason Millman

September 6, 1933 — February 22, 1998

On February 22, 1998 the faculty of the Department of Education, the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, and Cornell University lost a valued and honored colleague. Following a long illness, Jason Millman, Professor of Educational Research Methodology, died from the effects of Shy-Drager Syndrome while with his family in Lake Oswego, Oregon.

Jay joined the Cornell faculty in 1960, immediately after completing his doctoral work in psychometrics at the University of Michigan. In the ensuing years, he rose to prominence in the field of educational tests and measurement. His professional accomplishments are too numerous to detail here. Suffice it to say that he was the author or co-author of a very large number of books, book chapters, journal articles and research reports. He frequently served as a consultant to agencies of the federal government, to the governments of a number of states, and to a host of school districts around the country. He advised Boards of Law Examiners of several states regarding their bar examinations. He was elected president of the National Council of Measurement in Education, which recognized his achievements with its Distinguished Career Award in 1996. He served as a vice president of the American Educational Research Association. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the National Assessment Governing Board, the policy making body for the National Assessment of Educational Progress. Despite such professional accomplishments, it is telling of Jay's character that many of his closest friends and colleagues at Cornell had little idea of his stature in his field. He was a thoroughly modest man, ungiven to boasting in any form.

If Jay's modesty sometimes hid his professional accomplishments from the Cornell community, other aspects of his nature made him a recognized and valued member of it. The power of his intellect and insight, his willingness to help others, and his ability to be an encouraging and reflective critic were obvious to everyone with whom he worked. Despite the demands on his time, he was always willing to spend hours carefully reading and perceptively commenting on manuscripts written by students or colleagues. He was especially generous in this way when helping junior colleagues launch their research careers. A paper given to Jay for comment might come back with everything from several pages of closely reasoned analysis of its argument to the correction of a misplaced semicolon. Indeed, a fellow member of the faculty once remarked that Jay's comments on one of his papers were more extensive, more thoughtful, and more deserving of publication than the paper itself.

Jay's willingness to help others went well beyond his profession and the university. It was also reflected in his contributions to the Ithaca community. From 1987 until the very end of his life, he gave thousands of hours of his time to the Suicide Prevention and Crisis Service. He was a phone counselor who frequently volunteered to spend entire nights manning the Service's telephones in order to be available to troubled residents of Ithaca. He contributed his expertise in program evaluation to helping that agency improve its services to the city. He served on its board of directors. Out of this experience he was instrumental in preparing a book, *Talking with the Caller: Guidelines for Crisisline and Other Volunteer Counselors* (Sage Publications, in press) that will serve as a resource manual for similar crisis intervention centers around the country. It is a testament to his character that he contributed his share of the royalties from this book to the local agency.

The paragraphs above might leave the impression that our colleague had a superb intellect, that he made numerous contributions to his profession and to Cornell, and that he gave freely of his time to help others. All of that is true, but it would miss important aspects of Jay's character. Perhaps what everyone noticed first about him was his wit, his *joie de vivre*, his sense of humor, and his playfulness. He was always ready to laugh, perhaps most quickly at himself. He loved to dance and was active in pop and contra dancing organizations in Ithaca. He was an avid poker player and a founding member of what must be one of the longest running poker games in Cornell's history. He excelled in virtually all racquet sports, from tennis to ping-pong.

In 1995, the Department of Education recognized Jay's contributions by establishing the Jason Millman Promising Scholar Program. After a comprehensive, national search, the department annually selects a person who has earned a Ph.D. degree within the previous five years, whose work promises to make a major contribution to educational research and practice. Winners are invited to the Cornell campus where they make a presentation open to the entire community, lead a seminar for faculty and students of the department, and meet with individuals with similar research interests. It is particularly appropriate to honor Jay in this manner. Certainly he freely gave his time to help his junior colleagues establish their research careers. But just as certainly, as a recent Ph.D. in the early 1960s, he was himself a promising scholar--one who went on to amply fulfill that promise.

The last years of Jay's life were difficult ones. Shy-Drager Syndrome is a rare and incurable neurological disorder characterized by the slow, progressive failure of the autonomic nervous system. This vigorous, fun-loving, vivacious, and joyful man ended life confined to a wheelchair and able to speak only with great difficulty. Yet, to the end his mind was as sharp as ever, and he was actively writing, consulting, and working with national professional

associations. And to the end, he was as warm, as quick to laugh, and as compassionate as ever. Jason met death with courage, with grace, and with dignity, an inspiration to all who knew him.

Richard E. Ripple, Kenneth A. Strike, Emil J. Haller

Adelbert Philo Mills

Assistant Professor of Materials

November 10, 1883 — October 20, 1918

The Faculty of Cornell University mourn the sudden death while in the United States service in France of Captain Adelbert Philo Mills. The circumstances of his death, arising directly from eager, unremitting, and unselfish devotion to duty to his country, is largely typical of his previous devotion to the welfare of the University. After hard training periods at Camp Lee and Camp Oglethorpe, Captain Mills overworked himself seriously in the preparation of his regiment for embarkation. His hope for ample rest on the sea voyage was not realized, for the influenza epidemic struck down nearly all of the officers on the transport, Captain Mills being one of only four officers capable of service on the ship. Weakened by the long strain of doubled hours and duties, he fell an easy victim to meningitis from which on October 20, only about a week after his arrival in France, he died at Brest.

Captain Mills was born November 10, 1883, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1906 as Bachelor of Science in engineering, and in 1909 as Master of Science. In 1909 he was appointed Acting Assistant Professor, and in 1910 Assistant Professor of Materials in the College of Civil Engineering, Cornell University. During the years of his service in this university he reorganized successfully the elementary and advanced courses in Materials of Construction and Engineering Laboratory in his college. With a keen mind and the will to work tirelessly to the accomplishment of thoroughness, he made a place for himself by productive scholarship and high standards of performance for his students.

As a consulting engineer, he carried out a number of technical researches, important both for the improvement of industrial manufacturing processes and for the advancement of engineering knowledge. In some investigations made by him he cooperated with committees of the American Society of Testing Materials. His work as a teacher was marked by the production of a 700-page book on Materials of Construction, published in 1915 and now extensively adopted as a college textbook and as a reference book by practicing engineers. In discussing educational policies, he stood uncompromisingly for a broad study of fundamental subjects rather than for high specialization in their application, as the training best fitted to prepare engineering undergraduates for their professional career.

In his death the University and the College of Civil Engineering especially suffer a serious loss.

Source: Fac. Rec. 1029 Adopted By The Faculty of Cornell University on The Eighth Day of January, Nineteen Hundred And Nineteen.

Wilfred Douglas Mills

January 29, 1895 — September 14, 1962

With the retirement to emeritus rank of Professor Wilfred Douglas Mills on April 1, 1959, and his death on September 14, 1962, the fruit growing industry of the world lost one of its most competent and respected advisers.

Professor Mills was born and reared on a farm near Tecumseh, Michigan. He entered Michigan State College in 1914, but his college career was interrupted two years later by military service on the Mexican border. Attendance at an officers' training camp in 1917 was followed by two years of active service in France. At the conclusion of World War I, he returned to Michigan State College, where he received the B.S. degree in 1920 and the M.S. degree in 1922. He taught botany for the two years he was there as a graduate student. He spent the summers as a field assistant on cereal investigations with the United States Department of Agriculture and as a state inspector of nursery stock.

He enrolled in the Graduate School of Cornell University in 1922 as a candidate for the Ph.D. degree in plant pathology. As a graduate student, he embarked upon an investigation of the seasonal development of apple scab and also served in extension as a special field assistant participating in the spray service for fruit in Nassau, Wayne, Oswego, and Ulster Counties. He was named instructor in 1926 and placed in charge of the fruit disease extension program at the College of Agriculture. After receiving his Ph.D. in 1930, he was appointed Assistant Extension Professor. He advanced to Associate Professor in 1944 and to Professor in 1949.

His high principles and intellectual integrity, coupled with a high degree of competence, resulted in significant contributions to the science of plant pathology and its application to fruit growing. To him belongs the credit for the development of an extension program in fruit diseases that is widely copied because of its high degree of excellence. That program was based on his precise observations in the field, his many field demonstrations that were actually exact experiments, his painstaking analysis of all available data, and his extreme care in the making of recommendations to growers. He won and retained the respect and confidence of growers because of his consistently sound recommendations and his accurate predictions of disease development; growers were quick to accept his recommendations and reluctant to change procedures unless advised to do so by Professor Mills.

His reputation, both at home and abroad, was greatly extended by his development of a chart relating severity of apple scab to periods of wetness as correlated with temperatures. Although the chart was based in part on the work of others, Professor Mills made his own investigations and applied the results to practical disease control.

The chart was so carefully developed that it has proved valid in a great many areas, including England, France, Germany, Spain, and the Netherlands. The term, "Mills' Tables," which refers to the data on which the chart is based, frequently appears in European scientific literature and is used frequently in discussion among European scientists.

Professor Mills was a competent statistician and made effective use of statistics in the evaluation of his own data and those of others. His application of statistical procedures to complex data on fire blight collected over a 35-year period resulted in significant new information on development of this disease, even though the disease had been intensively studied by others over the previous 75-year period. The basic information brought out by this analysis and applied to control procedures has materially improved control of this important disease. A similar study of the virus-yellows disease of cherry added materially to understanding of the development of this serious disease under field conditions. Because of his carefully planned field experiments and effective use of statistics in the interpretation of data, he was recognized as a leading authority on field plot design. His reputation in this area led to his presentation of an invitational paper on the subject in 1958 at the meeting held in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the American Phytopathological Society.

His early promise as a scientist resulted in election to the botany honorary society, Seminarium Botanicum, while a graduate student at Michigan State College. His outstanding record in extension, research, and help to growers was recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture, which in 1955 bestowed on him the Superior Service Award. In 1959, the New York State Horticultural Society tendered him a special citation in recognition of his important contributions to the welfare of that Society's members as fruit growers. He was a member of the American Phytopathological Society, of Acacia Fraternity, and of the honor societies Phi Sigma, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

Professor Mills was author or co-author of more than seventy research and extension papers. In addition, many mimeographed reports and extension publications based on his work found wide usage among research and extension personnel, teachers, and fruit growers.

Professor Mills is survived by his widow, the poet Antonia Ybor Schwab Mills, and by two daughters and six grandchildren. The loss of Professor Mills is deeply felt by his many friends and colleagues at Cornell and among scientists and fruit growers throughout the world.

Melvin B. Hoffman, A. Frank Ross, Paul H. Wooley, Kenneth G. Parker

Francis Edward Mineka

July 26, 1907 — October 4, 1985

Francis Mineka was born in Caneadea, New York, and received his secondary education at Binghamton Central High School. So much of his life was intimately tied to the heart of New York State that even those close to him tend to forget that he knew the Library of the British Museum about as well as he knew Olin Library and that his affiliations with educational institutions were diverse. In the 1930s and early 1940s he did graduate work at Columbia University (receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1943), where he at times also taught Latin, and in 1933-34 he was an instructor of English and Latin at St. Francis College in Brooklyn. He taught in summer sessions at the College of the City of New York, the University of Delaware, the University of Minnesota, and the University of Illinois, and he was an assistant professor of English at the University of Texas from 1943 to 1946. In 1968 he gave the Alexander Lectures at the University of Toronto.

Fran's lifelong love affair with Hamilton College started in 1925, when he enrolled as a freshman. In his undergraduate years he was awarded a number of prizes for his skill in debate and writing, edited the literary magazine, and won his Phi Beta Kappa key. On graduation in 1929 he was appointed an instructor in English composition. He taught for three years in that capacity, meanwhile earning his M. A. degree in 1931. He rejoined the Hamilton faculty in 1934 as an instructor in English and public speaking and served as an assistant professor from 1935 through 1941. He helped to establish the Hamilton alumni magazine during those years, was awarded a Doctor of Letters degree in 1958, and was an alumni trustee of the college from 1963 to 1969. In 1934 Fran married Muriel McGregor, and Muriel has often said, jokingly but justly, "I didn't realize that when I married Fran I was also marrying Hamilton College."

Muriel might have said, with equal justness, that when she married Fran, she married Cornell. Fran was thirty-nine when, in 1946, he found the political dissension at the University of Texas so unbearable that he turned down the university's offer of tenure and took a three-year appointment as an assistant professor at Cornell. One year after his appointment he was promoted to associate professor, and a year later he was made chairman of the Department of English. In 1951 he became a professor of English and held that position until 1973. For eight years, from 1948 through 1957, he chaired the department, with a year of relief in 1952-53 to pursue his own scholarship under a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education. In 1956 he was made the first incumbent of the Class of 1916 Professorship.

He had enjoyed the amenities provided by the first professorial chair endowed by a graduating class for only a year when he accepted the deanship of the College of Arts and Sciences for a five-year term.

For half his active years at Cornell, then, Fran was engaged in two of the most arduous administrative positions in the university. His customary modesty and quiet determination, and his fairness and tolerance and foresight, made his years as chairman and dean memorable ones. When he took over the chairmanship, the department had lost a good deal of the distinction it had earned in the days of Joseph Quincy Adams, Lane Cooper, Martin Sampson, and William Strunk. By the time he left, he had helped reestablish it as one of the most distinguished departments of English in the world. During the Eisenhower-Kennedy years, when universities were expanding and competition amongst them was fierce, he managed somehow not only to maintain the strength of arts and sciences at Cornell but also to re-invigorate departments, particularly in foreign languages, that had languished. Nor did his skillful administrative work cease with his term as dean. From 1964 through 1968 Fran was a member of the University Library Board, and, in his last year on the board, he was responsible for a forward-looking report that has since guided library policy. Friends who are aware of his dedication to the library have established in his memory a fund that will be used to purchase books for the Hart Library, the noncirculating collection of standard texts in English literature housed in Olin Library.

After completing his work as dean, in 1962-63 Fran received concurrently a Guggenheim Fellowship and a Fulbright award. Late in 1963 his two-volume edition of *The Earlier Letters of John Stuart Mill: 1812-1848* was published by the University of Toronto Press. His preface contains Mill's words, "I found the fabric of my old and taught opinions giving way in many fresh places, and I never allowed it to fall to pieces but was incessantly occupied in weaving it anew," together with Fran's comment, "Mill was not engaged solely in reweaving the fabric of his opinions during these years, however; he was busily engaged in trying to influence the opinions of others." Those words characterize Fran, too, and his posture and his efforts not only as administrator but as teacher and scholar. His doctoral work in the literature and culture of the nineteenth century culminated in the publication of his book *The Dissidence of Dissent: The Monthly Repository, 1806-1838* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1944; republished in 1972). At Cornell he influenced generations of students in his undergraduate and graduate surveys of the Victorian era; in his popular course in Browning, Dickens, and Arnold; and in his freshman and sophomore courses in expository writing. His pedagogy extended far beyond Goldwin Smith Hall when he edited the Victorian section of *Masters of British Literature* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1958). In 1972, the year before he became professor emeritus, his decades of devotion to studies on Mill reached a climax with the publication,

in four volumes, of *The Later Letters of John Stuart Mill: 1849-1873*, edited in collaboration with a close friend of Hamilton College, Professor Dwight N. Lindley. That year, too, saw the end of twenty years of service on the board of editors of *Cornell Studies in English* but not the end of Fran's commitment to scholarly work. Retirement, for him, meant retirement to the library, where he had under way an edition of the most-interesting items of John Sterling's correspondence.

Fran's legacy to Hamilton and to Cornell is as monumental as his edition of Mill's letters. He took great pride, too, in another kind of legacy: his son, John (Cornell B. A. '58, Ph.D. '65), is a professor of mathematics at Lehmann College, and his daughter, Susan (Cornell B. A. '70), is a professor of psychology at the University of Texas.

Charles S. Levy, James McConkey, David Novarr

Philip Adams Minges

January 10, 1913 — April 27, 1978

Michel Adams Minges died on April 27, 1978, after an illness of two days, two months before his scheduled retirement. He had been professor of vegetable crops at Cornell since 1955.

Professor Minges was born on a farm near Battle Creek, Michigan, graduated from Michigan State University in 1934, and received the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1941 at Iowa State University, where he was a research assistant doing fruit and vegetable work. He then served as extension specialist in vegetable crops at the University of California, Davis, until 1955.

At Cornell his primary responsibility was in extension, but he had significant activities in research and teaching as well. In both California and New York he put strong emphasis on training regional and county extension agents to work effectively with vegetable growers and pioneered the move toward specialized, well-trained extension agents. One of his major accomplishments was to start in 1958 the publication of “Vegetable Production Recommendations” and to serve as coordinator for the various disciplines in bringing it up to date annually. This publication was the first of its kind in the United States and has been widely distributed and appreciated. He also served as the vegetable industry program leader for five years. In recognition of his many years of effective leadership given to the state’s vegetable industry, he received in 1977 the meritorious service award of the New York State Association of County Agricultural Agents. Some years earlier the Cornell chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity, presented him its certificate for highest achievement in extension program development.

He quickly found after coming to New York that vegetable growers were interested in learning which new vegetable varieties among the multitude becoming available each year were worth trying on their farms. He took charge of the yearly variety trials and brought to their execution an unusually imaginative approach. If a variety had some important desirable characteristics but failed to grow well, he studied alternative cultural practices. Such a study on the ‘Fireball’ tomato led to its unexpected and widespread use as a processing variety, the key being either to plant the seed directly in the field or to use younger-than-usual transplants. Other observations in variety trials motivated him to conduct additional studies, including one on the blotchy ripening of tomatoes that clarified the nature of this disorder considerably. His evaluation of new varieties was highly regarded by seedsmen and by vegetable growers, and a number of important new varieties came into use in the Northeast after his recommendation that they be tried by growers.

Throughout his career at Cornell, Professor Minges taught the course Kinds and Varieties of Vegetables, in which he acquainted students with hundreds of varieties painstakingly grown for their observation in the field, described the adaptation of varieties as he had seen them from coast to coast, and taught the students how to conduct and evaluate variety trials. He also initiated a course called Special Topics in Plant Science Extension, in which he attempted to pass on to a new generation the procedures he had found most useful in his extension programs. He also served as major adviser to a considerable number of graduate students, several of whom came from other countries. Partly as a means of helping such students more effectively, he spent sabbatical leaves in Mexico in 1963-64 and in Australia in 1971.

He was active in the American Society for Horticultural Science, attending its meetings regularly and serving on many of its committees. He was twice chairman of its Extension Committee and was chairman of its Vegetable Crops Section and served on its board of directors in 1964-65. From 1961 to 1969 he served as editor of the A.S.H.S. – American Seed Trade Association Variety List, a time-consuming task but one of great value to seedsmen and horticulturists. In recognition of his contributions, he was elected a fellow of the society, received its Bittner Extension Award, and was a joint winner of its Asgrow Award for research.

Dr. Minges did more than his share of committee work at Cornell, serving on seven committees, including an active role in the one that developed the new Master of Professional Studies degree.

Phil Minges also found time to serve his community and church. He was on the school board of Dryden, New York, for twelve years and was its president for three. He was also on the BOCES board for several years and was its president in 1967-68. He was a Sunday-school teacher and an officer of the McLean Community Church and, when he died, had just completed a term as moderator of the Susquehanna Association of the United Church of Christ.

Phil Minges was a gentleman in all his dealings. Although he was a Perfectionist, he never became personal in his inquiries or his judgments. He learned the facts and let them speak for themselves. The vegetable industries of California and New York have benefited from knowing him and working with him, and the same can be said for the vegetable seedsmen and horticulturists of America, Cornell University, and the communities in which he lived.

He is survived by his wife of forty years, Ardys Mason Minges; his son, Kendall Minges; his daughter, Phyllis (Mrs. Keith Hartman); and five grandchildren.

Roger F. Sandsted, Robert D. Sweet, Henry M. Munger

Lua Alice Minns

Assistant Professor of Floriculture

January 31, 1873 — February 21, 1935

Lua Alice Minns was born on a farmstead at Lodi, Ohio, January 31, 1873. After graduating from the local high school she was employed in a bank in Lodi for several years before entering the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, where she received the B.S. degree in 1914 and an M.S. in Agriculture in 1918.

Endowed with a natural love for flowers, Professor Minns early in life acquired a broad and accurate knowledge of cultivated plants. This, together with her superior scholarship, attracted the attention of Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey and Professor John Craig, which led to her appointment as Assistant in the Department of Horticulture in her junior year. With the creation of the Department of Floriculture in 1914, Miss Minns was made an Instructor and in 1933 Assistant Professor, a position which she held until her death, February 21, 1935.

Professor Minns was outstanding for her scientific and practical knowledge of garden flowers. The Demonstration Garden at the corner of Garden Avenue and Tower Road was the colorful result of her painstaking care under very difficult soil conditions. As a teacher of amateur flower-growing and garden flowers she is remembered by the many students who, under her guidance, gained knowledge and inspiration for gardens of their own. She showed special interest in women's work in horticulture and followed closely the work of all women graduates from the department. She was a member of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association, Sigma Xi, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Professor Minns's many friends in the University community, among the townspeople, and particularly in the Ithaca Garden Club, recall her helpful interest in their garden problems of whatever nature. In her death the University loses a friendly, helpful personality that played a most useful part in the life of the whole community. The Cornell University Faculty desires at this time to pay a tribute of deep respect and of affectionate regard to the memory of Professor Minns.

Source: Fac. Rec., p. 1904 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, December, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Five

Marion Minot

June 8, 1931 — August 22, 2004

Professor Marion Minot was a valued teacher, mentor to students and citizen of Cornell University. Dr. Minot's career at Cornell University spans thirty years and reflects the changes and growth of the institution to which she was devoted. She joined the faculty in 1966 as Assistant Professor and Coordinator of Home Economics Teacher preparation. She had received her Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1966 in Home Economics Education after completing her M.S. degree at Cornell in 1954 in Home Economics, and a Baccalaureate degree from Farmington State Teachers College in 1953. Before joining the faculty of the College of Human Ecology, Marion had served as Assistant Professor of Home Economics at the University of Maine (1958-63). Her many programmatic and intellectual contributions centered on teaching. Ms. Minot felt that educational institutions and their teachers must address the barriers that prevent learners from maximizing their opportunities. As a member of the College of Human Ecology, Dr. Minot rose to the rank of Professor, and upon her retirement, was conferred the title of Professor Emeritus. She served for twenty-two years as Coordinator of Teacher Preparation Program and helped lead the College through the transformation from home economics to human ecology. This transformation included the evolution of four department changes (from the Department of Home Economics Education to Community Service Education to Human Service Studies and now Policy Analysis and Management). During her time at Cornell, Professor Minot served on twenty-two committees, often in the role of chair, providing immense service to the University. Of particular note is her role as co-chair of a major College of Human Ecology study in the mid-80s that deeply involved students and faculty in a reorganization of curriculum, structure and governance.

Professor Minot was well known outside of Cornell University through her work with teachers and schools in the upstate New York region. Marion provided assistance to the New York State Department of Education during two of her sabbaticals in the areas of curriculum development and assessment. She maintained her relationship with former students who increasingly became the core of Home Economics instruction and later the Life Skills movement in public education. She received grants from the New York State Department of Education for in-service teacher education and curriculum development and conducted numerous workshops on curriculum and education policy. Ms. Minot served on the editorial board of the *AHEA Research Journal* and the *Human Ecology Bulletin* and provided technical assistance to the Journal of Home Economics. Dr. Minot was often asked to serve as a member of program review and accreditation teams for many national organizations.

Perhaps most telling about Professor Minot's service to Cornell University is her own values and how they informed her work with students and colleagues. Professor Minot gave freely of her time to mentor many of the undergraduate students and served as a model for a number of female students. Students were drawn to the open and genteel manner in which Professor Minot discussed their concerns. As one student put it, "When I realized Professor Minot thought I was capable, I became capable." A young faculty member was taken aback by the interest and support Marion showed in their family. She often counseled that family responsibilities could not be ignored in the face of professional demands. Her concern for people was enhanced by a keen insight that she attributed to her own Maine background and her upbringing. She was very proud of her roots and her extended family, often sharing the triumphs and successes of nieces or nephews. Marion lived, as she believed; hard work, high standards and a love for family and friends were the basis for a full life. Many students and faculty miss her hallway chats and smile. Her colleagues will remember her as devoted to her students and Cornell University.

Robert Babcock, Andrea Parrot, Donald Tobias

Edward Gardner Misner

January 23, 1891 — September 20, 1958

With the retirement to emeritus rank on September 30, 1957, and death on September 20, 1958, of Professor Edward Gardner Misner, Cornell University and the field of agricultural economics lost one of their most accurate, thorough, and careful research workers.

Professor Misner was born and grew up on a dairy farm in the community of Dairyland in the Township of Wawarsing, Ulster County, New York. After graduating from Ellenville High School, he entered the College of Agriculture at Cornell in the fall of 1909 and received the degree of Bachelor of Science in agriculture in June, 1913.

Following the completion of his undergraduate work he entered the Graduate School at Cornell where he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in May, 1918. His major field of work for his doctorate was in the area of farm management, and his doctoral thesis was published as Cornell Experiment Station Bulletin 409, "An Economic Study of Dairying on 149 farms in Broome County, New York."

While taking his graduate work, Professor Misner was appointed an instructor in farm management and on receiving his Ph.D. degree was appointed to an assistant professorship in the College of Agriculture. In 1920 he was advanced to the rank of full professor.

Early in his life, he developed a keen interest in two aspects of dairy farming. He liked to work with dairy cattle; he was seldom happier than when he was in a dairy barn with a herd of good dairy cows. The other aspect of dairy farming in which he was always greatly interested was scientific research aimed at increasing the net financial returns from a dairy farm business by improved methods of organization and management.

Soon after completing his graduate work, Professor Misner purchased a dairy farm near Homer, New York, and from then to the time of his death he owned and managed a herd of high-producing dairy cows. From the start of his graduate work until his retirement, he was always engaged on one or more research projects in the field of dairy farm management.

Professor Misner was widely known in both farm and experiment station fields for his research work in the area of management of dairy farm businesses. He cooperated with the late Professor G. F. Warren in developing the Warren-Misner formula for calculating the cost of milk production. This was one of the first formulas of its kind and was widely accepted as the most accurate and practical of its time.

In addition to his work in the field of dairy farm management, Professor Misner also did research work dealing with management problems of poultry and vegetable farms.

He was considered an expert on the pedigrees and production records of dairy cattle. He did several valuable and outstanding pieces of research work dealing with the relation of size of dairy cattle to annual production of milk and butter fat.

Although Professor Misner was greatly interested in all breeds of dairy cattle, his personal choice of breeds was the Holstein-Friesian. He served as a milk marketing and pedigree consultant for both the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the New York Holstein-Friesian Association. The secretary of the latter association, W. D. Brown, praised Professor Misner as a “powerhouse as an adviser and counselor to our organization.”

Professor Misner held many honorary positions and rendered valuable services on many special assignments. For three-month periods in 1945 and 1946, he was a special consultant for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. In 1942, he was on a special assignment to Tuskegee Institute for the General Education Board. For six months, in 1934-1935, he was an Advanced Fellow to Belgium with the C. R. B. Educational Foundation, Inc. In 1934 he served as an agricultural economics expert for the Federal Farm Credit Administration. During 1930 he served as director of a dairy industry economics survey in Saskatchewan, Canada.

One of the outstanding characteristics of Professor Misner as a research worker was the demand he made on himself and those working with him for high standards of accuracy, completeness, and reliability of data. He was the author of many publications giving the findings of his research projects, but none of them carried a footnote to a table or statement of text saying “Based on Fragmentary Data,” or “Original Data Possibly Questionable.” The results of his research work had to be such that they would stand up under the careful scrutiny of the most critical student, or else they were not published.

At the time of his death Professor and Mrs. Misner were living on their dairy farm at Homer, New York, where he had spent many enjoyable vacations and weekends caring for his own individual herd of Holstein cattle and planning research studies in the field of dairy farm management.

V. B. Hart, M. C. Bond, S. W. Warren

Arthur Moore Mizener

September 3, 1907 — February 11, 1988

Arthur Mizener was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, into the kind of small-town aristocracy often portrayed by a novelist he admired, James Gould Cozzens — a tight society, white, Protestant, and Republican, whose morals, manners, and taste were in the custody of families who had lived in Erie for several generations, or who at any rate were people of wealth and a proper education and demeanor. His parents were intelligent and personable; from his adored mother especially he acquired his aim to excel and his devotion to an old-fashioned concept of gentlemanly honor and decency. In his later life Mizener maintained a respect and affection for what he saw as admirable in such a society, yet broke away from its pettier standards and attitudes to become something of a political radical in his youth, a liberal Democrat in his maturity, and (as his friends know) remarkably free from religious or ethnic or class prejudices in his friendships, as well as in his social and literary values.

In his teens Mizener was sent to the Hill School, from where he chose to enter Princeton in 1926. There he became a member of the Tower Club and was at home in the society which, earlier in the 1920s, F. Scott Fitzgerald had idealized — one where good manners and intellectual or artistic or athletic achievement were almost equally prized. Although Mizener was an able athlete, he did not make a varsity team. What he did do with distinction was to study English literature in what was then one of the country's best departments. From Professors Root, Osgood, and others he learned to value the disciplines of literary scholarship and to revere the masterpieces of the past; from Professor Willard Thorpe he caught the excitement of discovering the bright new achievements in the literature of one's own time and place. He never forgot the day he wrote his mother of his sudden realization that by becoming a professor one could be paid to read and write about books for the rest of one's life.

By the time he received the B.A. "with highest honors" in 1930, his father had suffered economic reverses. It is not hard to guess how, deprived of an income, someone with Mizener's background would, despite a heavy heart, enroll in the Harvard Business School; nor would anyone who knew him be in any doubt about the lightness of heart with which, after only a single semester, as he himself put it, he crossed Memorial Bridge to the left bank of the Charles River and enrolled as a graduate student in English. In the spring of the following year, just before receiving his M.A. at Harvard, he was awarded a Proctor Fellowship at Princeton which would pay all his expenses for the next two years. Back at his alma mater, he received his Ph.D. on schedule, and in 1934 accepted an instructorship in English at Yale.

Despite his recognized success as a teacher and the quality of his published scholarship, Mizener was passed over for tenure at that time when Yale, like other universities, was in financial trouble. But the years in New Haven had been good ones. There he had met, courted, and married a senior at Vassar, Rosemary Paris. She had been born in Kenya of a Swiss plantation manager and an English mother, had gone to school in Switzerland and Hawaii as well as in America, and was a notably gracious woman who shared her husband's intellectual and literary enthusiasms, and often collaborated with him in his scholarly enterprises. While they were still in New Haven, their daughter Rosemary Moore Mizener was born. From Yale in 1940 Mizener went to Wells College in Aurora, where his only son was born and died in infancy; from Aurora, Arthur and Rosemary used their war-rationed gasoline to drive to Ithaca in order to use the Cornell library and to visit friends.

In 1945 Mizener became a professor and head of the English Department at Carleton College in Minnesota, and there spent the next seven years in building a distinguished department and in helping to revise the curriculum and to raise academic standards. He devoted some of his summers to teaching (with John Crowe Ransom, Allen Tate, Delmore Schwartz, Philip Rahv, and other distinguished men of letters) in the Kenyon School of English. Mizener's writings were broad in their range and mode. He published in the established academic journals (*Modern Philology*, *Modern Language Notes*, *PMLA*), but also in the advanced critical journals of that time (the *Kenyon*, the *Southern*, and the *Sewanee Reviews*). His subjects ranged from Shakespeare, Marlowe, and Chaucer (his essay on the character Criseyde, in Chaucer's *Troilus and Criseyde*, is something of a classic), to many contemporary poets and novelists, and even to the movies of his day. And it was while he lived in Northfield, Minnesota, forty miles from the birthplace of his subject in St. Paul, that Mizener published in 1951 *The Far Side of Paradise*, the first critical biography of F. Scott Fitzgerald. The book enjoyed great critical and popular success, initiated a strong and continuing revival of interest in Mizener's fellow-Princetonian, and did much to establish Fitzgerald, hitherto noted primarily as the laureate of the Jazz Age, as a serious moralist and major American novelist.

On the wave of the success of this book, Mizener received an invitation to succeed David Daiches as Professor of English at Cornell. He had attended or taught at three ancient universities, Princeton, Harvard, and Yale, but the youngest member of the Ivy League, Cornell, held a special appeal for him, and with typical self-deprecating candor, he was entirely open about that fact. In an interview at the time of his retirement in 1973 he told a reporter what he had said to some friends when he first came to Cornell, that it had taken him nearly fifteen years and two outright rejections to fulfil his desire to become a member of the faculty. When the long-awaited invitation from the English Department finally arrived, apologetically offering a salary of only \$6,000, Mizener in turn

apologized to the chairman, Francis Mineka, for having delayed his answer for two days, as a gesture of respect for the President of Carleton, and wrote:

“Anyhow, now I can say yes; *yes*.” As for any deficiency in the salary, “I want to come to Cornell too much for this to affect my decision... It is the kind of climax to a career I have always looked forward to; that makes getting it almost too good to be true.”

The Mizeners settled in their Cotswold-style stone house on Highland Road, which they purchased from the recently retired Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, Peter Debye, and where they entertained at their famed dinner parties colleagues, friends, students, and often, visiting literary luminaries. Mizener devoted to Cornell twenty-two years, the prime of his professional life. He was a popular teacher, who set high standards and was not easy to satisfy, yet was generous of his time and encouragement; his office door in Goldwin Smith was always open to passing students. For some years he taught the large undergraduate class in Shakespeare; but the course he was best known for was his year-long survey of twentieth-century poets and novelists, British and American; in his early career, when traditional courses ended with the late Victorians, he had been one of the first academics to lecture on poets such as Yeats, Pound, Eliot, and Hart Crane. Mizener had an old-fashioned loyalty, even piety, to his university, and a strong sense of what one owed to the institution and its students. Until within a year or two of retirement, he taught with unflagging enthusiasm a course in Freshman English. He carried a heavy load of graduate teaching, and was unusually helpful to young staff members in their early careers. He also served for many years on the Admissions Committee of the Arts College, to which work he brought great personal concern and years of experience as an examiner for the College Entrance Examination Board.

Both Arthur and Rosemary Mizener were totally committed to a literary life, a life devoted to books and the people who write them. Mizener never seemed to harbor doubts about the importance to one's life of a liberal education, or about the central place of literary study in that education. He believed that in university teaching, as in the other professions, pros were better than amateurs, and that professional English teachers and scholars should be masters of hard-earned knowledge and skills. What he most prized in works of literature was their power to convey (in the title of one of his books) “a sense of life,” by which he meant the deeply imagined experiences of diverse human beings working and playing, loving and hating, thinking and talking, in a variety of human societies. He tried, in his deceptively casual, relaxed, and often anecdotal teaching, to open out to students the rich possibilities in experiencing literature, and his assurance that literary experience helps to shape and condition what one is. As one of his admiring students, now himself a distinguished professor of literature, has described his teaching, “Arthur

had a style and he valued it. The jauntiness, the good humor, the urbanity, the easy transitions to seriousness were all parts of a civility that was at one with his deepest convictions about how to make a life.”

Mizener’s life outside Goldwin Smith was a rich one. “Avid” is the word for his concern with Cornell athletics. He had a strong feeling for the traditionalism of sports in the American college ethos, loved the ceremony and ritual as well as the physical contests, and was a familiar figure at football games (where for years he shared a box with a few fellow devotees), and at track meets, lacrosse and hockey games, and crew races. As often as they could the Mizeners went abroad, mainly to England, sometimes with the help of a Fulbright or Guggenheim fellowship or a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Mizener was also a prolific writer of letters; his correspondents included many well-known men and women of letters, as well as a host of friends and former students, to whom his letters, usually dashed off in spare moments, were full of high spirits and an ironic teasing, sometimes even a rough persiflage, that he used as a veiled expression of his esteem and affection.

One cannot do justice here to the work he wrote and published during the great years of Cornell: book reviews, articles, essays, public lectures (including a series in London for the BBC), and various books, above all his long biography of the novelist Ford Madox Ford. For this work he did years of devoted research, in the course of which he helped Cornell acquire permanently the major collections of Ford’s papers and correspondence; the result was a remarkable account of the general literary life of Ford’s time, as well as of the private life of his brilliant, important, and engaging, but also flawed protagonist. These achievements gained Mizener the first appointment to the Old Dominion Foundation Chair of English at Cornell, as well as an international reputation as a scholar and critic. When Mizener retired in 1974, he wrote to his chairman a characteristic letter proscribing any public ceremony on the occasion: “No doubt Rosemary told you, even at the risk of sounding tactless, that elaborate parties with speeches and toasts and all that embarrass me to the point of agony. No doubt this is a weakness, but there it is.”

In the course of his eighty years Mizener suffered wounding losses and disappointments that even his good friends never heard about from him; but essentially he was a happy man, leading the life he wanted to lead in the place he wanted to be. Even after his beloved wife died after a long illness, and while he himself was a victim of cardiovascular disease that limited his freedom and impaired his eyesight and memory, he continued to carry himself with uncomplaining dignity. Up to the day at which, a year before he died, he left Ithaca to go to a nursing home near his daughter in Rhode Island, he greeted friends who called on him in his little apartment on Miller Street with his usual heartiness and grace. Often they would find him sitting under a strong reading light, with the morning’s *New York Times* scattered beside him, his forefinger holding his place in the worn copy of James Gould Cozzens’ *Guard of Honor*, which he had been reading for months.

It will surprise even many who knew Mizener well that he was an author as well as scholar and critic of literature. One of his short stories won the Kenyon Review Award in 1946. He also wrote but left in manuscript a number of poems. One of these was read at his memorial service in Anabel Taylor Chapel; in it one hears the very idiom and inflection of his ordinary speaking voice as he contemplates, with his unillusioned honesty, the enigma of death in the midst of life.

FRAGMENT OF AN ENDLESS MEDITATION

And so one sits, hearing the high-pitched dignity
Of children at their game of life, watching
The leaves die in the Indian-summer sunshine
Once again. What do you make of this? What can
Anyone make of it? Here is life,
Wholly innocent; not simple or ignorant,
Not wanting deprivation, suffering, or pleasure,
Knowing these things, indeed, at their intensest.
But innocent; innocent as the child that loves
So well the garden Mistress Mary grows.
The little pig and Jesus. And here is death,
Perennial, repetitious, almost random,
The incongruous and even beautiful dying,
The endless decimation of summer lives,
Now still as loneliness where they are heaped
In the autumn afternoon's unsteady sunshine:
All this may very well surprise the leaves
But is surely an old story to the trees.
One sees the bodies piled like this in pictures,
And sometimes sees a vacant face or two,
The eyes staring, the mouth round and rigid
With the echo of a dying man's surprise.
These are merely a few of the countless millions
Of history, an old story, perennial, repetitious,
Almost random. What do you make of this?
What can anyone make of this?

Anthony Caputi, Scott Elledge, Alison Lurie, M.H. Abrams

Kenneth J. Molchen

February 5, 1932 — December 15, 1968

When a young, vigorous assistant professor committed to undergraduate education suddenly passes away, the whole university community shares in the loss. Dr. Molchen gave freely to his students and colleagues of his exceptional fund of knowledge, his dedication to precision and accuracy, his humor, and zest for academic life. The great loss we feel at his sudden death is perhaps best explained as a sense of betrayal—he represented the best of young and fresh dedication in our times.

His academic brilliance was shown by his receipt of a National Science Foundation Award to the Academic Year Institute at Harvard in 1963-64, by his service as consultant to the widely hailed Harvard Project in Physics at Harvard in the summer of 1967, and by his contribution to the Harvard-Newton Program, a study of adolescents, under the Harvard Research and Development Center on Educational Differences.

Born in Parma, Ohio, he graduated from the University of Dayton with honors in 1954, received a Master's degree in physics from Case Institute of Technology, and an Ed.D. from Harvard Graduate School of Education in 1967.

Dr. Molchen was a member of Phi Delta Kappa, the National Science Teachers Association, the American Educational Research Association, and the National Association for Research in Science Teaching. A competent, vigorous researcher, he wrote a number of impressive articles in the professional journals.

He was a most dedicated supervisor of student teachers who valued him for his warm support and his helpful suggestions. Tough-minded and precise in his studies, deeply conscientious in all his activities, warm and insightful as a counselor of students, zestful and committed to the activities of education—he demonstrated the best in the current thrust in education. He was a man of great intensity, filled with a kind of agony at the imperfections of contemporary life. We, his colleagues, who shared his tenure from September 1967 to December 1968 are richer for his generous and wise participation in the activities of his department, college and university, and indeed bereft at his death.

Arthur L. Berkey, Isabel J. Peard, Richard B. Fischer

George Sylvanus Moler

Professor of Physics

— *May 20, 1932*

In the death of Professor George Sylvanus Moler, Cornell University loses an alumnus and member of its Faculty who, through his achievement in applied science and his work during nearly fifty years as a thorough and sympathetic teacher, has exerted a strong influence for good among his colleagues and among the many students who have benefited by his instruction.

Immediately after graduation from Cornell in 1875 he joined the teaching staff in physics and as an instructor, assistant professor, and professor he remained an active member of the department of Physics until his retirement in 1917. With Professor William A. Anthony he soon after built what is believed to have been the first dynamo made in America, which was displayed and operated at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 and subsequently used to operate two arc lights for the illumination of the Cornell Campus. The construction of this dynamo marked the beginning of electrical engineering instruction in this country; under Professor Moler, in annexes back of Sibley and Franklin Hall, there was developed the famous “dynamo laboratory,” in which many leaders in the fast growing electrical industry received their early training and an inspiration from Professor Moler’s personality.

Always working and trying something new, he had the knack of making a thing “go” and a patience and perseverance, not only in the execution of the work but in explaining it to his students, that caused them to become absorbed in his ideas and imbued with his enthusiasm.

Although deeply interested in electricity, Professor Moler did not confine his attention to this field. His photographic laboratory was noteworthy. Always interested in improving experimental technique in physics, he became engrossed at one time in photometry and the study of illumination; later in x-rays, when he took one of the first x-ray photographs made in this country. Many practical devices in Rockefeller Hall are due to his ingenuity and foresight.

Professor Moler was always practical. With little thought of self, he gave unstintingly of his time in aiding his many friends in town as well as in college circles. Many a practical problem—perhaps the adjustment of a church organ or a regulator for the college clock—was taken to Professor Moler for solution. He was at his best when helping others. When we think of Professor Moler, we do not think first of his ability and resourcefulness; what

comes most vividly to our minds is the picture of his kind nature and unselfish helpfulness. These are the traits that won our hearts and will continue to make his memory dear.

Source: Fac. Rec. p. 1737, 1755 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, November, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Two

Retired, June 1917 (Fac. Rec. p. 910)

Theodor Ernst Mommsen

1905 — July 18, 1958

Theodor Ernst Mommsen, Professor of Medieval History at Cornell, died at Ithaca, New York on July 18, 1958. Born in Berlin in 1905, Professor Mommsen was a grandson of the eminent German historian, Theodor Mommsen, and had as uncles by marriage the sociologists Max and Alfred Weber. Professor Mommsen was given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Berlin in 1929. From 1929 to 1935 he was a research assistant associated with the great historical enterprise called *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* and worked in Germany and Italy. He began his academic career in the United States as an instructor at Johns Hopkins University in 1936. Subsequently he held appointments at Yale University, Groton School, and Princeton University; at Princeton he was an associate professor of history from 1949 to 1954. He joined the faculty of Cornell University in 1954. He served as visiting professor at the University of Chicago and at Bryn Mawr College. He was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1948.

Professor Mommsen wrote more than twenty articles on medieval European history, covering topics as varied as St. Augustine and the Christian idea of progress, the topography of medieval Rome, and football in Renaissance Florence. Petrarch was a special subject of study both in his articles and his more elaborate works. He wrote a substantial introduction to an edition of Petrarch's songs and sonnets. Petrarch's *Last Will and Testament* he translated and edited in 1957. His early association with *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* continued throughout his life, and he edited one of the volumes of this great undertaking, *Italienische Analekten zur Reichsgeschichte des 14 Jahrhunderts*. He was corresponding member of the executive committee of Monumenta and of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Lucca.

Professor Mommsen had an outstanding career as a teacher at Princeton and Cornell and served on many committees concerned with academic affairs at both universities. Particularly important was the work of his seminar in which his purpose was to give students the tools of historical research rather than a detailed knowledge of history. His model was the training he himself had received in Germany, where the seminar was a cooperative workshop, the professor leading and directing but not dominating his students. He believed medieval history to be an ideal subject for teaching young historians because the relative scarcity of the records available for study made every fragment precious. They must learn, as he said, "to squeeze the sources dry."

Professor Mommsen was a bachelor. He gave much time to friends, colleagues, and students and shared with them his memories of life among persons of academic and professional distinction in Germany, and his rich knowledge

of books and music. Perhaps he was happiest when a group of graduate students gathered in his apartment to enjoy a light meal, listen to his records, and talk on into the night.

When Professor Mommsen left Germany in 1935 he did so to register a protest against the totalitarian and anti-Semitic policies of Hitler. He came to the United States to affirm his faith in democracy, the equality of man and man. This choice was a continuing source of joy to him. The disasters suffered by Germany in World War II hurt him deeply, however, all the more so because on revisiting Germany in 1948 he judged that the Germans had learned little from experience. These thoughts and others arising from the state of world affairs in the postwar period saddened him; the effects of ill health made him still more unhappy in his last years. His death took from the Cornell community and from the academic community of the United States and Europe an expert scholar and a wise, witty, warm-hearted companion.

F. G. Marcham, Knight Biggerstaff, Felix Reichmann

Nell I. Mondy

October 27, 1921 — August 25, 2005

Nell I. Mondy, 83, Professor Emerita of Nutritional Sciences at Cornell University, died August 25, 2005 at Cayuga Medical Center, Ithaca. Mondy was on the Cornell faculty for more than 50 years. Her expertise in biochemistry led to a fruitful teaching and research career and took her to some four-dozen countries where she presented papers, worked as a consultant or conducted research. She was considered an international expert on the potato.

Mondy grew up in the small town of Pocahontas, Arkansas as the only child of a young widow. Getting her first degree at Ouachita Baptist University in Arkadelphia, Arkansas, in 1943 during World War II, Mondy went on to receive her M.A. degree from the University of Texas at Austin (1945) and Ph.D. degree (1953) from Cornell. For many years, she was the only woman in chemistry wherever she went.

Her early research dealt with the vitamin B6, folic acid, vitamin B12 and enzymes in choline metabolism, but the majority of her time was spent studying various aspects of the potato, which she considered to be a “food for the world.” Mondy studied several biochemical aspects of the potato. Two of the more unique subjects were the nutrition and flavor of potatoes as these are affected by variety, production practices, marketing, and preparation for consumption. Flavor of potatoes is particularly difficult to define and she was unique in her attempt to attribute flavor to biochemical composition. The breadth of her interest in the crop led her to an active participation in the scientific association in North America that focuses on potato research and extension. She was elected a life member in this organization, The Potato Association of America, the organization’s highest honor.

Dr. Mondy was honored for her work by many organizations and in many ways. Her numerous awards include the first E.F. Steir Award from the Institute of Food Technologists, the outstanding alumni award from Cornell’s College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the Centennial Achievement Award from Ouachita Baptist University. Mondy’s professional memberships, accomplishments and honors also include being an elected Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Institute of Food Technologists, the Institute of Chemists and an honorary life member of Graduate Women in Science. She served as a consultant to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and food companies and agencies in the United States and abroad, including the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria.

In 2001, Mondy published her autobiography, *You Never Fail Until You Stop Trying: The Story of a Pioneer Woman Chemist* (Dorrance Publishing). In addition to chronicling her challenges as a woman in science, the book recounts

her efforts to improve food and nutrition worldwide, from India and Nigeria to Peru and Poland. She describes food processing behind the Iron Curtain in Warsaw in 1966; her work at the R.T. French Co. developing new products and improving the flavor of Sloppy Joes and Hamburger Helper; and visiting lepers and malnourished children and living through a military coup in Nigeria.

The author or co-author of more than 100 scientific publications, including the textbook *Experimental Food Chemistry*, Mondy is in the National Women's Hall of Fame in Seneca Falls, New York, and is listed in more than two dozen reference books, such as *Who's Who in America*, *Foremost Women in the Twentieth Century*, and the *2000 Outstanding Intellectuals of the 21st Century*. She is the namesake of the Nell I. Mondy Laboratory of Human Performance in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall at Cornell and of the Nell I. Mondy Organic Chemistry Laboratory at Ouachita Baptist University, which also sponsors a lecture series in her name.

She maintained a deep and abiding respect for her mentors at Cornell, often recounting the lessons she learned at the side of distinguished Cornell faculty such as the late National Academy of Sciences member, Dr. Leonard Maynard. She shared these values with her many students. To them, she was caring and generous with her time. She emphasized the wider value of research and hard work in life. She was a kind-hearted woman, who kept in touch with her students and their families long after they graduated. Nell made her students feel that they were her family.

Subhash Chandra, Lorraine Johnson, Susan Lang, Robert Plaisted, J. Thomas Brenna

Benton Sullivan Monroe

February 6, 1873 — December 13, 1968

Benton Sullivan Monroe was a member of the University for seventy-six years. He taught his first class at Cornell in 1897, his last, forty-eight years later, in 1945. Though he was not the kind of man to claim credit merely for great age, he did enjoy recalling that he had known all seven Cornell presidents and as a toddler had been lifted up by his parents at a public ceremony to see Ezra Cornell. His long life was centered with unusual firmness in the University and the University city. As a student he moved into 531 East State Street, part way between campus and business district, and there he lived until his last illness required his removal. He studied at no other university and declined to teach even temporarily at any other. Travel attracted him not at all until he was in his fifties, and even then he was never away very far or very long. All his enthusiasms were in Ithaca.

In the University he is best remembered as a versatile teacher and a sagacious committeeman. His pupils recall him as a kindly but exacting professor, who controlled his classroom without raising his voice, who gave the impression of reserves of knowledge ready if they should need to be called up, and who could twinkle benignly at an abysmally unprepared student even while writing an unmistakable F in his grade book. In his later years he taught Old and Middle English, the history of the language, and the literature of the eighteenth century. But over the full run, as the old *Announcements* show, he had taught almost all the traditional English courses. In so doing he reflected the training of his master, James Morgan Hart, Cornell's first professor of English literature. When asked why, in spite of his mainly philological experience and interest, he read Byron oftener than Beowulf and would as soon teach Walter Scott as William Langland, he replied simply, "I am a Hart man." Only contemporary literature stood outside his interests. The modern novel bored him and modern poetry repelled him.

Committee and administrative work, however, neither bored nor repelled him, whether such duties were within or without the walls. He was secretary of the Graduate Faculty from 1917 to 1941, acting dean of the Graduate School at three periods, chairman of the English Department in the year before his retirement, secretary of the faculty of arts and sciences from 1911 to 1913, secretary to the Administrative Board of Summer Sessions from 1919 to 1933, and reader for the College Entrance Examination Board from 1911 to 1930.

The city laid similar claims upon him. He was a member of the Civil Service Commission from 1921 to 1940 and chairman from 1938 to 1940, secretary of the old Town and Gown Club for thirty-five years, city archivist for twenty-one years, city historian at two periods, an ardent member of the DeWitt Historical Society for as

long as anyone can now remember, an active worker for the Ithaca Community Chest and treasurer in 1925, and a charter member of the Ithaca Rotary Club, of which he was an organizer in 1914 and president in 1917-18. Downtown Ithaca recognized the devotion of its distinguished citizen by honoring him on his ninetieth birthday at a testimonial dinner attended by the academic, industrial, professional, and business leaders of both city and county.

Complaisant and agreeable as he was, in a few matters “Ted” Monroe declined to conform to traditional patterns and legends of professorial life and insisted on following his own notions of what was right and good. For instance, though the light in his library burned long hours every night, he published very little. He refused to celebrate in print every discovery or insight that rewarded his study. He imparted these findings in the classroom, in conference with graduate students, or in correspondence with other scholars. He did contribute occasionally to *Dialect Notes*, *Modern Philology*, and the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, but he probably appeared oftener in the prefaces of others than in pieces of his own. He disliked giving public lectures and felt no obligation to attend annual meetings of the professional associations. On the other hand, he would stop at nothing to track down, say, the first occurrence of a dialectal form or a variant spelling, and he assembled for such purposes a huge library, beautifully indexed and carefully annotated.

His recreations were few. In athletics, either as participant or spectator, he had no interest. But a love of horses, formed when he was a boy on his father’s farm near Romulus, carried over into his adult life. He was famous in this part of the country for his “spanking” teams of matched carriage horses, for his care in grooming them, and for his skill and style in driving them. When horses could no longer be stabled in the city, he abandoned personal transportation entirely. He refused ever to own a car, and even disliked to ride in one. He became a notable walker and perhaps is best remembered by townspeople today as a vigorous pedestrian, striding up and down the Ithaca hills with a tireless lope, carrying sometimes a reticule for convenience and sometimes a walking stick for style.

Style, whether in prose, horsemanship, whist, or dress, meant a good deal to Ted Monroe. Early photographs show him as a man consciously well tailored, and even in his later years he was unusually observant and smart in dress. Style also characterized his speech. His voice, though throaty, was pleasant and controlled, his ordinary conversation formal and only rarely colloquial. He wore a steady smile, and though he could differ sharply and argue powerfully, he was not known to show anger.

Benton Sullivan Monroe was born in Romulus, New York, on February 6, 1873, attended Ithaca High School to prepare himself for Cornell, and entered the University in the autumn of 1892. He took his degree with Phi Beta

Kappa honors with the class of 1896 and immediately entered the Graduate School. In 1897 he received the A.M. degree and was appointed assistant in English. In 1900, a candidate for the doctorate, he was appointed instructor in rhetoric and English philology. He received the Ph.D. in 1902, became assistant professor of English in 1912, professor in 1931, and professor emeritus in 1941. He was recalled to teaching duties during the war years and taught until his second retirement in 1945. On June 25, 1903, he married Nina Elston in the living room of her parents' house at 531 East State Street, the house that had been his home in Ithaca before the marriage, and that was to remain the residence of the hospitable Monroes for the rest of their long and admirable lives.

James Hutton, W. M. Sale, Jr., George H. Healey

Helen Monsch

January 28, 1881 — July 31, 1959

Helen Monsch came to Cornell University in 1918 and was a teacher of food and nutrition throughout the period when home economics progressed from a department to a school in the New York State College of Agriculture, and then to the New York State College of Home Economics in Cornell University. Professor Monsch was appointed head of the Department of Food and Nutrition in 1925 when the Board of Trustees of Cornell University officially recognized the departments which had been in operation since home economics became a school; she served in this capacity for twenty years. Under her leadership the program of the department was expanded to include, in addition to undergraduate teaching and the Cooperative Extension work in the state, graduate teaching and research. The department's Faculty increased from five members in 1918 to twenty members in 1947; at this date there were also fifteen graduate assistants.

Helen Monsch was born in Louisville, Kentucky, January 28, 1881. She received the Bachelor of Science degree from the Kansas Agricultural College in 1904 and from the University of Chicago in 1909, the latter degree in chemistry and physics. In 1916 she was awarded the Master of Arts degree in nutrition by Columbia University. Professor Monsch also studied at the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, Rush Medical College, and the Illinois College of Medicine, specializing in infant and child nutrition. She was head of food and nutrition instruction in the public schools of Gary, Indiana, from 1909 to 1913; an instructor at Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1913-1914; head of the food and nutrition department at Iowa State College from 1914 to 1918 when she came to the then Department of Home Economics in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University. She retired as Professor Emeritus of Food and Nutrition at Cornell University in 1947.

In addition to the administration of the Department of Food and Nutrition and her classroom teaching, Miss Monsch supervised the nutrition of the children in the College nursery school and of the infants who were cared for by the students in the home management houses of the College. She also had a unique relation with mothers and babies in many homes in the community. These homes, the nursery school, and the home management houses were all used as laboratories for the teaching of child nutrition in practical situations.

Professor Monsch was co-author with Marguerite K. Harper of the book, *Feeding Babies and Mothers of Babies*. With the late Miriam Birdseye of the Federal Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, she organized

and directed the movie *For Health and Happiness*. She was the author of several Cornell Extension Bulletins and of articles on the feeding of infants and preschool children.

Miss Monsch was a member of the American Home Economics Association, the American Dietetic Association, and of Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Nu, and Pi Lambda Theta. Locally she was affiliated with the Bethel Grove Home Bureau and the Family Welfare Society of Ithaca having served as an officer of the latter organization.

A friendly person, Helen Monsch will long be remembered for her genial smile and quick cordial greeting. Her friendly concern for people was characteristically expressed in action as well as in words. Her enjoyment of colleagues and friends, students, the children with whom she worked and their families, her neighbors, and her own immediate family was made evident by her hospitality, her generosity, and her helpfulness in many thoughtful ways. These qualities endeared her to her associates. Her great love of the outdoors, especially of her flower gardens, was continued during her retirement years in Florida. Her death occurred at her home in Winter Park July 31, 1959.

Professor Monsch was an outstanding, dynamic, and effective teacher. Students remember her strong personality, her great sense of humor, her integrity and vision. She was respected by all with whom she worked for her accomplishments and success in the area of child care and nutrition. Many students acknowledge her inspiration and guidance in their professional careers.

Catherine Personius, Beulah Blackmore, Lillian Shaben

Royal Ewert Montgomery

May 6, 1896 — June 13, 1966

Royal Ewert Montgomery, son of Robert John and Lillie Matthews Montgomery, was born in Moline, Illinois. His father was a manufacturer of building elevators. Royal Montgomery, however, did not care for business but was early attracted to the academic life. After service, 1918-19, in the military intelligence division of the United States Army, he returned to the University of Chicago. He received the Ph.B. degree from that institution in 1921, the M.A. in 1923, and the Ph.D. in 1925. His work as a teacher started before his formal education was completed and continued until his retirement. He was an instructor in the University of Missouri in 1921-22, an assistant and an instructor in the University of Chicago in 1922-27, and an Associate Professor in the University of Texas in 1927-29.

Royal Montgomery came to Cornell University in 1929 as an Assistant Professor, and became a resident of Ithaca for the rest of his life. He was promoted to Professor in 1937, surrendering that rank only to become an Emeritus Professor in 1964.

From his regular base of operations here, Professor Montgomery moved out occasionally, though usually only in an intellectual sense. Travel was not for him. Thus he was on the staff of the Brookings Institution in 1938. He served on the editorial board of *The American Economic Review* from 1938 to 1941. He was a public representative and chairman of various industry commissions, Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor in 1940-45. He was an arbitrator and public panel member of the National War Labor Board in 1942-45. He served as a representative of the American Economic Association on the Social Science Research Council. Beginning in 1947, he served as an arbitrator on the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Montgomery was, however, best known for his written works. His first book was *Industrial Relations in the Building Trades* in 1927. Then came (with H. A. Millis) *Labor's Progress and Problems*, and *Labor's Risks and Social Insurance*. Both were published in 1938. Another work with Millis, *Organized Labor*, appeared in 1945. These books are substantial contributions to labor economics. Some of his other and more general interests are represented by the chapters in the *Dictionary of the American Economy* on the impact of war on America, the development of collectivism in the U.S., and labor in the American economy.

Professor Montgomery was a broadly educated scholar. His interests were wide. They comprised principally the full range of economic studies including dissenting doctrines, American history, and English. He read much.

He saw labor in its setting and its economics as a part of general economics. He was blessed by an extraordinary memory, so retentive that he seemed never to forget anything. He cultivated the language. He knew the nuances as well as the meanings of words, and how to organize them for effective exposition. In short, he was an excellent writer.

He was also devoted to his teaching. He always wished to teach as many courses as possible. Although shy and never seeking popularity, he attracted the respect and liking of many students. A number of able professors in leading universities had written their doctoral dissertations under his direction.

Montgomery's adult life can be divided into three parts. The first, in the 1920's, was the period of preparation and of promise. The second, comprising the 1930's and perhaps half of the 1940's, was the period of brilliant fulfillment. It was in those years that nearly all his writing was done and that graduate students crowded his seminars. He inspired them by his immense learning as organized in his keen mind, and by his seemingly tireless energy. With the third came the shadows that, save for small and temporary departures, continued progressively to darken his days.

Royal Montgomery was a quiet, unassuming person. He had high standards of honor. His manner was singularly gentle. There was also in him an innate refinement. Nothing vulgar or intentionally unkind was ever said or done by him. He never sought preferment or pushed himself forward. In a group he was likely to say little. Not one to take the initiative in making acquaintances and cultivating friends, he was always appreciative of any attention given him.

He was never married. He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Rosemary Kupper.

Paul M. O'Leary, Leonard P. Adams, M. Slade Kendrick

Eugene D. Montillon

October 18, 1886 — September 24, 1973

A life that spans a period of ninety years is difficult to summarize and assess — when all of those years were active ones the difficulty is compounded.

Eugene Montillon was born in Buffalo, New York, and attended primary and secondary school there. In 1900 the family moved to Fort Erie, Ontario, and for the rest of his schooling Eugene claimed to have established an all-time record in international border crossings.

At an early age he developed a lasting interest in the design of buildings and thus his choice of a career in architecture was a simple and natural one. He matriculated at Cornell in September of 1903, leaving in 1907 without a degree. For two and a half years he worked in the landscape architecture offices of Townsend and Fleming in Buffalo. When Bryant Fleming was asked by the late Liberty Hyde Bailey to undertake a lectureship in landscape architecture at Cornell, he encouraged Eugene to return to the University to act as his assistant and to complete the work for his degree. The degree in Architecture was received in 1912 and, at the same time, the offer of an instructorship in the new department of Rural Art, then in the College of Agriculture. Except for a year's leave of absence in 1928-29, to work with the Westchester County Park Commission, this marked the beginning of a continuing relationship with Cornell University which lasted until 1952. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1917 and to professor of landscape architecture in 1934.

Eugene saw the development of studies in landscape architecture through the full circle — birth to death. Beginning with a fledgling department in Agriculture, through the transfer to Architecture in 1923 and the development of a strong and viable program to its ultimate demise - a victim of the depression. Upon the death of Gordon Davis in 1930, he became chairman of the department. He was involved in the establishment of the program in City and Regional Planning within the College of Architecture and during the war years taught on loan in the School of Mechanical Engineering. On July 1, 1951, at the age of sixty-eight, he was appointed professor of landscape architecture, emeritus, returning the following year to teach part time.

To Eugene the shift to emeritus status did not mean comfortable and well-deserved retirement, far from it — it merely signaled the beginning of a new career that was to unfold through the next two decades. He moved to Binghamton, New York, where he performed distinguished service as consultant in design to the Broome County Planning Board. He worked on many projects, the last being a guide to the historic architecture of the region.

He was a member of Gargoyle, Alpha Phi Omega fraternity, Phi Kappa Tau fraternity, and the American Institute of Architects, as well as a fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, a registered architect in the state of New York, and a member of the Cornell Club of New York. While University work absorbed the bulk of his energies he was able to do independent work in the practice of both architecture and landscape architecture.

He was an able and sympathetic teacher, a kindly and compassionate friend and compatriot. His life was long and full and we who were privileged to know and work with him will forever treasure his memory.

Burnham Kelly, Stephen Jacobs, Thomas Canfield

Clyde B. Moore

January 13, 1886 — November 4, 1973

Clyde B. Moore, professor emeritus and former member of the Education Department at Cornell, died November 4, 1973, at the age of 87.

Professor Moore was born in Boone County, Nebraska, in 1886. He attended Nebraska public schools and received the following higher education degrees: A.B. from Nebraska University in 1912, B.Ed, from Nebraska State Teachers' College in 1913, M.A. from Clark University in 1916, and the Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1920.

Coming to Cornell in 1925, he taught here until his retirement in 1954. Clyde Moore was a veteran of World War I and had been a rural school teacher and administrator and faculty member at LaCrosse (Wis.) State Normal School and the University of Pittsburgh. His own formative years in the new profession of education coincided with the period of progressive reform, and he was always a constructive critic of his discipline and profession, and an innovator in the fields of supervision, educational finance, and social studies. Professor Moore was especially well known for his contributions to children's literature and social studies textbooks.

Clyde Moore was a professional scholar in the finest traditions of the University, using the tools of his discipline to raise critical questions about the professional field and to provide leadership to practice in that field. During the span of a thirty-year career as a member of the Cornell faculty, Professor Moore combined teaching and writing with active service to local, state, and national educational organizations. He served for twenty-five years as chairman of the New York State Educational Conference Board and for thirty years as a member of the Ithaca School District Board of Education. Both the State Teachers Association and the State School Boards Association honored him with the presentations of their distinguished service awards. He was an honorary member of the Ithaca Rotary Club and an active Rotarian for over forty-five years. He served on numerous community boards in addition to the Board of Education.

A modest and unassuming person, Clyde Moore was known to a generation of students and colleagues for his wise counsel, unfailing willingness to serve his profession, and gentle criticism of human and institutional failings. He exerted a beneficial influence on many who knew and worked with him and, through his writings, on the shape and direction of public education and the children using his books.

He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Milo J. Peterson, of Minneapolis, four grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Joseph P. Bail, Frederick H. Stutz, Marvin D. Glock

David Paul Moore

June 22, 1931 — March 29, 1978

David Paul Moore, professor of agronomy and director of the U.S. Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory, died at Ithaca, New York, of a heart attack. He was born in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, the son of David Paul and Viola Jean Moore. Dr. Moore married Ruth M. Joyner in 1953. They had a daughter, Carol Jane Moore Sorenson, in 1957 and a son, Michael David Moore, in 1960.

Professor Moore attended high school at Wallace, North Carolina. He obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in soil science at North Carolina State University at Raleigh in 1953, and a Master of Science degree in soil science from the same university in 1955. From July 1953 to August 1955 he was a soil scientist at the Horticulture Crops Research Station at Castle Hayne, North Carolina, and a graduate research assistant in the Department of Soil Science at North Carolina State University. He was granted a Doctor of Philosophy degree in soil chemistry and plant nutrition from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1960.

In February 1960 he joined the staff of Oregon State University at Corvallis, becoming a full professor in 1970. There Dr. Moore taught graduate-level courses in soil chemistry and soil fertility and directed the thesis research of graduate students. His major research was in the relationship of soil chemistry to plant nutrition. One field of emphasis was acid soil problems, especially toxic effects of aluminum on plant roots. From 1971 to 1977 he was assistant director of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station at Oregon State University, where he coordinated soil fertility research at the branch experiment stations. In February and March 1975 and January 1976 he worked with the U.S. Agency for International Development on agricultural research needs in Jordan. He became director of the U.S. Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory in Ithaca in September 1977 and was also appointed professor of agronomy at Cornell University. He served in these capacities until his death.

He was a member of the American Society of Agronomy, the Soil Science Society of America, the American Society of Plant Physiologists, and Sigma Xi. He was an associate editor of the *Agronomy Journal* between 1968 and 1973 and of *Crops and Soils* between 1970 and 1974.

Dr. Moore served as lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserves. His most recent assignment was with the Civil Affairs Board as chief of the Food and Agricultural Branch.

Dr. Moore's keen interest in people and in people-related problems was immediately evident. He loved people and thoroughly enjoyed helping them develop their technical skills and their interpersonal work relationships. His incisive appraisals and his frank evaluations made him an unusually valuable leader and coworker and a good friend. He will be sorely missed, but he would be happy to know that his ideas and his influence on the ideas and attitudes of his coworkers will continue for many years. As one views the impact of his lifetime, one must conclude that here was a constructive life.

Dean L. Linscott, Madison J. Wright, David L. Grunes

Harold E. Moore, Jr.

July 7, 1917 — October 17, 1980

Harold E. Moore, Jr., Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Botany in the L. H. Bailey Hortorium, was a man of character and integrity, who exemplified the scholarly tradition of the academic profession.

Hal, as he was known to his colleagues and many friends, was born in Winthrop, Massachusetts, but spent most of his boyhood in the town of Sharon. He received his Bachelor of Science degree from Massachusetts State College in 1939 and his Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in 1940 and 1942 from Harvard University, where his major interest was systematic botany. From 1942 through 1946, Hal served in the United States Army, being stationed in Texas as a medical officer. Following his discharge, he received his first Guggenheim Fellowship, the tenure of which was spent in Mexico studying the genus *Geranium* and the flora of the State of Hidalgo. These studies were continued as a postdoctoral student and technical assistant at the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University. In 1948, at the request of Liberty Hyde Bailey, he joined the staff of the hortorium as assistant professor of botany. He was appointed associate professor in 1951, and professor and director of the hortorium in 1960. He relinquished his administrative duties in 1969. In 1978 he was appointed Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Botany.

When Hal joined the hortorium, it was housed in the carnage house and adjoining buildings that had been part of the Bailey homestead on Sage Place. In that unique and close environment, working with Dr. Bailey, Miss Ethel Zoe Bailey, and Dr. George H. M. Lawrence, Hal initiated a truly remarkable research career that encompassed two principal interests. The first dealt with the systematics of the palm family, the second with that of cultivated plants.

Hal's most obvious contributions have been to the knowledge of the palms. He was without question the world's authority on this economically and biologically important group of plants. He circled the tropical regions of the globe in search of little-known and elusive species. He spent some five years of his professional life in the field and acquired an intimate and unsurpassed knowledge of these fascinating plants. Hal's interests in palms, however, encompassed far more than traditional taxonomic study. He saw the necessity of integrating all possible approaches in attempting to understand them as plants and to understand evolution within the family. This realization led to the initiation of a broad program of study involving research associates, collaborators, graduate students, and technicians. Studies of floral anatomy, carried on in collaboration with Dr. Natalie W. Uhl, were important in delineating subfamilies of palms and produced new insights into the structure of the palm flower. They have

proven relevant to understanding the evolution not only of palms, but also of the monocotyledons as a whole. Other incisive and collaborative research dealt with ultrastructure, pollination biology, cytology, chemistry, and statistical analyses of morphological data. The importance of this work has been recognized widely, and Hal's research enjoyed strong financial support from a variety of sources, particularly the National Science Foundation.

The cultivated flora of the world is not bounded geographically, and to deal with it effectively requires knowledge of great breadth. Of Hal's nearly three hundred published papers, over one-third were concerned with the systematics and nomenclature of many horticulturally important families, including members of the geranium, amaryllis, squash, and spiderwort families. For years he held a strong interest in the conifers, and before he was completely overtaken by his studies of the palms, he was the recognized authority on the New World members of the African violet family, authoring the widely sought book, *African Violets, Gloxinias, and Their Relatives*.

He was a principal contributor to *Hortus Third*, the hortorium's dictionary of plants cultivated in the United States and Canada. Not only did he produce a significant portion of the manuscript but he also edited a large percentage of the text, bringing it to his own high standards for publication. In fact, one of Hal's greatest talents and joys was in editorial work. As editor of *Principes*, the journal of the Palm Society, for over twenty years, and later of *Gentes Herbarum*, one of the scientific journals of the hortorium, he consistently was able to bring clarity to ideas and produce publications of outstanding scientific reputation. Only collaborators or authors whose papers had been edited by Hal could know how extensive, objective, and meticulous was his editing and writing.

Hal's appointment initially involved no formal teaching, yet he became an outstanding teacher, not because of spellbinding lectures but because he possessed an enormous botanical knowledge that he willingly shared quietly and fully. Most of Hal's teaching involved students at the graduate level. He dealt with all students majoring in systematic botany with equal concern, whether or not they were his direct responsibility. His interests in botany were catholic, and he served as a rallying point for students in organismic botany by opening his home to them for discussion of fundamental botanical problems as well as for social events. He particularly enjoyed his tropical plant-families course, which provided him with an opportunity to discuss the many facets of his knowledge of tropical biotas. His enthusiasm was contagious, and it influenced careers of many graduate students, both at Cornell and elsewhere. The daily accumulation of letters from the far reaches of the globe stands in testimony to the extent of his influence.

Through the years, Hal's interest in tropical botany gave Cornell a resource unavailable in most institutions, even when the needs for such expertise had become widely recognized. He was an active participant and member of

the Board of Directors of the Organization of Tropical Studies, located in Costa Rica. His intimate knowledge of the flora of that country and of other unique floras, for example, that of New Caledonia, permitted him to be of assistance both to North American scholars and to those residing in the countries that he visited. He never failed to extend a kind and helping hand to those who assisted him in the field; thus he was always at home in his world travels.

At Cornell Hal took an active interest in library development, serving on both the University Library Board and the Mann Library Committee. He was influential in the affairs of the Cornell Plantations, having been a member of the Cornell Plantations Committee for some sixteen years. He served on the Committee to Visit the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, was chairman of the Research Committee of the Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden, and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Fairchild Tropical Garden and the Palm Society. He was a member of the Standing Committee on the Stabilization of Specific Names for a succession of botanical congresses. In addition to a second Guggenheim Fellowship, he was also the recipient of the Founders Medal of the Fairchild Tropical Garden.

Hal was deeply moved by, and appreciative of, the action of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences in recognizing his contributions to both science and the University by naming him Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Botany. It was a fitting honor. His total commitment to the ideals of the University, his honesty and compassion, and the encouragement, help, and trust that he so generously extended to those who knew him followed in the tradition of Dr. Bailey. Hal was aware of the dual needs of science and humanity, and he served both of these constituencies equally well.

Natalie W. Uhl, Harlan P. Banks, David M. Bates

Norman Slawson Moore

April 17, 1901 — April 3, 1995

Norman Slawson Moore was born in Ithaca, the son of Veranus A. Moore, M.D., a pathologist who became the second Dean of the Cornell Veterinary College. Norm was an Ithacan and Cornellian all the way. As his steadfast friend Deane Malott pointed out, he lived in only two houses for his entire life: the one he was born in and the gracious home on Pleasant Grove Road where he died.

He was graduated, *cum laude*, from Cornell in 1923 and from its Medical College in 1926. He served as House Physician at Bellevue Hospital in New York City 1926-28 and as a Research Fellow at the Rockefeller Institute for the following two years.

Norm then returned to Ithaca and opened a practice in internal medicine, the first internist in the area. He also brought with him the first electrocardiograph instrument in Ithaca. He quickly developed a busy practice here; he became a Fellow of the American College of Physicians in 1938 and one of the early Diplomates of the American Board of Internal Medicine in 1947.

Very active in the medical and general community, Norm was one of the founders and the first chairman of the Tompkins County Board of Health and in 1952 the founder of the County Mental Health Clinic. In his role with the Board of Health and with the connections he had developed with the State Health Department, he was instrumental in converting the New York State Biggs Tuberculosis Hospital to the Tompkins County Hospital in 1960, thus replacing the antiquated community hospital on South Quarry Street.

In 1939, there was increasing uneasiness about the arrangements for health care provided to the Cornell students. The system was poorly organized, quite dependent on the local practitioners, and not oriented to the needs of the student population. Several cases of serious and even fatal illness in the previous year aroused concern in the campus community. President Day expressed his concerns to Dr. Moore, his personal physician; more than that, he implored and finally convinced Norm to give up his practice and to reorganize the University Health Services and become the department's full time Director. A new Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine, later called the Department of University Health Services, was established with Norm as Professor and Chairman.

Almost immediately, Cornell became one of the larger training sites for the instruction of cadets of the Army and Navy, which also entailed the provision of medical care for the cadets on a contractual arrangement with the

armed services. This was integrated quite successfully with the care provided to the civilian students, a process which would have been very difficult without the reorganization of the Health Services which Norm had already initiated and supervised.

After the busy days of the wartime period with its shortages of staff and resources, Norm's department began to mature in the immediate post-war years. The idea of a comprehensive service oriented to the special needs of university students was conceived and implemented. Included were not only direct medical care of high quality but preventive medicine, health education, sports medicine, and psychiatric and psychological care. In addition, the department was made responsible for monitoring occupational and environmental health on campus. A new and expanded staff was assembled; the reliance on local practitioners was reduced to consultation for surgical and certain subspecialty problems. The need for a modern and convenient facility was defined, and Dr. Moore was instrumental in persuading the Gannett Foundation to fund the Clinic building. Always interested in teaching, he also developed a medical residency program which made use not only of the Clinic for outpatients but of both the old Sage Infirmary and the Tompkins County Hospital for hospitalized students.

The development of the University Health Services served as a model for other universities, and Norm was recognized for his leadership by his appointment as editor of *Student Medicine* (later *Journal of the American College Health Association*) and his election as president of ACHA in 1954.

Dr. Moore's involvement with the University was not confined to clinical care or even the usual kinds of clinical research. Early in his tenure, he became interested in research in clinical nutrition, which was not a prominent area of study at that time. He worked with Leonard A. Maynard, Ph.D., to persuade President Day and Mr. Howard E. Babcock, Chairman of the Cornell Board of Trustees, to support the establishment of the School of Nutrition in 1941. Furthermore, he took a very active role in research programs related to medical nutrition. Indeed, the first grants to the new school were given in part to support such studies, with Norm as the principal investigator, and his involvement with research in clinical nutrition continued for the following fifteen years. During this period, Norm was an important resource for counsel and support for the School, which was having difficulties in making its way financially and organizationally. His influence with administrators in both the University and the State was most helpful.

Dr. Moore had a broad range of interests outside the University. He was active in the local community, serving on numerous philanthropic boards. He was elected President of the Tompkins County Medical Society in 1956;

he went on to be elected President of the New York State Medical Society in 1960. Norm was one of the editors of the *New York State Journal of Medicine* and for many years wrote or edited a monthly editorial column on clinical nutrition for the *Journal*.

In 1954, he was appointed to the New York State Public Health Council, the most important health policy group in the State Government, by Governor Dewey, who had come to know him during discussions in regard to the School of Nutrition. He remained as a member during the Harriman administration, and in 1968, was appointed Chairman by Governor Rockefeller. He became an insider during the Rockefeller years; he and the Governor were on a first name relationship. "Nelson" appointed him to several other advisory committees and councils, and he continued to be active and influential for a decade or more after his retirement from Cornell in 1967.

Norm was an accomplished clinician and researcher. He was an effective organizer and administrator and a perceptive long-range planner. Despite his extensive commitments to the University and to the county and the state, Norm was an outstanding leader of his professional staff. He was always available and interested in providing consultation about difficult clinical problems, and in all situations, he dealt with his staff as true colleagues.

But beyond all that, Norm was a charming and generous man. He had a forthright way about him and a twinkling humorous manner that delighted everyone he encountered. He was devoted to our University and our community. Norm and Bernice, who predeceased him in 1993, had no children, and they thought it fitting to leave the bulk of his estate to the University, including his beautiful home, which will become the premier home for the Faculty-in-Residence program.

Dearie Malott, Leroy K. Young, Allyn B. Ley

Veranus Alva Moore

Dean of the N. Y. State Veterinary College

April 13, 1859 — February 11, 1931

The University Faculty records with deep sorrow the death on February 11, 1931 of Veranus Alva Moore, late dean of the N. Y. State Veterinary College.

Born on April 13, 1859, he entered Cornell University in 1883 and graduated with the degree of B.S., in 1887. In the spring of his senior year, he entered the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Federal Department of Agriculture where he served nine years, the last one as chief of the Division of Animal Pathology. While in Washington he studied medicine and received the M. D. degree in 1890.

At the opening of the Veterinary College in 1896, Dr. Moore was appointed Professor of Pathology, Bacteriology and Meat Inspection, a position which he held continuously until his retirement. In 1908 he succeeded Dr. James Law as Dean of the College and as such served for twenty-one years. From 1898-1910 he was Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Ithaca division of the Medical College.

Primarily interested in Veterinary education at a time when the general public little appreciated the need and importance of trained veterinarians, Dr. Moore did an inestimable service by instilling into the public consciousness an appreciation of the vast responsibilities resting upon a sound scientific veterinary service in the promotion of public health.

His training as a bacteriologist and pathologist gave him a keen insight into the close correlation between many of the diseases common to animals and man, and ideally fitted him to advocate public health measures of far reaching importance to both State and Nation. He likewise rendered an incalculable service to the livestock owners of the country by his research and his sound advice.

He published many special papers, gave numerous addresses, and prepared books in his field. A teacher for more than thirty years, his influence upon successive generations of students was profound and he inspired them with something of his own high ideals for their chosen profession. His quiet dignity and exceptional ability won for him the highest admiration and affection of all his colleagues.

In a wider circle of his relations, the same high appreciation of his character and abilities is apparent. His successive appointments as delegate of the United States to the International Veterinary Conference in Budapest; Member

of the International Commission for the control of tuberculosis in cattle; member of the Commission for revising the Federal Meat Inspection regulations; an Adviser to the Surgeon General's Office in the World War; member of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, all alike are indicative of the confidence felt by public officials in the wisdom of his counsels and his single minded desire to promote the public well-being. In addition he gave generously of his time to the local Board of Health, Board of Education, Memorial Hospital, and other organizations.

The bestowal of honorary degrees upon Dr. Moore by two great universities and his recent election to membership in the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in London are well merited academic honors.

A successful and sympathetic teacher, just administrator, wise counselor, and steadfast friend is gone, but the memory of his consecrated life will long be cherished as an incentive and a benediction.

Source: Fac. Rec. p. 1682 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, September, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-One

Retired: June 1929 (Fac. Rec. p. 1594, 1682)

Richard Allen Mordoff

June 23, 1886 — June 4, 1961

Richard Allen Mordoff, Professor of Meteorology, Emeritus, died June 4, 1961, in Lakeland, Florida. Dr. Mordoff had retired from his active service with the College of Agriculture on August 16, 1949.

Dr. Mordoff was born in Scottsville, New York, on June 23, 1886, and there he received his early education. He entered Cornell in 1907 and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in agriculture in 1911. During his senior year, 1910-1911, he served in the College of Agriculture as assistant registrar; he also served in this capacity during the period 1913-1917. During the year 1912-1913 he was an assistant in physical geography.

Following his work as assistant registrar in the College, he received in 1917 an instructorship in meteorology. At the same time he entered the Graduate School. In 1918 he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts.

During the year 1918-1919 he was in military service, holding the rank of second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. After completing his military service he again returned to his graduate studies and to his teaching. In 1921 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and in that year he was advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor. In 1924 he was promoted to a professorship in meteorology. During the years 1925 to 1929 Dr. Mordoff was acting head of the Department of Meteorology prior to the inclusion of this department in the Department of Pomology. Thereafter he continued as Professor of Meteorology until his retirement when he was made Professor of Meteorology, Emeritus.

The major part of Professor Mordoff's time in the College was spent in teaching meteorology and climatology to undergraduate students who registered in large numbers in his classes. His well known publication, "The Climate of New York," appeared in 1925. He was a member of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity. Professionally he was a member of the American Meteorological Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Shortly after retiring, Dr. Mordoff left Ithaca for Lakeland, Florida, where he resided until his death.

He is survived by his widow, Laura Fish Mordoff of Lakeland, two daughters, Mrs. Helen Campbell of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Mrs. Betty Stevenson of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and two sons, Richard A. of Columbus, Ohio, and Theodore of Merrick, New York. His brother, Cornell Professor William Emerson Mordoff, who died a few months earlier, is memorialized in the following article.

A. W. Gibson, R. M. Smock, C. H. Guise

William Emerson Mordoff

December 4, 1889 — November 15, 1960

After a full half-century of association with Cornell University as a student and teacher, Professor Emeritus William E. Mordoff died on November 15, 1960, following a short illness.

Professor Mordoff worked his way through both high school and college and graduated from the College of Engineering at Cornell in 1913, receiving the M.E. degree. From 1913 to 1915 he taught physics at Rochester's East High School. In 1915 he returned to Cornell as instructor for one year in the department of Rural Engineering, College of Agriculture. From 1916 until his retirement in 1956, he was a member of the staff of the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering, serving as instructor in machine design from 1916 to 1918, as instructor in experimental engineering from 1918 to 1923, as instructor in mechanic arts for the year 1923-1924; as Assistant Professor of Machine Construction from 1924 to 1942, as Assistant Professor of Engineering Drawing from 1942 to 1946, and as Associate Professor of Engineering Drawing from 1946 to 1956. He became Professor Emeritus of Mechanical Engineering on July 1, 1956, thus terminating a teaching career of forty-one years on the Cornell campus.

Professor Mordoff was born on December 4, 1889, at Scottsville, New York, the son of Charles and Ann Emerson Mordoff. He had one brother, Richard, who served Cornell as Professor of Meteorology (see the preceding article).

Professor Mordoff's early years were spent in the vicinity of Rochester, New York. He attended primary and secondary schools in Scottsville and Rochester, graduating from West High in 1909. His high school career was interrupted for a time when he left East High to work full time at the Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company. Later, upon entering West High School, he attended classes mornings and continued to work for Ritter afternoons and Saturdays. This early contact with industry influenced his decision to become an engineer and undoubtedly led to his forty-one years of teaching in the field.

Professor Mordoff was extremely versatile in his ability to adapt himself to teaching in whatever department seemed to present a challenge, moving from physics to rural engineering, to machine design, to experimental engineering, to mechanic arts, to machine construction, and finally to engineering drawing. Professor Mordoff was devoted to his teaching and always regarded teaching as his full-time responsibility. He demanded honest labor, neatly and reliably done. His discipline was firm, tempered with gentlemanly counseling, and he was always admired and respected by his students. During his last fourteen years he taught freshman drawing and descriptive geometry.

His earlier experience in more advanced courses provided an excellent background as a basis for stimulating interest in his freshman courses.

Outside the classroom, until recent years, his principal diversion was that of a small-time farmer—purely an avocation. Professor Mordoff possessed a great love for leisurely labor in the out-of-doors. His care for struggling garden plants and flowers coupled with his detestation for weeds was most admirable. However, he and Mrs. Mordoff, the former Elizabeth Cassidy, during the last decade turned their attention to promoting the welfare of animals. Upon retirement, when questioned as to his plans for the future, his stock answer was, “I guess I’m going to the dogs.” He and Mrs. Mordoff maintained an extensive small-animal shelter at their home on West Hill and over the years cared and provided medical attention for literally hundreds of homeless dogs, cats, birds, and other small creatures, many of whom he personally rescued through the volunteer services of the Animal Emergency Club, which was started by Mrs. Mordoff. Seldom were there less than twelve to fourteen animals at any one time that were receiving their kindly attention.

Those who knew him well cannot forget the twinkling eyes and genial conversations, generally occasioned under a shade tree while sitting on a bench or leaning on a hoe handle.

William C. Andrae, George R. Hanselman, Roger L. Geer

Robert Swain Morison

November 25, 1906 — December 2, 1986

Robert Morison spent only eleven years of a long and distinguished career at Cornell University, but his accomplishments were immense. He played a crucially important role during the 1964-70 period in the development of Cornell's programs in the basic biological sciences. In the second half of his Cornell career he was of major importance as a teacher and adviser in helping to develop Cornell's new interdisciplinary Program on Science, Technology and Society (STS).

Morison was born in Milwaukee and spent his early years there; summers, however, invariably in New Hampshire. He attended the Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard University, obtaining a medical degree in 1935. He spent several of the following years at Harvard doing research and teaching in physiology and anatomy. He there met and married Beningna Rempel, whose death preceded his by only three years. In 1944 Morison moved to the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, where, as a senior member of the foundation staff, he directed programs in medicine and public health for twenty years. Those were years in which programs of the Rockefeller Foundation contributed in major ways to the less-developed nations. The most-publicized accomplishments were in agriculture. The area of support that Robert Morison managed, however—medicine and public health—was equally important and equally successful.

Robert Morison came initially to Cornell to chair a committee of outside experts established by President Perkins in 1963 to study a problem of wide concern at the university—the need for new directions in teaching and research in biology. The Morison committee soon identified the major problems and recommended a bold solution—to establish a Division of Biological Sciences that would be a home for all of Cornell's biology efforts, excepting only the programs at the Medical College in New York and the College of Veterinary Medicine in Ithaca. Specifically, biologists from the state-supported colleges and those from the private colleges of Cornell were brought together to teach and do research as unified groups. Also recommended was a considerable expansion of the biology program to permit adequate attention to new subject areas like molecular biology and environmental studies. The proposal was ambitious in its call for new faculty, new buildings, and, inevitably, new funds. There was wide faculty support for the new direction. A university committee chaired by Provost Corson studied the recommendations and concluded that a university-wide division along the recommended lines operating under a single overall director was the desirable solution. The problem then was, Who should be the first director? Fortunately word had come

to President Perkins that Robert Morison might consider the Cornell position and, after some negotiation, in July 1964 Morison became a professor of biology and the division's first director.

The assignment was a formidable one. It called for a restructured group of basic biology sections with revised undergraduate and graduate teaching programs and for integration into them of faculty from Cornell's state and private colleges. Costly new buildings and equipment were needed for expanded teaching and research. Close to twenty new faculty positions were needed, for which funds were to come from both state and private sources. Chairpersons were needed for the new and modified sections. An essential requirement for the director was close and continued collaboration with the involved Cornell colleges and their deans. There was nearly universal agreement on the goals for the new program but no shortage of difficulties to be surmounted.

Remarkably, in only about four years the essential components of the new structure were in place: people, buildings, new sections, new majors, and new and revised courses of study. In accomplishing this there was credit enough for everyone involved, but a large portion of it must go to Robert Morison. He had the vision to see what could be done. He worked effectively with the entire Cornell faculty and with the administration. He participated actively and with considerable success in the recruitment of new faculty. His close connections with the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation helped in fund-raising. He was the chief architect of a structure that has grown and flourished and, along with it, Cornell's stature and effectiveness in the many fields of biology.

In accomplishing all this, Morison made many close friends and virtually no enemies. He became an integral part of the Cornell community and with his wife, Beny, entered into its social and cultural life. He and Beny greatly admired Bordeaux wines, and their wine-tasting dinners became famous.

In 1970 Robert Morison retired from the directorship of the division. He joined Cornell's Program on Science, Technology and Society and there became an active teacher and scholar. On this change of assignment he was awarded the first Richard J. Schwartz Chair of Science and Society. Morison taught both undergraduate and graduate courses in the STS program and contributed papers to major publications. He was a popular and widely admired teacher.

Robert Morison had wide outside interests. Among many other assignments he was a member of the National Science Board of the National Science Foundation from 1963 to 1972, a member of the science advisory committee of the General Motors Corporation, a trustee of Bennington College, and the author or co-editor of several books.

In 1975 Morison retired from Cornell, and he and Beny moved back to his family's ancestral home in Peterboro, New Hampshire. He was soon brought back into teaching, however, this time by Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which persuaded him to become a part-time member of its own new program in science, technology, and society. Once again Robert Morison became an admired and influential teacher and colleague. Illness finally led him to retire fully in 1985. Although in increasing pain in his last years, he remained intellectually vigorous, outgoing, and friendly until he died in his sleep in early December 1986.

To all of his friends Robert Morison was a very special person. He loved to converse, to speculate on new science, and to examine the ethical implications of science and medicine. He was deeply concerned with the governance of the United States and with the state of the world. It is typical that he joined the Hastings Center for Ethical Studies soon after it was established and contributed extensively to its meetings and its publications. Most of the papers authored by Morison in his later years were concerned with major social issues, such as, for example, "Where Is Biology Taking Us?" and "Misgivings about Life-extending Technologies." He was co-editor and contributor in 1979 for an influential book, *Limits of Scientific Inquiry*. In his writings, as in his teaching, the special features were his broad knowledge, his concerns about human progress and well-being, and his deep sense of social responsibility.

Robert Morison made major contributions to Cornell's administrative structure and to its teaching. More consequential to dozens of his friends and associates was the impact on our lives of a knowledgeable scholar who was bright, provocative, inquiring, and ethically concerned and who above all had a rare and special gift of friendship. He was a joy to know and to work with.

Thomas Eisner, Adrian M. Srb, Franklin A. Long

Charles V. Morrill

March 9, 1884 — July 24, 1970

Dr. Charles V. Morrill died July 24, 1970. He was 86 years of age. He was born in New York City, March 9, 1884. He received his A.B. in 1903 from City College of New York, and his A.M. (1906) and Ph.D. (1910) from Columbia University. He was appointed to the staff at Cornell in 1915 and retired as a professor of anatomy in 1952.

Dr. Morrill was one of the last of the class of people whose entire professional lives were dedicated to the teaching of gross anatomy. As far as I know he did no original research after his doctoral thesis, at least none that he ever mentioned. His two outstanding contributions to the field were (1) providing an appreciation of and a solid foundation in gross anatomy to many classes of medical students at Cornell, and (2) a textbook on gross anatomy.

During his tenure, gross anatomy was taught six days a week for twenty-two weeks. Each day started with a one-hour review session in the amphitheater. The students arrived before him and quiet occurred when Dr. Morrill announced his presence by tapping his pipe against the metal ashtray in the hall. There are probably many physicians around the country who would still come automatically to attention at that gentle sound, even though they wouldn't know why. I never heard him give a lecture. Rather he would ask a student a question and carefully guide the discussion. If a student showed he was lost, Dr. Morrill would quickly shift to another student. If there was more general confusion, or if a point was raised that required elaboration, he would step in. The blackboard usually contained a number of drawings that he anticipated would be used. So smooth was the transition from student to student, or from the asking of a question to clarification and elaboration on obscure points, that these sessions combined the best features of both the lecture and individualized tutorials.

His textbook, *Regional Anatomy: Descriptive, Topographic, and Functional*, was never commercially published. It was privately printed M Edwards Bros. (1946) It was one of the earlier attempts at producing a regional textbook of anatomy that have subsequently become so popular. It was remarkable in several respects. Although it consisted of fewer than eight hundred typewritten pages, it was in no sense intended as a synopsis, nor did it omit significant details. In contrast to many currently popular texts it contained no mnemonic aids. Both its conciseness and its readability were achieved by preciseness of expression. Dr. Morrill would say something once and say it so clearly that it was understood and remembered. The text was not only used successfully at Cornell, where the author was present to interact, but in at least three other medical schools. This was true despite the fact that he never got around to providing illustrations, a fact that would render most texts unusable and may have been the reason

it was not acquired by a commercial publisher. To this day I find myself turning to this source when I want an accurate and concise description of an anatomical relationship. These volumes were sold to the students at cost, but Dr. Morrill found he had a slight profit, so they were distributed free for the last one and a half years in order for him to come out even.

Dr. Morrill never married, and he appeared to be a lonely man in his later years. He had cared for his mother until her death, at which time he was 55. He had no close relatives, and friends of earlier years had either died or moved away. Nevertheless he enjoyed companionship when the opportunity presented itself. He was a connoisseur of fine foods, good spirits, and according to his own reports, of attractive women. At age 65 he was still willing to demonstrate his considerable ability in ballroom dancing, if asked, at student parties. He was immaculate in his dress, having a tailor come to his office to fit his lab coats.

I met him when I was a first-year student, six years before his retirement, and I suppose I still picture him with some of the awe of those early years; but I do have some personal recollections that may help portray the man. Although we spent many hours talking about many things, I somehow never got around to inviting him home for dinner and an evening. This was because he had spoken so often of just how food should be prepared, that we were afraid we might make a mistake. I once had anxiety which seemed directly related to giving a certain lecture, and decided to confide in him. He related that a similar thing had once happened to him. He had gone to an internist who told him that such things could be due either to something in the mind or to something in the diet, and that he had more success in treating the diet. For a year or more I was probably the only medical student who found tranquility in ascorbic acid. He was very sparing in his compliments, but when he did say that you were good at something, it somehow caused you to want to make it true, even if it were not entirely warranted at the time. It may interest those who, like myself, may remember this man as a distinguished and scholarly gentleman, that he spent two years of his life as a ranch hand in Montana before the turn of the century, before returning East to get an education.

Wilbur D. Hagemen, M.D.

Edward P. Morris

October 12, 1924 — January 7, 1989

Ted Morris joined the Cornell faculty in the Department of Romance Studies in 1961 and remained one of its most devoted teachers and citizens until his death. A man of immense culture and learning, which he shared with students and colleagues alike, he loved most what was fresh, unconventional, and unpretentious about Cornell. A man of refined taste in a great many things, he loved living on the banks of Salmon Creek in Ludlowville, New York.

Ted's teaching was legendary, and no merely "clear expository prose," as he liked to call it, would suffice to render a sense of the poetry of his teaching. There was, for example, its gentle anarchy. Co-teachers and students never knew quite what to expect. The syllabus often had to yield to what Ted had read that morning. Any text would do, because what really mattered was how that text was read and talked about. Rabelais, Freud, Montaigne, Virgil, Dante, the latest issue of *The New Yorker*, the course catalog, poetry, science fiction, Toast-R-Ovens—any text could provide something worth talking about. He could reach, or so it seemed, almost anywhere from any text. Boundaries dissolved, disciplines merged. It was the connections between things that fascinated Ted, and the kinds of systems that made these connections possible, and the theory that made these systems intelligible. And he pursued these connections in what must be the most remarkable career of interdisciplinary teaching that this University has ever seen, in courses with colleagues from half a dozen or more departments, including especially History, the History of Art, and Music. In each case the course was but the beginning of a long friendship in which those connections, systems, and theories were continually pursued.

Much of what went on inside his classroom bore a close resemblance to what went on outside it—in chats over coffee at Zeus or the Dragon, at lunch, after lectures, or just on the Quad. This is why so many of his students became his friends and why so many of his friends numbered him among their most influential teachers. His exchanges with both students and friends were marked by his genuine curiosity about their views on whatever subject was at hand. He was both a great talker and a great and generous listener.

He maintained that the principal reason for pursuing any subject or activity was the pleasure that it gave. This praise of pleasure emerged in part from his polemic against the professionalism, the specialization, and the pursuit of power that he saw as dangers to the classroom and the university. And this polemic was also expressed in his reluctance to reduce his thoughts to print in the usual academic genres, though he wrote copiously on subjects

ranging from Rabelais to John Cage. His own publications, always subtle and stimulating, whether in professional journals or the *Grapevine*, were few compared with the traces that he left in the publications of others.

Although he was a specialist in Renaissance studies, the activity that came closest to embodying the full range of his interests was his direction of more than a dozen French plays spanning the seventeenth and twentieth centuries. In this, too, he was a perfectionist who worried about every detail: costumes, music, choreography, sets, programs, posters, the very shape and color of tickets. In art nothing was indifferent. What was left after all of his own efforts and those of his collaborators in these productions was principally a memory in the mind of the spectator. But nothing pleased him more, for this was the ultimate form of creative generosity, as, in some other ways, was teaching.

A member of the Yale class of 1945, he did graduate study in the Yale French department under Henri Peyre, receiving the Ph.D. in 1954. While a graduate student, he co-founded, with Robert Greer Cohn, the journal *Yale French Studies*. In France he studied at the Faculté des Lettres in Grenoble, and in 1962 was a fellow at the Centre d'Études Supérieures Médiévales in Poitiers.

Before his appointment at Cornell, Ted taught at Bryn Mawr College from 1949 until 1952, at Wesleyan University from 1952 until 1954, and at Harvard University from 1954 until 1961. At Cornell he was honored with the Clark Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1969, and he was named a senior fellow in the Society for the Humanities for 1970-71. His steadfast devotion to the ideals of general education and to the cultural life of the campus community was reflected in his participation in the work of numerous campus committees, including the Educational Policy Committee and the Dean's Committee on General Education in the College of Arts and Sciences, the University Library Board, and the Committee on Campus Planning. In Romance Studies he served two terms as graduate field representative, presiding over a curriculum revision and many procedural innovations; for more than twenty years he directed the Honors Program in French; during the past decade he served on the editorial board of *Diacritics*; and from 1982 until 1988 he was faculty sponsor for A.D. White Professor-at-Large, Jacques Derrida. In 1982-83 he held a Fellowship for Independent Research from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

He is survived by his wife, Emoretta Yang, of Ludlowville; a son and daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Humphrey Morris, and grandson, Dylan Humphrey Morris, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; a daughter, Sylvia Mendelssohn, of Middlebury, Vermont; his first wife, Franziska Kempner Morris, of Ithaca; a sister-in-law, Janet Drake Morris, of Elk, California; and several nieces and nephews.

John M. Najemy, Alain Seznec, Don M. Randel

Fred Bishop Morris

October 25, 1896 — July 2, 1989

Fred B. Morris, Emeritus Professor of Extension, died in Ithaca, July 2, 1989, at the age of 92. He had served the Cornell Faculty and Ithaca community for sixty years and was known for his expertise in organizational techniques, leadership development, and effective program building. He pursued these areas of expertise with vigor and enthusiasm in both his professional duties and as a participant in the community groups with which he was affiliated.

In 1928 Professor Morris joined the College of Agriculture Faculty at Cornell as an assistant state leader of agricultural agents. In 1943 he became the state leader and in 1958 he retired as an emeritus professor of extension. After retirement he worked part-time hosting foreign visitors to Cornell, and became actively involved as a volunteer in community organizations. He served in key volunteer roles until shortly before his death. He was truly “active to the end”.

Fred Morris was a native of Shelbyville, Indiana. His father and grandfather were merchants. As a high school student he worked in his Uncle Orville’s drugstore. It was here he first became acquainted with farm families, liked them, and decided he would make a career of working with farm people. After graduation from Shelbyville High School he enrolled at Purdue University to study agriculture.

World War I interrupted his studies at Purdue. He served in the Quartermaster Corps in Virginia training pack mules for service. Upon release from the Army he decided to locate in New York State where farm land prices were lower than in Indiana and he was fascinated by the beauty of the countryside.

At Cornell, Professor Walter Tailby hired and trained Morris to be a “milk tester” for the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. He was assigned to Erie County. The milk testers at that time stayed with the farm families where they were testing. Through this experience Fred learned much about farming and family life. After a year and a half he decided to move to Ithaca where he was hired by Dr. G.F. Warren to work on his dairy farm.

In 1920 Fred Morris enrolled in the College of Agriculture at Cornell and in 1922 received a B.S. degree with a major in general agriculture. By working his way through college he had little time for outside activities but did manage to be a member of the dairy cattle judging team and to participate in the Eastman Stage Public Speaking Contest.

Following graduation from Cornell, Morris was employed as a 4-H Club agent in Erie County, a position he held for two years. In 1924 he moved to Oswego County where he became an agricultural agent and served until 1928 when he was invited to become a member of the Cornell faculty.

Agricultural extension was in the early stages of development when Fred Morris started. The work was of an experimental nature. It was a time for creative ideas and courageous leadership. These traits Fred Morris had and used well over the thirty-six years he served the New York State Extension Service. Also during these years there were emergencies to cope with including the great depression, World War II, labor shortages, and the introduction of numerous improved practices. These called for flexibility and changes in extension procedures which the state leader team was helpful in providing.

The concept of an informal educational program that used research to help farmers solve problems and improve their quality of life was relatively new when Professor Morris embarked upon his career in extension. There were many questions about how to organize and conduct this new kind of educational work. Fred Morris was challenged by these questions, was willing to experiment, and soon developed an expertise in these matters. He became a firm believer in the importance of strong leadership and the development of programs by the local people. This led to his lifelong emphasis on leadership development and grassroots program planning as key factors for success. In 1936 while attending the Graduate School in the United States Department of Agriculture, he wrote a bulletin on program planning which was used by agricultural extension agents throughout the United States.

Other points which Fred Morris strongly promoted were the importance of mental stimulation and growth, maintaining a sense of humor, and being flexible. He stressed these in his work with colleagues, agents, farmers, and rural leaders. Continuing education through regular study and in-service training, he believed, were essential in the building of effective programs. In his own career he practiced these points by reading widely, enjoying good humor, and by spending two of his sabbatical leaves studying at the USDA Graduate School and at the University of Chicago.

New knowledge from research and the development of better teaching methods gives rise to the need for changes in extension programs. Professor Morris as an extension administrator was unusually skillful in bringing about needed changes in the agricultural extension programs. Over time, the agents were encouraged to shift from generalists to specialists and to be ever alert for new and better ways of bringing about improvements. Agents were urged to improve themselves as teachers and leaders. To promote this concept, in 1955 Fred Morris provided

a starter gift for establishing a county agricultural agents professional improvement fund which is administered by Cornell University.

Dean W. I. Myers, at the time of Professor Morris' retirement, pointed out the important part that his enthusiastic leadership had played in broadening the scope of the college's extension programs, in the development of effective farm leaders, in the introduction of new and improved farm production and marketing methods, and in bringing about better living conditions for the farm people in New York State.

Professor Morris' professional concerns extended beyond New York State. In 1948 he went to Greece to assist in establishing extension work in that war torn country. From 1959 to 1964 he worked part-time for the University hosting foreign visitors to Cornell. He also was instrumental in developing an orientation program for new international students in the College of Agriculture. The Morris family served as hosts and entertained many foreign students in their home and from these experiences they developed friendships which continued long after the students had returned to their home countries.

The things Fred Morris stressed in his professional work he practiced in his personal life. He was a strong proponent of group action as a way to solve personal and community problems. His interests were broad as was reflected in the range of organizations in which he was an active participant. Among these were: Epsilon Sigma Phi (honorary extension fraternity), County Agricultural Agents Association, Acacia Fraternity, Cornell Westminster Foundation, Rural Church Institute, Tompkins County Horticultural Society, Cayuga Student Lodge, Cornell Federal Credit Union, Ithaca Consumers Society, Tompkins County Senior Citizens Council, Rotary International, Town and Gown Investment Club, Ithacare Board of Directors, and First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca. In all of these he was more than just a passive member, he usually was in a leadership role. In his later years he often assumed the role of a "Constructive Critic" for the organization submitting written comments on their programs.

Family life and home ranked high in Fred's value system. His wife of more than sixty years, Lillian Rafferty Morris, was a teammate and loyal supporter of his work. Whiffle Tree Farm, their home for many years, was not only a place of beauty and charm but also was a place of warmth and hospitality to the many who visited there.

Fred Morris' wife, Lillian, preceded him in death in April 1987. He is survived by two daughters, Mary M. Kelsy and Margaret M. Fletcher, both Cornellians; a son-in-law, George Fletcher; seven grandchildren; seven great grandchildren; and a host of friends. Fred Morris will long be remembered for his meticulous and humorous manner, and as a caring person, dedicated to helping people, and making the world a better place in which to live.

Charles E. Ostrander, John C. Swan, C. Arthur Bratton

James O. Morris

February 8, 1923 — June 30, 1985

James O. Morris, professor of industrial and labor relations at Cornell's New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, died on June 30, 1985, at age sixty-two after a short illness. At the time, he was an active member of the Department of Collective Bargaining, Labor Law, and Labor History.

Jim came to Cornell in 1955 as an assistant professor, trained by Sidney Fine at the University of Michigan as an American historian (with a minor in Latin American history), and soon demonstrated his capacity to master new fields of scholarly endeavor. In 1958, the year in which Cornell published his first book, *Conflict within the AFL: A Study of Craft versus Industrial Unionism, 1900-1938*, he prepared himself to become a Spanish-speaking industrial relations specialist on Latin America. He accepted a Fulbright research fellowship for a year of study in Chile and, after a brief return to Cornell, went back to Chile in 1959, this time as ILR's representative in a three-year cooperative venture with the University of Chile in Santiago.

In those years he laid the foundation for a distinguished reputation in the field of Chilean industrial relations. He published, with Roberto Oyaneder, *Afiliacion y finanzas sindicales en Chile, 1932-1959* (Santiago: University of Chile Press, 1962) and, by himself, the more important work *Elites, Intellectuals and Consensus: A Study of the Social Question and the Industrial Relations Systems in Chile* (Ithaca: Cornell, 1966). In addition to these accomplishments he helped develop teaching and research in industrial relations at the University of Chile and, upon his return to Cornell in 1962, contributed for several years to ILR's own resident instructional program in international industrial relations by offering a course on Latin America.

In 1967 Jim returned to the field in which he had started his professional career. Henceforth he devoted his courses, research, and writing to United States industrial relations history, a subject in which he came to find biography and courtroom trials especially satisfying as a teacher of ILR undergraduates. In his research he stressed the period of his early interests and made time to acquire manuscripts and archival materials for the Catherwood Library. Collecting became a passion. ILR's especially strong holdings in American railway unionism are a testimony to the many hours he spent on the road. In 1975 he published the *Bibliography of Industrial Relations in the Railroad Industry* (Ithaca: Cornell, 1975). Before illness forced a sudden halt, he was hard at work on a book-length manuscript entitled "The Genesis of the Railway Labor Act: Politics, Power, and Progressivism in the 1920s."

Colleagues in labor history recognized these and other achievements. For many years he served on the editorial board of *Labor History*. He was a founding member of the New York State Labor History Association and served as its president and vice president. Most important of all, his colleagues recognized Jim as one of the few trained American historians in the mid 1950s who made a difference in the ways historians wrote about American organized workers.

In the life of the school he came to be trusted and respected for his sense of academic responsibility and fair play. He served for several years as associate editor and acting editor of the *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*. For three years he chaired his department, and he was also the first chairman of the Philip Taft Labor History Award Committee, which annually awards a prize to the best book published in the field of labor history.

Outside the domain of scholarship Jim was also a man of achievement. As an undergraduate at Hiram College during World War II, he enlisted, and soon, as a U.S. Air Force bombardier, he was flying out of southern Italy into Central Europe. Before the end of the war he had completed fifty missions, an extraordinary accomplishment. He returned to Hiram College and, by the time of his graduation, had married Nadie Lee Mathews, a fellow student. Nadie Lee and their children, Jim, Steve, Lisa, and Patty, and perhaps his grandsons, Scott and Kevin, more than anyone else appreciated the determination, thoroughness, care, and affection that characterized his work, for at home he also devoted himself to collections: to “contemporary antiques.” He restored in loving detail vintage automobiles that won prizes in national competition. Over the years he also assembled a large and unique collection of globes from old-fashioned gasoline pumps and, more recently, had begun a collection of early radios. Jim Morris will be missed and remembered.

John F. Burton, Jr., Ronald Donovan, Gerd Korman

John Lewis Morris

Sibley Professor of Practical Mechanics and Machine Construction

— *November 19, 1905*

“The Faculty of Cornell University desire to express their sorrow at the death of their colleague John Lewis Morris, to record their appreciation of his services to the University, and to extend their sympathy to his family.

At the time of his death, Professor John Lewis Morris had been a member of the Faculty of Cornell University for thirty-seven years, of which thirty-five were spent in active service. His labors began with the opening of the University in 1868, and he had the rare privilege, with his associates in the original Faculty, of shaping in a peculiar manner the destiny of the University. His loyalty and enthusiasm in hours of depression, his frankness of criticism, the resourcefulness of his varied experience, and the transparent sincerity of his character, were weighty factors in the early history of the University.

He lived to see the firm establishment and extraordinary development of the department which he founded and fostered through many years of discouragement, and to win the grateful affection of a host of students, to whom he was an unselfish friend and constant benefactor

The Faculty mourns the loss of an efficient colleague, a helpful friend, and an upright, useful citizen.

Resolved, That a copy of this expression of esteem and regret be entered upon the records of the University Faculty and transmitted to the family.

January 5th, 1906

T. F. Crane, J. Law, A. W. Smith, J. M. Hart

Source: Records, p. 325, January 5, 1906

Frank Barron Morrison

May 17, 1887 — April 7, 1958

Frank Barron Morrison, Emeritus Professor of Animal Husbandry and Animal Nutrition, died unexpectedly on April 7, 1958. With his passing, agricultural science lost one of its greatest leaders.

Born at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, Professor Morrison received a B.S. degree in Agricultural Chemistry from the University of Wisconsin in 1911. From 1911 until 1927, he served his Alma Mater as an instructor, Professor of Animal Husbandry and as Assistant Director of the Experiment Station. In 1927 he accepted the Directorship of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station and the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, but transferred to the Ithaca campus in 1928 as Professor of Animal Husbandry and Animal Nutrition and Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry. He served Cornell in this capacity until 1945 when he resigned as Head of the Department to devote more time to his writing assignments. He retired in June 1955.

In viewing Professor Morrison's accomplishments as an educator, an administrator and as an author, it is most difficult to single out any one role and assign it dominance. He probably took most pride in the large numbers of graduate students that came from dozens of different domestic and foreign universities to obtain advanced degrees in Animal Husbandry. Many of these men now occupy key positions in universities, governmental agencies, and agricultural businesses. Among these are three university presidents, two deans and several directors. As an administrator, and with the backing of a council of prominent livestock men, he guided the Department of Animal Husbandry to the point where it became one of the largest and best known in the country.

Many will probably remember him best as the author of *FEEDS AND FEEDING* and its abridged editions. This text and reference book has been so outstanding that it has never been seriously challenged in its field. Started by Dean Henry of the University of Wisconsin in 1898, Professor Morrison became coauthor in 1915 and then sole author in 1932. This book, now in its 22nd edition, has been translated into Portuguese, Spanish and Russian and is used the world over.

Professor Morrison was an avid traveller and lectured in almost every state and some half-dozen foreign countries. He served on several commissions to recommend improvements in the livestock industries of Germany, the Philippines, Argentina and Venezuela.

His vigorous leadership was recognized formally on several occasions. He served as President of the American Society of Animal Production. His portrait was hung among the great in the livestock industry at the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago and another was presented to Cornell University at the time of his retirement. He holds honorary D.Sc. degrees from the University of Vermont and the University of Wisconsin.

Professor Morrison was a member of several scientific and fraternal organizations, among which were the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Animal Production, American Dairy Science Association, American Chemical Society, Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, British Nutrition Society and the Rotary Club.

Through his generosity, the Morrison Award, given annually to a notable scientist in the field of Animal Production, was established in the American Society of Animal Production. In addition, he endowed a fellowship at Cornell University for worthy graduate students in the field of livestock feeding.

Two sons, Roger and Spencer, and his wife, the former Elsie R. Bullard, survive and will continue to publish his books.

Professor Morrison had many friends on this campus and elsewhere. To them his sterling character and enthusiasm for his field of work were a constant source of inspiration. They greatly respected him in particular for his accomplishments, his keen insight and his sound judgment. His passing has left a void in the fields of Animal Husbandry and Animal Nutrition which will not be easily filled.

S. E. Smith, L. C. Norris, K. L. Turk

George H. Morrison

August 24, 1921 — June 11, 2004

Our good friend and colleague, George H. Morrison, died peacefully in his sleep on Friday, June 11, 2004 in Delray Beach, Florida, and was laid to rest in Ithaca, New York. His loving wife of over 50 years, Annie; three children, Stephen, Katherine, and Althea; and five grandchildren survive him. He was immediate past Editor of Analytical Chemistry, serving this publication with distinction through the years 1980-90.

George, a proud native New Yorker, was born on August 24, 1921 in Brooklyn. He received a B.S. degree from Brooklyn College in 1942 and was drafted into military service soon afterward. He was assigned to work at Princeton, New Jersey on the chemical purification of uranium for the Manhattan Project, an effort that led to an outstanding commendation from the U.S. Army for his contributions to the successful conclusion of World War II. George earned a Ph.D. degree from Princeton in 1948 at a time when it was one of the leading institutions for analytical chemistry, under the direction of N.H. Furman. There he met many of the individuals who like he, would lead and define analytical chemistry for decades.

George was an internationally recognized authority in the field of trace element analytical chemistry and materials characterization. He was a leader in the development of modern physical methods, including ion microscopy, solids mass spectrometry, neutron activation analysis, and atomic spectroscopy and their application to important solid state, cosmochemical, biological, and medical problems. He was one of a very select group of analytical chemists who made important contributions to both classical wet chemical methods of analysis and modern instrumental methods.

During his ten years as Head of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry at GTE Laboratories, he made great contributions to methods for the characterization of semiconductor materials, which advanced the development of solid-state devices. During this time and together with James Cosgrove, he developed the technique of instrumental neutron activation analysis, which became one of the most effective tools of non-destructive trace element analysis. In 1957, he co-authored with Henry Freiser, *Solvent Extraction in Analytical Chemistry*, which was translated into more than a dozen languages and became the primary reference book in the field for decades.

George joined Cornell in 1961 as a Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Materials Science Center Analytical Facility and continued his pioneering research in trace analysis. He received the ACS Award in Analytical Chemistry in 1971 for performing the most complete and detailed analysis of the Apollo Lunar samples; an accomplishment

of which he was especially and rightfully proud. As editor of *Analytical Chemistry*, he not only maintained and enhanced the leadership position of the journal, but also advanced the stature of the field worldwide. The last decades of his research career were directed toward biomedicine, and his analytical innovations led to new concepts in the cell biology of calcium, and of boron, fluorine, and isotopically labeled therapeutic anti-cancer agents.

As a scholar and mentor, George trained generations of analytical chemists who went on to most successful careers in academia, industrial and government labs. To his students and research group members, he was unfailingly loyal and generous with his time. He co-authored over 400 professional articles many of which represented seminal contributions. In addition to the ACS Award in Analytical Chemistry mentioned above, George received numerous awards for his scholarly achievements including a Guggenheim Fellowship (1974-75), the Eastern Analytical Symposium Award (1986), and the Pittsburgh Analytical Chemistry Award (1990).

As a colleague, George was gracious and generous. We, as his former colleagues, students and members of the wider community of chemists, mourn his departure, but celebrate his contributions. His dignity, good humor, and wise counsel on matters beyond the world of ions and molecules will be deeply missed.

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

Chandler Morse

March 29, 1906 — December 5, 1988

Chandler Morse was born in Brooklyn and raised in Putnam, Connecticut. He received his A.B. degree from Amherst College in 1927 and the M.A. degree from Harvard in 1928. He subsequently taught at Dartmouth and worked at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1929-35) and in Washington, DC, with the Federal Reserve Board of Governors (1935-41, 1946-47). He joined the U.S. Office of Strategic Services during World War II. He was one of the principal authors of the Krug Report entitled “National Resources and Foreign Aid,” prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior. Subsequently, he became a member of the faculty, first at Williams College and then in 1950 at Cornell. After becoming professor emeritus in 1971, Chan remained in Ithaca for a decade, and continued to be involved in the life of Cornell. He and his wife, Katrina Pease Morse, then retired to Sarasota, Florida. Chan died on December 5, 1988.

As professor of economics at Cornell during the 1950s and 1960s, Chan taught about the problems and possibilities of economic development at the time of decolonization. This was also the period when the field of Development Economics was in its formative stage. While many Western academic representatives of the field did little more than provide an apologetics for neocolonial relationships, Chandler Morse put human welfare at the forefront of his concerns. He stressed the pivotal role of institutional change—especially institutional change that broadened participation in the benefits associated with economic development.

The leitmotif of his writing and of his life-long pursuit of the keys to economic development was the proposition that differentiation of economic roles (he often used “division of labor” in the same sense that it is employed in the *Wealth of Nations*) was the other face of economic growth and modern society. The principal obstacle to growth (as well as to economic development, which evaluated growth according to the “true”—as opposed to the individually perceived and socially conditioned—needs of man) was to be found in the stress, alienation, conflicts of individual interest, and disjoint between the interests of the individual and that of the broader society (e.g. environmental degradation). To design new institutions to “reintegrate” increasingly differentiated societies and keep them moving along the road toward modernism was the huge task confronting the developmental economist.

Chan found that traditional economic theory was of little assistance for it assumed not only virtual identity between individual and attainable societal goals, but also a plasticity (as opposed to structural rigidity) characteristic of existing economic institutions (e.g. firms and product/labor markets) that allowed them to accommodate economic

expansion while simultaneously containing the stress, alienation, conflict and the negative externalities that Chan viewed as the principal threat to modernization. It heralded the competition that—in Chan’s eyes—degraded, rather than the cooperation which elevated, man. The typical economist, he believed, had much to unlearn on route to becoming a useful developmentalist.

African socialism embodied Chan’s hope that rhetoric could sustain solidarity among diverse peoples and ease their way, perhaps not to socialism (in the form of public ownership, which represented simply an alternative instrument) but toward the end of a humane, modern society, a genuinely socialist society. In an earlier age, Chan might well have been a member of the Fabian Society.

His authority and expertise in matters of African economic development stemmed in part from the knowledge and experience he gleaned through his study of southern Africa. In 1959 he headed the mission to Great Britain’s High Commission Territories, which produced *Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland: Report of an Economic Survey Mission*. Soon thereafter his research agenda took him to Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tanganyika. He developed a particularly strong interest in Nyerere’s efforts to initiate and sustain a participatory and grassroots approach to economic development. This was evident in his “Economics of African Socialism” [in Friedland & Rosberg (eds.) *African Socialism*, 1964]. The key to Chan’s theoretical concerns more generally is found in *Modernization by Design*, (1969) which he edited and to which he contributed the concluding chapter “Becoming vs. Being Modern.”

Chan’s professional interests encompassed other issues as well. With Harold Barnett he authored *Scarcity and Growth: The Economics of Natural Resource Availability*, which for some time was considered the authoritative work on the subject. Other writings include “Making Science & Technology for LDC’s” (*Columbia Journal of World Business*, 1976), “Depletion, Exhaustibility and Conservation” [in Vogely (ed.) *Economics of Mineral Industries*, 1976], and “Natural Resources as a Constraint on Economic Growth” (*American Economic Review*, 1973). He was a member of the Ocean Policy Committee of the National Academy of Science 1973-76, a consultant to MIT’s Marine Technology Transfer Project in 1974, and chairman of a workshop on Needs for Marine Technical Cooperation in the Gulf & Caribbean in 1975.

Chan’s humanistic concerns extended beyond the classroom and printed page. His impact on the Cornell community is noteworthy. He served as chairman of the Center for Religion, Ethics and Social Policy, 1971-73. He played a founding role in the birth of COSEP and remained actively engaged in the development and operation of the COSEP program up to the time of his retirement in 1971. In the highly charged atmosphere that prevailed

on campus, Chandler served as acting director of the Afro-American Studies Program from its establishment in 1968 until 1969 when James E. Turner was named director of the Center for Afro-American Studies, now the Africana Studies and Research Center. During the years 1972-75, Chandler—along with other Cornell colleagues, in particular Herbert Mahr, Jaroslav Vanek, and William F. Whyte—founded O.S.A. (Organizing and Support Agency) to provide support, training and education for minorities and the disadvantaged. This organization, in turn, spawned a new similar organization of a regional character, the Federation for Economic Democracy. Chandler worked selflessly as O.S.A.'s acting administrator and treasurer; his contribution greatly surpassed that of his collaborators.

On a more personal level, Chan and Katrina Morse provided a haven to countless Cornell students. Their home was always open, and they provided the sort of nurturing support and friendship that helped many a graduate student. It is perhaps from this latter constituency that one finds the most eloquent tributes to Chandler Morse. The acknowledgements of many a doctoral student are quite telling:

... his enduring faith and encouragement as a teacher and friend were indispensable ...

he guided, cajoled, inspired me, and above all, cared ...

... he did not give up on me, accepting my thoughts . . . with compassionate respect. . . until his excitement at what he forced me to articulate threatened to equal mine.

Andrew Pienkos, Jaroslav Vanek, Tom Davis

Lewis Wilbur Morse

August 24, 1903 — January 25, 1982

Lewis Wilbur Morse, law librarian and professor of law emeritus, quietly left us after a notably active life distinguished by the theme of helpfulness to others.

Lew, born in Elmira, came to the Cornell Law School in 1925, after having been graduated in 1925 from Colgate, of which he remained an ever-loyal and active alumnus. In 1928 he received from Cornell the Bachelor of Laws degree. Upon graduation, Lew practiced in Newark, New York, and in Hawaii and then returned to practice in Pulaski, New York.

In 1931 Lew joined the Cornell Law School faculty as lecturer and assistant law librarian and was instrumental in moving the law library to the new Myron Taylor Hall from the later-demolished Boardman Hall. He became law librarian in 1936 and served with distinction in this post for thirty years, until he was named associate dean of the school in 1965. With minimal budget and staff through the Great Depression, he maintained the position of the Cornell law library among the top ten American law school libraries. In 1940-41 he served as president of the American Association of Law Librarians.

World War II, with the depletion of law students, decreased funding for the law library, and Lew's four-year military absence was a holding operation for the library. Lew, upon his return, restored the prewar momentum, providing efficient, economic, personal, and gracious library service for students, faculty, alumni, the local bar, visiting scholars, and other patrons.

While Lew was law librarian, the collections grew from about eighty-one thousand volumes in 1936 to one hundred eighty thousand volumes in 1965 and the library staff from one to seven, with the budget eventually reaching \$50,000. This was a record of remarkable growth during years when library resources were limited.

From 1965 to 1969, Lew rounded out his services for Cornell as associate dean for alumni affairs and placement. In 1969, Lew, having progressed through the various academic ranks, retired as professor emeritus. He thereafter represented his clients and real estate interests.

During World War II, Lew was in charge of the Army Judge Advocate General's law library buildup in the continental United States and around the world, an accomplishment recognized by the Legion of Merit Award. Lew retired as full colonel, remaining active in the Retired Reserve Officers Association.

Besides his professional associations, Lew cherished his nonresident membership in the Elmira City Club—on Church Street, across from the armory where his father once commanded the local National Guard.

Lew Morse possessed outstanding human qualities. He gave generously of himself. He was never too busy to listen to the needs and concerns of others and was always ready to put aside his own personal pursuits in order to give a helping hand to someone else. He had scores of friends and admirers whose lives had been touched in one way or another by his warmth and compassion. A typical remark heard at a Cornell law alumni gathering would be: “How is Lew Morse? Lew really helped me out when I was a student, and I owe him so much!” It is no wonder that Lew had such a strong claim on the affections of Cornell lawyers throughout the country, for his own life was a model of concern and service to others.

Lew left a devoted wife, Lorraine; two sons: Lewis Wilbur “Bill,” of Elmira, and Robert Clark, of Pelham Manor, both members of the New York Bar; and five grandchildren. When the grandchildren greeted Lew as “Gramps,” the affection was obvious.

Lew was an avid squash player, overwhelming most opponents in the Myron Taylor Hall and Grumman squash courts and continuing to play well beyond his seventy-fifth year. Through his squash games Lew developed many warm and lasting friendships, and squash proved to be an important part of his life.

Family services were held for Lew in his home in the Christian Science tradition, which sustained him in life and death. Interment was in the Onondaga Valley Cemetery, Syracuse, in April.

W. David Curtiss, Ernest N. Warren, Harry G. Henn

Roger A. Morse

July 5, 1927 — May 12, 2000

Roger A. Morse was a major figure in the field of Apiculture/Entomology for more than 40 years. During this time, he contributed abundantly to the scientific and popular literature on honeybees and touched many, many lives with his knowledge, generosity, humor, and enthusiasm for bees and beekeeping.

Roger Alfred Morse was born in Saugerties, New York. There his father, a superintendent of schools, kept bees as a hobby and instilled the interest in his son. Roger began keeping his own hives when he was about 10. He joined the U.S. Army in December 1944, before formally graduating from Saugerties High School in January 1945, and served in Europe until 1947. Upon returning to the United States, he enrolled at Cornell, where he earned all three of his post-secondary degrees: a Bachelor's in 1950, a Master's in 1953, and a Doctorate in 1955. In postgraduate work, he was State Apiculturist for Florida for two years. In 1957, he became an Assistant Professor of Horticulture at the University of Massachusetts, working there for six months before being appointed to the Cornell faculty as Assistant Professor. At Cornell, he rose through the ranks to become full Professor and to serve as the Entomology Department's chair from 1986-89. Over the years, he was also a Visiting Professor at the University of Helsinki, Finland; the University of São Paulo, Brazil; and the University of the Philippines, at Los Baños.

Over his life, Roger A. Morse turned his childhood interest in beekeeping into an encyclopedic knowledge that made him one of the best-known scientists of honeybees in the world. He was a prolific author with a special ability to straddle the worlds of scientific bee biology and practical beekeeping. Much of his renown came from his books written for amateur beekeepers which are classics in the beekeeping literature, such as *The Complete Guide to Beekeeping* (E.P. Dutton) and *A Year in the Beeyard* (Charles Scribner's Sons), and from his monthly column "Research Review", which appeared for over 40 years in the world's most widely distributed beekeeping journal, *Bee Culture*. He also traveled the world, often for the United States Department of Agriculture, learning about the diverse ways of keeping bees and sharing his knowledge to help local beekeepers, from Africa to South America, improve their craft.

When Roger A. Morse was not thinking about how to improve the practice of beekeeping, he was probing the inner workings of honeybee colonies, often in collaboration with one of his 27 graduate students and 6 postdoctoral students. Under his authorship or co-authorship, approximately 300 research and extension papers and 12 books were published. He is best known for his contributions to our knowledge of the pheromones of queen honey bees

and for his studies of the incursion of the Africanized honey bee, known popularly if fancifully as the “killer bee”, which escaped from a laboratory in Brazil in the 1950s. This bee’s reputation for aggressiveness made for many scary headlines as they made their way north, eventually arriving in the United States in the early 1990s. He was more optimistic than many in the beekeeping profession, suggesting that after the Africanized bees began mating with our familiar (and gentler) bees they might end up strengthening the current population of honey bees. Of greater concern to Roger A. Morse were two species of mites that parasitize adult honeybees. Introduced to the United States from Asia in the 1980s, these mites have virtually eliminated the wild colonies of honeybees and have forced beekeepers to monitor and medicate their colonies vigilantly.

Besides keeping and studying bees, Roger A. Morse taught the Introductory Beekeeping course and laboratory course on Practical Beekeeping throughout his career at Cornell. Both courses were extremely popular, attracting students as much by the reputation of the provocative teacher as by the timeless appeal of learning about the intricate societies of bees.

Roger A. Morse died peacefully, in his sleep, on Friday, May 12, 2000, at his farm outside Ithaca. Besides his wife, Mary Louise Morse, whom he married in 1951, two daughters, Susan and Mary Ann, and one son, Joseph, survive him. To those of us who knew him well, the memory of his generosity, humor, outspoken manner, and avid affection for the bees will long live on.

Donald M. Burgett, Nicholas W. Calderone, Arthur A. Muka, Thomas D. Seeley

Robert Glen Mower

September 27, 1928 — December 27, 2005

Professor Emeritus Robert (Bob) Mower, age 77, passed away December 27, 2005, at the Cayuga Medical Center at Ithaca of pneumonia following surgery to repair a broken hip suffered in a fall earlier in the month. Bob was born September 27, 1928 in Gasport, New York. His family lived in Johnson's Creek, New York. He attended elementary, junior high and high school at Barker Central School in Barker, New York. Time after school and during summer recesses were spent working at a neighbor's fruit and dairy farm that enhanced his interest in agriculture. At an early age, he demonstrated an aptitude for drawing and painting. In high school, he took an intensive correspondence drawing course and art classes. Teachers and school administrators noted his artistic abilities, thus, he was invited to paint murals on selected walls at Barker Central School that he accepted and completed. These paintings stood the test of time. They were just recently destroyed as the result of necessary school remodeling. Later in life, Bob's enthusiasm for drawing helped him in a very major way as a teacher of plant materials at Cornell University.

After graduation, Bob enlisted in the United States Navy in July 1948. His four-year tour of duty included the Korean War. Following his honorable discharge from the U.S. Navy, he enrolled at Paul Smiths College in September 1952. The following fall, Bob transferred to the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University to study horticulture in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. After graduation, he was accepted into the Graduate School at Cornell. He was appointed as a turfgrass research graduate assistant under the direction of Dr. John Cornman in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. After receiving his M.S. degree in June 1959, he shifted to the Department of Plant Pathology where, under the direction of Dr. Roy Millar, he worked on the histology of selected turfgrass diseases during the infection process. The requirements for the Ph.D. degree were completed in 1961 after which he was hired as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. During the years that followed, Bob conducted research and Cooperative Extension programs but he truly distinguished himself as an outstanding teacher of landscape plant materials. His courses in woody, herbaceous and interior plant identification and use were outstanding in their content, detail (his drawings of plant identification clues were outstanding) and rigor. Students who took these courses certainly learned a great deal about plants. But they also developed a respect and adoration of the person in charge—Professor Robert G. Mower. Bob received awards for his outstanding teaching, including The Professor of Merit Award, New York State College of Agriculture, and the Louis and Edith Edgerton Career Teaching Award

also of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. But more importantly to him was the love and respect that students demonstrated in their own way on his behalf. Certificates and plaques of appreciation were commonly given to him by students at the conclusion of each semester because of his excellent teaching.

His teaching effort included courses in woody, herbaceous and interior plant identification and use. He taught two 3- to 4-hour courses each semester. In addition, he offered an independent study course each term. He was a master at organizing such courses for large numbers of students. His Wednesday night independent study course covered various topics over the years such as in-depth examinations of specific plant groups, designing perennial gardens and construction of outdoor garden furniture. In the spring semester, he offered an additional Saturday morning course (late March to early May) that focused on hands-on garden maintenance practices as well as the transplanting of thousands of annual transplants in on-campus greenhouse facilities. These seedlings were used in many of the gardens on campus each year including the Lua Minns Garden. Few courses challenged Bob's organizational skills as these Saturday morning classes did because of the numbers of students who needed to be deployed at the various gardens and greenhouse facilities on campus but he always managed to mastermind the location assignments in an efficient manner. Surprisingly, attendance at this Saturday morning class was excellent. Because these special topics courses were offered at times when few others were, students including many from colleges other than the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences heavily subscribed them.

Bob also devoted himself, in association with the University Grounds Department and scores of students, to the development and/or maintenance of several gardens on campus including the Lua Minns Memorial Garden, the Willard Straight Rock Garden and the A.D. White Museum Garden that are collectively enjoyed by thousands of individuals each year. A plaque acknowledging his contributions to the Willard Straight Rock Garden and a memorial bench in the A.D. White Museum Garden provide ample evidence of his work.

One cannot conclude this memorial statement without commenting on the controversy that Bob generated in his woody plant classes regarding the worth of the native tree, boxelder (*Acer negundo*). Most professional horticulturists are of the opinion that boxelder is a woody perennial weed having few if any virtues. The flowering of this species offers nothing as far as landscape value nor does it offer any attractive fruit or fall color. Seed production can be significant, but since the seed can germinate on sites that other species find unsatisfactory, it can very easily become a weed management issue. To the contrary, Bob would defend the use of this plant in the landscape for a variety of reasons. How could such a learned individual take such a stand? Was Bob sincere in his defense of boxelder or was his position on this matter simply a ruse? Most believed it was the latter though we will

never be sure. However, it does not really matter. The issue served to enhance student interest in woody plants both in and outside of the classroom and to stimulate student interaction with Bob and between themselves.

Bob retired in 2000. His parents, Fern Burns Mower and Glen Mower, predeceased him. He is survived by his sister, Betty Mower Anderson, Trumbull, Connecticut; and nephews Richard Anderson, Trumbull, Connecticut, Alan (Michele) Anderson, Murrieta, California, and Mark (Elizabeth) Anderson, Union, Maine. A memorial gathering of family, friends, alumni and colleagues was held on the afternoon of June 30, 2006 at the Robert G. Mower Memorial Bench in the A.D. White Museum Garden.

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

James C. Moyer

February 24, 1914 — December 12, 1996

James Moyer, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry in the Department of Food Science and Technology at Geneva died of Alzheimer's disease at the Huntington Nursing Home, Waterloo, New York.

A native of Canada, Dr. Moyer obtained a B.S. degree in Agriculture from the University of Guelph in 1936, a M.S. degree in Agronomy from the University of Toronto in 1938, and a Ph.D. degree in Biochemistry from Cornell in 1942. He joined the Cornell faculty at Geneva as an Instructor in 1942. He retired in 1982 as Professor of Chemistry.

Although his training was in chemistry, Jim had strong interests and skills in food processing technology. The effect of different equipment and processing conditions on the quality of fruit and vegetable products was a particular concern throughout his professional career. The pilot plant was as much his professional home as was his laboratory, and he often jokingly referred to himself as a "bucket" chemist. His research included studies on the dehydration of fruit and vegetable products using various methods, electronic and steam blanching of vegetables, improved methods for the pressing and clarification of apple and grape juices, concentration and essence recovery of fruit juices, the flor sherry fermentation, and improved analytic procedures for measuring fruit constituents.

Moyer was a part of the team of agricultural engineers, viticulturists and food scientists who developed the equipment and procedures needed for the mechanical harvesting of the grapes that were to be used by New York's Concord juice and wine grape industry. Jim's studies in the Pilot plant defined the conditions that would produce juices and wines of a quality comparable to that obtained with hand picked fruit. As a result of this project, most of the grapes currently processed in the Northeast are harvested by machines.

Over 100 technical publications resulted from his different studies.

Jim's broad knowledge of fruit and vegetable processing technology made him an important asset for New York's canning and freezing industry. Although he had no formal extension assignment, he spent many hours in New York's processing plants and often consulted with food industry management regarding problems large and small. On at least several occasions, he played a major role in the design of new food processing facilities. He also worked with equipment fabricators regarding modifications that would improve the quality of fruits and vegetables

Dr. Moyer's skills resulted in valuable contributions to Cornell's Geneva campus. He was a major planner of the Food Research Laboratory, completed in 1960, which houses the Department of Food Science and Technology. His input in the design of the pilot plant and the selection of processing equipment was an especially noble achievement. Later, he carried out a similar role in the planning of the Raw Products Building completed in 1972.

Moyer was well known both nationally and internationally. His outside activities included serving as a Fulbright Lecturer at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia during 1953-54. In 1962, he was the leader of a National Research Council Committee concerned with the documentation of literature in food science, an activity that led to improved abstracting practices in the field. Other National Research Council committees on which he served was a study of Agriculture and the Quality of the Environment, and an advisory committee, which he chaired, on fruit and vegetable products for the military.

Jim is survived by his wife, Mary Mann; and their three children, Margaret, Steven and Elizabeth.

D.F. Splittstoesser, M.A. Rao

John Robert Moynihan

March 16, 1906 — December 15, 1986

John R. Moynihan died at Tompkins Community Hospital last winter after sixty years as a Cornellian. Jack was born in Buffalo, New York, of Irish immigrant parents, Cornelius E. and Mary Fitzgerald Moynihan. He came to Ithaca in the 1920s and received his B.S. in engineering; he was also awarded a master's degree in mechanical engineering in 1932. Jack lived in Ithaca for most of his adult life and moved away from the Finger Lakes to a winter home in Florida only after his retirement in 1971. It was there that his wife, Loretta Scanlon Moynihan, died in 1975, at which point he returned to Ithaca to be close to his daughter, Maureen M. Schmitt, and his granddaughter.

Jack Moynihan retired as professor of theoretical and applied mechanics forty-two years after he had begun his teaching career as an instructor of engineering at Cornell in 1929. Over the years at Cornell he served as chairman of the Department of Materials, acting chairman of the Department of Mechanics, and longtime secretary of the faculty of the College of Engineering. Jack took to these roles agreeably. While he was always easy to deal with, he was not pushed around by anyone. His fund of good, sound common sense served him well in confronting various academic problems and personalities.

Besides his academic duties at Cornell, Jack consulted for the Lincoln Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory, and Therm of Ithaca. He was a member of the American Society for Metals, the American Society for Testing Materials, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Pi Tau Sigma.

Jack's Gaelic heritage was apparent in the twinkle in his eye, his love of a good tale, and his willingness to raise a glass with his many friends. "Happy Jack" Moynihan, as he was affectionately known to several generations of undergraduate engineers and colleagues alike, had a wonderfully buoyant personality with a ready smile and a chuckle. He is remembered by scores of post-World War II Cornellians who studied in the mechanics laboratory that Jack ran together with the late J. O. Jeffrey. His friends and colleagues in mechanics fondly recall his love for his work and his well-known remark, "Where else but at a university can you get paid so well for doing what you like to do?"

Even in his late years Jack was active in athletic and social events around campus and town. For years he was the faculty adviser to Cornell's baseball team, and he accompanied the team on many spring trips to warmer climates. He was proud to be one of the few emeritus professors in the Cornell Figure Skating Club. He enjoyed summer

evenings by the lake at the Ithaca Yacht Club and convivial winter gatherings at the Ithaca Country Club. In his difficult last years Jack frequently attended St. Catherine of Siena Church in Cayuga Heights, thereby gaining much comfort.

Jack was always at his best in dealing with people. It is those same people who will most miss him. Goodbye, Jack, we will always remember you.

H. D. Conway, Richard H. Lance, Joseph A. Burns

Leo Augustine Muckle

November 9, 1892 — March 28, 1942

Death came suddenly to Leo Augustine Muckle, Professor in the Extension Service and Assistant County Agent Leader, at his lake-side cottage, which he was opening for the summer season on the afternoon of March 28, 1942. He died as he would have wished, active in a setting of nature which he loved so well.

Professor Muckle was born on November 9, 1892, at Potter, Yates County, New York, son of Thomas and Margaret Delaney Muckle. His grade studies were begun in district schools in that township. In 1903, he moved with his family to Stanley, Ontario County, where his elementary school studies were completed. He prepared for college at the Old Cathedral High School, Rochester, New York, graduating from that institution in 1912. After two years at Notre Dame University, he transferred to the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1916.

His first position out of college was in Argentina, South America, with an English land company. When the United States entered the First World War, Professor Muckle returned to the United States and entered county extension work. He served successively as county agricultural agent in Rockland, Schuyler, and Niagara counties.

In July 1933, Professor Muckle came to Cornell University as Assistant County Agent Leader. He served efficiently in that capacity until his death.

It is difficult to measure the contribution Professor Muckle has made to the agriculture of New York State. His sound judgment, accurate knowledge, and keen understanding of people made his work invaluable. Because of his sympathetic understanding and keen knowledge of human nature, he was an outstanding supervisor.

New York farmers' problems were Professor Muckle's problems. He felt keenly the impact of war on agriculture and the responsibilities of the Extension Service to help farm people in the hour of trial.

Farm people will miss his religious philosophy, his sparkling humor, and his deep friendship. Those at the University who were associated with him have lost a noble friend; agriculture has lost a loyal and devoted worker.

Walter Conrad Muenscher

May 30, 1891 — March 20, 1963

Dr. Walter C. Muenscher was born in Fischbach, Germany. He came to America when young, attended schools in Washington, and secured his A.B. from the State College of Washington in 1914. He received the M.S. in taxonomy and ecology from the University of Nebraska in 1915. During the summers of 1915 and 1916 he was an instructor at Puget Sound Marine Station. There he published his first paper on the ecology and growth of certain brown algae. For the year 1915-1916 he taught in a high school in South Dakota.

In the fall of 1916 he came to Cornell as an instructor in botany and served continuously until his retirement in 1954, except for service with the United States Army during 1918-1919. He received the Ph.D. in plant physiology in 1921, was made Assistant Professor in 1923 and Professor in 1937.

Dr. Muenscher served in various capacities with the Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S.D.A., during the summers of 1917, 1923, and 1924. For a number of years he was a consultant to the Tennessee Valley Authority. From 1926 through 1938 he was botanist during the summers for the New York State Biological Survey.

Dr. Muenscher's varied activities and broad background in botany led to a number of important books, all of which have been widely used throughout the country. The experience with the Biological Survey led to his *Aquatic Plants of the United States*. During his long tenure at Cornell he answered over 25,000 extension letters, many of which requested information about weeds. His book *Weeds*, now in its second edition, is one result of this work. Other results are a series of Experiment Station Bulletins on weeds, a series of experiments on the germination of weed seeds, large collections of weed seeds that made possible the identification of unknown seeds, and pioneer experiments on weed killers. In all of this work he was ably assisted by willing graduate students who found ample material for doctoral dissertations and who then went out to become leaders in the field.

Still another outgrowth of his extension work was a realization of the need for an informative book on poisonous plants. He wrote *Poisonous Plants of the United States*, now in its second edition. That book served as a text in his course on poisonous plants and has been of great value to medical and veterinary medical men.

For many years Dr. Muenscher offered a course on the taxonomy of woody plants that was especially popular. He wrote *Keys to Woody Plants* to aid in the course and had the keys printed privately. The keys were so widely used

and in so much demand that he turned the publishing over to Comstock Press, a unit of Cornell University Press. The little book is now in its sixth edition.

In a similar vein Dr. Muenscher and Dr. L. C. Petry collaborated in the writing of *Keys to Spring Plants*, likewise in its sixth edition and published by Comstock.

Dr. Muenscher and some of his graduate students became interested in herbs. An Extension Bulletin, a doctoral dissertation, numerous popular articles, and an herb garden resulted. The culmination of this interest was *Garden Spice and Wild Pot-Herbs*. This beautiful book, with text by Muenscher and Myron Rice, was issued in an edition limited to one hundred copies. Miss Elfriede Abbe, Scientific Illustrator for the Department of Botany, produced all of the woodcuts, set the type, and printed the volume by hand on her own press. Subsequently the Comstock Press has issued a trade facsimile of this book.

One factor that contributed to Professor Muenscher's interest and first-hand knowledge of plants was his traveling and collecting in every state in the Union. Of particular interest to him, however, was Whatcom County, Washington, the most northwestern county in the United States, which has a wide range of environments. In 1941 he published privately *The Flora of Whatcom County*, including discussions of the county's habitats, its poisonous plants, its native ornamentals, the significant botanical explorations made within its confines, and its native, wild vascular plants.

He became interested in the flora of Bergen Swamp, about twenty miles west of Rochester, New York, during his work with the New York Biological Survey. Later he helped found, and was for many years an officer of, the Bergen Swamp Preservation Society, Inc. Several of his graduate students made floristic studies in the area.

The total number of his publications was 125, and he had forty graduate students, chiefly doctoral candidates. He and his family retained as vigorous an interest in the students after they left Cornell as during their stay here, and one seldom sees a group of students so loyal to their mentor. He retained both the respect and the friendship of these students in a way that few of us can hope to emulate.

In retrospect Dr. Muenscher appears as a broadly trained taxonomist who adapted his abilities in such a way as to fill a void with every contribution. He began with the taxonomy of higher plants, became well versed in lower plants (algae, mosses, slime molds), added ecology by years of patient observation, and took his doctorate in plant physiology. He practiced all of these disciplines during his long career.

Dr. Muenscher's productive career was capped fittingly by the award of a Certificate of Merit in 1959, the highest award of the Botanical Society of America. In 1958 his students presented a circular bronze plaque in his honor, which was erected in the Poisonous Plants Garden at Cornell.

He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Wildlife Preservation Society of America, New England and California Botanical Clubs, American Society of Plant Taxonomists, American Society of Plant Physiologists, Limnological Society, Torrey Botanical Club, Botanical Society of America, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Xi.

William J. Hamilton, Jr., John M. Kingsbury, Harlan P. Banks

Frederick George Munding

April 7, 1891 — February 19, 1972

Following a brief illness, Professor Munding died at his home in Geneva, New York, February 19, 1972. He had retired as an associate professor of entomology in the New York State Agriculture Experiment Station on September 30, 1957.

Professor Munding was born at Utica, New York, April 7, 1891. His family moved to Dolgeville, New York, when he was four and this village continued to be his home until he completed his undergraduate training at Syracuse University. He obtained a Bachelor of Science degree from Syracuse in 1914 and then accepted a teaching position with the Collingswood, New Jersey, high school. When the United States became involved in World War I, Professor Munding enlisted and served in the field artillery division. He was discharged in 1919 with the rank of second lieutenant.

Professor Munding registered in the graduate school of Syracuse University in 1920, and in 1922 he was awarded a master's degree. Although continuing his graduate training at Syracuse, he accepted summertime employment with the Geneva Station in 1923, in the Hudson Valley area, conducting research on the pear psylla. This led on to his appointment on May 1, 1924, to the staff of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station as an assistant in research. He was placed in charge of entomological research at the Station's Hudson Valley Fruit Research Laboratory at Poughkeepsie, New York. Office and laboratory space were provided for him on the campus of Vassar College.

During his ten-year sojourn in the Hudson Valley, Professor Munding quickly became the area authority on insects. His findings on fruit insects did much to shape the pest control practices of the growers in this fruit district. He was especially active in conducting biological and control studies on the apple maggot, pear psylla, pear midge, and various pentatomid bugs which produce dent-shaped injuries on pear and other fruits.

In 1934 Professor Munding was transferred to Geneva, where he was placed in charge of research work on insect pests of pear, strawberry, and the bush fruits — raspberry, blackberry, and currant. Probably his most important contribution during this part of his career, or from 1934 to 1957, was the development of effective means of combatting the pear psylla, this fruit's most important pest. His studies on the tarnished plant bug as a pest of berry fruits were also noteworthy. He established that this insect was responsible for the failure of fruits to set and to produce dwarfed or malformed berries.

By nature Professor Munding was a quiet, kindly, self-effacing individual. He asked nothing better than to have an opportunity to sit down with his microscope and notebook, to fill in some knowledge gaps on the seasonal or life history of some pest species from a painstaking examination of an insect collection or infested plant material.

He was a member of the Entomological Society of America and also of the following honor societies: Sigma Xi, Alpha Xi Sigma, and Phi Kappa Phi.

Professor Munding was deeply concerned with the lot of nonacademic personnel. He effectively championed their cause by becoming a member of the New York State Employees Association, by serving as an officer of the local chapter of this organization, and by making himself freely available as a consultant and adviser to these employees.

Professor Munding elected to remain in Geneva after his retirement. Here he busied himself with the maintenance of his home on Washington Street and in taking care of family affairs. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, a son, and two grandchildren.

James M. Hamilton, George L. Slate, Paul J. Chapman

Mancel Thornton Munn

January 31, 1887 — November 16, 1956

Mancel Thornton Munn, Emeritus Professor of Seed Investigations and formerly Head of the Department of Seed Investigations, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, died at his home in Arcadia, California, November 16, 1956, following a long illness.

Professor Munn was born on a farm near Plainwell, Michigan. He received the B. S. degree from Michigan State College in 1912 and the M. S. degree in 1917. He was appointed Assistant in Research in the former Department of Botany at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1912, becoming Assistant Botanist in 1918, Associate Botanist in 1929, and Professor and Head of the present Department of Seed Investigation in 1936. With his retirement July 31, 1952, the Board of Trustees of Cornell University approved his appointment as Emeritus Professor of Seed Investigations, effective August 1, 1952.

The year 1912 which marked the beginning of Professor Munn's 40 years of service to the agriculture of New York State was also the year in which the Legislature enacted the first of a series of laws governing the inspection and sale of seeds within this State. Professor Munn supervised the official seed testing from that date forward until his retirement. He devised many procedures and technics for testing seeds in the laboratory that are now routine operations in seed laboratories everywhere. He also pioneered the practice in this country of making field performance tests an integral part of official seed testing. This innovation of trueness-to-type testing is of great importance because it recognizes the increasing contribution of superior germ plasm in improving crop production efficiency.

Among scientific and professional societies in which he held membership are the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Phytopathological Society, the Association of Official Seed Analysts of which he was President in 1920, the International Crop Improvement Association, and the New York State Agricultural Society. He was also a member of Theta Chi and Sem Bot, an honorary botanical society at Michigan State University.

Professor Munn traveled extensively throughout the United States in connection with his official duties and attended International Seed Congresses in several European countries as an official United States delegate. He played an important role in formulating regulations governing the movement of seeds in international trade.

Exceedingly productive in the publication of technical articles in scientific and trade publications and of bulletins of the Experiment Station, he also contributed extensively to farm papers and other popular mediums. In collaboration with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, with which he cooperated closely in the seed inspection work, he issued a long series of official seed inspection reports. He also served for many years as Editor of the *Proceedings* of the Association of Official Seed Analysts.

Forty years of tireless effort on Professor Munn's part are reflected in the exceptionally high standards which characterize the seed-producing and seed-dispensing business, particularly for farm, vegetable, and flower seeds in New York State, and have won for him the abiding respect of seedsmen, farmers, and professional colleagues alike. His influence for good in the seed industry, resulting in better seed for the planter, will be felt for years to come.

Professor Munn married Eunice Rosser of Traverse City, Mich., July 1, 1913, who survives him. Also surviving are five children, Rachel, Myrta, Helen, Irving, and Roger. Throughout his active career he was interested in young people, particularly in Scouting. He pioneered many innovations and achieved an outstanding record in local Boy Scout circles. He was also quite active in the Baptist Church in Geneva. With Mrs. Munn, he took a leading part in the social life of the Experiment Station and was the first President of the Station Club, a social organization of Station employees.

We share with his family the deep sense of personal loss and the memory of a gracious friend and colleague.

B. E. Clark, A. A. Johnson, J. D. Luckett

Carleton Chase Murdock

July 29, 1884 — June 5, 1971

Carleton C. Murdock will be remembered as the personification of the legendary professor, a man whose very presence created an atmosphere of dignity and humanity, of intellect and service.

He was first a teacher of physics but no less an inspiring colleague. His own care and rigor induced care and rigor in students and colleagues alike.

All great teachers find their rewards when students grasp difficult subjects. But Professor Murdock responded to more than the usual call of duty—he systematically sifted each examination paper in search of, and in delineation of, these rewards, marking each paper three times, from three different viewpoints, so both he and the student would understand thoroughly just what the student had mastered and where the difficulties lay. His formal courses were always exercises in the discipline of physics, intellectual integrity, and human courtesy, all in the highest calling.

Many will remember him as the teacher of a special course. From the late 1920s until 1935 he was the leader in a novel advanced laboratory experience for seniors and graduate students. This was more than a “course”; much of the subject material was only barely past the stage of significant research experiments. Each student under Carleton Murdock’s general guidance was expected to design his own experiment (usually to highlight some important physical principle), to choose the equipment needed, and perhaps to fabricate some of the necessary components. In this pedagogical setting, Professor Murdock was outstandingly effective in encouraging high performance and in instilling enthusiasm for the joy and beauty in understanding the “world of physics.” His spirit continued in this laboratory for some two decades after his direct responsibility for it terminated. “Murdock’s lab” became a byword in other institutions and a topic of conversation among returning alumni at Cornell.

If a single sentence were to be added in extolling his proclivities as a teacher, it would certainly refer to his lifelong devotion to a genuine high-quality style of life practiced not only by himself but among the entire academic family. He grieved deeply when any member of the family, especially an esteemed colleague, did not live up to the standards he believed characteristic of a scholar. He was rarely, if ever, challenged on these standards and his message of overflowing personal devotion bore home day after day and did much to sustain the entire community in its best tradition.

As a researcher, he was at first attracted to photoelectric reactions, and among his early publications is one coauthored by his wife, Dorothy Waugh Murdock. He soon became fascinated by the then new developments in X-ray physics and, in particular, by the use of X-rays in deducing the structure of crystals. His enthusiasm focused on the complicated task of computing, from subtle aberrations in X-ray diffraction patterns, the extent of imperfections in crystals and the size and shape of crystals far too small to be seen under the microscope of his day. Such studies comprised the bulk of his extensive research career.

Despite his own preoccupation with research in pure physics, he was a patient and interested adviser to students in applied sciences—e.g., the Ph.D. thesis of one of his first graduate students, published in the initial issue of the *Journal of Applied Physics*, is a classic in the literature of the field of soil physics.

He was a member of Sigma Xi, of Phi Beta Kappa, and of Phi Kappa Phi; a member of the American Physical Society, of the Optical Society of America, of the American Society for X-ray and Electron Diffraction, and of the New York Academy of Sciences.

A native of Cooperstown, New York, Carleton Murdock was graduated from Colgate University in 1907. After a year at the University of Maine, he came to Cornell as an assistant in 1908, but, after three weeks, was appointed instructor in physics. On completing his Ph.D. in 1919 he was promoted to assistant professor, a title held until 1932 when he was appointed to the rank of professor. In 1945 he was elected dean of the University Faculty and he continued in that office until elected professor emeritus in 1953.

A special comment is worthy on his deanship. In 1945 Carleton Murdock brought to that office unfailing dignity and courtesy, together with strength and wisdom, during a time of difficulty for the University. The end of World War II was followed by a surge of enrollments, by a period of inflation that eroded the value of faculty salaries and impaired faculty morale, and by the emergence of McCarthyism that deeply unsettled the campus. The retirement of President Day left the University groping for leadership through an extended interregnum. In those trying times, Dean Murdock gave stability to a shaken faculty, and his term was extended until a new president had been installed and his own retirement was at hand.

Long after his retirement, Professor Murdock's tall thin figure was to be seen about the campus from time to time, reviving nostalgic images of Cornell that now live only in the memories and legends of the past.

Robert D. Miller, Trevor R. Cuykendall, Lyman G. Parratt

John V. Murra

August 24, 1916 — October 16, 2006

John V. Murra died in his home on October 16, 2006, at the age of 90. Noted for his contributions in historical anthropology and particularly in Andean studies, his loss will be felt in a wide range of communities.

Born Isak Lipschitz in 1916 in Odessa, Ukraine, Murra then grew up in Bucharest, Romania. Expelled from his last year at the lycée for belonging to the Social Democratic youth, he eventually received his federal baccalauréat as a privately prepared student, and worked in paper factories in Romania and in Croatia. There he observed the political and ethnic divisions of Serbs, Croats, Gypsies, Bulgarians, Saxons, Greeks, etc. He also had several short stays in jail in 1933-34, once as the only “red” in a group of Iron Guardists, which he survived in part through his knowledge of soccer.

His uncle, a virtuoso musician in Chicago, arranged for Murra to enter the University of Chicago, which he had read about as becoming a radical institution under the presidency of Robert Maynard Hutchins. He arrived at the end of 1934, and soon gravitated to the social sciences, where he found particular interest in the worldwide and comparative scope of anthropology as taught by Fay-Cooper Cole, with a prominent historical dimension. Still using his birth name, Murra graduated in June 1936.

As he recalled later, “nothing in academic life compared with the urgencies of politics,” and that fall Murra joined the International Brigade and went to fight in the Spanish Civil War. That experience added nuance to his political stance:

“Few experiences will do as well as participating in a modern civil war to explore the realities of ‘democratic’ centralism or the strength of national and ethnic ties over class ascription.”

But despite some disillusionment, Murra remained committed to progressive action. He later maintained, “I did not graduate from the University of Chicago. I graduated from the Spanish Civil War.” After the war, he was interned for about six months in camps in France; he was divorced from his first wife during the war, dissolving his formal connection to the United States and leaving him something of a man without a country.

Unable to fight in WWII because of wounds received in Spain, he was finally able to return to Chicago in 1939. At Chicago, Murra, who began to use that name around this time, embraced the historically oriented anthropology of Fay-Cooper Cole, and also worked with Fred Eggan. He completed his Master’s degree in 1942. In 1941, he traveled

to Ecuador with Donald Collier, where he ignited his passion for ethnography in conjunction with ethnohistory. This work led to published contributions in the *Handbook of South American Indians*. In 1942-43, Murra worked with John Dollard and Ruth Benedict interviewing Abraham Lincoln Brigade veterans, and in 1943, he began teaching at Chicago, filling in for Fred Eggan while he was in military service. Although never an Africanist, Murra felt that the contributions of the British social anthropologists working in Africa—which he had learned through Radcliffe-Brown at Chicago—were among the most significant works of the time, and he began teaching a course on “African ethnology” in 1944. He was a deep believer in comparative understanding, and kept up with African scholarship for the rest of his career. As a European who spoke many languages and had lived in many countries, Murra was impatient with what he called North American parochialism. He insisted that his students learn foreign languages.

In 1946, Murra was turned down for U.S. citizenship on the grounds that he had fought with the Spanish Republican Army, which cost him the SSRC grant that would have funded his dissertation research in Ecuador. Murra’s radical history continued to haunt him in the era of McCarthyism; he was eventually granted citizenship in 1950, after a lawsuit, but did not receive a passport until 1956. Denied the possibility of travel to South America, he ultimately chose to write a dissertation that did not involve fieldwork. He defended his dissertation, “The Economic Organization of the Inca State,” in 1955. There Murra first proposed his model of “vertical archipelagos,” a structure of exchange and access to the altitudinally separated resource zones (*pisos ecologicos*) of the Andes that were taken as fundamental to Andean civilizations. The Inca system moved vast amounts of goods through ritual rather than simple trade, and redistribution included products of remote ecological zones and brides trained in the royal institutions. This model has been corroborated in the Andes, where it remains one of the most powerful analyses for the economic and political basis of Andean state formation. In more general form, it was also applied in many other parts of the world, and has been of particular influence in the study of pastoralist societies and precapitalist states.

To support himself through this period, he taught at several universities, including the University of Puerto Rico—during which time he also served as the field director (1948-49) for The People of Puerto Rico project led by Julian Steward—and Vassar College, where administrators defended Murra from the government’s efforts to have him deported. He spent two years in the late 1950s teaching and doing archival research in Peru. He continued traveling, researching and teaching in a series of limited appointments through the early 1960s.

In 1968, John Murra joined the faculty at Cornell University, taking the Andean position opened by the untimely

death of Alan Holmberg. Andean studies at Cornell had long been a major focus, but with a different orientation than Murra's historical interests; in some ways he was "a square peg in a round hole" at Cornell. He found some companionship among his colleagues, particularly with Bernd Lambert and Bob Ascher, but was often on "the other side" in local debates and developed something of a reputation for being ornery. He always particularly liked teaching undergraduates, and felt that he was able to do less of that at Cornell than he had during his peripatetic years. The innovation at Cornell he was most proud of was a course on the history of U.S. anthropology as an institution and a craft rather than as a survey of ethnological theory. Not known for his patience with anyone he saw as naïve, facile, or selfish, Murra nevertheless could be quite generous, and is remembered warmly by many former students and colleagues.

After his retirement from regular teaching in 1982, Murra continued research, and remained an active if increasingly occasional participant in the department even well into the 1990s. He was always active in the international professional societies, and worked continually to improve communications between Latin America and the English-speaking scholarly community. He served as President of the American Society for Ethnohistory (1970-71), the American Ethnological Society (1972-73), and the Institute for Andean Research (1977-83), and gave the Lewis Henry Morgan Lecture in 1969, "Reciprocity and Redistribution in Andean Civilizations." Murra's many stints in Latin American institutions, from the 1950s through his retirement years, reflect a deep commitment to building research and educational institutions and opportunities in the region, a pattern followed by many of the Latin American students whose studies Murra supervised at Cornell. Murra was a founding member of the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, the Asociación Peruana de Antropólogos, and the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Ecuador. In 1987, he was awarded the Great Cross of the Order of the Sun by the government of Peru. After Franco's death, Murra was able to renew his passionate connections with Spain, returning several times for research, honorific teaching engagements, and helping fellow veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade revisit the land they had fought for.

John Murra published extensively, and his work touched on many disparate fields. His best known works are probably *The Economic Organization of the Inca State* (1956, 1980; published in Spanish in 1978, and in Italian in 1980); *Cloth and its Functions in the Inca State* (1962); *Current Research and Prospects in Andean Ethnohistory* (1970), and the series of articles from the late 1960s and early 1970s, explicating the model of vertical archipelagos, one of the contributions Murra is best known for today. The other would be his focus on historical perspectives within anthropology; Murra's ethnohistory was a comparative and theoretical approach, but always empirically

grounded in the local, and integrated archaeological, archival, and ethnographic sources. Through close readings of chronicles, lawsuits, and other documents, Murra emphasized the recapture of voices as close as possible to the daily lives and ethnic identities of the colonial-Inca world. He was a strong optimist about the chances of recovering the past; Frank Salomon recalls Murra saying in seminar, “Don’t say lost, say not yet found.”

John Murra was married and divorced twice, leaving no children. His papers are available to researchers at the National Anthropological Archives. John Murra’s legacy will be found in many fields, in many individuals, in the Andes, the United States, and elsewhere.

Jane Fajans, Chair; Frederic W. Gleach, John Henderson, Bernd Lambert

Edward M. Murray

April 5, 1938 — October 18, 2000

Edward M. Murray, Associate Professor in the Department of Music and musician, teacher, and scholar extraordinaire, died on October 18, 2000. Professor Murray's abilities in all areas of music were multifaceted. He received his Bachelor's degree in History from Harvard University and his Ph.D. degree in Music Theory from Yale University. He also held a graduate degree in Conducting from the Mannes College of Music and trained for the podium under such teachers as Pierre Monteux, Pierre Boulez, and Walter Siskind. A brilliant musical scholar, Murray's training in music theory included work with Carl Schachter and Allen Forte. He was appointed to the Cornell music faculty in 1975 as a music theorist and conductor. He was a superb music theory teacher who communicated with novice undergraduate and sophisticated graduate students with equal seriousness and enthusiasm. He taught, at one time or another, theory courses at all levels. His vast knowledge of music, both classical and non-classical, was always an amazement to his students and colleagues. One of his specialties was twentieth-century music.

He was Director of the Cornell Symphony Orchestra during his 25 years at Cornell, which amounted to a third of the orchestra's history. He was successful in maintaining a large symphonic orchestra of primarily undergraduate players throughout the entire period of his directorship. Among the memorable performances that he gave with the orchestra were Stravinsky's, "The Rite of Spring," "Petrouchka," and "The Firebird," and Webern's, "Six Pieces for Orchestra." In 1992, Murray led the Cornell Symphony Orchestra and Chorale in a performance at Lincoln Center for the Mozart Bicentennial Celebration.

Soon after Murray arrived at Cornell, it became clear that he was committed to the practical, physical side of making music. As a pianist, conductor, impresario, and (occasionally but to memorable effect) falsetto singer of the alto parts in Renaissance motets and madrigals, he made himself an indispensable fixture in our musical life, on campus and off.

Murray was also a champion of new music, and gave numerous premieres, both as conductor and pianist, of new works with Cornell and area ensembles. Among the ensembles Murray conducted are the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, the DaCapo Chamber Players, and the Cayuga Chamber Orchestra. Prior to arriving at Cornell, he served as Director of the Plainfield, New Jersey Symphony Orchestra. His work as a conductor and pianist is recorded on several labels, including Columbia, Nonesuch, and Spectrum. He served as Director of the Cornell

Musica Nova contemporary music series, and for more than twenty years was musical Director for the Ithaca Opera Association. He was also a regular performer with the Syracuse Society for New Music. As a pianist, he collaborated regularly with colleagues in song recitals and other chamber music performances. A 1995 classical cabaret concert in Barnes Hall with soprano Kathryn Fields was a typical example of Murray's musical tastes. It featured works by Kurt Weill, Leonard Bernstein, and William Bolcom, a Cole Porter rarity titled, "After You, Who?" as well as Murray's arrangement of Irving Berlin's, "Top Hat, White Tie, and Tails."

Murray's accomplishments as a jazz pianist were particularly well known and widely appreciated. His colleague, David Borden, has written about their musical collaboration:

"Working with Ed Murray, preparing two-piano concerts of American pop and jazz standards was one of the most fulfilling experiences of my musical life. This collaboration started when Ed gave me a tape to listen to on a long trip, of him playing some of his favorite tunes. He called his own arrangements 'meditations'. This allowed for unique interpretations of familiar tunes like George Gershwin's 'Strike Up the Band' as a dreamy fantasy or Cole Porter's 'Ev'ry Time We Say Goodbye' as a Debussy Prelude. In fact, Ed would often quote from the classical repertoire in his arrangements, sometimes embedded so deeply that only he would know what was going on. When this happened, a smile of mischievous accomplishment would flash across his face while he played the passage."

David Borden, John Hsu, Steve Stucky, Martin Hatch

Robert Burns Musgrave

April 15, 1913 — July 20, 1989

Robert Burns Musgrave had an extraordinary and lasting impact on Northeastern agriculture. His analyses and innovations are firmly embedded in concepts and practices used at every stage in the production and preservation of grains and forages destined to be consumed by the public in the form of dairy products. His was an uncanny knack for looking behind clichés to expose fundamental questions—and their answers—about the ways in which soils, fertilizers, crops, farm machinery, farm structures, and not least, a farmer's time and energy could most effectively be used for the benefit of all. Those questions were addressed by an inventive mind with unfailing dedication to the disciplines of science and an unparalleled mastery of the art of farming.

Bob's professional career began in the days when technological and scientific breakthroughs were beginning to check—and then to reverse—the seemingly inexorable decline in productivity of American farmlands. Farmers in the Northeast shared in this turnaround, but only the most attentive had any idea that one man had such a large role in developing so many of the specific practices that are taken for granted today.

Early in his career at Cornell, Bob demonstrated the advantages of early seeding of winter wheat, a contradiction of conventions of that day. His rationales for his basic recommendations for planting dates and fertilization of both wheat and oats have never been improved upon. His perception of the potential for greatly increased yields through judicious nitrogen fertilization—if lodging of overgrown stems could be controlled—helped stimulate the development of modern stiff-strawed varieties of small grains.

In the 1940s, Bob was a central figure in a major college program to improve the nutritive value, preservation and storage of forage crops. He and J.K. Loosli (Animal Nutrition) showed that stage-of-growth was the most important factor influencing the nutritive value of forages at the moment of harvesting, a finding that led to the introduction of methods of preservation compatible with timely harvesting, including ensiling of hay. They also showed that, given timely harvesting, the nutritive values of grasses and legumes were much the same, which made yields, production and storage costs decisive. One result was a dramatic increase in the production of alfalfa and birdsfoot trefoil in the Northeast even as the total acreage devoted to hay declined. Bob Musgrave and Jeffrey Dawson (a soil scientist) established the fact that in the absence of direct sunlight, most of the energy responsible for evaporation of water from moist forage comes from respiration by the plant tissue itself, and from

the respiration of microorganisms—both consuming the most readily-digestible components. Modern methods of forage preservation are based on this finding, which effectively ended installations of costly and inevitably inefficient barn-drying systems in the Northeast.

Bob questioned the prevailing view that New York's dairy farmers should grow only forage, purchasing the concentrated feed supplements that they required. Accordingly, he established long-term experiments involving intensively managed crop rotations to produce both forages and grains, and developed the cropping systems that characterize efficient dairy farming of the present era. He did this at a time when cost-analysts were busy "proving" that corn-for-grain was uneconomical for New York. But Bob was quietly proving that corn-for-silage and corn-for-grain both had great potential, producing far greater feeding value per acre—more economically—than any other crop, even for the problem soils and cool environment of the Allegheny Plateau. He showed that, in rotations, the major return to inputs of lime and phosphate for forage legumes was realized from corn following those legumes. His innovative work on row spacings and population densities for corn is reflected in planting and harvesting machinery that farmers use today. By the time that Bob retired, corn acreage in New York had increased by half, and both total production and per-acre yields of corn-for-grain had doubled.

Bob was particularly conscious of the role of commercial fertilizers and farm manure in the production of animal feeds. His evaluations of lime, phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen (including anhydrous ammonia) ranged over the entire state. His conclusion that very high levels of nitrogen fertilization were unwarranted in grain and forage production did not make him popular with those who promoted the opposite view. He insisted that the cost of "disposing" of manure by spreading it on fields to be planted to corn should not be counted as a cost of producing the corn (thereby making it appear more economical to purchase imported corn), but should be charged to the cost of maintaining the dairy herd that produced the manure. His attention to essentials led him to invent a system for plowing land and planting corn with a single pass of the tractor, starting the trend toward "no-till" systems in use today.

About 1960, Bob began a series of direct studies of physiological and environmental influences on the photosynthetic and respiratory activity of corn plants (and later, sugar cane) growing under field conditions. He expected to be able to identify superior genotypes as materials for plant breeders. His field facility, and its ingenious systems of control and measurement, became the prototype that many have copied. His findings suggested, however, that genetic expressions were far more sensitive to microvariables than had been suspected, compromising the routine evaluations of genotypes that he had hoped for, but raising questions that continue to preoccupy his successors.

Bob found time to test his hypotheses under tropical conditions. In 1957-58, he was a visiting professor at the College of Agriculture at Los Baños, in the Philippines. He returned there in 1964-65 to develop a graduate program in crop ecology and physiology, and again in 1970 to work with graduate students and faculty in that program.

Bob Musgrave was born and raised on a farm near Hutsonville, Illinois. After graduating from high school, he farmed with his father for a year before entering the University of Illinois, where he earned a B.S. degree in 1936, an M.S. degree in 1938, and a Ph.D. degree in 1940. He had majored in crop production and plant physiology and joined the faculty of Cornell's Department of Agronomy as an assistant professor of field crops, specializing in crop ecology. In 1978, after 38 years of service, he retired as professor emeritus, and at that time received the prestigious New York Farmer's Award for outstanding contributions to the agriculture of the Northeast. In 1988, an anonymous donor honored him by creating the Robert B. Musgrave Award, to be awarded annually to a student for excellence in agronomy.

In death, he was survived by his wife, Mildred; a son, R. Bruce Musgrave; three daughters, Martha Fellows, Margaret Bennett and Mary Blasiak; and nine grandchildren.

Marlin G. Cline, W. Keith Kennedy, Timothy L. Setter, Madison J. Wright, Robert D. Miller

Clyde Hadley Myers

February 6, 1883 — August 5, 1944

Clyde Hadley Myers retired from active service as Professor of Plant Breeding at Cornell University on March 7, 1944, and at the next subsequent meeting of the Cornell Board of Trustees was made Professor Emeritus. He was born on February 6, 1883 at Randolph, Illinois, and in 1907 was graduated from the Illinois Wesleyan University with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He served as Assistant in Plant Breeding at the University of Illinois from 1907 to 1910, and at the end of that period he was awarded the degree of Master of Science. He then entered the Graduate School of Cornell University, where he continued his studies in genetics and plant breeding. In 1912 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him. In that year he was appointed Assistant Professor of Plant Breeding and in 1913 became Professor, which position and title he held until his retirement. His wife, Fleda Straight Myers, whom he married in 1910, and a son and a daughter survive him.

Dr. Myers' interests in research were concerned largely with bud-variation problems and the effects of environment on the known hereditary characters of plants. He chose potatoes as material for experimentation and showed that hereditary changes in vine and tuber characters were in some cases due to apparent alterations in the germ plasm. His experiments with potatoes had a very practical bearing on the kind and efficacy of methods used in bud-selection. In his teaching he laid much emphasis on this avenue of approach to the isolation of superior types of plants.

In his earlier investigations he was greatly interested in corn improvement and made extensive use of ear-to-row breeding procedure. Dr. H. J. Webber had initiated work in this field, but Dr. Myers carried it to the point where three new and valuable varieties were established. One of these is still the best open-pollinated strain of corn for grain production now existent in New York State. From 1912 to 1916 he gave much of his time to extension work, laying emphasis particularly on hill selection of potatoes and mass selection of corn. From 1916 until his retirement he devoted most of his effort to the breeding of timothy and cabbage. He produced two valuable strains of the former and several highly uniform new varieties of cabbage. From time to time he published bulletins covering results of his breeding work. His research in the genetics of cabbage and related Brassica species was such that he attracted a considerable number of graduate students whose interests were mainly concerned with improvement of vegetable crops.

Dr. Myers also helped organize the Crop-Improvement Program for China, which was a cooperative project between the University of Nanking, the former International Education Board, and Cornell University. In developing this program Dr. Myers spent the greater part of the years 1926 and 1931 in China, where he supervised a large program of plant breeding and conducted classes for training Chinese in methods of plant breeding and genetics.

He was a member of numerous professional and honorary societies, among which were the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Genetic Society, American Society of Agronomy, Sigma Xi, and Gamma Alpha.

In 1939 Dr. Myers suffered a breakdown in health, a circumstance which eventually necessitated his retirement. Though it was the fervent wish and continuing hope of his colleagues in the Department of Plant Breeding, and of his numerous friends throughout the community, that Dr. Myers regain health and strength, this was not to be. He passed away quietly in the early morning hours of August 5, 1944.

Loyalty to his department and the things for which it stands was one of his outstanding characteristics. Ever a hard worker, he was never too busy to assist student or colleague in meeting situations or to aid others in the solution of problems. Sympathetic understanding characterized his professional and social contacts, and to this was added a fine geniality and a keen but always kindly wit. His superb tenor voice was for many a year a source of delight to students and townspeople. To his colleagues, accustomed to the charm of his unique personality, and to his wide circle of friends and associates, his sudden passing has brought a deep and painful sense of loss.

Henry Alonzo Myers

April 9, 1906 — May 2, 1955

Henry Alonzo Myers, Professor of English, died in Tompkins County Memorial Hospital on May 2, 1955, after an illness of some months. He is survived by his wife, Elsie Phillips Myers, M.A., Cornell, 1933, and two children, James Phillips and Helen Priscilla Myers.

Born in Newburgh, New York, he received his early education in schools in and near Lewiston. After graduation from Niagara University in 1929, he entered Cornell University to pursue graduate studies in philosophy and in English and American literature. Cornell awarded him the Ph.D. degree in 1933.

After an additional year as a teaching assistant in English at Cornell, he was awarded a research fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies for a year of study at Harvard University. He returned to Cornell in 1935 as Instructor in English and two years later became Assistant Professor of English; in 1940 he became Associate Professor and in 1947 Professor. In 1952-53 he served as Acting Chairman of the English Department.

For many years his special interest was in dramatic literature, and it is in this connection that many Cornellians best remember him and his work. His effort to formulate a modern theory of tragedy resulted in many memorable lectures, a number of published articles, and in plans for a book on the subject. In 1945-46 he held a Visiting Professorship in Dramatic Literature at Stanford University.

His second major interest lay in American Studies. For nearly twenty years he taught courses in American literature, and more recently he helped to develop—and served as the first chairman of—an interdepartmental program in American Studies at Cornell. In 1951-52 as Fulbright Lecturer in American Literature and Civilization he offered the first course on American literature at the University of London, which initiated at King's College of the University a program in which American literature became a subject for the B.A. Honours Degree in English. He also lectured at Salzburg in the Seminar in American Studies and in various universities in the British Isles. The breadth of his philosophical and literary interests led to his appointment for 1953-54 as the first Visiting Professor of Humanities at Stanford University, where his task was to inaugurate a new type of program for a Doctorate in the Humanities.

A teacher and lecturer in whom students found unusual stimulation and appeal, Professor Myers had few equals in his College during his time. Possessed of rare intellectual capacity, a truly searching curiosity, and an intense

interest in his fellow men, he exerted a telling influence on successive generations of graduate and undergraduate students alike. His sense of humor, though quiet, was warm and generous; and he was both cherished and respected by persons of widely divergent backgrounds.

In his books and many articles he has left enduring testimony to his breadth and his strength. His books include *A Short History of English Literature* (written with Elsie Myers; 1938, revised edition, 1952); *The Spinoza-Hegel Paradox: A Study of the Choice between Traditional Idealism and Systematic Pluralism* (1944); and *Are Men Equal? An Inquiry into the Meaning of American Democracy* (1945), republished by the Cornell University Press a few months after his death.

Of his last book it may be said that no one can read it without being moved by the passionate and compassionate spirit evident in it from beginning to end.

It was written by a man who, though he saw the infinite worth of every human being, felt his own finiteness and was aware of his own and all men's frailty. It was of himself as well as of others that he wrote: "Only through loneliness and comradeship can one learn to accept others as his equals in ultimate value. Only after sharing sorrow and joy with others can one arrive at a tragic understanding that all men are subject to a common fate." For twenty years Henry Myers strove to formulate a theory of tragedy, as a key to the problems of life. Time failed him for the final formulation, but in the striving he achieved a rare insight into human beings and a warm sympathy for human suffering.

H. D. Albright, M. R. Konvitz, F. E. Mineka

William Irving Myers

December 18, 1891 — January 30, 1976

William I. Myers died at his farm home overlooking Cayuga Lake near Ithaca, New York, on January 30, 1976, at the age of eighty-four. His death terminated a long and distinguished career in education, agriculture, finance, and public service.

Dr. Myers was born at Lowman, New York, in 1891. He grew up and worked on his grandfather's dairy and tobacco farm in Chemung County, New York. When he enrolled at Cornell in 1920, he fully intended to return to his family farm. But Professor G. F. Warren, among others, influenced him to change his mind about returning to the farm after he was graduated in 1914. He stayed on at Cornell to continue his education in the newly established Department of Farm Management, now the Department of Agricultural Economics. He received the Ph.D. degree in 1918, then became an assistant professor in farm management, and two years later was promoted to professor.

As a young faculty member, Dr. Myers specialized in farm management, farm finance, and cooperative organization and management. He taught classes, conducted research, directed graduate students, and participated in extension activities. He was an inspiring teacher, counselor, and friend of those with whom he worked. In spite of his numerous activities, he always seemed to find time to assist others who sought his help.

Dr. Myers was an organized man who was able through exceptional talent and long hours of hard work to accomplish the full program he assigned to himself. He sought advice from those who could help him, and, in dealing with others, he was forthright in his comments of praise or suggestions for improvement, whichever he felt were appropriate. He served as secretary of the American Agricultural Economics Association from 1927-31 and as president in 1943. The Cornell faculty elected him a faculty trustee of the University in 1939.

In 1933, at the height of the depression years, Dr. Myers was asked to go to Washington by President Roosevelt to work on the reorganization and expansion of the federal farm credit agencies. He served as governor of the Farm Credit Administration from 1933 to 1938 and was largely responsible for the creation of the Farm Credit System. That system consists of twelve federal land banks, twelve federal intermediate credit banks, thirteen banks for cooperatives, and hundreds of production credit associations and federal land bank associations. For more than four decades this farmer-owned cooperative system has provided the means to channel billions of dollars in credit from the money markets to this nation's farmers. He resigned the Washington position in 1938 and returned to Cornell as a professor and head of the Department of Agricultural Economics. The untimely death in 1943 of one

of his close associates, Dean Carl E. Ladd, was the occasion for the president and trustees of Cornell University to ask Dr. Myers to be dean of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, a position he held with distinction until his retirement in 1959.

Dean Myers's counsel and advice were sought constantly by scores of public and private organizations. Within New York State alone he served on many commissions and committees whose functions were to study issues and advise the governor, members of the legislature, and other public officials on matters of policy. In national capacities, he served three presidents: Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower. He advised President Roosevelt on issues other than farm credit. President Truman asked him to work on the Famine Emergency Committee and the Committee on Foreign Aid. He was chairman of President Eisenhower's National Agricultural Advisory Committee, which worked closely with Secretary Ezra Taft Benson. All the governors of New York State during his tenure at Cornell relied on him for guidance.

In addition to serving on the boards of the Rockefeller Foundation and Agricultural Development Council, he served as a trustee or a member of the board of directors of numerous other organizations, including the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, General Education Board, American Institute of Cooperation, Twentieth Century Fund, Carnegie Institute of Washington, Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, New York State Association for Crippled Children, Elmira College, and Vassar College. He was a member of the board of directors of many corporations, including Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Continental Can Company, Insular Lumber Company, W. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York State Electric and Gas Corporation, AVCO Corporation, Smith-Corona Marchant, Inc., Marine Midland Corporation, and Grand Union.

Dr. Myers received many other honors. In 1938, the American Farm Bureau cited him for "distinguished service to agriculture." In 1949, his Cornell Class of 1914 awarded him its Outstanding Achievement Award, and in 1958 he was elected a fellow in the American Agricultural Economics Association. He traveled widely and participated in numerous programs designed to build a stronger international agriculture and improved relationships among the people of the world family of nations.

Bill Myers, as he was affectionately known by all who worked with him, remained close to the soil throughout his productive career. He purchased a farm near Ithaca and for many years maintained a commercial poultry operation, as well as a large garden that occupied part of his time for relaxation. His bright cherry greeting, his fairness in dealing with others, his vision and guidance for the future of agriculture, will long be remembered.

Dr. Myers was married to the former Marguerite Troxell. He is survived by three daughters: Elizabeth Martin of Cincinnati, Ohio, Marian Kira, and Margaret McElwee, both of Ithaca, New York.

Glenn W. Hedlund, Robert S. Smith, Charles E. Palm

Louis Lindo Nangeroni

September 13, 1918 — December 12, 1989

Dr. Nangeroni, or “Lou” as he was known to most of us, entered Rutgers University in the fall of 1938 and was a familiar figure on campus as a wrestler and owner of a scarlet colored Model A Ford with a black “R” on the rumble seat and doors of his car. His Rutgers education was interrupted by World War II when he enrolled in the Army Air Corps Officer Training Program. Lou completed flight training and was soon on his way to Africa ferrying a B-24 Liberator bomber to Tunisia. After the usual pre-combat training, the squadron moved into Italy with the invasion forces, and Lou began flying missions over Europe, ultimately completing 100 of those missions.

Dr. Nangeroni returned to Rutgers and graduated in 1947. He then entered the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University and received the D.V.M. degree in 1951, the M.S. degree in physiology in 1952, and was appointed to the faculty in 1952. During the next 25 years he taught animal physiology, advanced experimental physiology, and conducted research in electroanesthesia and bioassay methodology.

Dr. Nangeroni’s thesis research was concerned with ruminant physiology, specifically the factors that influenced the temperature of the rumen. This work was subsequently published in the *Cornell Veterinarian*. Over the years, Dr. Nangeroni published various reports on pharmacology and gastroenterology in farm animals. He made the important observation that one drug, chlorpromazine, decreased the dose of pentobarbital required to attain surgical anaesthesia, which was important in advising clinical veterinarians about the proper use of commonly administered drugs.

During the 1960s, Dr. Nangeroni collaborated with the Nobel laureate, Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud, then of the Department of Chemistry at Cornell. This work was concerned with syntheses of analogs of oxytocin, a peptide hormone involved in the control of milk secretion and in parturition. Dr. Nangeroni’s role in this collaboration was the quantitation of the biological activity of the oxytocin analogs. Two bioassays were used, one based on vasodepressor activity in birds, and the other on the degree of uterine contraction in mammals. These papers with Dr. du Vigneaud were published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

Experimental surgery was Dr. Nangeroni’s most effective medium. He gave a generation of animal scientists, nutritionists and physiologists the tools of the experimental surgeon. Working with groups of graduate students he carefully developed their skills. He demonstrated the knowledge of a large number of procedures. He was always sensitive both to the animals and students and displayed calmness and confidence, often in the face of great

uncertainty on the part of the beginning student. These qualities of confidence and quiet expectation that each one of them would succeed was, perhaps, his most powerful and endearing attribute.

After Dr. Nangeroni's retirement from the veterinary faculty in 1977, he moved to the Food and Drug Administration in Rockville, Maryland, as a veterinary medical officer with the Center for Veterinary Medicine. He served in this capacity until his death.

Lou was a devoted family man and an inveterate quantity food buyer. He loved to cook and bake and act as host for huge picnic-style feedings. When the tomatoes ripened in his garden, huge pots of tomato sauce were always cooking in the kitchen. It was obviously a page out of his father's restaurant background.

When the East Hill Flying Club held their Fly-In Breakfasts, it was Lou who made certain they had enough fresh food and condiments ("real maple syrup—none of that imitation stuff!"). Even his move to Maryland didn't dissuade him from his regular return trips to the Ithaca area for his New Hope Mills flour. He didn't believe in using the small five- or ten-pound packages—nothing short of one-hundred-pound bags of wheat, oat and rye flour would satisfy him. However, he would buy the smaller unit packages for his wide circle of friends after he had convinced them that New Hope Mills flour was the best.

Lou owned and flew his own airplane for many years and, as an avid Cornell hockey booster (they always had several hockey players living with them), never missed an ECAC tournament. Those flights to Boston were memorable for their gustatory adventures—"once the landing gear was retracted it was snack time for the entire flight."

Hunting, handball, bicycling, sail planes, real estate and stock investing were also important facets of Lou's life. In each of these pursuits he maintained his strong inner sense of values and honesty. But, above all it was his quiet commitment to his family and circle of friends that continued as his strong suit. He brought four wonderful daughters through their formative years and guided them from "roller skate-hall rats" (on weekends in the Veterinary College) to "Comfort Patrol" for the horses being treated at the College. Family involvement was a paramount part of Lou's life whether it involved bringing a beef heart home so he could help the girls with their school projects, or convincing them that a "camp out" under an old Army tent in King Ferry was a vacation.

Lou leaves behind a legacy of quiet inner strength for life and living that will serve as guidelines for his family and friends. He is survived by his wife, Carrie; his four daughters, Cheryl Nangeroni, Linda N. Scorsone, Jill Nangeroni and her husband, Mark Reader, and Diane Nangeroni and her husband, David Parkins.

Edgar L. Gasteiger, Daniel N. Tapper, Robert H. Wasserman, John C. Thompson

Abraham (Al) Nash

September 16, 1915 — August 3, 1996

Al Nash is remembered by his friends and colleagues as a social activist, an inspirational teacher, and an insightful writer on political and labor related issues. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland to parents who were working class immigrants from Italy and Russia. His family moved to New York City where Al attended De Witt Clinton High School. After graduation, he became involved in radical politics. Like many of his generation he was initially inspired by ideals of the Russian revolution but later disillusioned by the results. When he managed a labor bookstore in Greenwich Village, he was reputed to read every title that came in the store. Not only well read but also highly articulate, Al spoke on street corners and organized anti-Nazi and pro-socialist rallies and meetings.

At the outbreak of World War II, he went to work at the Brewster Aircraft Plant on Long Island where he was elected as a steward in the United Automobile Workers, a union connection he maintained throughout his life. Drafted into the army, he found it ironic that he was assigned to guard former Nazi officials in a prisoner of war camp in Germany. He also tried to organize his fellow soldiers into a union. After discharge from military service, Al moved to Detroit to work in the Chrysler Corporation's Jefferson Plant where he was elected chief steward of UAW Local 7. His subsequent career encompassed staff positions in several unions where he organized and represented diverse occupations including electrical manufacturing, municipal employment and social workers.

From his earliest years in the labor movement, Al gave priority to worker education and was increasingly involved in teaching not only in the unions with which he was affiliated but in university sponsored courses at Rutgers and Cornell University. His thirst for knowledge led him to complete his formal education enrolling at age 40. He earned a B.A. degree from Columbia College, an M.A. degree from New York University, and a Ph.D. degree in Sociology from Columbia University, graduating at age 57.

In 1966, he joined the ILR Extension faculty in New York City where he continued until his retirement in 1985. He was revered by the labor union leaders and activists who participated in his classes. For example, when Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., headed the New York City Central Labor Council, Al Nash was asked to train leaders of newly organized Taxi Drivers and Hospital Workers and was credited with playing a key role in foundation of these unions.

Always the social activist, Al Nash conducted Cornell conferences that dealt with controversial political and economic issues. For example at a time of conflict in the 1960s, he organized a major dialogue between leaders

of the civil rights movement and labor unions. Dedicated to building union strength, he was also committed to union reform, serving for many years as an active board member of the Association for Union Democracy which monitors union practices and provides assistance to union members who seek to exercise their democratic rights.

In 1974, in recognition of his excellence in teaching and scholarship, Al Nash became a full Professor in the ILR School's Department of Extension. His published works dealt with adult and labor education, organizational change and quality of work life.

Among his accomplishments as a labor educator at Cornell was the leadership he provided in the establishment of courses for university credit for adult students in New York City. He directed and taught in the Labor Relations Certificate Program, which ILR offered in cooperation with Empire State College (SUNY). Citing his contributions, Empire hailed him as "a distinguished labor educator who dedicated his life to the advancement of working people." The United Auto Workers, with which he had an association throughout his adult life, paid tribute to him as "a labor organizer, teacher and writer whose vision of social economic justice in a world of peace inspires us all."

Most of all, he was admired by the hundreds of students for whom he served as mentor and role model and with whom he empathized as a lifelong labor activist who completed his own education while working full time.

Al Nash is survived by two children, Paul and Margo, who have endowed an essay prize for labor studies students in his name, a fitting tribute to their father.

Ron Donovan, Phil Ross, Lois Gray

John Jacob Natti

September 5, 1912 — April 9, 1971

John Jacob Natti, professor of plant pathology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Cornell University, in Geneva, New York, died of a sudden coronary arrest on April 9, 1971.

He was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, the son of Finnish immigrants. After completing his elementary and secondary schooling in Gloucester, he entered Essex County Agricultural School from which he was graduated in 1935, at the depth of the Great Depression. Unable to continue his education because of finances, he then operated a market garden and poultry farm for five years. From this source he acquired sufficient funds by 1940 to enter the University of Massachusetts, which awarded him in 1944 the B.S. degree in agronomy and chemistry. Following graduation, he accepted a position with the United States Rubber Company as assistant chemist in the Agricultural Chemicals Division, where his duties comprised the development and testing of chemicals as candidate fungicides for control of plant diseases. During this period he became interested in plant disease pathogens and determined to devote his career to their study and control. In 1946 he entered graduate school at Cornell University, which awarded him the Ph.D. in plant pathology in 1951. He immediately accepted an appointment as assistant professor at New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, where he was promoted to associate professor in 1954 and to professor in 1960.

His research at Geneva dealt with a wide spectrum of fungus and bacterial diseases of vegetables and resulted in sixty-two publications. Long before many of the dangers of pollution were realized, he strove to achieve disease control whenever feasible by identifying and selecting individual plants with resistance to disease. After stabilizing this property by intensive breeding and selection, he released materials to commercial seedsmen for development of new and improved varieties. Many cabbage, broccoli, and snap bean varieties currently grown in New York are descended from Professor Natti's selections.

His interests were wide and varied. He played an active role in church affairs, variously serving as teacher and superintendent of Sunday School, deacon, and elder of the First Presbyterian Church. He devoted much time to the Boy Scouts and Little League. He was a talented landscape painter, a keen and skillful bridge player, and an excellent conversationalist with a dry, subdued humor. He is survived by his widow, Lora Patricia, and three children, John Martin, Thomas Alexander, and Elizabeth Anne.

A. J. Braun, R. M. Gilmer, W. T. Schroeder

Arthur Leslie Neal

May 3, 1911 — January 6, 1991

A. Leslie Neal was appointed associate professor of biochemistry in the College of Agriculture in 1947. He continued in that position when the Division of Biological Sciences was established and was followed by a major expansion of the Section of Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell Biology. He retired as professor emeritus in July 1976. During his years as a member of the Cornell faculty many changes occurred, both administrative and scientific, following developments in biochemistry and the rise of molecular biology.

Professor Neal was born in Belmont, Wisconsin, on May 3, 1911. His schooling took place in a number of towns in Illinois, to which his father, a rural minister, was assigned. He received a B.S. degree in 1934 from Monmouth College in Illinois. His graduate work was initially in physical chemistry, and he obtained the M.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1935. Following this, he spent five years first as a research chemist for the Continental Can Company in Chicago, and then as instructor in organic chemistry at Kansas State College (now Kansas State University) in Manhattan, Kansas. He entered the University of Wisconsin as a graduate student in biochemistry in 1940, and obtained a Ph.D degree in 1943, working with F.M. Strong on aspects of the chemistry and biochemistry of pantothenic acid. Four years as a research associate in the Agricultural Chemistry Department at Michigan State developed his interest in the interactions between plants, and the bacteria and other microbiota of soil.

On appointment to the faculty of Cornell in 1947, his dual teaching assignments were to develop courses appropriate for students in both the two-year and four-year programs of the College of Agriculture. These courses were intended for students with little background in chemistry, and covered basic aspects of chemistry as well as introductory principles of the rapidly developing field of biochemistry. Professor Neal continued to teach and develop the first of these courses until the two-year program was ended, and the second until the time of his retirement. The sum of his experience in teaching in the two-year program was put into a textbook: *Chemistry and Biochemistry: a Comprehensive Introduction*—which first appeared in 1971. Following his retirement, he planned to write a second textbook based on the course developed for the four-year students but unfortunately, ill-health prevented him from completing it.

In addition, he participated for a number of years in teaching a laboratory course developed by Dr. Louise Daniel. A textbook resulted from this collaboration in 1967: *Laboratory Experiments in Biochemistry*, by L.J. Daniel and A.L. Neal. His experience in teaching freshmen was also extended to developing courses for and instructing high

school students, and he taught summer session courses in introductory biochemistry both for college and for high school students for a number of years in the 1950s and 1960s. He was outstandingly successful in developing their interest, and in helping them to understand many complex aspects of the subject matter. These attributes were also evident in his role as an undergraduate adviser. Although his major focus was on teaching students at a relatively early stage in their college careers, he also taught a graduate course in plant biochemistry. Seven graduate students did their thesis research in his laboratory.

Dr. Neal's research interests covered a number of areas that reflected his strong background in chemistry and facility for collaborative research. At one time or another, he worked on methods for improving the yield and keeping qualities of fruits, on factors affecting the emergence of encysted nematodes, and on bacterial and fungal metabolism, particularly as affected by growth factor availability. His main interest during the period just preceding his retirement was in the possible value of hydrazide derivatives of amino acids and sugars as anti-cancer agents. His research interests led to the publication of about 30 scientific papers, and also to his visiting and working in a number of laboratories around the world during his sabbatical leaves. However, his major contribution to his department and his college undoubtedly lay in his dedication to teaching, particularly as it involved younger and academically less specialized students, who benefitted immensely from his understanding and gentle persistence in presenting a clear and relevant account of the basic principles of chemistry and biochemistry.

Dr. Neal was a fine experimentalist and technician. This skill carried over into a hobby that gave him much pleasure in his later years—he was an excellent photographer.

Dr. Neal is survived by his wife of 54 years, Arline Nelson Neal, of Ithaca; two sons, Arthur and David; and two daughters, Janet and Nancy.

J.M. Calvo, L.J. Daniel, J. Gibson

James George Needham

March 16, 1868 — July 24, 1957

James George Needham, Emeritus Professor of Entomology, died on July 24, 1957. Throughout a long and busy life he served Cornell University as a great biologist and a productive scholar.

Dr. Needham was born in Virginia, Illinois, on March 16, 1868. He attended public schools and Knox College, from which he received his B.S. and M.S. degrees. In later years, he was fond of telling about the good fun he had with other youngsters while attending a country school on the prairie. After graduating from Knox College, he taught there from 1894 to 1896. During this time he prepared and published a text, "Elementary Lessons in Zoology". This was unique in its presentation of subject matter, and attracted the attention of Professor John Henry Comstock who invited him to come to Cornell to study with him as a Goldwin Smith Scholar. During this period he collaborated with Professor Comstock in establishing a new interpretation of the morphology of insect wing venation. This classical work became accepted by biologists throughout the world and did much to modify entomological procedures.

From 1898 until 1907, Dr. Needham was professor of biology at Lake Forest University. For several summers while teaching there, he worked for the New York State Conservation Department in the Adirondack region, studying aquatic life as a means of maintaining and increasing the food supply of fresh water fishes. In 1907 he was invited to return to Cornell as assistant professor of limnology, to establish for the first time in any American university the subject of limnology as a field of instruction and research. Out of his effort grew the excellent program in limnology that attracted students from many parts of the world. Dr. Needham worked for years at the biological field station in the Renwick Marsh area at the head of Cayuga Lake, studying fresh water biology.

In 1914, Professor Comstock retired as head of the Department of Entomology and with his recommendation, Professor Needham was appointed head of the department, a position he filled until his retirement in 1935.

In 1909, Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey asked Professor Needham to give a course in biology. This course, with modifications, still exists in our college curriculum and has long served as an introduction to biology for students who are majoring in other areas of subject matter. His keen interest in the broader aspects of human biology enabled him to develop a course in the biology of the human species which received widespread acclaim from students in many colleges of the University. The course was noted for his unique manner of presentation, for his wholesome philosophy of life, and reflected the thinking of a great naturalist. He loved students and they

responded with deep affection and respect. From all lands, they came to Cornell to study with Dr. Needham and found him a stimulating, sympathetic teacher, but also one who expected the best that one could give.

Ecology entered the teaching curriculum of the Department of Entomology because Professor Needham developed it along with limnology and biology. Any student who had the privilege of going into the field with him has a lasting memory of a great naturalist at work. Nature unfolded its intricacies around him and with warmth and enthusiasm he made one see the life in a pond, in a stream, on an alder bush, or a goldenrod plant as one had never dreamed it existed. Professor Needham was so much at home with all of his friends in the plant and animal world that students sensed his inspiration and shared his enthusiasm for nature. With a twinkle in his eye, he would show students a parasite attached to a caterpillar and muse about bigger fleas have smaller fleas upon their backs to bite them! He could portray the living interrelationships of plants and animals in simple, understandable terms that students grasped.

Among Professor Needham's most distinguished research is his work with the aquatic insects—the stoneflies, caddis flies, damsel flies and dragonflies. To the damsel flies and dragon flies particularly, he gave much of his time in study of the biology and classification. His outstanding work *A Manual of the Dragonflies of North America*, revised in 1954 with a former student, Dr. M. J. Westfall, as co-author, was published by the University of California Press only a few years before his death. During his career Professor Needham published more than 250 scientific articles, educational papers, and textbooks. His writing was clear, concise, and interesting to read. His style was typically and uniquely his own.

No tribute to the life and work of Professor Needham would be complete without mention of his poetry and philosophical writings. Some years ago friends and former students persuaded him to publish a collection of his poems. Often during his active years he invited groups to his home, and as they sat around the fireplace on a winter's evening, he read from his poems, or perhaps an article about life on the frontier, or an "Uncle Remus" tale, with a buoyancy of spirit that reflected in the entire gathering.

Always a staunch advocate of teaching biology where it existed—in nature, Professor Needham was instrumental in obtaining for Cornell University several of the biological preserves which presently are a great asset to all phases of the biological sciences. He was active in the Entomological Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Limnological Society of America of which he was a past president, and numerous other scientific societies. His teaching and research in China brought him widespread recognition. Many Chinese graduate students came to Cornell to study with him. Professor Needham's life was a wonderful example of

devotion to his family, his students, and his work. His genial personality and friendliness endeared him to his associates and students at Cornell for more than half a century of continuous association with the Department of Entomology. His great pioneering spirit advanced the work he loved so well until almost the very end of his days. His influence will always be felt on the Campus and, in a broader sense, throughout the world.

C. E. Palm, C. O. Berg, J. C. Bradley

James Maffet Neill

July 6, 1894 — September 16, 1964

James Maffet Neill was born July 6, 1894, in Clarion, Pennsylvania. He received his B.S. degree from Allegheny College in 1917, and then continued his studies at Massachusetts Agricultural College, now the University of Massachusetts, where he served first as a graduate assistant and later as an instructor in microbiology. He obtained his Ph.D. in 1921 and was then appointed an assistant at the Rockefeller Institute, where he worked in the laboratories of Doctor O. T. Avery. At the Institute he was engaged in studies on the biology and immunology of the pneumococcus, and was a collaborator with Doctor Donald D. Van Slyke in the development of the classic Van Slyke-Neill manometric gas apparatus.

In 1925 Dr. Neill joined a group of able young people recruited to staff the newly reorganized School of Medicine of Vanderbilt University. His appointment was as Associate Professor and chairman of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology; in 1926 he became Professor and chairman. Before going to Vanderbilt, he had worked at Harvard in the laboratory of the late Dr. Hans Zinsser with whom he formed a lifelong friendship.

He was an indefatigable worker and contributed much to the success of the new institution at Vanderbilt. Although he became involved in administration and teaching, his research efforts did not lessen. Studies on the oxidation and reduction of blood pigments and immunological substances, which he had begun at Rockefeller, were continued. In addition, he engaged in investigations dealing with the natural immunity of man and other animals to pneumococci and diphtheria bacteria, and with hypersensitiveness to toxin and other diphtheria bacterial products. These years at Vanderbilt were busy and highly productive ones for Dr. Neill and his group.

Dr. Neill was appointed Professor and chairman of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology at Cornell Medical College in 1931. The Medical College was preparing to move in 1932 to its present location and, for the second time within the short span of six years, he was charged with the responsibility of equipping and organizing a new department of bacteriology. This task received the major portion of his attention during the following year, but time was found to continue laboratory work in the department at Nashville, where he maintained his residence until the summer of 1932.

During Dr. Neill's tenure at Cornell his research interests were varied. Especially noteworthy were his studies on the immunology of fungi and the occurrence of serologically reactive material in sugar and other foods. His concern with the latter subject led to an extensive investigation of the serological reactivity of dextran, a substance

that was being used as a blood volume expander. During his later years his interest in teaching deepened, and this interest commanded more and more of his time and energy. His objective was not only to provide the students with a comprehensive course in microbiology, but also to acquaint them with the larger involvement of the science in man's affairs.

Dr. Neill was a member of several scientific societies, including the American Association of Immunologists, The American Society of Microbiologists, the Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the American Public Health Association, the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, the Harvey Society, and the New York Academy of Science. He was an Associate Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and a member of Sigma Xi and Phi Delta Theta. In 1940, he returned to Allegheny College where he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree.

After 31 years of service to Cornell, Dr. Neill retired on July 1, 1962, and was appointed Professor Emeritus. This marked the end of an era at the Medical College. Of the men who served as department chairmen when the College opened its doors at its present location in 1932, Doctor Neill was the last to retire.

Dr. Neill died at The New York Hospital on September 16, 1964. He is survived by his wife, Jessie Stratton Neill; a daughter (Mrs.) Ilah Dales Neill De Paoli, Schenectady, New York; a son, William Alexander Neill, Portland, Oregon, who was graduated from Cornell Medical College in 1955 and is now a member of the staff in the Department of Medicine at the University of Oregon Medical School; and by seven grandchildren.

While research and teaching occupied a major portion of Dr. Neill's life, his interests and activities extended beyond the laboratory and classroom. He had a special interest in the historical aspects of medicine and of the biological sciences. In pursuit of this interest he acquired a collection of rare and valuable books, and it was to him a happy occasion whenever he encountered a student who shared his interest. During the years that he resided in Nashville and in Scarsdale he was an avid rose gardner. He had a lifelong interest in sports, having played both baseball and football during his school days. When his son, Bill, developed as an outstanding sprinter in Scarsdale High School and at Amherst, he became interested in track. He loved to fish and enjoyed his summer vacations at their family camp at Belgrade Lakes, Maine. To these interests, as well as to his professional activities, he brought an intense commitment and an infectious enthusiasm.

Dr. Neill will be remembered by different people in different ways—as a scholar, as a scientist, or as a teacher. A number of his younger colleagues now hold important academic appointments in institutions over the country. To

those who were privileged to know him and associate with him over a period of years ne was, above all, a steadfast friend and amiable companion. To his family, he was a devoted husband and father.

John Y. Sugg, Joseph C. Hinsey

A. Gordon Nelson

May 25, 1910 — April 7, 1986

A. Gordon Nelson died on April 7, 1986, at Duke University Hospital in Durham, North Carolina. Following his retirement, in 1971, from the Department of Education, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, as professor emeritus of counseling psychology, he and Martha established residence in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. He had been appointed in October 1945 as an assistant professor of educational and vocational guidance in the School of Education, the first person appointed to that field at Cornell. He became an associate professor in 1948 and a full professor in 1955. The name of his field was officially changed to counseling psychology in 1967.

Gordon was born in New Market, New Jersey, in 1910 and was educated in the public schools of New Jersey. In 1931 he received the B.S. degree in psychology from the University of Pennsylvania, followed by the M. A. degree in clinical psychology from the same university in 1933. In 1943 he received the Ph.D. degree from New York University in the relatively new field of applied psychology: educational and vocational guidance.

From 1931 to 1934 Gordon was a public school teacher in Pennsylvania; from 1934 to 1937, a school psychologist in New Jersey; and from 1937 to 1944, director of guidance in the Fairfield, Connecticut, public school system. In 1944 he came to Cornell as a counselor in the Veterans' Administration Center, helping returning World War II veterans make appropriate academic and career choices. The following year he was appointed to the faculty of the School of Education, in which he became a pioneer in organizing programs and courses, both on and off campus, to meet the needs of high school guidance counselors and college-level student personnel workers.

His research at Cornell focused on the development of techniques and approaches to counseling, the determination of needs in vocational and technical education, the establishment of training programs for counselors in schools and colleges, and the construction of various inventories for measuring student interests and aptitudes. He was the author of forty articles in professional journals and a contributor to six books and eleven monographs. Topics covered included secondary school counseling and guidance, college-level student personnel administration, career information, and related areas that apply to educational and vocational guidance. During his tenure at Cornell he served as the major adviser to 25 doctoral candidates and 125 master's degree students and as the minor adviser for 60 doctoral candidates and 140 master's degree students.

Gordon's professional influence extended internationally throughout his career. In 1952 he served as a Fulbright lecturer for a semester at the American University in Cairo, Egypt. During the spring term of 1958-59 he was

a Fulbright lecturer-consultant at Annamalia University, State of Madras, India, and he served additionally in India for the entire academic year 1965-66. In 1960 he spent six weeks making a pilot study, under sponsorship of the International Communication Agency of the University of Liberia, in regard to a possible ICA contract between Cornell and the University of Liberia. For the eighteen months immediately following his retirement from Cornell he served as a vocational guidance consultant to the International Labor Organization offices in Geneva, Switzerland, and New Delhi, India. His final international service was as a lecturer at Kevin Greene College in Brisbane, Australia.

Gordon was an active member of numerous college and university committees at Cornell, including those on educational policies, graduate degrees, and international education. For eleven years he was a member of the Language Examination Board of the Graduate School. He was elected to the Cornell Constituent Assembly in 1969. He was a member of several task forces on counselor education, human resources development, and academic affairs. He was a consulting editor to the *American Educational Research Journal* and a review editor for a number of commercial publishers, and served as consultant to a number of New York State-sponsored research studies as well as to some sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education.

He was a member of several professional organizations: a fellow in the American Psychological Association, a diplomate in counseling psychology for the American Board of Professional Psychology, and a member of the American Personnel and Guidance Association, the New York State Personnel and Guidance Association, and the National Vocational Guidance Association. He was elected to Phi Kappa Phi (an academic honorary) and belonged to Phi Delta Kappa (a national professional fraternity in education).

Gordon was preceded in death in 1980 by his wife, Martha, who was the director of elementary education in the Lansing Central School System for many years. He is survived by their daughter and her husband, Betty and James Marshall of Cheney, Washington, and one grandson.

His low-key personality was deceiving. He possessed a lively sense of humor. He had a keen analytical mind—his ability to knife through to the core of a problem was often evident in faculty discussions. He was extremely well organized and thorough; this was evident both in his courses and in his writing. He was an effective communicator, both as a classroom lecturer and as a writer. He was a demanding editor in respect to the theses and other written work submitted by his graduate students. He was also an excellent listener. These qualities plus his analytical ability combined to make him an especially effective counselor.

Despite his absence from the Ithaca area for the past fifteen years, he kept in touch with several of his former colleagues at Cornell. He maintained a busy retirement schedule, continuing to write and to travel widely until the time of his death. During his tenure here he contributed much to his department, the college, the university, his students, and his professional field. Both as a thorough professional and as a warm, friendly human being, he will be missed.

Howard G. Andrus, Dalva E. Hedlund, Marvin D. Glock

Helen Young Nelson

November 19, 1913 — January 8, 2001

Helen Young Nelson, Professor Emeritus of Human Service Studies in the College of Human Ecology, was a competent and dedicated professional in the field of evaluation in education and home economics education. Her competence was recognized both at Cornell and throughout the country.

Helen Young was born in Minneapolis and spent her early years there. From the University of Minnesota she earned the B.S. (1938) and M.S. (1942) degrees in Home Economics, and the Ph.D. (1952) degree with a joint major in Educational Psychology and Home Economics.

She began her professional career as a high-school teacher in Minnesota. Her reputation as an outstanding teacher, coupled with strong academic credentials, made Helen an attractive candidate for college-level positions, including teacher education.

In 1944, Helen Young and Carl B. Nelson were married. They had one daughter, Victoria. Carl's professional interest is music education. After he joined the music faculty at S.U.N.Y. Cortland, Helen explored possibilities in upstate New York where there might be career opportunities for her in home economics teacher education and program evaluation.

In January 1958, Helen Nelson accepted a faculty position in the Department of Home Economics Education (HE Ed.) at Cornell. This was a period when funding for higher education was expanding both from the federal government and from a number of large foundations. The Home Economics Education Department was successful in obtaining a grant from funds allocated by the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) for fellowships intended to "increase the quantity and quality of potential faculty members." NDEA fellows were expected to enter the program as seven-year doctoral candidates, i.e. to have had no formal study beyond the Bachelor's degree. This stipulation was expected to decrease the time required for formal education and thus increase the quantity of potential faculty members, but it challenged the universities involved to find ways to increase the quality of their graduates. This was one of the first grants made under the NDEA program. Helen assumed major responsibilities for implementing the HE Ed. program supported by the grant, and continued to play an important part in it for its duration. Students, who completed the program, including some who did not qualify for fellowships because of the seven-year criterion, became teacher educators in home economics units in a number of land-grant colleges

and universities, including Cornell. Some also became college administrators. Helen became a mentor for young faculty members.

Helen also taught for several years in a teacher education program developed by a consortium of faculty members in four upstate New York universities and funded by the Ford Foundation. She carried major responsibility for home economics education on the Cornell staff for this project. The first publication of that program, and one of the most widely distributed, was the Master's thesis of one of Helen's students. Largely at Helen's insistence, the Cornell faculty allocated resources for evaluating this program, although the Foundation grant had not provided for, nor required, evaluation.

Throughout her 25 years at Cornell, Professor Nelson was an important part of the instructional staff of the college. She taught a basic course in program evaluation at the graduate level, as well as undergraduate courses in this and related topics. She offered short courses and directed summer workshops for teachers.

Professor Nelson's influence on the development of the HE Ed. graduate program was particularly strong. She placed high value on providing opportunities for students to work alongside of faculty in meaningful and stimulating research. She saw such training as an effective and efficient way to help today's students gain research competencies needed by tomorrow's leaders—those who will be responsible for the development of an increasingly research-based profession. Helen served as chairperson for a large number of graduate students, probably more than did any other faculty member in the field of Human Service Studies at the time.

The evaluation of innovative educational programs was Helen's primary interest. She expected students to immerse themselves in real-world evaluation efforts. Working with interested students, she moved from evaluating programs designed by others toward active involvement in designing programs to be field-tested; she expanded the scope of her interest from secondary school and teacher education programs to other human service efforts. Throughout her work, emphasis was placed on clear-cut definition of objectives; assessment of change in understandings, attitudes, skills, and/or overt behaviors during the period of instruction; and follow-up after instructions had ceased. She was more deliberate in her approach than were many workers in the field.

Because she was interested in teaching strategies and tools of instruction as well as evaluation, most of her studies produced materials representative of then-current developments (e.g., programmed instruction geared to a variety of educational objectives other than merely information-giving, educational games, single-concept films, complete curriculum packages).

Helen kept abreast of the rapid changes in emphasis that characterized the school and non-school educational efforts of the late sixties and the seventies. She and her students evaluated secondary school programs in family relationships, programs designed to prepare high school students for wage earning and the dual role of homemaker and wage earner, and programs in consumer and homemaking education for low-income adults. She was awarded grants for those studies from the U.S. Office of Education and the New York State Education Department. Working with Cooperative Extension personnel and with funding from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), she provided leadership in evaluation of the effectiveness of paraprofessionals in the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program. Also, with USDA support, she evaluated interagency cooperation in the provision of services in isolated rural areas. She evaluated tenant education programs with funding from the New York City Housing and Development Administration, the New York State Urban Development Corporation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and the Ford Foundation. She emphasized measurement of program outcomes in terms of understanding, skills, attitudes, and overt behaviors of the learners. When the “learners” were paraprofessionals or other trainees, the evaluation focused not only on the trainees but also, at appropriate times, on the next generation of learners—the persons taught by the paraprofessionals. Selecting or developing measurement tools was a necessary part of each evaluation project. Helen and her students were generous in sharing their tools with others.

She participated in research projects that involved cooperative work among researchers in the U.S. Office of Education and several universities. Professor Nelson emerged as the leader. Most of her work in the sixties was supported from federal funds for vocational education research, coming to the university either directly from the U.S. Office of Education or indirectly through the Bureau of Occupational Research of the State Education Department.

The quality of Professor Nelson’s contributions to research in vocational education was recognized in many quarters. She prepared the home economics section for the 1969 and the 1983 editions of the *Encyclopedia of Educational Research*. She wrote the second edition of *Review and Synthesis of Research on Human Economics Education*—one of a series of manuscripts commissioned by the ERIC Clearinghouse in Vocational and Technical Education at Ohio State University. She served on the editorial board of the *Home Economics Research Journal* and chaired the editorial board of the *Journal of Vocational Education Research*. She and her students regularly reported their research at meetings of the American Vocational Association and the American Educational Research Association. She served as consultant to such diverse groups as state departments of education, Job Corps, the New York City Board of Examiners, and Science Research Associates.

On two occasions, Helen was given special “recognition of outstanding leadership and distinguished service” to the Home Economics Division of the American Vocational Association and to the development of the Home Economics Education Program in the nation.

The Nelsons managed to find time and energy for a good life outside of their professions. They bought and remodeled a house in Cortland, with plenty of space for family needs and interests and for entertaining. The house sits on a hillside, part of which they converted into a lovely Japanese garden by adding tons of stone and a few well-chosen plantings. They were active members of the Cortland community and, to a lesser extent, of the Ithaca community, as well.

Their daughter Victoria graduated from the College of Human Ecology. She married Ralph Nuzzo and had two children, Matthew and Emily Nuzzo, of Champaign, Illinois.

Mary Margaret Carmichael, Sara Blackwell

Walter Ludwig Nelson

May 27, 1911 — November 22, 1985

Walter L. Nelson loved Cornell, and his life was interleaved with the university, both personally and professionally. Until a few weeks before his death, he was still active on behalf of Cornell. Walt first came to Cornell as a graduate student in 1938. He had received both the B.S. and M.S. degrees in chemistry from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and worked for four years as a chemist at the Norwich Pharmaceutical Company. He received the Ph.D. degree in nutritional biochemistry in 1941. After a two-year stint as head of the by-products utilization division of Schenley Distillery, Walt returned to Cornell to stay. Within ten years Walt was promoted from research associate to professor.

Although Walt's research interests were diverse, the central theme of his research was the metabolism of fats in mammals. He maintained a large guinea pig colony in the basement of Wing Hall. Walt was also willing and happy to show off the colony to children of faculty members and staff. A shrewd manager, Walt actually made a profit from the colony, which he used to help support his research. He became interested in lactation and studied oxidative metabolism in guinea pig mammary tissue. In addition to making a number of significant observations on the basic biochemistry of mammary tissue, Walt used a machine, developed by B. L. Herrington, in dairy science, for the efficient milking of guinea pigs. Walt was active in the laboratory until his retirement on July 1, 1974, when he was appointed professor emeritus. Toward the end of his research career Walt became interested in mitochondrial function in hibernating bats. The bats were kept in a cold room adjacent to his laboratory, and Walt would happily show them to anyone. Somehow, the guinea pigs were more popular.

Walt was technically superb in the laboratory and inventive as well. He designed a number of useful laboratory gadgets. He also developed methods still in use today. Few could match either Walt's precision or his enthusiasm for experimental biochemistry. No one could interest students in laboratory work better than Walt. His enthusiasm for the subject was infectious, and his open, friendly manner encouraging. He demanded, and usually got, excellent performances from students in the laboratory.

In addition to his teaching, research, and advising of students, Walt served the university in several capacities. He was the secretary of the Graduate School of Nutrition, a member of many committees, the field representative of the Graduate Field of Biochemistry for seven years, and the president of the Statler Club in 1961. Walt understood the university's administrative structure and could get things done with relative ease. He was among the persons

responsible for the awarding of a graduate student training grant in biochemistry by the National Institutes of Health. The grant has been renewed several times and is still in effect today.

Walt was always prepared to help. His warm, open manner, great story-telling abilities, and knowledge of Ithaca, the university, and biochemistry made Walt an ideal adviser. Not only was his advice excellent, but one always felt better after talking with Walt about a problem. Many of the faculty members who joined the Section of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology came to rely on Walt's knowledge. His fondness for the university raised their spirits.

A walk down Tower Road with Walt could take a long time, even though Walt did not walk slowly. Walt seemed to know nearly every person who crossed his path, and they would stop and chat for at least a few moments. He extended his friendship to everyone. An excellent golfer and bowler, Walt was very active in the university leagues even after his retirement.

In spite of the time Walt devoted to biochemistry, the university, and sports, Walt was an excellent husband and father and always managed to find time for his family. Rae and Walt raised three children, Peter, Albert, and Linnea. Walt was proud of each of them, and they were a very close family.

Walt was a colleague and friend of Professor James B. Sumner, the Cornell biochemist who won the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1946. After Professor Sumner's death, Walt assumed responsibility for Sumner's laboratory, then in Savage Hall. He took on the task of sorting through Professor Sumner's papers, a project that took up much of his time after his retirement. Walt thought that Cornell had not done what it should to honor Professor Sumner's memory, and was instrumental in the establishment of the James B. Sumner Lectureship. He raised a substantial endowment for the lectureship and helped to interest the class of 1942 in it. The Class of 1942 James B. Sumner Lecture, held on April 21, 1986, was dedicated to Walt.

Walt served Cornell up to the time that heart disease necessitated surgery. He died of complications from the surgery, leaving behind a legion of friends and admirers. He has been, and will continue to be, missed by all of them.

Harold H. Williams, David B. Wilson, Richard E. McCarty

Curtis Putnam Nettels

August 25, 1898 — October 19, 1981

Curtis Putnam Nettels, trained at the University of Kansas and the University of Wisconsin, had an active teaching career at the University of Wisconsin and Cornell from 1924 to 1966. From the outset he centered his research and writing in the colonial and early national period and quickly became one of the best and most effective teachers, writers, and critics on seventeenth- and eighteenth-century America. His move to Cornell pushed its Department of History into the front rank of colonial history.

Nettels was born in Topeka, Kansas, from old New England stock, as all three of his names suggest. His father was a court stenographer, local politician, and lover of music, as his son became. With the University of Kansas only twenty miles away, it was natural for him to go there for his undergraduate education and equally natural that he should do his graduate work at Wisconsin, which had a very strong American history section.

Under the influence of Frank Hodder at Kansas, who had begun his teaching at Cornell University in 1885, and Frederic L. Paxson, the ‘frontier’ historian who succeeded Frederick Jackson Turner when he left Wisconsin for Harvard in 1910, and in an atmosphere permeated by the progressivism of Richard Ely, John R. Commons, and Selig Perlman in economics; John M. Gaus in government; E. A. Ross in sociology; and, most of all, the LaFollette family, Nettels emerged as a progressive historian, concerned about the problems modern industrialism had created, the ravages that uncontrolled capitalism had done to soil, forests, and water of the West.

Nettels’s early teaching was heavily influenced by the detailed multi-volume works of Charles McLean Andrews and Herbert Levi Osgood, enlivened by Charles Beard’s stress on economic factors and by Frederick Jackson Turner’s emphasis on the frontier in American society and government. One of his earlier articles was on Frederick Jackson Turner and the New Deal. “Historians,” he said, “like Turner, place the present in its appropriate setting. They make clear to laymen how the elements of modern society took form.”

Nettels’s first research project was a history of colonial money, a topic on which little work had then been done. American archives and libraries could provide some information, but the detailed correspondence between British colonial officials and their superiors in London was essential for a thorough understanding of the subject. Fortunately, a Guggenheim Fellowship enabled Nettels and his wife, Elsie Patterson Nettels, to spend a year in England working in the Public Record Office collections of countless letters, reports, and miscellaneous documents

bearing on trade relations, appointments, directions, regulations, and protests against them. Out of this work came *The Money Supply of the American Colonies*, a study that no scholar could afford to neglect.

Nettels's synthesis of colonial history appeared in 1938 as *The Roots of American Civilization: A History of American Colonial Life*, which was widely used as a text in courses on the colonial period. It stressed the economic growth of the colonies, their institutional adaptations, their trade and political relations with England, the causes of their friction with the mother country, and the colonists' insistence on the preservation of their legal and natural rights as Englishmen that finally brought about the Revolution. Here Nettels showed himself a strong defender of the American position and a critic of those in the profession who accepted any approximation of the Tory interpretation. That he was a devoted nationalist is reflected in everything he wrote.

As one of five editors, Nettels had a share in the planning, editing, and writing of the ten-volume *Economic History of the United States*. His volume two, *The Emergence of a National Economy*, like his *Roots*, was admirably organized and thorough and reflected well his deep faith in this country and its democratic processes. At the same time, the economic side of history is here made clear and attractive. Nettels was proud of his major works and pleased to see them remain in print throughout his life. He also served as chairman of the program committee of the American Historical Association and served as a member of the editorial boards of the *American Historical Review* and the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*.

With the coming of World War II, Nettels began to take an active part in the burgeoning public debate over American aid to the Allies, which he vigorously supported. This led on one occasion to his being asked by the president of the University of Wisconsin during World War II to defend the American position against Oswald Villard in a public confrontation.

At Cornell he concentrated his energies more on writing and gave less time to professional societies or national politics. As a citizen-historian he felt he must devote his energy and abilities to correcting popular misapprehensions about the country's history. He was convinced, for example, that most writers on George Washington had failed to grasp the leadership he had shown in the years from 1765 to 1776. His *George Washington and American Independence* forced all later writers to give careful attention to the role of Washington in these early years, even if it prompted some to charge that he was trying to make Washington more important than he actually was. Another attitude that perturbed him was the tendency of conservatives to return to Calhoun for constitutional arguments against New Deal policies. Not only did they revive Calhoun, they attempted to glorify—Nettels felt, to exaggerate—the political argument for states' rights and to minimize the role of Lincoln and Grant. This brought

Nettels to his fundamental question: Which existed first, the Union or the states? If it were the states, then the case for their sovereignty and that of the conservative against the growth of federal power would be greatly strengthened.

These questions deeply moved Nettels. Both before and after retirement he spent much effort to publicize his views in letters to daily newspapers (more than a score were in the *New York Times*), to historical journals, and to weekly and monthly periodicals, arguing brilliantly from his deep understanding of American constitutional history. In all of his writing he had an extraordinary facility for drawing on his wide reading to support his views so that even those readers who did not agree with him found his conclusions ingenious, strikingly relevant, and not easily discounted. Nettels was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. He replaced Samuel Eliot Morison for a year at Harvard and taught for short periods at Columbia University and Johns Hopkins University. He took much satisfaction in the work of his students.

Curtis Nettels is survived by his wife, Elsie Patterson Nettels, who aided him materially in his early research, and a daughter, Elsa Nettels, who teaches American literature at William and Mary College.

Knight Biggerstaff, Edward W. Fox, Paul W. Gates

Maurice F. Neufeld

October 27, 1910 — April 10, 2003

Maurice F. Neufeld was a respected scholar, beloved teacher, and one of the two founding faculty members of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University.

Maurice (he pronounced his name Morris) was born to immigrant parents in the District of Columbia on October 27, 1910. He was educated at the Webster School and Central High School in the District and subsequently enrolled at George Washington University and, a year later, in Alexander Meiklejohn's experimental college at the University of Wisconsin. He earned the B.A. and M.A. degrees in American History there by 1932 and was always grateful to the experimental college and Wisconsin for this defining experience in his intellectual life. The University of Wisconsin awarded Maurice the Ph.D. degree in 1935. While an undergraduate, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Jean McKelvey and Maurice were appointed the first faculty members of Cornell's newly created ILR School in 1945 by its founding dean, Irving Ives. Mr. Ives left the university shortly thereafter for the United States Senate. Maurice served as secretary, then chair, of the committee that governed the school between Ives's resignation and the appointment of Martin P. Catherwood as Dean of the School in 1947. One of Maurice's most valuable contributions to the school was during this formative period in its history. By virtue of his dignity and erudition, as well as his considerable political skills, Maurice greatly facilitated the acceptance of the initially controversial multidisciplinary ILR School into the larger university community.

Maurice continued to serve a succession of deans and the university in a variety of administrative capacities until his election as Professor Emeritus in 1976. Nonetheless, his greatest legacy was as a scholar and, particularly, as teacher and mentor to four generations of Cornell students.

A gifted and inspiring professor, Maurice was urbane and dapper, demanding and thought provoking. He was possessed of a prodigious memory and a flair for the dramatic.

Maurice was devoted to his students and they to him. Invariably, when reminiscing about his classes, those who studied with him would recall Maurice's intellectual rigor and vast range of knowledge, his insistence on critical and analytical thinking in his students and on a clear and unaffected prose style in their written assignments. These were lessons, many of them would say, that would inform their lives. But they would also remember, as well, his sense of humor and his personal kindness.

For Maurice, teaching did not end at the classroom door. Countless ILR students in search of academic advice, or merely in need of a kind word, would turn instinctively to Maurice Neufeld, who was, until 1992, ably aided in a life of good works by an equally remarkable and dedicated partner, Hinda Cohen Neufeld. Hinda and Maurice's commitment to "their" students often led to a lifelong mutual regard and frequent exchange of letters and visits.

Replying to one such letter in March 1978, Maurice commented:

"You knew more teachers than you thought when you knew me as a teacher. They stretch back through the centuries through me to you...the writers of the Bible; Plato and the Greek dramatists; Virgil and Catullus and Tacitus; Dante, Petrarch, Machiavelli, and Wolfram von Eschenbach; the nineteenth and twentieth century novelists and playwrights...and the great poets...You knew them unawares."

He went on to recount all of the teachers who had inspired him and why, from Miss Farnsworth and her colleagues at Webster School (whom he individually named and described in detail) through Alexander Meiklejohn and George Clark Sellery at Wisconsin. "Keep in touch," he concluded, "I expect you to carry that torch, which in the ancient games, was passed on from runner to runner."

Maurice did not limit his generosity to students. Throughout his career he was a mentor for his younger colleagues and a succession of deans as well, and his services to the larger university community were legion. Maurice's scholarship is enshrined in thirty-five articles, monographs, and books on a variety of subjects, not the least of which is a translation into English poetry of Sophocles' *Antigone*, first published by the University of Wisconsin during his sophomore year at college and which was available in print for decades thereafter.

Prior to coming to Cornell, Maurice enjoyed a distinguished career as a labor official, state official, and officer in the United States Army.

Between the years 1935-39, Maurice was employed as an organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Philadelphia and, subsequently, was the education director of a large local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Trenton, New Jersey. He then took a position as Secretary and Chief Assistant in Research and Economics for the New Jersey State Planning Board. In September of 1939, Maurice was appointed the Director of the New York Division of State Planning, and, in May of 1941, was appointed as the state's Deputy Commissioner of Commerce.

Early in World War II, Maurice was appointed Director of the New York State Bureau of Rationing, and Chairman, Planning Committee, Federal Advisory Council of Defense, Health, and Welfare Services. Having entered the

United States Army in 1942, Maurice spent most of his military career in Italy. During the last two years of the war, he was executive officer (Captain), Regional Headquarters, Allied Military Government for the Sicily, Naples, Rome, and Milan Region.

In addition to his professorial duties while at Cornell, Maurice also found time to serve as a scholarly editor, as labor relations consultant for the Xerox Corporation for 31 years, and on arbitration and mediation panels for three states and the federal government.

Maurice's papers relating to his government career are at the Library of Congress. The balance of his records are housed at the Kheel Center for Labor-Management Documentation and Archives in the school's Catherwood Library.

Michael Gold, James Gross, Richard Strassberg

Ellen Foot Neuman

February 23, 1913 — May 11, 1945

The death of Dr. Ellen Foot on May 11, 1945 brought to a close a career of great promise and a happy and productive life. She was born in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, February 23, 1913, the daughter of Nathan Chandler Foot and Emma May Foot and from both sides inherited the tradition of academic medicine in which she herself entered and was coming to play an important part. Receiving her elementary and secondary education in private schools in Milton, Mass. and in Cincinnati, she attended Smith College, graduating in 1934, A. B.-*magna cum laude*. She entered Cornell Medical College the same year and made an outstanding record, graduating second in her class with election to Alpha Omega Alpha and receiving a John Metcalf Polk prize for general efficiency and a Gustav Seligmann prize for efficiency in Obstetrics. After an internship in Medicine in the New York Hospital she went into anesthesia and took a position as interne in this department in the Massachusetts General Hospital. From 1941 to 1944 she was Resident in anesthesia in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City and in the latter year became Anesthetist-in-chief in the New York Hospital and Assistant Professor of Surgery-Anesthesia in Cornell University Medical College. It was particularly gratifying to those concerned that Dr. Ellen Foot could be obtained to develop a full time sub-department of anesthesia and she brought to this task not only a splendid background of training and experience but a quiet enthusiasm and energy which produced striking results despite the handicaps imposed by a war time shortage of personnel. She at once increased and greatly broadened the teaching of anesthesia to medical students and both by consultation and practical demonstration gave to the members of the resident staff a wider understanding of the choice of anesthetic agents and of the effects which these might be expected to produce. She was very popular as a teacher and the suspension of her regular exercises due to illness brought many inquiries as to when they would be resumed. The plans which she drew up for the future development of the department showed a keen grasp of the field and projected a program of investigations which could only have been very fruitful. Dr. Foot was a member of the American Society of Anesthetists and of the N. Y. County Medical Society, and with Dr. Virginia Apgar was co-author of the section of anesthesiology in Nelson's Loose Leaf System of Medicine. She was a diplomate of the American Board of Anesthesiology and of the National Board of Medical Examiners and in the latter examination stood first in the country in Pharmacology.

On July 15, 1940 she was married to Dr. Charles G. Neumann and among their common interests was the development of ideas for lines of investigation in problems of concern both to surgery and the field of anesthesia. A son was born about two weeks before her death.

Dr. Foot had a mind which showed great capabilities and a wide variety of interests. Throughout her scholastic years from secondary school on she was the recipient of honors for scholarship, and with these she combined an interest in sports, language, music and the student activities, being chosen president of her house in college and a member of the Student Council. Her intellectual curiosity and interest in research were stimulated no doubt by her work with her father in his laboratory during the summer of 1931 which produced a paper entitled "A Technic of silver impregnation for general laboratory purposes" published in the American Journal of Pathology, vol. 8, p. 245-1932. This describes the staining method which bears both their names. Having acquired her medical training and experience in anesthesia she came to her new department with an enthusiastic outlook and interests which, while including the technics of the various anesthetic methods, looked beyond these in the direction of improvements in anesthesia as an aid to surgery and of studies of the basic physiology of the anesthetized patient. It is to be hoped that the influence of her tragically brief tenure may be felt for some time to come.

Dr. Foot's personality was characterized by quiet, genuine pleasantness and by thoughtfulness for others. Even under stress she appeared unruffled and in command of the situation, and this was due, it seems, to a basic philosophical outlook which never failed her. One cannot forbear to comment on the way in which during the closing days of her life when, facing with quiet courage the end which she fully recognized, she bent her efforts to relieve those near her and to put at ease those who inquired anxiously about her. The breadth of the feeling which swept the institution at her loss is a tribute to the effects of her brief career here.

Charles Merrick Nevin

September 12, 1892 — March 24, 1975

Charles Merrick Nevin, professor emeritus of geology, died in Ithaca on March 24, 1975. He was born in Helton, Pennsylvania, on September 12, 1892, the son of William Scott and Lida Merrick Nevin. As a boy he became interested in geology, and when the time came to enter college, he knew what he wanted to do, settling on Pennsylvania State College, where there were several geologists under whom he wished to study. He received the B.A. degree in 1916 and then came to Cornell for graduate work in the Department of Geology under the late Heinrich Ries. He was awarded the M.S. in 1922 and the Ph.D. in 1925. Dr. Nevin began a long and productive teaching career while still a graduate student. In 1936 he was appointed to the rank of professor, and from 1939 to 1944 he served as chairman of the department. After retirement in 1952 he served a term as visiting professor at Kansas State University.

Professor Nevin was well known as a rigorous but sympathetic teacher, specializing in advanced courses in structural geology and sedimentation. For many years he conducted a very popular course in geology for students from the state colleges at Cornell, giving them the fundamentals of the earth sciences. He organized and taught field courses for geology majors and graduate students at the department's Henry Shaler Williams Field Geology Camp at Spruce Creek, Pennsylvania, and thus contributed significantly to one of the most important parts of the geologist's training. Many of his graduate students have gone on to distinguished careers in the academic and professional worlds.

His research was mainly in the field of economic geology, in which he published papers on the origin of petroleum, sedimentary processes, the sand, gravel, and molding-sand deposits of New York, and structural geology. His highly successful textbook, *The Principles of Structural Geology*, was published in 1931 and issued in new editions in 1936, 1942, and 1949. From the time he came to Cornell he was a consultant on many problems of economic geology. He was a member of the Geological Society of America, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Society of Economic Geologists, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

Professor Nevin is survived by his wife, Ruth Naomi (Coats), whom he married in 1924, and by two sons, Scott, of Albion, Indiana, and Brian, of Ithaca.

John W. Wells

Therese Wood Nevin

June 16, 1899 — May 29, 1995

Therese Wood Nevin was born in Boston, Massachusetts on June 16, 1899. Her parents were Samuel and Elizabeth Wood. Her Canadian-born father and German-born mother, both American citizens, were associated with the Salvation Army; her father was a member of the Executive branch. She grew up with a closely knit family guided by parents whose professional careers focused on problems of human welfare.

Therese attended Russell Sage College for two years and completed her Bachelor's degree at Western Reserve University in 1923. She received her Master's degree from Columbia University in 1939.

Following graduation she worked as a hospital dietitian and later as a high school teacher. She began her career in Cooperative Extension as a Food and Nutrition specialist at the University of Maine in 1928, and she came to Cornell University in 1935 as an Instructor in the Foods and Nutrition Department to work with the 4-H Program in Cooperative Extension. In 1942, she transferred to the Adult Extension Program in Foods and Nutrition.

From the outset she was interested and thoroughly dedicated to the aims and ideals of Cooperative Extension. Specifically, she was interested in good nutrition for the entire family.

Therese, in her professional contacts with New York State families, had the special ability to empathize with their problems, which were compounded by the Great Depression as well as World War II. She recognized the need to help homemakers create well-balanced meals while curtailed by limited income. She also understood and practiced successful money management and was committed to working through problems with a pragmatic approach. Her goal was to find tasteful combinations of foods that would appeal to diverse New York families who had different cultural food preferences, nutritional needs, and limited resources.

An excellent teacher, Therese insisted on teaching the "why's" as well as the "how to's" to Extension leaders. She took advantage of training schools to include the nutritional values of the foods being prepared, to present the best way to retain the optimum amount of nutrients, and to teach the safe handling of food. Her high standards of food preparation set an excellent example for the homemakers with whom she worked.

Her years in Maine gave her a special interest and knowledge of fish cookery which she introduced to the rural homemakers in New York State through a series of lessons.

Therese was an expert in food preservation, an important and necessary skill for homemakers during the Depression and war years. She wrote several bulletins concerning the preservation of fish, meat, poultry, fruit, and vegetables. She directed the making of a color-sound movie on the canning of fruits and vegetables and gave many demonstrations and training schools for leaders throughout the states. Freezing foods was just developing during this period, and Therese included this new method after much experimenting and testing to discover the problems homemakers might encounter. She often conferred with professors in Animal Science, Poultry Science, and other professors in Food and Nutrition to enable her to present the latest research to her audiences.

On sabbatical leave in England in 1950, she worked for the *Farmers Weekly*, demonstrating the canning of meat and poultry to various groups including Women Institutes (similar to county extension groups in the U.S.). She also attended the triennial meeting at the Associated Country Women of the World. The goals of the ACWW were to cultivate international understanding and friendship; to create appreciation of the talents and achievements of the people in all countries; and to study their varied contributions to the culture, beauty, and wealth of one world.

Throughout her professional life and following retirement, she enjoyed travel, going to Brazil, Europe, India, and the Holy Land. She was a splendid ambassador for the college and university.

Therese retired from Cornell in 1964 as Professor Emerita and joined her sister in Ocean Grove, New Jersey, where she was active in the American Association of University Women (AAUW), the local Bible study groups, and the Historical Society.

In 1980 she married Dr. F. Reese Nevin, a long-time friend, and moved to Plattsburg, New York, where her husband was professor at the state college. To a happy late marriage, she shared her intellectual interests in reading, gardening, and traveling. Their joint interest in young people was expressed in various ways. She established a scholarship for students in the biological sciences at SUNY at Plattsburg in honor of her husband.

Therese Wood Nevin died at age 95 on May 29, 1995. Survivors include her husband, a stepson, her sister Laura, and several nieces and nephews. She will be remembered with admiration by her former colleagues and friends.

Mildred Dunn, Nell Mondy, Hazel Reed

Allan G. Newhall

July 20, 1894 — January 31, 1995

Allan G. Newhall was one of those comparatively few individuals who was blessed with over one hundred years of active and fruitful life. He was born on July 20, 1894, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and died on January 31, 1995, in Ithaca, New York. Allan moved with his family at an early age to Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was educated there in primary and secondary schools, and went on to the University of Minnesota to complete a B.S. degree in 1918.

As so often happens in a young person's formative years, two outstanding scientists, both prominent in the agricultural field of Plant Pathology, had an impact upon the ultimate direction in which Allan's vocation would take him. The first was Professor E.C. Stakman, a world renowned Plant Pathologist at the University of Minnesota; the other was H.H. Whetzel, Chairman of the first Department of Plant Pathology in the United States. Professor Whetzel was looking for a prospective graduate student to fill a newly formed field fellowship position with vegetable diseases in upstate New York. Stakman strongly recommended Allan Newhall, then teaching Botany at Grinnell College in Iowa. That was the beginning of his association with Cornell University; Allan subsequently received a Ph.D. degree in Plant Pathology in 1925. He was appointed to a professorship at the Ohio State Agricultural Experiment Station in Wooster, Ohio, and in 1929 was asked to return to Cornell to work on muckland vegetable diseases. This began a long and rewarding career in extension and research in New York which did not end until his retirement in 1960.

On his first sabbatical leave in 1936, Professor Newhall spent six months at the University of California, Berkeley, working on storage rots of carrots, identifying causal organisms of disease, and perfecting control recommendations. In 1947, he went to Turrialba, Costa Rica, to conduct studies on cacao diseases for the Pan American Union and American chocolate interests in Central America. When the US/International Cooperative administration financed the Cornell-Los Banos project in the Philippines in 1954, Newhall was asked to teach and direct plant pathology research at Los Banos. He introduced and taught a course on plant diseases and helped to rejuvenate the Philippine government's coffee production through disease control and the introduction of rust-resistant coffee varieties.

In 1957, Professor Newhall was asked to investigate disease problems in banana production in Panama by the United Fruit Company. Later, after retirement, he returned to Costa Rica, and in 1967, he studied the black pod

rot disease of cacao. His experience with cacao diseases brought him international requests for presentation of illustrated papers, from Bahia, Brazil, in 1965, and in Ghana, Africa, in 1969.

Among Professor Newhall's contributions to the control of vegetable diseases were new findings in soil sterilization by means of heat, electricity and soil fumigation by chemicals and hot water or steam. He worked in an era of the use of chemicals in the control of plant diseases, but he emphasized the need for "pasteurization" rather than sterilization of soil in order to kill soil-borne pathogens while saving the beneficial microorganisms. Professor Newhall was the author of over 100 bulletins and technical articles on vegetable diseases, soil treatment, and nematode control.

Professor Newhall was active for many years in the Society of Plant Pathology and was made a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. One of the last formal recognitions of his contributions to the Vegetable Industry was an award by the National Onion Growers Association, given to him at a Conference in Ithaca in December 1993. This award symbolized the satisfaction and respect of the growers and industry for a man who really had their interests at heart. A recent letter from a fellow colleague and friend of Allan's, Professor Arthur Rawlins of the Department of Entomology, who spent many hours on the road and in extension meetings with Allan, sums up his attitude: "After a meeting, Al would be talking with a knot of growers, oblivious of the time, lateness of the day, and the long road home. He would apologize for holding us up and say, 'I like to know what problems the growers have and what we can do for them. I learn a lot and I hope they do too.'" Friendliness and an infectious sense of humor, often at the expense of himself, endeared Allan to all whom he met, all over the world.

In retirement, which lasted over 30 years, Newhall's activity was not abated. He continued to travel, filling requests for presentation of scientific papers. He fulfilled personal desires, finding more time to breed for blossom color in the Impatiens plants in his backyard, and joined the American Chestnut Society, planting seedling clones of the American chestnut tree in an effort to find a source of resistance to chestnut blight. Allan was always active in community affairs. He was deacon and member of the First Presbyterian Church. He organized drivers for the local organization FISH which provides food for the less fortunate. At the request of a longtime friend, the Mayor of Ithaca signed a plaque proclaiming July 20, 1994, as Allan Newhall Day and it was presented to him at his 100th birthday.

Allan G. Newhall is survived by a daughter, Dr. Mary Alice Mathews from his first marriage to Hazel Newhall, who died in 1970. He had a granddaughter, Betsy Mathews and two great grandsons, David and Erick, all of

Newton Center, Massachusetts. In April 1975, Allan married Ruth Bartsch. Ruth has a daughter, Martha Jane Stage, married to Dr. Everett Stage. Through this union, Allan acquired a granddaughter, Nancy, and two great grandchildren, Katie and Mac; and a grandson, Robert, and three great grandsons, Patrick, Tracy, and Matthew.

H. David Thurston, Thomas A. Zitter, Carl W. Boothroyd

Herbert Frank Newhall

June 13, 1916 — November 6, 1988

Herbert F. Newhall, professor of physics, died November 6, 1988 in Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre, Pennsylvania, after a discouraging ten-month battle to recover from a heart attack and stroke.

Born in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Newhall spent his early years in Colorado. Following graduation from Colorado College in 1937, he came to Cornell as a graduate student in physics. For the next 44 years, until his retirement and assumption of emeritus professor status on July 1, 1981, he was engaged in research and teaching in physics at Cornell. Following completion of the Ph.D. degree in 1942, he served as instructor in physics during World War II, then worked at Cornell during 1945-46 on a research project in physical electronics sponsored by the Stromberg-Carlson Company. In 1946, he returned to his duties as assistant professor of physics. For several years he also held a joint appointment in the School of Engineering Physics.

Newhall carried out a research program in the area which was then called “Physical Electronics” for several years following World War II. He supervised half a dozen M.S. and Ph.D. thesis students in the period from 1946 to 1952. Not long ago, Newhall commented, in characteristic understatement, that his work had “not noticeably set back progress in the area.”

He was instrumental in the planning and construction of the Technical Operations Laboratory in Rockefeller Hall, the base upon which the current extensive facility of the Materials Science Center in Clark Hall was built.

But the primary focus for his faculty career at Cornell was in the pursuit of excellence in his own teaching and in helping young physicists at Cornell become better teachers. The constant quality of his effort and the unflagging energy of his search for better ways to achieve the goal of effective instruction in physics was remarkable. That persistence is perhaps best exemplified in his development of computer-assisted instruction materials in the years following his retirement. Here was a retired, emeritus professor leading the physics faculty into the use of computers to enhance the effectiveness of instruction!

Several milestones along the way are notable. In 1957, the late Professor J.E. Hedrick of the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering wrote to Newhall, “... Somewhat to the surprise [of freshmen in the School] physics has proved to be their most interesting course. They agree that it’s tough but expected this at Cornell. . . . Of course, several are having trouble, but it is significant that even including these, there is unanimous agreement that your teaching is excellent. Now this is a rare situation. Students don’t usually go around praising anything, least of

all professors” The dedicated teacher doesn’t need much more than this. In years following, several notable contributions serve as further milestones along Newhall’s path of excellence. He wrote and used his own textbook, *Introductory Analytical Physics*, in his teaching of freshmen engineers. In 1972 he launched a new teaching format for Cornell’s one-year, calculus-based physics course. This “core-and-branch” plan, described by Newhall in an article published in the *American Journal of Physics* in 1978, was used successfully for several years by Newhall and other instructors. His interest in electronics and computers next led to a stint in teaching a junior-level electronics course. Newhall then turned to his final accomplishment—launching the computer-assisted instruction program noted previously.

Many graduate student teaching assistants and junior faculty members assigned to teaching with Newhall soon found that he was much more than a first-rate lecturer. By example, through obviously thorough preparation for lecture recitation section or staff meeting, lucid explanations of physics content, clear and equitable policies in dealing with students, and consistent good nature and civility with everyone he encountered, he became a mentor to his own staff—an educator of teachers. He thus had great influence on the professional development of literally hundreds of young physicists, whether or not their future work centered on teaching.

Newhall led a quiet personal life. Unmarried, his social life centered around interaction with close friends on the faculty. In the early 1960s, Newhall acted as convener of an informal faculty luncheon group which met daily at 11:30 a.m. in the Rathskeller of the Statler Club. Members of the group, who on any given day between three and ten, operated under a set of unwritten rules: there was to be no talk of either politics or the academic shop. In the daily repartee, Newhall’s succinct comments, leavened by a dry wit, are remembered by the group as a particular delight. All returned to their several academic responsibilities with a light heart.

Newhall’s deep interest in classical music led him to study the physical capabilities of several woodwinds, horns, strings, and percussion instruments. His interest in music and his quiet humor came together in a collection of recordings of various musical spoofs. His musical knowledge was accompanied by an unusually complete knowledge of the classical literature.

Newhall is survived by a sister-in-law, Marianne M. Newhall of Pinellas Park, Florida; two nephews, Steven W. Newhall of Pinellas Park and Michael M. Newhall of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and a niece, Mrs. Paul (Nancy Ann) Hannon of Boulder, Colorado.

Dale Corson, Robert Cotts, Alvin Sellers, Donald Holcomb

Katherine J. Newman

July 7, 1923 — October 9, 2004

Katherine Newman was born July 7, 1923 in Manhattan, Kansas, the daughter of Porter and Nellie Newman. She had three brothers, whom she frequently challenged as she was growing up with her curiosity and questions about natural phenomena, such as why strawberries are red and beans green in the same garden area. She graduated from high school in 1940 and enrolled at Kansas State College in Home Economics, though her primary interest was in the biological sciences. By combining summer school and extra classes at the university, she graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree. Working at part-time jobs to help pay her way through the university gave her valuable experience in a variety of disciplines. From 1943–46 she was a full time Research Assistant under Dr. Stearns in the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Iowa, and obtained an M.S. degree in Biochemistry in 1946. Following this, she was an Instructor in the Department of Home Economics at Iowa University where she taught elementary nutrition. In 1947, she joined the staff of the research laboratory of the Children's Fund of Michigan, where she participated in studies on maternal and child health and nutritional status with Dr. Icie Macy Hoobler.

In 1949, she joined the faculty of the Department of Food and Nutrition at Cornell as an Instructor, using summers to continue further graduate study. She completed her doctorate in 1956 at the University of Iowa, was appointed Assistant Professor at Cornell that year, and in 1960, was promoted to Associate Professor. With her expertise and unique training in nutrition, in growth and development of children, and in the biochemical aspects of nutrition, she added a valuable resource to the program. She taught courses in Maternal and Child Nutrition, in Nutrition of Growth, and assisted in teaching the advanced course in nutrition and the graduate seminar. Personnel having advanced training in nutrition with specialization in the area of child and maternal nutrition were very limited in number. Part of her responsibilities related to nutritional aspects of the noon lunch for children in the College Nursery Program, in which capacity she supervised the work of a graduate student who planned the meals. She was also available for consultation concerning feeding the baby in the homemaking apartments, though this decreased markedly with program changes. She served on a wide range of college and department committees, including interdisciplinary programs, student-faculty committees, Interdisciplinary Research Group on Poverty, and the High School Natural Science Program. She was also a member of the steering committee for the Ghana program.

Professor Newman was exceptionally well informed in nutrition in general, and in her area of specialization, the nutrition of growth. She was always ready to help students and had an interesting way of challenging them and stimulating them to investigate related areas. Professor Newman worked with both graduate and undergraduate students. She served as Graduate Field Representative and at times as advisor in the Honors program, an option open for senior undergraduates. In both of these roles, she assisted students in identifying research areas they might pursue. She read widely in related areas in both nutrition and growth, and had the knack of discussing the subject matter in new ways, challenging students on the impact of factors other than food on nutritional status. She had several graduate students at both the Master's and Doctoral levels, and these students were encouraged by the informal discussions of the opportunities for investigation in the interaction of nutrition and related areas. Professor Newman's various contributions for the department's programs were always highly valued by the department.

She had a wide interest in many aspects of nutrition, their relationship to a wide range of problems and the approaches needed to solve them. In 1968, she took a sabbatic leave to gain an understanding of sociological theory and some experience in the analysis of sociological data as these might be utilized to enhance the effectiveness of applied nutrition programs. Since this direction for her interests involved a new discipline, and changes were occurring in the department structure, it is perhaps not surprising that she chose an early retirement in 1973 in order to continue her studies independently.

In addition to her contributions to students and the program at Cornell, Katy will be remembered for her ability to converse on a wide range of subjects, and her genuine interest in and concern for others. She resided in Ithaca until two to three years before her death, when she moved to Omaha to be near family members. She was predeceased by her parents and two brothers and is survived by her brother, Robert; several nieces and nephews; and three sisters-in-law. She is buried in Manhattan, Kansas next to her mother and father.

Henry N. Ricciuti, Mary A. Morrison

Benjamin Nichols

September 20, 1920 — November 24, 2007

Benjamin Nichols was born in Staten Island, New York and died of complications of lymphoma and leukemia at age 87 in Ithaca. He was a member of the faculty of the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering for 42 years and a former Mayor of Ithaca (1989-95).

Ben's association with Cornell began in 1937 when he entered as a freshman in the School of Electrical Engineering (now Electrical and Computer Engineering). In 1941, he enlisted in the U.S. Army soon after Pearl Harbor. After nearly four years of service, he returned to Cornell in 1945 and obtained his B.S.E.E. degree in 1946. He began graduate studies in Electrical Engineering at Cornell the same year and held the rank of Instructor for three years. After receiving the M.S.E.E. degree, he became an Assistant Professor in 1949. During the 1951-52 academic year, he was a Faculty Fellow of the Ford Foundation Fund for the Advancement of Education, an interest that he would resume in later years.

At about the same time, he began research at Cornell in collaboration with Professor Henry Booker on radio-wave studies of the ionosphere. At the time of his promotion to Associate Professor in 1953, he was in charge of the radio and communications division in the School. During a sabbatical leave of absence in 1955-56, he was a Research Associate at the Geophysical Institute of the University of Alaska, where he studied radar echoes from the aurora, and received the Ph.D. degree in Geophysics from that institution in 1957. He was promoted to full Professor at Cornell in 1959. He served as a U.S. delegate to the 11th and 12th International Assemblies of the International Union of Radio Science and also was Cornell's representative at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. During this period, he wrote or co-authored several papers and reports on Cornell's ionosphere research program.

In 1963, Ben discontinued radio-wave research because of its military applications and military support, and shifted his interest to science education. In 1964-65, he spent a sabbatical leave with Education Services, Inc. in Watertown, Massachusetts as director of an elementary science study whose goal was to develop textbooks with a new approach to education in mathematics and science at the grade-school level. Upon his return to the campus, Ben entered a four-year period of university-wide activity, first as Acting Director of the Center for Research in Education, followed by a period as Director of the Office of Teacher Preparation, and finally as Director of the Human Affairs Program. He was also a member of the Faculty Council before the creation of the

Faculty Council of Representatives, and he served on several committees of the University Faculty, including chairing the Committees on the Economic Status of the Faculty, on Minority Education (he was deeply involved in the development of the Black-Studies Program) and on Admissions and Financial Aid, and as Director of the Upward Bound Program. During the existence of the first University Senate, he served as chair of its Executive Committee and later as Speaker. He took part in several special commissions, including the original Committee on Special Education Projects (COSEP) and the Commission on Financial Aid. He chaired the Cornell section of the Association of University Professors (AAUP) during the Willard Straight Hall takeover in the spring of 1969 and was instrumental in resolving the crisis.

In the College of Engineering, Professor Nichols served as chair of the Policy Committee and the Common Curriculum Governing Board. In 1980, he was appointed Assistant Dean of the Engineering College Division of Basic Studies and held that position for two years, during which time he was a member of the committee that outlined the core curriculum for the College.

At the School level, Ben concentrated his efforts on undergraduate teaching, particularly on development and improvement of the basic electrical science and electrical engineering courses. He held the position of Assistant Director for Undergraduate Studies and subsequently was a member of many committees in the School that were concerned with curricular changes and school policies. He served as the School's Graduate Field Representative in the academic year 1968-69, and was the Associate Director of the School from 1985 until his retirement in 1988. He was a member of several professional societies.

Along with these administrative duties in the School and his other responsibilities in the College of Engineering, Ben continued to give attention to the classroom, particularly in the required sophomore course, *Introduction to Electrical Systems*. With Professor Michael Kelley, he published in 1989 a text for that course entitled *Introductory Linear Electrical Circuits and Electronics*. Ben was also an active class advisor throughout his career in the School. He retired on July 1, 1988 as Professor Emeritus, almost 51 years after he first entered Cornell as a freshman.

No account of Ben's career would be complete without mention of his political activities, especially after his retirement. From an early age, he was influenced by his parents, who were political refugees from Czarist Russia, dedicated Communists who strongly believed that education was vital to the improvement of society. (Ben's mother ran for the U.S. Congress on the Communist Party ticket and one of her relatives is buried in the Kremlin wall!) So it is not surprising that Ben was committed throughout his life to the promotion of social justice and education, especially science education. In 1968, he ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket against the

Republican incumbent but was defeated. Later he became involved in community affairs, was elected to the Ithaca Common Council in the late 1980s, and also served on the Board of Public Works, the Board of Planning and Development, the Cable Transmission Commission, and the Hydropower Commission.

Following his retirement, Ben launched an active campaign for mayor on the Democratic ticket and this time won the election in November 1989 with a platform that emphasized programs for youth, affordable housing, increased public participation in community affairs, and improved relations between the city and Cornell (including increased financial support from Cornell for the city, in lieu of taxes, to help defray fire protection and other costs). He was reelected in November 1991 and 1993 and served until 1995. (An interesting historical note: many years earlier another professor of electrical engineering also ran for mayor of Ithaca, but lost.) Ben was quite pleased to be known as “Ithaca’s Socialist Mayor” (he was a member of the Democratic Socialists of America).

Even in his 80s, Ben continued to argue publicly and passionately for his personal beliefs and causes. He served on the Ithaca City School Board and participated in a demonstration demanding the resignation of the superintendent of the Ithaca City School District over the application of a New York State Human Rights Law to an Ithaca racial discrimination case. He had the “honor” of receiving a police citation while joining students in fervently protesting the clearing of Redbud Woods to make way for a parking lot for the new west campus dormitories. Less than two months before his death, he spoke at the dedication of a plaque marking the spot near University Avenue where these woods once stood.

Ben and Ethel Baron were married in New York City on September 10, 1942. Ethel died nearly 49 years later in Ithaca on July 20, 1991. Ben married Judith Van Allen in Ithaca on September 20, 1995. Ben is survived by Judith and her daughter, Adrian; by the children of his first marriage, Mary Nichols Daum, and her husband, John, and his son, Jeffrey N. and his wife, Arlene; by his older brother, Joseph Nichols; and by five grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Professor Nichols was a dedicated educator and a provocative colleague who was passionate in his concern for social justice for both men and women. He worked hard to make the world a better place.

*Michael Kelley, Chairperson; Donald Farley, Simpson Linke
(with acknowledgements to Judith Van Allen)*

Edward Leamington Nichols

Professor of Physics; Head of the Physics Department

September 14, 1854 — Nov. 10, 1937

Born of American parents in Leamington, England, on September 14, 1854, Edward Leamington Nichols matriculated as a student at Cornell at the opening of the sixth year of instruction at the University. After receiving the B.S. degree from Cornell in 1875, he studied successively at the Universities of Leipzig, Berlin, and Göttingen, from the last of which he received the doctorate in physics in 1879, a degree that was re-awarded to him by that institution fifty years later. Returning to this country he sought advice from his alma mater in regard to getting a position. It was a period of depression after the panic of '73 and there were few openings. Aided by a letter from President White he secured appointment to a fellowship at Johns Hopkins University. The following year he spent with Edison in his laboratory at Menlo Park. After serving for two years as professor of physics and chemistry at Central University in Kentucky and for four years as professor of physics and astronomy in the University of Kansas, he returned to Cornell in 1887 where he remained head of the department of physics until his retirement from active teaching in 1919. He died in West Palm Beach, Florida, on November 10, 1937.

Professor Nichols attained a place of high scientific distinction. His extensive publications embraced almost every branch of the physics of his day and in several important fields such as illumination, physiological optics, and luminescence, he was recognized as a pioneer. In recognition of his pioneer work he was awarded the Ives Medal of the Optical Society, the Elliott Cresson Medal of the Franklin Institute, and the Rumford Medal of the American Academy, and was made an honorary member of the Optical Society of America and of the Illuminating Engineering Society,

With the firm conviction that the advancement of knowledge through research was an important if not the prime function of a University, Nichols exerted a widespread influence in quickening the spirit of scientific inquiry and investigation as a pattern for university as well as individual development. When he entered upon his scientific career the contributions from this country to the advancement of the physical sciences were comparatively insignificant. In only a few universities was research actually under way or even regarded as a proper function for a college teacher. The possibilities of industrial research laboratories in physics had not then been recognized. Nichols contributed more than any other physicist of his generation to change this situation and he was almost the last remaining member of that small group of men who kept physics alive in this country during the last two decades of the last century and prepared the way for the remarkable progress of the last twenty years. His

enthusiasm and untiring activity as a scientific investigator served as an inspiration to others. As president of the American Physical Society, of Sigma Xi, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he kept continually before the public the importance of scientific work. He was one of the most active of the small group who organized the American Physical Society in 1899. *The Physical Review*, founded by Nichols in 1893 and conducted for the first twenty years under his editorship, was the first journal of physics in this country and was an important factor in stimulating scientific activity in that field.

As a member of the Cornell faculty, Nichols's influence was always in the direction of liberality of opportunity. He looked forward not backward. While he shared with his colleagues the glory that came to Cornell for more than one daring experiment in education, yet he was ever ready to recognize the fettering influence of tradition against which he continually and effectively raised his voice in protest, for to him the shackles of tradition signified narrowness, apathy, and sterility. A brief quotation from a dinner speech that he made during the Semi-Centennial celebration will serve to remind us of how he conceived a university should ever struggle for development. "My dream is of a Cornell that shall be the first to break away into the glorious freedom that surrounds us; into the glad Bohemia at our very doors—fit for the times in which we live." Essentially a radical in his educational ideals, he nevertheless recognized the importance of advancing no faster than the change could be assimilated by those most affected. He disliked the routine of administrative duties and gladly left them for others to assume. As Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences for two years, he advocated and initiated numerous educational policies of a progressive character. His wise and unprejudiced approach to the general educational problems of the University made him a most valued and trusted member of the faculty.

To those who had the good fortune to be among his students or associated with him as a colleague, his never-failing and sympathetic interest in any scientific problem brought inspiration and encouragement. His quiet dignity, his unaffected simplicity, his interest in and love of all knowledge was irresistibly infectious. Endowed with a rare combination of curiosity, creative imagination, and good judgment, he developed at Cornell a center of research in experimental physics that quickly brought the department to a position of leadership in this country. Similar developments elsewhere were stimulated by his example. More and more students found it unnecessary to go abroad for graduate study in physics. Many other departments of physics and not a few industrial laboratories owe their original development to the pioneer efforts of physicists trained by him.

Nichol's scientific activity did not cease or diminish when he retired. On the contrary the vigor and interest with which he continued his researches for considerably more than a decade beyond his retirement revealed anew

his unquenchable thirst for conquest in the realm of science. This distinguished scientist, respected teacher, and beloved colleague has passed on; but his influence will remain and the memory of what his life and work has meant to Cornell we shall ever cherish as a rich heritage.

Source: Fac. Rec, p. 2042 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, April, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-Eight.

Retired: June 1919 (Fac. Rec. p. 998)

Melvin L. Nichols

November 30, 1894 — March 29, 1981

Melvin L. “Pete” Nichols, emeritus professor of chemistry, who died March 29, 1981, at the age of eighty-six, enjoyed a career that almost perfectly characterizes a true-blue Cornellian. He was, in fact, a member of that very small group of our faculty that had been personally acquainted with every Cornell president. As Melvin Nichols, he left his home town of Dayton, Ohio, in 1914 to enter Cornell as a freshman. He remained in Ithaca, known to his many friends as Pete, until 1978, when, in failing health, he moved to California to be close to his only daughter, Sally. After receiving his Bachelor of Chemistry degree in 1918, he was appointed an instructor in chemistry at Cornell and simultaneously embarked on a graduate study program under Professor Orndorf, majoring in organic chemistry. He was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1922 and was promptly appointed assistant professor in chemistry. He remained on the chemistry faculty until his retirement in 1962.

Nichols’s field of teaching and research was analytical chemistry, and for many years he was unofficial head of the analytical teaching group of the Chemistry Department. He wrote two textbooks on analytical chemistry, *Gas Analysis*, coauthored with L. M. Dennis, and *Laboratory Manual of Analytical Chemistry*. In 1950 Nichols agreed to become executive director of Cornell’s Chemistry Department, a new position which involved supervision of the support facilities and the nonacademic staff of what had become a large and complex establishment. He held this position until his retirement in 1962.

The forty-eight years of Pete Nichols’s life as a student and teacher at Cornell were years of great change for Cornell chemistry. The science itself became more physical and more theoretical. Applied fields such as agricultural chemistry, sanitary chemistry, and chemical microscopy, which had once been central at Cornell, were spun off or phased out. Industrial chemistry was transformed into chemical engineering and moved into the College of Engineering for its separate and independent development. There was a disastrous fire in 1916 which destroyed Morse Hall, the chemistry building; fortunately, a splendid new Baker Laboratory building opened in 1922. That chemistry at Cornell survived these changes and indeed grew stronger and more effective over the years was due in large measure to the successful adjustments and continuing contributions of Pete Nichols and other faculty members of his generation. Cornell is in their debt.

In 1926 Nichols married Mary Bancroft, the attractive and lively-minded daughter of one of Cornell’s eminent chemistry professors, Wilder D. Bancroft. When newcomers to Cornell first learned of this marriage, they were

prone to mutter something about “marrying the boss’s daughter,” and were chagrined to learn that the true situation had been almost the exact opposite. Nichols was a coworker and protégé of the other strong-willed Cornell chemist of the time, L. M. Dennis, and Dennis and Bancroft had a long-established and well developed dislike of each other. Hence, to Dennis, a Nichols involvement with a Bancroft was akin to joining up with the enemy. It is a tribute to his tact and his persistence that Pete Nichols rode out the storm and kept his Cornell position.

Mary Nichols died suddenly in 1967, and Pete Nichols lived on alone in Ithaca, actively involved with his wide circle of friends. He will be missed by his Ithaca friends and colleagues as well as by the hundreds of Cornell students that he taught.

Albert W. Laubengayer, William T. Miller, Franklin A. Long

Thomas Rud Nielsen

October 12, 1926 — January 31, 1963

Thomas Rud Nielsen was born in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, the second son of a distinguished physicist, Professor J. Rud Nielsen of the University of Oklahoma, and Dr. Gertrude Nielsen, a practicing physician. His early years were spent in Norman, Oklahoma. He entered the University of Oklahoma in the summer of 1943 but promptly withdrew to enter military service with the United States Navy. He returned to his studies in the summer of 1946 and graduated with honors in chemistry three years later.

Dr. Nielsen received the Ph.D. degree from the University of California at Berkeley in 1953 and was appointed Instructor at the Davis campus of the University. In 1955 he was promoted to Assistant Professor. His reputation as a teacher of soil chemistry led to an invitation to join the Department of Agronomy of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University in 1956, and the introductory course in soils at this institution became his major responsibility. In 1959, he was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor.

Dr. Nielsen's interest in undergraduate students was manifest from the beginning of his career at Cornell. He served as an undergraduate adviser and as faculty sponsor of the Agronomy Club, which became an enthusiastic and active organization under his influence. In 1960, Ho-Nun-De-Kah, honor society for seniors in the College of Agriculture, named him recipient of their Professor of Merit Award in recognition of his outstanding ability as a teacher.

In the same year, Dr. Nielsen was elected to the University Faculty Committee on Student Affairs. He became chairman of this important committee and served as faculty adviser to the Executive Board of Student Government. He quickly gained the respect and confidence of student leaders, faculty, and administration alike. His detailed knowledge of various points of view during a period of restless relationships had a profound effect upon the direction and rate of progress toward development of a Social Code, a document that guides student activities on the Cornell campus. Although final steps in formulating the code were taken after his death, Dr. Nielsen's philosophy and influence will be felt by generations of students yet to come.

Dr. Nielsen devoted his greatest efforts to undergraduates and their problems but at the same time maintained scholarly activities in his special field. He inaugurated an undergraduate seminar on advanced topics in soil science. He served his colleagues in the Department of Agronomy as radiological officer and received a grant

for study at the Oak Ridge Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission. He contributed technical articles to scientific journals and semi technical articles to student publications.

Dr. Nielsen was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Chi Sigma, the American Society of Agronomy, the Soil Science Society of America, and the American Association of University Professors. He is survived by Mary Nielsen, mother of his three sons, Randolph, Bryan, and Stephen.

Marlin G. Cline, Jeffery E. Dawson, Robert D. Miller

Walter Lindsay Niles

January 2, 1878 — December 22, 1941

In the death of Walter Lindsay Niles on December 22, 1941, Cornell University Medical College lost not only one of her most distinguished graduates but also one of her most loyal friends and wise counsellors.

Dr. Niles was born on January 2, 1878 on one of the farms of the community known as “Niles Settlement” founded in 1808 in the town of Lebanon, N. Y. by his great, great grandfather Nathum Niles and his sons, and there both his father, Isaac Newton Niles and his mother, Harriet Lois Lindsay, were also born.

His paternal ancestor in America was John Niles who arrived from England on the ship Speedwell and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1634. His maternal ancestor came to this country from Scotland in 1645. Dr. Niles was of the ninth generation descended from John Niles. This then is the foundation upon which his character was built. No wonder he possessed great courage, common sense to a high degree, a perfectly educated will and honesty of purpose. Virtue and genius were in his blood.

In his early boyhood he attended the district school in Lebanon. He graduated from the High School at Norwich, N. Y. in 1896 and in the autumn of that year entered the School of Civil Engineering, Cornell University, with the aid of a scholarship won in competitive examination.

With the death of his father in 1898, Dr. Niles decided not to complete his engineering course but to enter the school of medicine.

During his school-boy days, Walter Niles commanded the respect and affection of his companions and even his elders in the community recognized in him the leader and representative of his age group on any matter affecting policy. As an undergraduate in Cornell he rowed on the freshman crew squad and sang on the glee club. He was the chairman of a committee which published the “Songs of Cornell” and was a member of his senior banquet committee. He was a member of Sphinx Head, a senior honorary society, and of the Savage Club.

After his graduation from medical school in 1902 he served two years as a member of the intern staff of Bellevue Hospital. One of the attending physicians on the medical service at this time was the then Professor of Medicine at Cornell, Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, and it was he who persuaded Dr. Niles, after he had finished his internship in 1904, to remain in New York to take up the practice of medicine. From the day this decision was made down to the

time of his death, he devoted himself to every phase of medical care and served humanity with great distinction to himself and to his profession.

Very shortly after the completion of his internship, Dr. Niles was appointed to the attending staff of Bellevue Hospital as adjunct assistant attending physician. Later he became a consulting physician to this institution. He was also consulting physician to the Memorial Hospital, the New York Infirmity for Women and Children and the Southampton, Nassau and Jamaica Hospitals. He was attending physician to the New York Hospital.

For nearly forty years Dr. Niles was identified with the teaching staff of Cornell University Medical College and for more than half of this time he was a professor of clinical medicine. He possessed both the art and the power of teaching and a rare gift for kindling enthusiasm among his pupils by whom he was universally beloved and respected.

Dr. Niles' great capacity for organization led to his appointment as Acting Dean of the Medical College on the retirement of Dr. William M. Polk in 1918. In 1919 he became Dean, an office he held until 1928. Indeed, due to the illness of Dr. William S. Ladd, he was again Acting Dean at the time of his death.

Dr. Niles played an important role in bringing about the close relationship which exists between The Society of the New York Hospital and the Cornell University Medical College, and he was a member of the Joint Administrative Board of this association.

In 1908 Dr. Niles was elected a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. During his more than thirty years of Fellowship he served on the following committees of the Academy:—Admissions, Public Health Relations, Medical Education, Problems of Medical Practice, Professional Standards, Fund raising, and finally he was Chairman of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee of this Board. He declined an invitation to become President of The New York Academy of Medicine because other duties to which he was already pledged would not give him sufficient time to do this office full justice.

Dr. Niles was a member of numerous scientific societies and organizations among which were: The Association of American Physicians, the American Climatological and Clinical Association, the Harvey Society, and the Practitioners Society. His clubs were: The Links, Century Association, Cornell, National Golf Links, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Meadow Club (Southampton), Piping Rock, and Deepdale.

In the very early days of the first World War Dr. Niles received a telegram from Dr. Theodore Janeway offering him a commission as major in the United States Army Service Medical Corps. He was persuaded, against his own

wishes, that he could best serve his country by retaining his teaching post in the medical school. Once he was convinced of this he made the sacrifice cheerfully.

Dr. Niles was as successful in private practice as he was in every other phase of medicine with which he was identified. People liked him and he liked people. One man was heard to give the following reason for his success in the practice of medicine: "People felt safe in his hands." That statement is substantial evidence that his good judgment and wisdom were associated with high character, objective, straight thinking and complete honesty, blended with kindness, gentleness, patience and tolerance. One of the reasons why he did so many things well was that he possessed the rare quality of being able to do one thing at a time to the exclusion of all else. When he played, and he loved to play, he concentrated on play. When he worked, all his thought was centered on the single problem in hand.

On May 20th, 1908, he married Louise Vezin, daughter of Charles Vezin and Adah Delamater. There were four children of this marriage, John Lindsay Niles, Charles Lindsay Niles, Harriet Lindsay Niles, now Mrs. Edward A. Hurd, Jr., and Nelson Robinson Niles. The latter two children and his wife survive him.

Schiller said: "Genuine morality is preserved only in the school of adversity." There was plenty of adversity in Walter Niles' life and in every instance when he was compelled to face ill fortune, he did so with a decision and nobility that was characteristic of him. He refused to be crushed. He carried on with a fine sense of his obligation to the world. Whatever concerned humanity, concerned him. He refused to permit Fate to destroy him until she did a complete job of it. He loved life but only a life capable of doing things. His death came with the suddenness he would have wished and it came at the very zenith of his career.

Arthur Edward Nilsson

July 22, 1900 — September 20, 1985

Arthur Nilsson, professor of finance emeritus in the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management (formerly the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration), died on September 20, 1985, at the age of eighty-five. He was born in Boston. He earned the bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Tufts University, the M.B.A. degree from the Harvard Business School, and the Ph.D. degree in economics from Yale University (studying under Irving Fisher).

Professor Nilsson came to Cornell in 1948. When he retired, in June 1970, he had served on the University Faculty for twenty-two years. Prior to 1948 he taught at the College of William and Mary, Yale University, Oberlin College, and the Harvard Business School. He also worked while on leave from Oberlin as the head security analyst for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Nilsson was a friendly, kind human being with a great knack for story telling. He was a real gentleman with a hearty laugh and a warm smile. In addition to his academic interests in finance and economics, he was devoted to the game of football and was an intense Civil War buff. He was also an artist with wood, having remodeled his two homes, the Mill in Ithaca and his manor house in Cohasset. He loved both of them. As an undergraduate he played end on the Tufts varsity football team. At William and Mary and Oberlin, in addition to teaching economics, he was the assistant football coach. As a result of his attending football coaching schools, he became acquainted with Knute Rockne. At age sixty-five he played third base in a student-faculty baseball game (he did well).

He became interested in the Civil War while at William and Mary. As a consulting civil engineer, he surveyed large segments of Virginia and began uncovering Civil War markers that had been lost. He walked most of the Civil War battlefields and read all the accounts of the war in *Harper's Weekly*.

As a teacher at Cornell's business school, he offered course work in financial management, investment management, and other aspects of corporation finance. He was an extraordinarily good teacher, and students frequently followed him from the classroom in order to continue discussions. His one fault as a teacher was in failing to adhere to the limitations of the assigned class time. He was too enthusiastic a teacher to stop in the middle of an important point.

He was one of the first employees of the Securities and Exchange Commission, serving there from 1934 to 1937. Many of the analytic procedures still in use at the SEC are those that Arthur developed. His Washington experience enabled him to bring a great deal of realism into the classroom.

In addition, he served either as an economist, consultant, or staff member for a number of employers, including the state of Ohio, the Office of Price Administration, and the War Assets Administration. Later in his career he served on a continuing basis as a financial consultant for Agway and Mohawk Airlines (now USAir).

For fifteen years he was the coordinator of the finance week session of the school's Executive Development Program. He was one of the few people conducting sessions for that program who always received standing ovations from the businessmen attending.

Arthur Nilsson's wife, Una Nilsson, and a daughter died at an earlier time. A son, six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren are still living.

Harold Bierman, Jr., Frank F. Gilmore, David A. Thomas

Leo Chandler Norris

March 6, 1891 — February 3, 1986

Leo Chandler Norris, professor emeritus of nutrition, died on February 3, 1986, in Lawrence, Kansas, four weeks before his ninety-fifth birthday. He was born on March 6, 1891, in Canaseraga, New York. His life and work spanned much of the period of the development of the science of nutrition, and he was one of the principal architects of Cornell's commitment to nutrition as an important academic endeavor. Leo Norris earned a Cornell B.S. degree in animal husbandry in 1920 and was one of the university's early Ph.D.'s in animal nutrition, working under the direction of L. A. Maynard. He was first an instructor in poultry husbandry in 1923, an assistant professor in 1926, and a full professor in 1936. He was given the title of professor of nutrition in 1943.

Leo Norris will long be remembered as one of Cornell's great mentors of graduate students. Thirty-five individuals received their Ph.D. degrees under his direction at Cornell. They became the faculty members and research workers throughout the United States who developed the science and application of nutrition not only in the field of poultry science, but broadly in the field of animal nutrition. He was a demanding faculty adviser. He insisted on accuracy, hard work, attention to detail, and preparation in basic sciences that allowed application of those sciences to problems facing the poultry industry. Although graduate work with Leo was demanding, his students were devoted to him. The experience and training they received from studying with him molded their scientific lives. Though he did little formal classroom teaching, the U.S. Poultry Science Association gave him the association's Teaching Award in 1957, a unique tribute to his work with graduate students.

Leo Norris's research spanned the major era of discovery of essential nutrients in nutrition. In 1921, when he began his Ph.D. study, vitamin A was known, the B vitamins had not yet been clearly identified, and vitamin D and vitamin E were not yet established as entities. By the time of his retirement from Cornell in 1959, all the vitamins we now recognize had been isolated, characterized, and synthesized and their basic functions established. Many of the trace mineral elements were not considered dietary essentials in the 1920s. The Cornell group led by Norris was in the midst of the race to isolate and identify the unidentified growth factors found in natural foodstuffs. Norris and his students contributed to many of the vitamin discoveries of his era. They carried out work with riboflavin, pantothenic acid, folic acid, biotin, vitamin B₁₂, and vitamin K. They were also concerned with phosphorous utilization and with trace elements, including manganese, zinc, and molybdenum.

Norris described the deficiency of riboflavin in young chicks, and he identified whey, a by-product of cheese making, as an important source of the vitamin. That led to the development of an industry that recovered the whey solids, which had previously caused a disposal problem for the cheese industry. He also discovered the importance of manganese deficiency as a cause of leg weakness in commercially grown poultry. The supplementation of feed with manganese solved a major problem limiting the intensification of the poultry industry in the United States. He was anxious to ensure that results of scientific research would be available to the feed industry in the United States, and in 1934 he initiated the Cornell Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers, which is still in existence.

Though Norris is primarily recognized for his work and discoveries in poultry nutrition, he was concerned with the broad application of this new science. Along with L. A. Maynard, he was instrumental in forming a school of nutrition at Cornell, which brought together the various groups interested in nutrition from the Departments of Animal and Poultry Husbandry and the College of Home Economics. He served as the first secretary of the school. During World War II his laboratory was involved in studying the adequacy of K rations and other formula foods supplied to soldiers in the field.

He was the long-term chairman of the Committee on Animal Nutrition of the National Research Council (1954-62) and was responsible for developing standards for feeding most species of farm and other domestic animals. His role in the scientific community was broad: he served as president of the American Institute of Nutrition and was active in the U.S. Poultry Science Association.

When Leo retired from Cornell in 1959, he moved to the University of California at Davis, where he developed another academic career. He carried out research on mineral metabolism, continued to guide graduate students, and published original work until a few years before he died.

Leo Norris was a Cornellian, a scientist, and a teacher whose legacy will remain part of scientific agricultural production and the science of nutrition. He will also be remembered as a scientific ancestor to a substantial number of members of the nutrition community.

L. J. Daniel, R. J. Young, M. C. Nesheim

Burdette Kibbe Northrop

June 23, 1893 — October 25, 1957

The death of Professor B. K. Northrop, on October 25, 1957, came as a shock to associates and students in the School of Electrical Engineering as well as to his many friends throughout the whole Cornell community.

Professor Northrop was born June 23, 1893, in West Danby, New York. His father was a clergyman who later moved his family to Florida. There, as a lad, Prof. Northrop attended school and entered Stetson University from which he transferred into Cornell and graduated with the degree of ME in EE, December 20, 1918.

While still an undergraduate, B. K. Northrop began his teaching career in Electrical Engineering as a student assistant. Upon graduation, he was appointed Instructor in E. E. In 1923, Prof. Northrop left Ithaca to accept an appointment as Asst. Prof. of Physics at Colgate University where he remained until 1929, when he returned to Cornell as Asst. Prof. of Electrical Engineering, becoming Associate Professor in 1943 and Professor in 1946.

In June 1920, he married Mary Etta Thatcher of Ithaca, who survives. Also surviving are two daughters, Mildred (Mrs. Rollin L. Wiseman) of Niagara Falls, and Geraldine (Mrs. Richard L. Jones) of Biloxi, Miss. There are three grandchildren. Professor Northrop was one of four brothers, all of whom entered educational work.

In addition to teaching at Cornell, Prof. Northrop was active in industry during the summers and sabbatical leaves. He was a registered professional engineer in the State of New York. For a total of eleven summer periods, Prof. Northrop worked with W. S. Murray, Inc. at Utica, N.Y. or with the Oneida Community, Ltd., at Sherrill, N.Y. For the former company he worked on the design of an automatic electric welder and on the design and building of a machine for expanding steel tubing. For the latter company, he worked on the improvement of chemical recovery and on special electroplating processes for which he obtained two patents. Since 1937 and during his sabbatical leave, Prof. Northrop was a consulting engineer for the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee. In this capacity, he worked on the mercury-arc rectifier and on radio and refrigeration equipment.

Working with the late Prof. W. C. Ballard, Prof. Northrop was one of the pioneers in the development of the electronic-tube machine facilities and high radio vacuum apparatus at Cornell. Together, they also established an early experimental broadcast station at Cornell. Prof. Northrop developed the industrial electronics program of the EE School. During World War II, he was in charge of the Cornell ESMWT radio and electronics teaching program. He published articles in technical journals on subjects in electronics and lightning.

For the past eight years, B. K. Northrop devoted much of his time to advising freshmen in the School of Electrical Engineering. In this capacity, he exerted great influence on many students. To most of the freshmen, he was not only their advisor but also their first friend on the faculty, and, for many, he was their best friend through all five years.

Prof Northrop was also admissions officer for the School of Electrical Engineering, and he was a member of the University Faculty Committee on Student Conduct. Until recently he was also a counselor at frosh camp, and for two terms he served on the Board of Control of Cornell United Religious Work.

Prof. Northrop was a "life member" of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and was past chairman of the Ithaca Section of that organization. He was also an active member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, American Society of Engineering Education, Eta Kappa Nu, (a professional honorary fraternity), the Power Squadron, and the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary.

Prof. Northrup was a member of Acacia Fraternity; a member and past master of the Masonic Blue Lodge, Hamilton, N. Y.; a member of the Methodist Church; and served on the Board of the Wesley Foundation.

The passing of B. K. Northrop is deeply felt by all who knew him. His influence in the college and on the students will never be forgotten.

C. L. Cottrell, E. M. Strong, W. W. Cotner

Clark Sutherland Northup

July 12, 1872 — May 18, 1952

When after forty-five years as an active member of the faculty, Clark Sutherland Northup retired in 1940, he had to his credit so many achievements and honors (including a Doctorate of Letters) that a mere enumeration would cover more than a page. Rather than list here the many things that he accomplished by the way, we shall speak chiefly of his major projects and services.

A history of his connection with Phi Beta Kappa Society is almost a history of its later years. Soon after becoming a member, he began a campaign to make it larger and more important; and before relinquishing active work, he had the satisfaction of seeing his hopes realized. For thirty years he held the office of Senator, except for two terms as National President; and he published two large records of the society's activities.

Although in his later years he might have contemplated such distinctions with great satisfaction, he never seemed to do so. Even in his last decade, he had his eye on the future and his chosen work. If he had to proceed more slowly with his projects, he still continued to keep several in hand, and until his health gave way, stood on the verge of further successes.

One motive runs consistently through his activities. He had arrived upon the academic scene just as serious study of literature entered upon a huge expansion, with scientific research displacing panegyric and ethical criticism. Workers in the new style needed special tools; and Professor Northup turned to the task of furnishing those invaluable helps to scholarship which made his name known everywhere: bibliographies of Gray and Mrs. Gaskell; the much-used *Register of Bibliographies*; and (for a time) an indispensable annual list of articles and books. He died as a bibliography of writings by and about Robert Browning (undertaken in collaboration with Professor L. N. Broughton) was about to appear.

The scheme of the new scholarship involved publication; here too Professor Northup did what he could to help. He supervised the publication of thirty volumes of the *Cornell Studies in English*; for forty-five years he was listed as cooperating editor of the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, for which he reviewed a book in almost every issue. A colleague spoke of him as "rendering indispensable services in his long and distinguished career;" and many a young scholar received an ungrudging appraisal or encouraging word when such things meant much.

His students at Cornell had him to thank for the establishment and operation of the Hart Memorial Library, with its ample desk-space and sets of reference-works. They also discovered in him a novel attitude toward study and research. He felt sure that any one who would school himself properly in the new techniques could contribute something important; by his example, he filled others with confidence in their powers and destiny. Many who doubted their own abilities received from him encouragement and cheerful assurance.

He set an even more important example with his industry. For most of his life he worked day and night as a matter of routine, without showing signs of fatigue or exhaustion. If he tired of one task, he found relaxation in turning to another of equal importance. He even regretted having to relinquish, as an individual project, a Middle English Dictionary—a labor of Hercules that for the past twenty years has received generous financial support and has enjoyed skilled direction and the full-time efforts of several expert collaborators.

Professor Northup's determination to keep himself continuously employed at preparing things of use to other scholars and teachers contrasted sharply with the negligent individualism found in so many quarters. He set a higher value upon utility than upon self-expression. He remained close to the Cornell tradition of finding and making available the durable materials of scholarship, no matter how hard to come by, or how enticing or ready to hand the proffered substitutes.

His colleagues can scarcely hope to express an estimate of his work that would have proved more satisfying to so good a Cornellian.

Harry Caplan, W. H. French, B.S. Monroe

Leland Bernard Norton

January 29, 1910 — June 10, 1953

After an illness of approximately a year, Leland Bernard Norton passed away at his home near Ithaca on June 10, 1953. His untimely death brought to an end an association with Cornell University which had extended over a quarter of a century as student, teacher, and research worker. This association began when Professor Norton was only eighteen years old and ran continuously until his death at forty-three. Its termination means a great personal loss to his many friends, the loss of an excellent teacher and research worker to the University, and the loss of a keen mind to the science in insecticidal chemistry.

Professor Norton was born at Inlet, New York, on January 29, 1910. He prepared for college at Watertown High School, attended Hamilton College, and received the Bachelor of Science degree from Hamilton in 1928 when only eighteen years of age. The next step in his education was the attainment of the Ph.D. degree in Chemistry at Cornell in 1934. Meanwhile he received practical experience in the field of chemistry of insecticides as a temporary assistant for three summers and one full year at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. At this same institution he served for two years, 1935-37, as Assistant in Research on feed and fertilizer analysis, and for six more months under the same title while working on maple sugar products.

In 1938 Professor Norton became Assistant Professor of Insecticidal Chemistry at Geneva. This was undoubtedly the real beginning of his career as it afforded him the opportunity to conduct research in a field of chemistry in which he had found interest as a temporary undergraduate assistant. Soon he was publishing papers on the use and safening of arsenical sprays on fruit. As the use of arsenicals became more and more restricted because of the residue problems, Professor Norton turned his attention toward the development of safer nicotine sprays. Then came World War II and a search for sources of insecticides to replace those made unavailable because of trade restrictions and the needs of our armed forces. With Professor T. R. Hansberry as Toxicologist, Professor Norton conducted research on a number of substitute materials, including the yam bean. During the latter days of the war his attention became focused on DDT;—its various formulations as dusts, sprays, and emulsions; the problems of its toxicity to spray operator and to consumer; and the controversial matter of how to determine most accurately by chemical means the residues of active ingredients left on or in the edible portions of crops treated for insect control.

The advent of DDT ushered in a new era of work in the field of synthetic organic insecticides. Each new material brought its own problem of formulation, toxicity, and residue determination. The entire field of insecticidal chemistry became full-grown in a period of two or three years and it was deemed absolutely necessary that the entomology department at Cornell should have a staff member well trained in this line of work. The purpose of such a man was seen to be two-fold in conducting research and in giving guidance to graduate students and staff members as they became involved in physical chemistry. Professor Norton most admirably filled this need. Having transferred from Geneva to Ithaca in 1945, he was made Associate Professor of Insecticidal Chemistry in the Department of Entomology and Limnology in 1946, and Professor of Insecticidal Chemistry in 1950. Shortly after his arrival in Ithaca he became surrounded by graduate students in economic entomology as they recognized the necessity of being well versed in the chemistry of insecticides. Soon he became a co-founder of a formal course in the chemistry and toxicology of insecticides, and the men he trained readily secured positions in other institutions. Chemists and toxicologists of private industry and the federal government were his friends and his co-workers in the solution of many difficult problems of residue analyses. Professor Norton published approximately thirty papers dealing largely with the chemistry of insecticides.

The capabilities and achievements of Professor Norton were not without recognition. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, the American Chemical Society, and the Gamma Alpha fraternity.

Professor Norton is survived by his mother, Mrs. Edith Fox of Barnes Corners, New York, and his widow, Mrs. Katherine Wheeler Norton of Ithaca. Also surviving are three children, a daughter Eleanor by his first wife, formerly Miss Eleanor Seeley, who died in 1943, and two sons, Peter and John born of his marriage in 1946 to Miss Katherine Wheeler.

In spite of his keen interest in his work, 'Nort', as he was affectionately known by his friends, found time for other activities. For a number of years he often played golf and bowled. In each of these sports he was the recipient of several trophies. He was an ardent fly fisherman, tying his own flies and bowing to no man in the skill of their use in the deception of trout. He liked to hunt deer and grouse, to play bridge, to garden, and to work at odd jobs around his home.

In all of his life's activities it may be said of 'Nort' that he was strong of conviction but amenable to reason, earnest and sincere but always cheerful, and always helpful but never obtrusive. These and other fine qualities endeared him to many. His passing is a keenly felt loss to his profession and to his many, many friends all over the country.

J. L. Brann, Jr., C. E. Palm, T. C. Watkins

David Novarr

June 29, 1917 — January 21, 1987

It is difficult to overestimate the contributions of David Novarr to the postwar history of the Department of English. Beyond David's superb scholarship and genial influence as a wise and penetrating teacher, beyond his stalwart services to the department, the university, and the scholarly community at large, his students and colleagues were beneficiaries of even rarer qualities: uncommon common sense, generosity of spirit, unfailing friendliness, and constant collegial support of young and old alike.

David Novarr was born in Hartford, Connecticut, the older son of a respected (and still-active) merchant. Family relationships were always of prime importance to David. In his last book, *The Lines of Life* (the titular phrase occurs in both Shakespeare and Ben Jonson), David alludes movingly to what he has learned about those "lines" in his own family, from his grandparents to his grandchildren, "all of whom have made me more aware of my involvement in generations than even Erik Erikson's work has." David's father would take him along on business trips to New York and, like as not, the two of them would visit Yankee Stadium before returning to Hartford; as a Yale undergraduate, David wrote a few lines to his mother every day.

David was from the first an outstanding scholar. At the Thomas Snell Weaver High School in Hartford he was the valedictorian and winner of the Sterling Memorial Connecticut High School Scholarship to Yale. At the college he continued to win many prizes and scholarships and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in 1938. In the fall of 1939 he enrolled in Yale's doctoral program in English. In February 1942 he was married to Ruth Victoria Gordon of Hartford. Shortly thereafter he enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served for forty-three months with the Communications Security Section of the Chief of Naval Operations in Washington, D.C. His final rating was chief specialist in cryptography. While still in the Navy, David taught English at George Washington University (October 1943 to March 1944). In the fall of 1946 David, Gordy, and Johnny Novarr came to Ithaca, where David took up his duties as instructor of English at Cornell. David was promoted to faculty instructor in 1949, the year he received his doctorate from Yale; to assistant professor in 1951; to associate professor in 1956; and to professor in 1963.

In 1951-52 David received a Ford Foundation Fellowship to complete his research for a book on Izaak Walton's *Lives* of Sir Henry Wotton (a diplomat and minor poet) and of four notable Anglican churchmen: John Donne, Richard Hooker, George Herbert, and Robert Sanderson. Two of the churchmen, Donne and Herbert, were of

course superb artists in verse and prose, as well as divines. Later perceptions of all five men had been profoundly influenced by Walton's supposedly straightforward and "artless" biographies. By 1958, the year David's massive study, *The Making of Walton's Lives*, appeared under the Cornell imprint, it was abundantly clear that a strong voice had been added to seventeenth-century studies. David's scholarly contributions were meticulously researched and beautifully executed. Even before publication of the Walton book a senior seventeenth-century scholar praised David's work for throwing "more light on Walton's craftsmanship than anyone hitherto has done." Later, a senior Walton specialist wrote in *Modern Philology*: "This study is one of the most important in Waltonian scholarship ever to have appeared, and one that will have a far-reaching effect upon seventeenth-century scholarship generally." David demonstrated that Walton (1593-1683) was far from straightforward and objective; rather, through successive revisions the biographer presented his subjects as exponents of his own sense of ideal conduct and of the Anglican faith. *Walton's Life of Donne* "increasingly veered toward hagiography in its revisions," and he had other ideal "patterns in mind when he wrote the other lives." With the appearance of David's book, studies of Walton, Donne, and Herbert could never be quite the same again.

Donne was the poet whom David most loved to analyze. In 1956 his article on Donne's "Epithalamium Made at Lincoln's Inn" had startled and impressed scholars by its brilliant argument that the poem had been written not for a genuine but for a mock wedding staged by the law students and that the "bride" addressed in the poem was in reality a male in bridal dress. David's path-breaking studies were collected in *The Disinterred Muse: Donne's Texts and Contexts* (Cornell University Press, 1980). Of this important volume a leading seventeenth-century scholar has written: "[This book] dramatizes remarkably the processes of true scholarship put to the services of literary understanding, response, and judgment. Novarr... sifts the evidence concerning the occasions, genres, and purposes of the poems Donne wrote after taking holy orders, and ... comes up with fresh insights, significantly new datings or radically new interpretations. He has illuminating things to say about the Holy Sonnets and the great hymns and the most remarkable insights into the translations and the devotions that I have seen. All scholarly readers, like all future editors, will have to take into account Novarr's work."

David's most recent book, *The Lines of Life: Theories of Biography, 1880-1970* (1986) is also certain to be gratefully received by both scholars and lay readers. It is a characteristically acute and expert examination of biographical theorists from the heyday of Victorian positivism to the threshold of deconstruction and the contemporary denial of coherent personality. David was also editor of the fine Borzoi anthology *Seventeenth-Century English Prose* (Knopf, 1967).

It is of course not merely incidental that in the 1950's David taught "the first course in biography offered by the [English] Department, a survey from Plutarch to Strachey." From 1980 to 1985 he taught a popular course in traditional and experimental twentieth-century biography from Freud and Lytton Strachey to Virginia Woolf and Nancy Milford.

David's administrative services to Cornell were varied and notable. Among other offices he was director of freshman English (1956-59) at a time when every freshman in the university took one or another version of the course, chairman of the Committee on the Preparation of Secondary-School Teachers of English, president of Phi Beta Kappa, assistant chairman of the Department of English (1966-68), and acting chairman (1968-69). The years between 1965 and 1970 were momentous, and the department had a momentous agenda: among other things, to institute the new Freshman Humanities Program, to reduce the heavy teaching load, to set female instructors on the road to tenure, to hire Black faculty members at both the professorial and junior levels, to attract the best possible assistant professors at a time when the baby-boom generation was inundating admissions offices and when new Ph.D.'s could take full advantage of a roaring sellers' market. Without David's heroic services these departmental goals, among many others, could not have been so satisfactorily achieved. And in 1968-69, the most turbulent year in Cornell history, David preserved the integrity of the department at a time when centrifugal forces were exceedingly strong. Again, just two weeks before David relinquished the chair, he sent a letter to Professor J. Saunders Redding, asking whether he would be interested in an appointment at Cornell. The happy outcome of that inquiry is known to us all: when Professor Redding accepted the Ernest I. White Chair of American Studies and Humane Letters, Cornell added to its roster an outstanding literary and scholarly figure.

Although David remained actively engaged in the life of the department and the university, he was now able to devote himself more fully to scholarship, to teaching, and to his family. A fellowship at the Huntington Library (1978) helped him to finish his book on Donne. He developed new courses. He served on the Advisory Screening Committee of the Senior Fulbright Program. The Novarrs loved to entertain in their charming home. Journeys to other countries afforded instruction and delight. Gordy and David enjoyed theatergoing both at home and abroad. One day after returning with Gordy from a theatrical tour of London, only to be greeted by a stateside blizzard, David died suddenly of an aneurysm. Characteristically, during the few hours that had been left to him in Ithaca, David wrote a covering note to a scholarly journal, enclosing an article on John Donne that he had completed just before Gordy and he departed from Ithaca.

A great many people were the beneficiaries of David's warm, instinctive concern for others. He was realistic and tough-minded and could be blunt about pretentious or discourteous persons. But he looked for the best in people and greeted it generously. He had indeed a genius for friendship: when he was a nontenured instructor he and his family made a twenty-mile trip to greet a new non-Ph.D. instructor in an outlying village; another instructor, who shared a small office with David for one year, admired him from the start and grew more and more fond of him as the year went by. Installed after a time in an office of his own, David would greet visitors, in his warm baritone, with the hearty invitation, "Come sit!"

It is not difficult to discover the reasons for David's affection for so many persons and for so many persons' affection for him. David believed, with John Donne, that no one "is an island entire of itself," that everyone "is a piece of the continent, a part of the main[land]," and that those engaged in a common enterprise would of course do all they could to encourage one another. That is the secret of David's hold on us, and of our hold on him, "while memory holds a seat / In this distracted globe."

In addition to Gordy, David is survived by a son, John Gordon Novarr; by a daughter, Frances (Mrs. David Sheldon Strayer), and by four grandchildren.

Anthony Caputi, Charles Levy, Walter Slatoff, Ephim Fogel

Edwin Nungezer

February 25, 1902 — July 10, 1950

Edwin Nungezer was born in Pooler, Georgia, on February 25, 1902, the son of a clergyman. His childhood and youth were spent in the South. In 1923, he received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Furman University where his major subject of study was Physics. Yet, Ed Nungezer's principal and abiding interests, which were to contribute to his distinction as an outstanding teacher at Cornell, were in the humanities. Thus, he came to Cornell where he earned the M. A. in 1925 and the Ph. D. in 1927. His intensive study of English literature began, however, when, as an undergraduate, he was a part-time compositor during the academic year, and during summers a full-time compositor in a printing company. In these non-academic interims, he read widely in English literature, apparently in anticipation of his later graduate studies.

Professor Nungezer was a member of the honorary societies, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi. He regarded as an equal honor his election to honorary membership in Kappa Alpha Fraternity, in recognition by his students of his qualities as a friend. For the year 1938-39, he was awarded a fellowship at the Folger Shakespeare Library. At Cornell, he was a member of the Goldwin Smith Library Committee, of the Graduate Committee of the Department of English, and of the faculty Research Club.

As a graduate student at Cornell, Ed Nungezer worked under the direction of the distinguished Shakespearean scholar, Joseph Quincy Adams. He became Adam's favorite student and justified that high estimate by his doctoral thesis, *A Dictionary of Actors to 1642*, published by the Yale University Press in 1929 and well received by scholars. For some thirteen years Professor Nungezer had been working on a definitive edition on the writings of Samuel Daniel (1562-1619), poet, critic, and historian.

When J. Q. Adams was appointed Director of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D. C, he again expressed his very high opinion of his former student by recommending that Ed Nungezer succeed him at Cornell. Thus, after having been assistant professor at the University of Oklahoma from 1927 to 1931, Ed Nungezer came to Cornell as assistant professor of English. In 1940 he was promoted to the rank of associate professor.

As a graduate student Ed Nungezer demonstrated some of the qualities that later were to make him a successful teacher, particularly with his graduate students, of whom he had a great many. He himself was an intensely devoted and serious student, working so single-mindedly as actually to impair his health, yet living in the joyous conviction of achievement and of the value of humanistic scholarship. As a graduate student and as a professor

he tackled whatever he believed needed to be done with a determination to see it through without regard for his personal pleasure or pain. In his teaching and research, Ed Nungezer was always methodical, thorough, concise, and comprehensive, the notations in every volume of his large personal library giving eloquent testimony of that fact.

Professor Nungezer expended the major portion of his time and energies on his students,—undergraduate and graduate—believing that first a professor must prove his worth as a teacher. He earned the respect and affection of his students,—of his graduate students in particular, many of whom developed for him a devotion and personal affection that have endured. They found in him a man who could share their problems and joys; a man who taught them humanism at its best; a man who demonstrated the responsibilities and satisfactions of scholarship. When his former graduate students were professionally successful, he shared their pleasure and satisfaction. In publications, which resulted from their theses directed by Professor Nungezer, his students invariably expressed their frank and sincere acknowledgment of his helpfulness and kindness. As a matter of fact, however, had he been concerned with the full recognition of his share in these publications, his name could justly have been on the title-pages as co-author of a number of them.

Between Ed Nungezer and his friends there was a strong and abiding affection. His friends were impressed by his sympathetic understanding, his generosity and ready appreciation, his complete unpretentiousness and honesty, his sturdy independence. His attitude was that the person before him was in all essential respects, as a human being, at least his equal.

R. C. Bald, F. S. Freeman, H. A. Myers

Paul M. O’Leary

November 29, 1901 — December 25, 1997

Paul Martin O’Leary died on Christmas Day, 1997, at the age of 96.

A native of Lawrenceville, Kansas, he earned his Bachelor’s degree in 1922 from the University of Kansas, where his father was a professor of English for 40 years. Paul was a classmate of former Cornell President, Deane W. Malott, beginning a friendship that spanned more than 70 years.

Along with election to Phi Beta Kappa, he was a star on the university track team – 440-yard champion of the Missouri Valley Conference, setting the university record of 50 seconds. The latter information would not have been surprising even to someone who saw him for the first time at 96, taking his prescribed regular “walk” along the corridors of the Kendal at Ithaca retirement community, performing calisthenics by raising his walker rhythmically over his head; or was a witness to his devoted playing of golf, until his very late years, beginning each year as soon as the snows had melted.

After earning an M.A. degree from Harvard, he came to Cornell in 1924 as an Instructor and graduate student – and, naturally, as an assistant to the university track coach, Jack Moakley. Upon receiving his Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1929, he became an Assistant Professor, was promoted to full Professor in 1936, Chairman of the Department of Economics in 1944-49 and the Ernest I. White Chair in 1959.

Professor O’Leary’s national prominence resulted from four tours of public service. He was Advisor to the Consumer Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration, early in the Roosevelt administration. In 1939, he was Chief Economic Analyst with the Commerce Department. Then, beginning in 1941, he was with the predecessor agency of the Office of Price Administration and OPA itself, in which he held positions, successively, as Price Executive for Textiles, Leather and Apparel, Assistant Director of its Price Division, and finally, Deputy Administrator in charge of the wartime rationing programs, an appointment memorialized in an editorial in the *Ithaca Journal*:

*Remember the plainspoken teacher of economics? The man a great many of us who are still here had for Eco one and two?
Well, that’s the man.*

And finally in 1949, he served as a member of the Dodge Commission, appointed by President Truman, to advise General Douglas MacArthur on the restructuring of the Japanese monetary and banking systems. The Commission

played an important role in bringing about monetary and financial stabilization—substituting a fixed exchange rate for the previous hodgepodge of rates, liberalizing financial markets and stopping inflation—which laid the basis for the startling resurgence of the Japanese economy in the ensuing decades.

He left the OPA, along with Professor J.K. Galbraith, evidently because of disagreements with its new administrator, Prentiss M. Brown, who reportedly wanted to appoint “administrators more likely to be popular and sympathetic with the public and business” (according to a contemporaneous account in the *Ithaca Journal*), and he was critical of what he regarded as the overly hasty abandonment of price controls immediately after the war, which was indeed followed by an outburst of inflation and the recession of 1948-49.

After his service with the OPA and a brief interim stint with Leon Henderson’s Research Institute of America, he returned to his years of major service to Cornell, first in a five-year term as Chairman of the Department of Economics (1944-49). He then served as chairman of the university-wide committee, constituted by President Day, which recommended the establishment of what became the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration (now the Johnson Graduate School of Management). The logic that led to joining business and public administration, as he explained it, was that:

“Relations between government and business are now so close as to require little comment,”

and

“they will continue to be close in years to come. My own experience as an economist and administrator in business and in government has convinced me that both business and government have a desperate need for men and women trained in economics, business operations and practices, and in the processes of government,”

He was the natural choice as the School’s first Dean, in which position he served from 1946-52. During that period, he helped recruit the distinguished faculty that laid the foundation for B&PA’s future achievements. Two of the first appointments (1946) were John G.B. Hutchins (business history) and William H. Shannon (accounting). They were joined in 1949 by Melvin de Chazeau (economics) and Arthur E. Nilsson (finance), all of whom finished their distinguished careers at Cornell and were widely respected throughout the university. They were joined in 1951 by Edward H. Litchfield, (administration) who later served as the School’s Dean, before going on to the Presidency of the University of Pittsburgh. The total faculty consisted of nine professors in 1952, at which point President Malott appointed Paul, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. He served from 1952-57, the only person at Cornell to have served as dean of two major colleges in this way. In 1957, he returned to full time teaching in the Department of Economics until his retirement in 1967.

A specialist in American financial history and corporate finance, Paul published several books and articles in that field, the most prominent of which were his *Corporate Enterprise in Modern Economic Life*, in 1933; and *An Introduction to Money, Banking and Corporations*, in collaboration with John H. Patterson, in 1937. Articles included: "Coinage Legislation of 1834," in the *Journal of Political Economy*, in 1937; "The Role of Banking Groups in Corporate Reorganizations," in the *American Economic Review*, in 1939; "Wartime Rationing and Governmental Organization," in the *American Political Science Review*, in 1945; and a note, "The Scene of the Crime of 1873 Revisited," in the *Journal of Political Economy*, in 1960.

He also served as member of the Board of Directors of the prestigious National Bureau of Economic Research, then housed at Columbia University.

In consideration of those academic interests, as well as his broad experience in public life, he was invited to membership on the Board of Directors of the Tompkins County Trust Company, a position he held from 1949 until his retirement, wherefore he remained as advisor to the Board. He was a familiar, respected figure in the Ithaca community. His many friends on the hill and downtown will remember also with great affection his wife of 57 years, Hattie, daughter of Colonel Frank Barton (for many years head of the ROTC program at Cornell), who died in 1986.

Harold Bierman, Seymour Smidt, Alfred E. Kahn

John Alfred O'Regan

April 19, 1893 — October 6, 1948

John Alfred O'Regan, M.D., F. A. C. S., was born April 19, 1893 at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada and died October 6, 1948 in New York.

Dr. O'Regan received the degree of M.D., M.S., from McGill University in 1916 and thereafter served an internship at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. He was later commissioned a Captain in the British Army Medical Corps and served throughout World War I in the Near East and in India.

After leaving the army, he came to New York where he served as Resident Gynecologist at Bellevue Hospital from 1919 to 1921 and as Resident Obstetrician at the New York Lying-In Hospital in 1922.

The following year he was appointed Associate Obstetrician to the New York Lying-in Hospital which he served until his death. In 1932 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology at Cornell Medical College.

Dr. O'Regan was a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Fellow of the New York Obstetrical Society and of the American Medical Association. From 1946 to 1948 Dr. O'Regan was President of the Alumni Association of the Lying-In Hospital.

Dr. O'Regan was an outstanding physician who was greatly loved by a host of friends, patients and colleagues.

R. L. Craig

Charles Edward O'Rourke

January 4, 1896 — January 10, 1947

In attempting to put down in words a brief record of the life and attainments of Professor O'Rourke, one cannot escape sensing that his death was a most untimely loss. Although that record displays many brilliant attainments as a teacher, consulting engineer, and prolific author of articles and widely used textbooks on structural engineering, there is the feeling that here is an important page in the record of Cornell teachers cut short of final fruition.

Many classes of civil engineering students profited from his friendly and excellent teaching over the years and this is perhaps the best memorial that a teacher might hope for. Professor O'Rourke was also a man who attracted the friendship and respect of his Faculty associates, all of whom were proud of his attainments in civil engineering and his exceptional ability as a teacher.

"Pat" O'Rourke, as he was called by his many friends, was graduated from Cornell in 1917 and served as a member of the Civil Engineering Faculty from 1919 until the date of his death in the Cornell Infirmary on January 10, 1947. He became an Assistant Professor in 1923, Professor of Structural Engineering in 1934, and was Head of that Department at the time of his death. His teaching experience was broadened and enriched elsewhere during leave of absence periods. In 1921 he was Visiting Professor of Structural Engineering at the Carnegie Institute of Technology; during the years 1926-27 was in charge of the Structural Engineering Department of the Imperial University at Tientsin, China; and in 1941 he was Visiting Professor of Structural Engineering at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

His active and keen mind was also attracted to the practical side of civil engineering. He successfully combined his teaching career with private practice, acting as designer or structural consultant on many steel, concrete, and timber buildings, bridges and other structures. He also served as a second lieutenant in the Army during the First World War. From 1920 to 1928 he was designer for the Concrete Steel Company of New York City, and in that capacity helped design the well known Thayer Hotel at West Point. Since 1937 Professor O'Rourke had been consulting engineer for the Cooperative Grange League Federation on various stores, grain elevators, and freezer locker plants erected by that concern in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. He was a consultant for the American LaFrance-Foamite Corporation of Elmira, N. Y. in charge of a project involving the re-design of their 85 and 100 foot aerial ladders. In 1938 he was a member of the Jury of Award for the \$200,000 awarded by the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, and in 1944 served on a special committee to formulate rules for the

1946 textbook award program. The widely publicized reinforced-concrete flight hanger for the Curtiss-Wright Company of Buffalo, N. Y. is probably the best known testimony to his skillful knowledge of design.

As a third facet to a well rounded career, Professor O'Rourke attained eminence and distinction as an author and editor in civil engineering fields. He had a gift for sensing the kind of textbooks that were needed and welcomed in the structural departments of engineering schools throughout the country. He was co-author of several such books, including "Design of Concrete Structures," "Stresses in Simple Structures," "Design of Steel Structures," "Handbook of Formulas and Tables for Engineers," and "Elementary Structural Engineering." The positions of Editor-in-Chief of the "General Engineering Handbook," and Consulting Editor of the Civil Engineering Series of the International Textbook Company of Scranton, Pa., were among his editorial activities.

Professor O'Rourke's students often remarked that he seemed to have the quality of "living" bridges and buildings. His teaching and his publications were imbued with much of this same feeling.

In spite of his busy professional career and honors achieved, Professor O'Rourke always remained a modest and friendly man who participated actively in many phases of the life of the community. He and his charming wife, the former Miss Hilda Julia Mullon of Patton, Pa., were familiar figures at social affairs. A son, Robert Edward, and a daughter, Patricia Ann, completed the family. While in college, Professor O'Rourke joined Sigma Phi Sigma Fraternity and was elected to Chi Epsilon and Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering societies. He was also a member of Pyramid and Gargoyle, honorary architectural society.

The death of Professor O'Rourke cut short a career that all had hoped might bring forth still further achievements in the engineering profession. It is a loss to that profession, a loss to Cornell, and the civil engineering students will miss one of their best and most popular professors.

Carl Crandall, H. B. Meek, George Winter

Fred William Ocvirk

December 28, 1913 — May 21, 1967

Fred William Ocvirk was born in Chicago, Illinois, on December 28, 1913. His unexpected death, at the age of fifty-three on May 21, 1967, cut short a career of service that was notable for significant accomplishments in the past and for the promise of many more years of productivity.

Professor Ocvirk obtained his education in the field of civil engineering, receiving the B.S. degree from Wayne University in 1938 and the M.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1940. His association with Cornell University began in 1940 when he became an instructor in the engineering science management war training program conducted by the University in Buffalo. He taught courses in mechanics, aerodynamics, aircraft structures, and civil engineering structures and was appointed Assistant Professor of Aeronautical Engineering in 1944. Later in that year he took a leave of absence to accept a position with the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory as a senior engineer in the design of structural components for gun directors and guided missiles.

In November of 1945, Fred Ocvirk joined the Cornell faculty in Ithaca as an Assistant Professor in the Graduate School of Aeronautical Engineering, and in 1947 he transferred to the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering where he taught in the Department of Mechanics.

In 1949, his deep interest in the applications of engineering mechanics to problems in engineering design led him to accept an appointment for part-time research on bearing lubrication in the Department of Machine Design in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. This research was a project that was sponsored by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (now NASA). In 1950, he became a full-time Research Associate and in 1951 he was appointed Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the Department of Machine Design. Although from this date on, the major share of his time was given to teaching undergraduate and graduate courses and to working with graduate students, his interest in and enthusiasm for lubrication research continued at a high level and at the time of his death, he was a principal investigator for a project sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

He was the author or co-author of some fifteen papers and reports on lubrication and became internationally known for his analytical development in 1952 of the “short bearing” theory. His development is now universally known as the “Ocvirk solution.” It was particularly gratifying to Professor Ocvirk when his investigations led to a better method for designing journal bearings. In the process of correlating experimental data with theoretical results it

was observed that the family of curves previously required to express the most important relationship between bearing parameters and performance criteria could be collapsed into a single curve if a particular dimensionless group, that came out of the theory, were used as the independent variable in plotting experimental data. Professor Ocvirk called this dimensionless number the “load number,” but, since 1960, others working in lubrication have called it the “Ocvirk number.”

In 1955, Professor Ocvirk was awarded the Alfred E. Hunt Memorial Medal by the American Society of Lubrication Engineers in recognition of his paper, “Measured Oil Film Pressure Distribution in Misaligned Plain Bearings,” judged to be the best paper published in 1954 on the subject of lubrication. In 1958, he received the Outstanding Alumnus Award from Wayne State University. He was promoted to Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell University in 1959.

Professor Ocvirk was a major contributor to the development of new courses and curricula. He was an outstanding teacher in the classroom and further gave much of his time in helping students individually in his office. He regularly was in charge of a multisectioned course, and he worked diligently and enthusiastically with his fellow professors in planning the course. Although he was interested in every facet of machine design and had taught almost every course offered by the department, he was uniquely qualified, by education and professional engineering experience, in the subject of high-speed rotating machinery. A result of this special capability was the development of an elective course, “Mechanical Design of Turbo-machinery,” that was selected by practically every graduate student with a major or minor in machine design. Taking this course was a particularly valuable experience because of the opportunity for getting thoroughly acquainted with Professor Ocvirk’s philosophy relative to engineering design, in particular, and to life, in general. Professor Ocvirk is also widely known for his text, “Mechanisms and Dynamics of Machinery,” written with H. H. Mabie, published in a second edition in 1963.

Professor Ocvirk served in a consulting capacity with many major companies and research organizations, such as the Bendix Corporation, the Boeing Airplane Company, the Carrier Corporation, the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Glacier Metal Company, Ltd. of England, and the University of California.

Professor Ocvirk was a willing worker and carried more than his share of responsibility as a member of numerous honor and professional societies. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Pi Tau Sigma, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, the American Society for Engineering Education, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was particularly active as a member or chairman of many important committees of both the lubrication division and the southern tier section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Professor Ocvirk's dedication to his profession left little time for the usual hobbies. His favorite method of relaxing was to travel, preferably by ship. His interest in travel began with a trip made with friends one summer while in college. The trip to the West Coast was made "on a shoestring," and Fred liked the experience and the sights so much he resolved to spend his extra money and time on travel. Almost every summer in later years found him and Mrs. Ocvirk overseas. They traveled to Hawaii and through the Panama Canal, to the West Indies, several times to Europe, and around the world. The latter trip was in conjunction with a Fulbright Award in 1963 for a visiting lectureship at the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia. On their way they visited with former students in India. They had planned to spend the summer of 1967 in Scandinavia.

His wife, Milacent Grimes Ocvirk, is supervisor of English in the Ithaca public schools and is associated with the work in education at Cornell University as supervisor of practice teaching in English in Ithaca public schools. Together they carried on their professional careers, and their circle of friends included many persons associated with the secondary schools of Ithaca as well as Cornell University.

Arthur H. Burr, George B. Dubois, Dennis G. Shepherd, Richard M. Phelan

Henry Neely Ogden

April 30, 1868 — September 29, 1947

Henry Neely Ogden was born on April 30, 1868 at Dexter, Maine, the son of the Rev. Charles Talcott Ogden, and a descendant of John Ogden an Englishman, who emigrated to Long Island in 1640 and who finally settled in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1664.

As a boy Henry Neely Ogden attended Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia for two years, and Cheltenham Academy in Cheltenham, a suburb of Philadelphia, for five years. During these years he resided with an aunt, Miss Frances E. Bennett, principal of the Ogontz School, and had an opportunity of observing the daily life and problems and compensations of one engaged in teaching as a calling. At Cheltenham Academy he was awarded the Fold Medal for general scholastic excellence.

In fact, when the time came for him to enter college his father and his mother would have preferred to have him prepare himself to enter the ministry, but while the idea appealed to him his interest in things mechanical and his diffidence about speaking in public at that time led him to matriculate in September 1885, in the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell University, from which he was graduated in June 1889 with the degree of Civil Engineer.

From the time of his graduation in 1889 until the time of his death in 1947 his interest in Civil Engineering, particularly in the field of Sanitary Engineering and Public Health, and in the work of the Episcopal Church led him to undertake numerous and overlapping activities.

In September 1889 he became an instructor in the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell University, remaining at such until June 1892. Having decided to obtain professional experience in Sanitary Engineering, he obtained employment with the Sanitary District of Chicago where, from June 1892 to June 1893, he gained experience as transitman, and in the office. From June 1893 to June 1894 he practiced engineering at Norfolk, Virginia, with J. E. Hill, under the firm name of Hill and Ogden. From June to October 1894 he was employed as City Engineer for the city of Deering, Maine. However, in October 1894 his interest in teaching as a vocation led him to return to Cornell University as an instructor and from that time until his death on September 29, 1947 he remained a member of the Civil Engineering Faculty at Cornell, serving as Asst. Professor from 1898 to 1908; as Professor from July 1, 1908 to July 1, 1938; and as Professor Emeritus from July 1, 1938 to the time of his death.

During his period of service as a member of the Civil Engineering Faculty he availed himself of sabbatic leaves on

three occasions: February to June in 1906 and in 1914, and from September 1925 to February 1926. Concurrently with his return to Cornell as an instructor in 1894 he began actively to engage in Sanitary and Public Health Engineering, and in the work of the Episcopal Church.

From 1895 until the time of his death he was employed in numerous engineering and other activities, in addition to his teaching duties. As an engineer and a consultant he served the cities of Ithaca, N. Y.; Akron, Ohio; Binghamton, N. Y.; Grove City, Pa.; Sandpoint, Idaho; Groton, N. Y.; Richmond, Indiana; the New York State Health Department; the public Health Council of the State of New York; and the Government of Cuba.

As an author, in addition to numerous articles of a technical character, he wrote three books: "Sewer Design" in 1899, "Sewer Construction" in 1908, "Rural Hygiene" in 1913, and was a joint author with H. B. Cleveland of "Practical Methods of Sewage Disposal for Residences, Hotels, and Institutions" in 1912.

During his sophomore year in college, again in 1890 and a third time in 1910 he visited Europe going to England, Germany and France to study and inspect the construction and operation of sewerage works. Numerous lantern slides prepared from photographs taken on the last trip attest to his regard for European practice, and now form a part of the educational equipment of the Department of Sanitary Engineering at Cornell University. When he began his career as a teacher of Sanitary Engineering the engineers of this country depended largely upon the result of research at the Lawrence, Mass. Experiment Station and upon European experience and practice. Professor Ogden's high regard for foreign practice is further attested by his attendance at the International Congress of Hygiene held at Brighton, England, in 1890 and his membership in the Royal Sanitary Institute of England. The esteem in which he was held by his English contemporaries is evidenced by his election to honorary membership in the Association of Managers of Sewage Disposal Plants of England, and by his appointment by the Council of the Royal Sanitary Institute to be one of the delegates from the Institute to the International Engineering Congress at San Francisco in June, 1915.

He claimed gardening and carpentry as hobbies, but considered Administrative Church Control as a special avocation. His service as a Trustee at St. Faith's School at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and of St. Stephen's College, (now known as Bard College) at Annandale, N. Y.; his active participation in the life of St. John's Episcopal Church of Ithaca, over a period of sixty-two years, serving the church for forty-two years as vestryman and warden; his many years of service as a lay delegate to the annual conventions of the diocese, a delegate to the Provincial Synods, and a deputy from the diocese to six General Conventions; his membership in the Diocesan Council and on the

Provincial Board of Religious Education; furnish ample evidence that he had a special interest in such work, and that his father's career exerted a marked influence upon his activity.

As a teacher his success was unquestioned by those who knew him—Colleagues and students alike. Almost to the time of his retirement he was the fortunate possessor of a strong physique which enabled him to work long hours and to carry on numerous activities concurrently. His keen and energetic mind; his constant urge to more activity; his analytical ability and his varied experience which enabled him to present the subject matter of the occasion to his students in a stimulating manner; his early recognition of the value, to the engineer, of a training broader than technical subject matter, which led him to offer instruction in a course dealing with the association of engineers with municipal officials, and in another course involving the use of the written word and called "Technical Reports"; made him an outstanding member of the Faculty of the College during his long career as a teacher. The exhibit which he prepared for the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene held at Washington, D. C. in September and October 1912 received a Diploma of Merit awarded to the "Department of Sanitary Engineering, College of Civil Engineering, Cornell University" . . . "for an exhibit of its practical methods of Instruction," and demonstrated his belief in an educational effort extending beyond the classroom.

As a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a registered professional civil engineer; as a member of the American Society of Municipal Improvements, the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain and the New York State Sewage Works Association; as a member of the honorary scientific society of Sigma Xi; as a trustee of three colleges, including Wells College not previously mentioned; as one who assumed an active part and rendered much service to his College, his church, his home city, and his state, Professor Ogden leaves an enviable record of accomplishment and one which will serve as an incentive and a challenge to those who follow.

Ernest Merritt, P. H. Underwood, C. L. Walker

Robert Morris Ogden

July 6, 1877 — March 2, 1959

Robert Morris Ogden, born in Binghamton, New York, entered Cornell as a student of engineering. In his sophomore year, he transferred to the College of Arts and Sciences, from which he graduated in 1901 with the degree of B.S. Having as an undergraduate become deeply interested in psychology, he went for graduate study to the University of Wurzburg, one of the distinguished centers of research in that subject, and there earned the degree of Ph.D. in 1903.

Upon his return to the United States, Professor Ogden was, until 1905, an assistant in psychology at the University of Missouri. While at Missouri, he married Nellie Dorsey in 1905. Between 1905 and 1914, he advanced from the rank of Assistant Professor to that of Professor of Philosophy and Psychology at the University of Tennessee. The following two years he spent at the University of Kansas as Professor of Psychology. In 1916, he returned to Cornell, becoming Professor of Education and chairman of the department. He continued as chairman until 1931. In 1939, he was appointed Professor of Psychology. From 1919 to 1923, he was chairman of the administrative board of the Cornell Summer Session. During the spring semester of 1923, he was lecturer in psychology at the Harvard Graduate School of Education. On July 1, 1923, Robert Ogden began his term as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, an office he held until retirement on June 30, 1945, when he became Professor Emeritus. In recent years, he devoted much of his time to selecting and editing certain newly discovered papers of Andrew D. White, which have since been published by the Cornell University Library.

Professor Ogden was president of the Southern Society of Philosophy and Psychology in 1912; and from 1913 to 1916 he served as secretary-treasurer of the American Psychological Association. He held the following offices as well: cooperative editor of the *Psychological Bulletin*, 1909-1929, and of the *American Journal of Psychology*, 1926-1958; councillor of the American Psychological Association, 1918-1920; vice-president of the psychology section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1936; president of the Association for the Advancement of Science, 1936; president of the Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York, 1938-1939; president of the Division on Aesthetics, American Psychological Association, 1954. In addition to these activities, Professor Ogden maintained an active interest in professional and academic societies: Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Phi Delta Kappa.

This mere recital of positions and offices held by Robert Ogden indicates his versatility and the range of his interests but does not provide an adequate description of the man. His distinction derives not only from the quality and duration of his services to Cornell and other institutions, but also from the banner in which he worked and from the kind of person he was.

Professor Ogden had tremendous capacity for work: teaching, administration, committee duties, research, writing. Yet he never appeared to be driven or impatient; he was always courteous, gracious, and free with his time, whether his visitor was a senior professor, a fledgling instructor, or a student.

As scholar and scientist, Robert Ogden was extraordinarily modest, his achievements notwithstanding. He was the author of *The Psychology of Art* (1938), *Hearing* (1924), *Psychology and Education* (1926 and 1932), and *An Introduction to General Psychology* (1914). With Max Meyer he translated from German, *The Problem of Form in Painting and Sculpture* (by Adolf Hildebrand) (1907), and also from German, *The Growth of the Mind* (by Kurt Koffka) (1924). In addition, he contributed many papers to learned journals.

Professor Ogden's rendering of Koffka's book was the first volume published in the United States in the field of *Gestalt* psychology—a psychological theory which Ogden introduced, expounded, and developed in this country also through his *Psychology and Education*, the first book written on the subject by an American scholar. Furthermore, he was responsible for bringing to Cornell, from Germany, three of four leaders in Gestalt psychology, men who later settled in this country. Thus Ogden was the first American “gestalt psychologist”; he was principally responsible for introducing a theory which has since had wide influence upon psychological theory and research.

As Dean, he maintained that his colleagues, the faculty, were the College; that his duties were to provide leadership and initiative, to coordinate and reconcile, to execute the mandates of the faculty; for he followed the principle that he represented a company of peers in teaching, science, and scholarship. With noteworthy success he guided the College of Arts and Sciences through a long period of development and progress, including the critical years of World War II. He impressed his colleagues by the quiet, easy efficiency with which he handled problems; by his open-mindedness; by his friendly but perceptive interest in younger members of the faculty; and, by the soundness of his judgments when he was presented with unusual problems.

Robert Ogden was a man of broad culture, charm, and urbanity. He was gentle but not weak in his personal relations; he was of good humor but well aware of values; he was generous in his judgments but not uncritical; in short, he was an ideal colleague and friend. All who knew him and worked with him realize that, as Professor

and Dean, he contributed greatly, though in a characteristically unobtrusive way, to Cornell's development in an illustrious period of her history.

F. S. Freeman, Harry Caplan, P. M. O'Leary

Robert Carroll Ogle

March 28, 1889 — September 9, 1967

Robert Carroll Ogle, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Emeritus, served Cornell University and the poultry industry well for thirty-five years.

Professor Ogle was typical of many early extension specialists in that he had no formal training in his specialty. His early training and experience were in the fields of law and business administration and he was employed for several years in the offices of the Western Maryland Railroad in Baltimore, the city of his birth. He was forced to give up this employment because of an attack of tuberculosis. A year at the Trudeau Sanatorium at Saranac Lake, New York, resulted in the recovery of his health, but he was advised not to return to indoor work, and shortly thereafter he developed a commercial poultry farm in Rockland County. Professor Ogle was an innovator and soon developed a number of special fields in connection with his new enterprise, particularly in marketing. His successful management drew the attention of others, and he became a consultant to a number of large commercial poultry operations in nearby areas. Professor Ogle was a promoter and soon became active in the organization of several special and general farm organizations.

His activities and success in these efforts brought him to the attention of Professor J. E. Rice, then Head of the Poultry Department of Cornell, who hired him to supervise cost account projects and to do some extension teaching in the lower Hudson Valley and on Long Island. In 1924 he was appointed instructor and was transferred to Ithaca. In 1940 he became an Assistant Professor of Poultry Extension, Associate Professor in 1946, and Professor Emeritus in 1953.

Few in poultry extension work were more widely known than Bob Ogle. He was equally at home with the fanciers who devoted their time to the breeding and exhibition of standard bred poultry and with the poultryman whose primary interest was in economic returns. His services to the former were recognized in 1947 at the Boston Poultry Show when he received an award for outstanding contributions to the poultry industry. This was a rare recognition since the exhibition poultryman had little in common with the staff of the agricultural colleges where the emphasis was on economic aspects of the industry.

Professor Ogle served as a poultry specialist until 1931 when he was given the responsibility of developing and supervising two New York State Poultry Testing Stations, one at Horseheads and one at Stafford. With his

customary enthusiasm and attention to detail, he set out to make them two of the outstanding test stations in the country and in this he succeeded. He also served as poultry editor for several general agricultural journals.

In 1954, Professor Ogle felt the need of a new challenge and assumed the responsibility of revitalizing the extension program for young people, the 4-H educational endeavor. With his customary energy and enthusiasm, he devoted all his talents of organization and ingenuity to making it an outstanding success. It was a remarkable feat for a man who had spent all his career with adults to be able to make the transition that he did to working with youth. Professor Ogle developed a variety of teaching materials for the use of 4-H agents and volunteer leaders. The annual award trip to New York City, which he started, continues as an important part of the 4-H program with its emphasis on acquainting youth with employment opportunities in the poultry industry. Under his leadership 4-H poultry enrollment increased nearly 50 percent. In 1952, the Cornell Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi presented Professor Ogle with an Award of Merit for outstanding leadership in developing the extension youth program in poultry.

The extension leaders with whom he worked always spoke highly of his efforts and the results. He was active in regional programs, and the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council gave him special recognition for his extensive teaching work with adults and youth.

Professor Ogle is survived by six daughters, twenty-five grandchildren, one great grandchild, and a sister. Mrs. Ogle died in 1965.

Robert C. Baker, Wilbur F. Pease, J. H. Bruckner

Don Ohadike

October 4, 1941 — August 28, 2005

It is with deep sorrow that the family of Don Ohadike and the faculty, staff, and students of the Africana Studies and Research Center at Cornell University announce the passing of Professor Don Ohadike. Professor Don Ohadike, the prominent scholar of West African history and former Director of the Africana Studies and Research Center, died on Sunday, August 28, 2005. Professor Ohadike, who joined Cornell's Africana Studies and Research Center as an Assistant Professor in 1989, served as an Associate Professor since 1996, and as Director of the Africana Studies and Research Center from 2001-2005. Prior to joining Cornell, he held academic appointments and prestigious visiting and postdoctoral fellowships at several institutions, including Stanford University in 1988 and Northwestern University in 1988-89; University of Jos in Nigeria as Chair of History Department from 1984-88; and as lecturer at the School of Humanities, University of Port Harcourt in Nigeria from 1977-79. Ohadike earned his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in History from the University of Birmingham in England in 1977 and the University of Jos in 1984, respectively; and his B.A. degree in History and Archaeology from the University of Nigeria in Nsukka in 1975.

Ohadike was among the best and most productive scholars of his generation in the field of African history and more specifically West African history. In the field of African and Diaspora history, Ohadike represented the uncommon combination of an active scholar, a committed teacher and a good citizen of the university and the profession. Above all, he was a very fine human being. This combination enabled him to pursue new paths of exploration and analysis in the research and teaching of African and African Diaspora history. He was impressive in the range of his work and the depth of his knowledge of African history. His scholarly work covered several areas including slavery in Africa; anti-slavery and anti-colonial resistance movements in Africa and the African Diaspora; disease, epidemiology and food security in Africa; and Nigerian history.

Ohadike authored several books and articles in scholarly journals. His published books include: *The Ekumeku Movement: Western Igbo Resistance to the British Conquest of Nigeria, 1883-1914* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1991), *Anioma: A Social History of the Western Igbo People* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1994), and *Pan-African Culture of Resistance: A History of Liberation Movements in Africa and the Diaspora* (Binghamton: Institute of Global Cultural Studies, Binghamton University, 2002). He also completed a manuscript on resistance movements in Africa and the African Diaspora, tentatively called *The Sacred Drums of Liberation: Religions and Music of Resistance in Africa and the Diaspora*. He was working on the manuscript just a few days before his passing. A

clear indication of Ohadike's highly regarded status in the field of Igbo history and culture was the invitation by Heinemann, the original publishers of the famous *African Writers Series*, to write the introduction to Chinua Achebe's masterpiece, *Things Fall Apart*, which he did for its 1996 edition.

Don Ohadike was an outstanding and exemplary teacher. His commitment to teaching and to bridging his scholarship and practice in the classroom was clearly illuminated in the record of highly innovative courses that he taught at the graduate and undergraduate levels. All the courses he taught embodied his philosophy of bridging his research and teaching. His course on African Cultures and Civilizations, which he taught for 14 years, attracted more than 100 students per semester. Ohadike was known as a great storyteller and students often left his classroom with smiles on their faces. Over the years, Ohadike had gained the reputation among his former students as a passionate, compelling teacher and a highly respected mentor.

In Igbo society, a person's greatness is measured by earned titles and by a concurrence reached with the guardian spirit called *chi*.

Ohadike had them both; he was indeed a great person with many accomplished and well-deserved titles. In Ohadike's passing, the Africana Center and Cornell University as well as the Ithaca community that he wholeheartedly embraced, have certainly lost an extremely generous colleague and a very wonderful human being. His memory is going to stay with us for a long time to come.

Don Ohadike was born on October 4, 1941 in the city of Jos in Plateau State, Nigeria. He is survived by two sons, Azuka Ohadike, of Lagos, Nigeria and James Ohadike, of Jersey City, New Jersey; two daughters, Ophelia Ohadike of Washington, D.C., and Sandra Ohadike, of Silver Springs, Maryland; wife, Veronica Ohadike; and four grandchildren, Jason Obinna Ohadike-Sidle, Cassandra Nneka Ohadike-Sidle, Olisemeka Ohadike, and Oluchukwu Ohadike.

Ayele Bekerie, Salah Hassan, Robert Harris

Peter Olafson

January 25, 1897 — September 3, 1985

“Cattle die, kinfolk die, even to us ourselves will death come. But the good fame which a man has won for himself will never die.” These words from the Icelandic poem “Hávamál” were suggested to us by Lennart Krook and Leon Saunders. Their simple elegance defines the life philosophy of Dr. Peter Olafson.

He was the son of Sigurbjorg and Olafur K. Olafson, Icelanders who had settled in Gardar, North Dakota. His rural upbringing taught him resourcefulness and self-sufficiency, traits that he never outlived. When his primary and secondary schooling was completed, he spent seven years on his father’s farm at Edinburg, North Dakota. In addition to his farm duties, he taught all eight grades at a local rural grammar school.

In 1922 he matriculated at North Dakota State Agricultural College and in the spring of 1924 completed the veterinary courses offered. During that summer he worked in the laboratory of Dr. Schalk, a veterinarian well known for his work in ruminant digestion.

That autumn he entered the New York State Veterinary College [at Cornell] as a third-year student. He was awarded the D.V.M. degree in 1926, having spent his final year as an instructor in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology.

Beginning as an assistant professor following his graduation in 1926, he earned an M.S. degree in 1927, became a professor in 1936, and was named head of the department in 1946.

Dr. Olafson’s capacity for research and medical inquiry was enhanced by postgraduate work for a summer with Percival Bailey in Chicago and in 1935 with Karl Nieberle at Leipzig, as well as by studies in Munich and Copenhagen. Bailey and Nieberle were his role models. From this firm background he made fundamental contributions toward understanding a number of diseases in cattle. The first to describe virus diarrhea and to define listeriosis, he also studied muscular dystrophy in calves and lambs, toxoplasmosis, cardiac anomalies, “wobblers,” brain tumors, and sterility in all animals. His crowning achievement, however, was his work on hyperkeratosis in cattle.

By a conservative estimate that disease was causing losses to the cattle industry of two to four million dollars annually. In 1955-56 Olafson was sent to Israel by the U.S. Overseas Mission to help with the diagnosis and prevention of hyperkeratosis. The Israeli government presented him with a scroll of honor for his work, the first ever awarded to a non-Israeli.

Dr. Olafson was the recipient of many honors and awards. In 1959 he was elected president of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, and that same year he was presented the Borden Award by the American Veterinary Medical Association. The state society selected him as Veterinarian of the Year in 1968. He was regarded by many as an international figure. One of his cherished honors was the designation of distinguished member of the American College of Veterinary Pathologists. Probably no honor pleased him more, however, than the esteem in which he was held by his graduate students.

He was a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the American Veterinary Medical Association, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Zeta, the American College of Veterinary Pathologists, the Conference of Research Workers in Animal Diseases, and the International Association of Medical Museums.

Peter Olafson was a dedicated man, both to his work and his family. Through his influence on his graduate students much of his dedication has been retained in succeeding generations of veterinary pathologists. To many of these men Peter Olafson was the “Father of Pathology.” He once described his philosophy regarding research by saying: “You go up blind alleys to find one that leads somewhere. It can be discouraging—you spend a year or two on a project and then find you are just plain wrong. But there’s no point to having a nervous breakdown over it. Just wash it out and start over. Most problems can be solved if you’re resourceful and stubborn enough. No matter how worthless the results are, you usually learn something.”

Regarding his work on hyperkeratosis, his laconic remark was, “It isn’t often a man who discovers a disease lives long enough to see it disappear.”

His wife, Harriette Elizabeth Smith, whom he married in 1929, predeceased him in 1984. He is survived by four daughters: Aldies Edwards of Athens, Georgia; Sigrid Farwell of Boulder, Colorado; Erna Olafson of Lafayette, California; and Freya Olafson of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Francis H. Fox, John M. King, Ellis R. Leonard

Charles Townsend Olcott

March 28, 1890 — August 1, 1966

Dr. Olcott, Professor of Pathology, Emeritus, Cornell University Medical College, and Consultant Pathologist to The New York Hospital, died at his country home in Orillia, Ontario, on August 1, 1966.

Charles Townsend Olcott was born in New York City on March 28, 1890. He graduated A.B., Princeton, in 1911, and M.D., Cornell, in 1916. After holding an internship in The New York Hospital from July 1916 to January 1918, he entered the Medical Corps of the United States Army in February 1918 and served for some time at the Walter Reed Hospital. After the armistice he was medical officer with the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia. In 1920, Dr. Olcott taught at the Medical School of the University of Colorado and served as resident physician at St. Luke's Hospital in Denver. On leaving Colorado, he became research assistant in bacteriology at the Highland Hospital, Rochester, New York.

In 1926, he was appointed instructor in pathology at Cornell Medical College and in 1927, Assistant Pathologist to The New York Hospital. Dr. Olcott served under Doctors Ewing, Opie, Dock, and Kidd as instructor, Assistant Professor, and Associate Professor of Pathology until his retirement in 1958. Since that time, as Professor, Emeritus, he had worked constantly in the Department of Pathology until the time of his death—in all, a period of forty years.

Dr. Olcott was a former president of the New York Pathological Society, a diplomate of the American Board of Pathology, a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, a member of the American Association for Cancer Research, a member of the International Academy of Pathology and a member of the New York Academy of Medicine. In addition, Dr. Olcott was formerly vice-president and a director of the Hudson River Day Line of which his grandfather, Alfred Van Santvoord, was founder and president.

Throughout his academic career, Dr. Olcott published numerous papers including some on experimental argyrosis and on spontaneous tumors in animals. In 1934, with Dr. Nathan Chandler Foot, he made observations on Letterer-Siwe's disease which led to a clearer understanding of this condition. He was greatly interested in the histological types of bronchogenic carcinoma and in 1955, propounded the hypothesis that one cell type of this tumor may transfer into other cell types. During the past few years Dr. Olcott became interested in the natural history of various types of malignant tumors, and this work was completed a few months before his death and is ready for publication.

Dr. Olcott was widely traveled and had a variety of interests, especially the history of medicine. In his youth he had visited many of the famous pathological institutes in Germany and was an authority on the history of pathology and especially its development in the United States.

Both students and colleagues respected Dr. Olcott; he was a gentleman of the old school with an air of kindness and friendliness about him which on numerous occasions gave encouragement to many an inexperienced member of the staff. He took a great interest in the young pathologists in training and on many occasions helped them, not only professionally but with their personal problems also.

Dr. Olcott will be remembered in this medical center not only for the help he gave to many but also for his personal characteristics. His tall, distinguished, white-haired figure was frequently seen at clinical pathological conferences, evening lectures, and many pathology meetings. He was never alone in the doctors' dining room. His humor, love of argument, friendliness and enthusiasm always ensured a gathering of young and old around him. Dr. Olcott lived a long life and a full one, to those who were privileged to know him and associate with him he was a steadfast friend and a most amicable companion.

Dr. Olcott is survived by his widow, the former Katherine Eaton; two sons, Peter Alexander, and Andrew Eaton; a daughter, Miss Kate Van Santvoord Olcott; a brother, Mason of Claremont, California; and a sister, Miss Katharine Van Santvoord of New York.

A. Whitley Branwood, M.D.

James Edward Oliver

Professor of Mathematics

— *March 27, 1895*

The Faculty of Cornell University, desiring to show their appreciation of the character and services of their late colleague, Professor Oliver, have directed that the following expression of their sorrow and sympathy be incorporated in their records, and be communicated to the family of their departed associate.

In the death of James Edward Oliver this Faculty mourn the loss of a colleague endeared to them through many years of intimate association, by his warm friendliness, his frank and gentle nature, his patient conscientiousness, and his steadfast adherence to high standards of thought and conduct.

In him the body of students have lost a faithful and inspiring teacher, and a devoted friend and the cause of education is deprived of a liberal and earnest advocate, and a thinker original and profound.

His memory will always be cherished as one who long bore a prominent part in the development of the University, and contributed greatly in matters of scholarship and administration to its progress and success.

Source: Faculty Records D, p. 180. General Legislation of the Faculty and Extracts from the Faculty Records - page 42, April 19, 1895—June 18, 1895

Roy A. Olney

June 4, 1891 — October 7, 1949

The sudden death of Roy A. Olney on October 7, 1949, marked the passing of one who has served the field of Agricultural Education not only at Cornell University and in the State of New York but also in the States of North Carolina and West Virginia.

Roy A. Olney was born on a farm near Victor, New York, June 4, 1891. He graduated from the Victor High School in 1911 and entered Cornell University, graduating with a B.S. degree in 1915 as a member of one of the first groups trained to teach Vocational Agriculture in secondary schools. He taught Vocational Agriculture at the Union Academy of Belleville from 1915-18; he served as a critic teacher in the Trumansburg Practice Center from 1918-1920; and then served for three years as assistant state supervisor in North Carolina. He joined the staff in Agricultural Education at West Virginia University in 1923 as an assistant professor; he was appointed an associate professor in 1929, upon the completion of his Ph.D. degree, and continued to serve the State of West Virginia as a teacher trainer and itinerant teacher trainer for a total period of fifteen years, or until 1938. He resigned his position in West Virginia to become an Assistant Professor of Rural Education at Cornell University to work in the program for training teachers of Vocational Agriculture. He was appointed Associate Professor in 1942 and became Chairman of the Agricultural Division of the Department of Rural Education, upon the retirement of Professor R. M. Stewart in 1946. He became Professor of Rural Education in 1947.

In addition to his regular appointments, Professor Olney conducted a special survey in Pennsylvania and served as a member of the Summer Session staff at Iowa State College in 1938 and at the University of Vermont in 1944.

Professor Olney was an active member of the Association of Teachers of Agriculture of New York, the New York State Vocational and Practical Arts Association, the American Vocational Association, the Theta Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa and several community organizations. One of his greatest services to organizations was made to the Future Farmers of America as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the State F.F.A. Camp at Camp Oswegatchie. He was tireless in his efforts to make the camp a success and his achievements in raising funds and in shaping camp policy were outstanding. He also served on several important educational committees and councils in his own department.

During the period from 1935-39, Professor Olney was editor of the Agricultural Education Magazine. In this capacity he made a decided contribution to the literature of his field. He also served with the State Supervisory

staff in the Food Production War Training program during World War II with a major responsibility for supplying teaching materials, of the emergency type, to our teachers of Vocational Agriculture in New York, who were actively engaged in conducting courses for increasing the production of agricultural commodities. As a result of studying and evaluating all the supervised farming programs of all boys enrolled in Vocational Agriculture in New York, he compiled a valuable summary in mimeographed form. This was entitled, "Farming Programs for Pupils in Vocational Agriculture", 1946, and it has been a valuable contribution to the field of Vocational Education in Agriculture.

Professor Olney's greatest contribution was made as a teacher. His many former students, both in New York and West Virginia, have testified as to his teaching success. One of his last professional contributions was made in relation to our present plan of apprentice teaching in training teachers of Vocational Agriculture in New York. This plan has met with general approval throughout the State. His point-of-view was always practical in nature, as directed toward useful applications of his teachings. More specifically, this might be called the pragmatic point-of-view.

It may be said that Professor Olney was a good representative of the field of thought that directs students to seek the application of principles; to study and use scientific findings; or to conduct original research in the pursuit of knowledge to be used in the solution of practical problems. Though Professor Olney gave his life to the cause of Agricultural Education, his philosophy will live on for it may be truthfully said of him that Agricultural Education was only his medium for teaching boys and in turn for teaching men to become leaders in directing the lives of rural youth.

Professor Olney's personal characteristics were strongly reflected in his philosophy of education. He was well known for his cheerfulness and friendly attitude toward life; for his loyalty to a worthwhile cause; and for his cooperative spirit toward the several services related to his own. These and many other fine personal qualities will long live in the hearts of his students and associates.

E. R. Hoskins, S. W. Warren, F. B. Wright

Gerald W. Olson

March 22, 1932 — October 31, 1987

Gerald W. Olson was associate professor of soil science in the Agronomy Department at Cornell University. He was born in Gothenburg, Nebraska. He received his B.S. in technical science in agriculture in 1954; M.S. in soil microbiology in 1959 from the University of Nebraska; and Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1962 in soil genesis and morphology where he also served as Soil Survey Field Party Chief for Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. His career at Cornell began in 1962 as soil technologist and he was promoted to assistant professor of soil science in 1966.

Gerry was one of the first soil scientists to specialize in soil resource development for nonfarm use of soils. He conducted research on the influence of soil properties on past and present land use. He taught a course on the use of soil resource inventories for land use planning, and served as a resource person for Cooperative Extension. He was respected by town planners, county boards of legislatures and cooperative extension agents for his ability to interpret and teach soils information for nonfarm uses. His many publications on interpretation of Soil Surveys for nonfarm use will serve as a guide for future generations within this area. His two books *Soil and the Environment* (1981) and *Field Guide to Soils and the Environment* (1984) are used as college texts. Gerry was active in many organizations, especially with the American Society of Agronomy and recently served as president of the Soil Conservation Society of America. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1982 and in the Soil Conservation Society of America in 1987.

As senior consultant to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United States Agency for International Development, Dr. Olson witnessed the effects of mismanagement of soil resources. He worked on solutions to issues of world hunger in numerous developing countries. He theorized that there was a relationship between the quality of life and soil characteristics especially for earlier cultures. Because of this he believed that the landowner was only a steward of the land and had the responsibility to treat the soils with the care and respect due their important position within the environment.

Gerry served as consultant on soil evaluations and interpretations for archeological expeditions at Tikal El Peten, Guatemala and in Saris, Turkey; Gerry concluded that the demise of the Mayan culture was the direct result of their misuse and mismanagement of soil.

He was quoted in the *Cornell Daily Sun* on March 3, 1986 as saying “the environmental situation is closely linked with the political situation. Real national security is in the stability and productivity of the environment and in all social and moral strength of the people — not in military armaments.” This is further evidence of the importance he placed upon the care and use of the environment resources.

Gerry was pleased to be a faculty member at Cornell, but his greatest pleasure was that he and his wife Mary had three sons, Bradford, David, and Eric, to graduate from Cornell.

Ray B. Bryant, Robert F. Lucey, W. Shaw Reid

Paul Olum

August 16, 1918 — January 19, 2001

Professor Emeritus Paul Olum, formerly of the Department of Mathematics at Cornell, died on January 19, 2001 in Natick, Massachusetts, having suffered for some years from a variant of Alzheimer's disease. He served with distinction on the Cornell faculty from 1949-74, at which time he left to become Dean of the College of Natural Sciences at the University of Texas at Austin. Paul was predeceased in 1986 by his wife, Vivian—nee Goldstein—a 1957 Cornell Ph.D. in Psychology; and by his daughter, Judith in 1990. He is survived by a daughter, Joyce Olum-Galaski, a rabbi in Amherst, Massachusetts; and by his son, Ken, of Sharon, Massachusetts, who is a Research Associate in Physics at Tufts University.

In 1976, Paul left Texas for the University of Oregon to serve as Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost and later as President. He retired from that position in 1988 upon reaching the age of 70. In 1989, he moved to Greece to be with his friend and companion, Margarita Papandreou. His illness forced him to return to the United States in 1996 to live with his son, Ken, and Ken's partner, Valerie White.

Despite Olum's early departure from Cornell, his department colleagues, as well as former Cornell President Dale R. Corson, strongly supported his nomination for emeritus status in light of his many years of service both to the department and to the university.

Paul was born in Binghamton, New York, on August 16, 1918, and received his early education there. He attended Harvard University, earning an A.B. degree summa cum laude in Mathematics in 1940. The world-renowned mathematician Hassler Whitney, who was destined to become Paul's graduate thesis advisor after World War II, wrote that Paul's senior thesis was "almost the equivalent of a Ph.D. thesis." Nevertheless, Paul went to Princeton University to begin graduate work in physics—which at the time he felt was "more 'real' than mathematics." However, his outlook changed.

"Two years later, I came to the conclusion that this was pretty illusory and that one can make quite as good a philosophical case for the reality of the formal world of mathematics as for the particular world we happen to live in, and anyhow I liked mathematics better, so I changed back and [in 1942] got an M.A. degree in it."

Many years later, Paul related an amusing anecdote that may reveal an additional dimension to his career decisions in 1940-1942. Paul stated that he did leave mathematics and go to Princeton as a graduate student in physics. However, his office mate in Princeton was clearly so much more brilliant and able, that Paul became discouraged.

If that's what it took to do graduate work in physics at Princeton, well, then he just wasn't up to it. So he switched back to mathematics. The punch line to the story, which Paul related with obvious relish, was that the office mate was the legendary Richard Feynman. So the mathematics community has Feynman to thank for returning Paul to the fold.

In that period, Paul joined the physicists at Princeton who were working on the Manhattan Project. Feynman, who remained a lifelong friend, was later to write of Olum,

“He was of very great practical assistance both there at Princeton and at Los Alamos, which we went to later. Although primarily interested in [the mathematical field of] topology, his interests and knowledge were sufficiently broad to enable him to contribute in important ways to physical and mathematical problems arising in engineering the atomic bomb . . . I believe he joined the project through a feeling of social responsibility and the belief that he could be of greater service on a project such as ours.”

Olum spent the period 1943-46 in Los Alamos, but at the end of that time decided to return to Harvard, where he received his Ph.D. degree in Mathematics in 1947 under Hassler Whitney. After one postdoctoral year at Harvard and another at the Institute for Advanced Study, Olum joined the Cornell faculty as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Mathematics. At that time, he was the only representative of the field of algebraic topology. Historically, that field has deep roots, but it was in the twentieth century, particularly in the latter half, that it would grow into a broad and powerful subject that would touch virtually every branch of mathematics. Olum was clearly aware of the historical trajectory of his field, and while he was anything but parochial in his interests and in his leanings in faculty development, he vigorously and successfully encouraged the growth of topology in the department. Paul was quickly promoted to Associate Professor (1951) and became a full Professor in 1957. He served as department chair from 1963 to 1966.

Some words are now in order about Paul's own work in topology, and this in turn requires a few words by way of background. Algebraic topology is an outgrowth of certain combinatorial and geometric problems involving graphs, networks, surfaces, and solids that go back as far as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The basic problem has been to get some sort of numerical, algebraic or computational handle on the vast variety of geometric objects with which mathematics and physics are confronted. Numbers and algebraic entities are amenable to systematic symbolic manipulation and analysis, whereas geometric entities generally are less so. Thus, connecting the two could provide a powerful method for analyzing the latter. Topology concerns itself with the properties of geometric objects—or, as topologists say, properties of “spaces”—that are invariant under continuous transformation. Numerical or algebraic quantities that are associated with spaces and remain unchanged under

such transformations are known as “topological invariants.” Thus, for example, if two spaces have different topological invariants, then they cannot be continuously transformed to one another. Even such limited, negative information has useful applications, for example to the theory of differential equations in applied mathematics and physics. Of course, such invariants should be meaningful and non-vacuous in terms of our geometric intuition, and one has to be able to define them precisely and effectively, as well as to compute them. Such requirements pose formidable problems: indeed, they form the core of the subject of algebraic topology.

Paul’s specialty in algebraic topology was the study of certain kinds of invariants known as “obstructions.” They arise in the following schematic way. Try to continuously transform (or map) one space to another. This may be very hard, but perhaps you can do so with a small, simple piece of one to a small piece of the other—so far, so good. Now try to enlarge the domain of the transformation by extending it to another small, simple piece, and so on. Perhaps in this way, after a number of such steps, you can get the complete transformation. Or perhaps you get stuck. Now, if you choose your pieces and your method of extension very carefully, you might be able to measure (by using some other simpler invariants already studied for these pieces) how badly stuck you are. With luck, the simple invariants, when equal to zero, may tell you that a small change may get you unstuck, and when not zero will tell you that no small change will help. This kind of invariant—a provisional index of success, as it were—is known as an obstruction. Paul’s thesis and subsequent article in 1950 in *Annals of Mathematics*, the flagship journal for pure mathematics—gave a comprehensive, general treatment of obstruction theory that is still a standard reference work today. Indeed, Hassler Whitney wrote with prescience in 1948: “Olm’s Ph.D. thesis, on the classification of mappings will, I believe, take its place as one of the basic contributions in algebraic topology.” Paul’s subsequent work in algebraic topology involved devising computational schemes for calculating obstructions and applying the general theory to specific problems. It should be emphasized that the theory of obstructions gives a method for tackling a vast array of topological questions, so it has played a role in a large proportion of the major topological developments of the latter half of the twentieth century. Thus Paul’s work was influential in ways that greatly transcended obstruction theory itself.

The foregoing outline of Paul’s academic and research career omits many of the qualities and activities that distinguished him. Among these qualities were his energy and enthusiasm, his personal brilliance, intellectual breadth, and articulateness, his charm and likeability and, perhaps most important, his strong moral sense, which informed all his important decisions. This was already evident in his decision to work on the Manhattan Project and would also be important later in numerous contexts, both academic and non-academic. Paul was highly regarded in the university community, playing a major role for years on numerous university committees. For

example, he served on the Academic Records Committee, the Educational Policy Committee, the Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure, and the Humanities Council. He was also an accomplished parliamentarian, which he frequently used to great advantage at the monthly University Faculty meetings that formed the basis for faculty governance through the late nineteen sixties. During the troubles at Cornell associated with the takeover of Willard Straight in 1969, Paul was one of three faculty members asked by President Perkins to serve on an Emergency Advisory Board. Later he chaired a special committee of the Constituent Assembly to draft a constitution for the nascent University Senate and to propose changes in the structure of the Board of Trustees. Among other things, the committee recommended the creation of a student-elected trustee position. In 1971, Paul became the first faculty member elected to this position, serving as a Trustee until 1975.

Paul's department activities were similarly energetic and important. He was a strong, uncompromising advocate of high academic standards in the hiring and promotion of faculty members, and he devoted himself tirelessly to the task of faculty development throughout his tenure as department chair. He also initiated, in 1962, the Cornell "Topology Festival," an annual, regional professional gathering at which the major developments in the subject were presented. This became the most prestigious topology conference in the country for many years, and it is still held every year during the last week of Spring classes. It set the standard for the many annual topical conferences in mathematics now held around the country.

Paul became Department Chair in 1963 after a period of serious, internal department dissension. In fact, he was on leave during 1962-63 at the University of Paris and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. During that year, the department chair had a serious falling out with the tenured faculty, the first such contretemps in department history. At a faculty meeting that was held without the knowledge of the chair, a vote of no confidence passed by a large majority. As a result, the chair left Cornell at the end of that academic year, while the department, which had always been a model of tranquility and collegiality, was rife with factionalism. "Some of the faculty were simply shattered by the turmoil," recalls Anil Nerode, who has been a member of the department faculty since 1959. Paul, both by the fortuitous event of his absence and because of the esteem in which he was held by the entire mathematics faculty, became the obvious choice to head the department. Of Paul's success in restoring tranquility, the then Provost, Dale Corson—a friend of Paul's from their Los Alamos days—was later to write:

"He was Chairman of the Department of Mathematics during a period of turmoil and did an excellent job in bringing order out of chaos and restoring the Department to an effective group working together toward common goals."

Paul's tenure at the University of Texas was brief, and this deserves some further mention. At the time of his departure from Cornell in 1974, Paul was a leading candidate for the position of Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. He was also being courted by the University of Texas, more specifically, by its President, Steven Spurr, to become Dean of the College of Natural Sciences. Paul had made a conscious decision to leave research mathematics (though perhaps not teaching) and to devote the last decade of his career to academic administration. He felt that this was where he could have the biggest influence on academic programs. He was very favorably impressed by President Spurr, particularly by the latter's commitment to the goal of academic excellence. Of course, Cornell shared this goal. However, Cornell certainly had nothing like the resources available to the University of Texas with which to implement the goal. In addition, one might speculate that the two institutions were so structured that Paul felt he would have greater flexibility and opportunity for achieving his academic aims at Texas. In any case, Paul did choose Texas. However, he did so without a full appreciation of the political problems at that university. That appreciation came quickly, however, and virtually on the eve of his departure from Cornell, he expressed regret at his decision and the realization that it had been a mistake. Indeed, he must have foreseen some of the serious problems ahead, for early that same Fall, President Spurr, on whom Paul had based much of his enthusiasm for the move, was fired by the Chancellor of the University of Texas without even the trappings of due process. Paul realized immediately that he had to leave Texas, and, after considering a number of offers from universities throughout the country, decided in 1976 to go to the University of Oregon.

His tenure as President of the University of Oregon will be more appropriately recorded elsewhere. Mathematical colleagues of Cornell faculty members regularly reported from the University of Oregon the universal esteem in which Paul was held by both faculty and students. From these reports it would seem that Paul did, indeed, achieve the academic goals he set for himself in university administration. In 1996, the University of Oregon honored Vivian Olum with the dedication of the Vivian Olum Child Development Center. And in 1997, the university honored Paul's presidency by dedicating the Paul Olum Atrium in the center of the new science complex, for which he (and Mark Hatfield) had secured the funding.

Dale R. Corson, George R. Livesay, Beverly H. West, Peter J. Kahn

Eugene Lindsay Opie

July 5, 1873 — March 12, 1971

The Medical Board of the New York Hospital notes with a keen sense of loss on the death of Eugene Lindsay Opie, M.D., in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, on Friday, March 12, 1971, at the age of 97.

Since 1932 Dr. Opie has been a notably productive and valuable member this—and a much wider—medical community. Our high regard for him stems largely from our intimate knowledge of his important influence on medical affairs hereabouts. Before considering this influence in some detail, however, we must briefly take note of a number of previous events in his life.

He was born in Staunton, Virginia, on July 5, 1873, his parents being native Virginians and members of distinguished Virginia families. He received his bachelor's degree in 1893 from the newly founded Johns Hopkins University and his M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1897.

During his training period in pathology under Welch at The Johns Hopkins Hospital (1897-1904), Dr. Opie won worldwide renown as a pathologist for his original observations on diseases of the pancreas. His book, *Diseases of the Pancreas*, published in 1904, is generally considered a classic in the literature of pathology. During this period he also won worldwide renown as medical scientist—this for his discovery of the pathogenetic relationship between injury of the cells of the islets of Langerhans and diabetes mellitus. The observation provided substantial confirmation of the important concept—initially conceived some years previously by Minkowski and others that an internal secretion (a hormone) provided by cells of the islets of Langerhans is necessary for the proper metabolism of glucose; the concept led directly to the experiments of Banting and Best a few years later in which the hormone (insulin) was directly demonstrated.

In 1904 Dr. Opie moved to New York for the first time (he was then 31 years old) to become a (founding) member of the then-fledgling Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. It is significant that Dr. Opie, while working “full-time” as a member of The Rockefeller Institute, also served as part-time director of a newly created Department of Pathology at Columbia's College for Physicians and Surgeons and part-time Pathologist at Presbyterian Hospital during the period 1907 to 1910, this arrangement having the full knowledge and approval of the Institute and Columbia- Presbyterian; it admirably served Dr. Opie's need to “keep his hand in” as a pathologist and also to remain in close contact with clinical medicine. Russell Cecil and Eugene DuBois served as interns in pathology in the new department under Dr. Opie's direction.

In 1910 he accepted the Chair of Pathology at the newly reorganized Medical School of Washington University, St. Louis, where he served with great distinction until 1923 as teacher, pathologist, investigator, medical administrator, and humanist.

During World War I Dr. Opie served as a colonel in the medical corps of the Army, first in France in association with the Barnes Hospital–Washington University Unit—later on a commission for the study of trench fever, and finally with Francis Blake, Thomas Rivers, and others on a commission for the study of epidemic influenza and other acute respiratory infections in soldiers who, coming from distant localities across the land, were inevitably crowded into military camps. The second endeavor led to the clear demonstration that vermin spread trench fever from one soldier to another, so that its elimination could be forecast. The third endeavor brought to light much valuable medical information about the epidemiology and pathogenesis of acute infectious respiratory diseases and led to the publication of an important book.

In 1923 Dr. Opie accepted the directorship of The Henry Phipps Institute for the Study and Treatment of Tuberculosis, The University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Soon thereafter he was made professor of pathology and head of the Department of Pathology at the University.

In 1932, happily for us, Dr. Opie returned to New York as pathologist of the New York Hospital, professor of pathology at Cornell University Medical College, and head of pathology in what was presently to become the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. Also, most fortunately for us, he soon became a member of this Medical Board. His immense erudition, his wisdom, his rich experience, his long perspective, and his uncommon good sense were welcome indeed. Moreover they proved exceedingly useful. For at this formative stage in the development of the joint institution, the Board was often confronted by knotty administrative and pedagogic problems; these nearly always became manageable under Dr. Opie's precisely reasoned and temperate influence. In addition, his influence was called upon with ever increasing frequency by more and more of his senior colleagues in relation to problems concerning the departments they headed.

Dr. Opie's accomplishments as teacher of pathology and trainer of young pathologists here are particularly noteworthy. Mainly by example, and in an unhurried and modest yet firm and effective way, he instilled in students and Young and older colleagues a devotion to learning—in pathology, in medical science, and in clinical medicine. He brought medical students and graduates alike into awareness of the wonders and the mysteries of the autopsy and of medical research. His standards were high; others were quick to see this and adopt them. With his own hands he collected and prepared a notable series of specimens illustrating a wide gamut of gross lesions;

further, while training a neighborhood boy in the arduous task of mounting, cataloging, labeling, and arranging these specimens into a museum, he created at once the post of museum curator on the staff of the Department of Pathology, a curator who became his friend and rendered yeoman service in the teaching of pathology long after his retirement, and a pathological museum having large teaching value today.

Dr. Opie gathered around himself here a number of young associates who were later heard from in their professional careers, notably—to mention only a few—Robert A. Moore, Murray Angevine, Jacob Furth, Jules Freund, and Charles Olcott.

Also, almost incredibly, Dr. Opie managed while here to tend his own research garden—a continuation of his exceedingly important and practical studies on tuberculosis begun years before in St. Louis and carried on with increased intensity in Philadelphia. Knowledgeable critics assert that here he came closer than anyone else has yet done to demonstrating an immunologic means for preventing tuberculosis.

While here Dr. Opie served for several years on the council of The Harvey Society and was its president during the period 1936-38. In 1939 he was granted a leave of absence in order to serve as visiting professor of pathology at Peking Union Medical College; while in Peking he collected many mementos of oriental medicine, some illustrating the practice of acupuncture; presently Dr. Opie wrote a book giving his perspectives on Chinese medicine.

Following his retirement from this Medical Center in 1941 at age 68, Dr. Opie accepted a unique position—that of guest investigator at a neighboring institution, The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, now become Rockefeller University. There he again took up his laboratory labors full time and pursued these steadily and fruitfully for 28 years, until he was 96 years old. During this period he published numerous scientific papers and gave a third Harvey Lecture, the only scientist ever to do so. His publications show that throughout his retirement Dr. Opie thought and worked effectively on a number of quite diverse and important scientific problems, all having basic significance for pathology and medicine—e.g., the pathogenesis of cancers of the liver induced by nutritional means, cytoplasmic basophilism of parenchymal cells in relation to their content of ribonucleic acid, and the movement of water in tissues. In each instance he published his observations and data in detail in the rigorously edited *Journal of Experimental Medicine*.

As a physician of note and a near-octogenarian, Dr Opie was interviewed by the *New Yorker* in 1952 (Talk of the Town, Nov. 22). He was characterized as “... an outstanding pathologist, an authority on tuberculosis and interstitial fluid ratios, and a man of extraordinary sweetness and courtesy,” whose researches at The Rockefeller

Institute centered around changes in tissues that accompany almost all diseases. At the time, Dr. Opie said of his investigations: “. . . this kind of research goes down to foundations and has no practical aim in immediate view.”

He had a lively and gentle sense of humor that was cherished by those of his colleagues who were privileged to share it with him. It often hinged upon medical academia. A story he loved to tell ran something like this: When Dr. Opie’s much respected former chief, Professor Welch, retired from the Chair of Pathology at Hopkins, the faculty committee, appointed to recommend his successor, agreed after much deliberation that what they really needed was another Dr. Welch. At which point the professor of anatomy is said to have muttered: “Why don’t we hire two of them?”

We of the Medical Board of the New York Hospital realize that we have lost—and that medicine has lost—a noble exemplar, a creative discoverer, and a great benefactor of our profession. In this time of serious questioning and rapid change, it is good that we can contemplate numerous tangible examples having large and enduring value for Medicine. Dr. Opie’s life provides an unbroken series of such examples.

It is not possible to distinguish between nature and nurture as sources for Dr. Opie’s exceptional qualities as physician, scientist, and humanist. But certain it is that determinations of his own largely influenced the lives of many others around him.

While trying as best we can to emulate the examples provided by Dr. Opie’s life, and to attract to our midst others of Dr. Opie’s kind, we are glad indeed to have before us this brief record to supplement the memories of his works and life which remain vivid to the minds of many of our colleagues.

John G. Klidd, M.D.

Morris Edward Opler

May 16, 1907 — May 13, 1996

Cornell University Professor Emeritus Morris Edward Opler, died Monday, May 13, 1996, in Norman, Oklahoma.

He was born May 16, 1907, in Buffalo, New York. His academic career began at the University of Buffalo, where he was graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Sociology in 1929 and an M.A. degree in Anthropology in 1930. He received his Doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1933.

He was a Fellow of the Social Science Research Council in 1932-33 and again in 1946 and 1947. He served as research assistant, then research associate, of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago from 1933-35. From 1935-36, he was a Fellow for the General Education Board. From 1936-37, he was an assistant anthropologist with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

He began his teaching career in 1937-38 as a visiting lecturer in the Department of Sociology at Reed College in Oregon. He served as Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Claremont College in California from 1938-42. During that time, he also was a summer lecturer for the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin. He was named a Fellow of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation from 1942-43.

From 1943-44, during World War II, Dr. Opler served as a social science analyst with the War Relocation Authority in Manzanar, California, site of one of the Japanese-American interment camps. In 1944, he moved to Washington, D.C., to become a social-science analyst with the Office of War Information. In 1945, he was appointed as deputy chief and then as chief of the Foreign Morale Analysis division with the Office of War Information (later under the Department of State), and served until 1946. In the fall of 1945, he was visiting professor at Howard University in Washington, D.C., and in 1946-48, was an assistant professor at Harvard University.

Dr. Opler became Professor of Anthropology and Asian Studies at Cornell University in 1948, and taught at Cornell until he retired in 1969, and was named Professor Emeritus.

A renowned author, researcher, and teacher, he joined the faculty of the University of Oklahoma in 1969, where he was Director of the National Endowment for the Humanities Postdoctoral Fellow Program in American Indian Studies from 1971-72.

He held membership in many professional and honorary societies including Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Kappa Delta, and Phi Delta Kappa. He was a Fellow of the American Anthropological Association, serving on its executive board from 1949-52, as president-elect from 1961-62, and as president for the term 1962-63. He was a Fellow of the Society for Applied Anthropology and the American Folklore Society.

His wife, Lucille, served as a dedicated partner in his work. Although the Oplers did not have any children of their own, they “parented” numerous students through their educational pursuits.

He is survived by his wife, Lucille, of Norman, Oklahoma.

Office of the Dean of the University Faculty

William Ridgely Orndorff

Professor of Organic Chemistry

1862 — Nov. 1, 1927

Through the death of William Ridgely Orndorff, Cornell University and the scientific world have lost an able and inspiring teacher and an eminent investigator,

Born in Baltimore in 1862, he attended Baltimore City College, and in 1887 received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins University, where he had held the position of personal assistant to Professor Remsen.

He came to Cornell in 1887 as instructor in organic chemistry, was advanced in 1890 to an assistant professorship of organic chemistry, and to the professorship of organic and physiological chemistry in 1901, his title being changed to professor of organic chemistry in 1923.

Professor Orndorff was the author of a Laboratory Manual of Organic Chemistry, and he translated Salkowski's *Laboratory Manual of Physiological and Pathological Chemistry*. He was also the coauthor, with Professor Remsen, of one of the leading text-books on organic chemistry. He was a member of the International Jury of Awards, Paris Exposition, 1889, the St. Louis Exposition, 1904, the Panama Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, 1915, and was a special agent, U. S. Census, 1890. He was a member of a number of scientific and honorary societies. The organization of the Summer School of the University (now termed the Summer Session), and also of the Town and Gown Club of Ithaca, were largely due to Professor Orndorff's initiative.

The lectures of Professor Orndorff were unusually clear, logical and comprehensive, and displayed a wealth of information concerning all branches of chemistry as well as of sciences other than his own.

His published investigations comprise seventy-four articles, each of which embodies the results of very thorough and accurate experimental work. He was a steadfast supporter of sound scholarship and was severely critical of superficial or inconclusive experimentation.

His influence upon many generations of students, both graduate and undergraduate, was profound, and he inspired them with much of his own enthusiasm and devotion for the science. This is attested by the high standard which his former students have continued to maintain in their later work.

Both to his colleagues in the Department of Chemistry, and to those working in other scientific fields, who came to him for advice and assistance, Professor Orndorff was always ready to give freely of his time and of his abundant store of information and experience. The willingness of one so fully occupied with his own important work to be of help to others aroused among his colleagues a feeling of most sincere and grateful appreciation,

One of his outstanding traits was his loyalty: loyalty to the Department of Chemistry and to the University which he served unselfishly and without thought of public acclaim, loyalty to his family, to his colleagues and to his friends. By all who knew him his passing is sincerely mourned.

Source: Fac. Rec. p. 1526 Adopted by the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University December, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Seven

Samuel Peter Orth

Goldwin Smith Professor of Political Science

1873 — Feb. 26, 1922

Samuel Peter Orth in a few short years won for himself as Goldwin Smith Professor of Political Science no mean place in the life of Cornell University. Coming to us in the maturity of his powers after varied experience in law, in public office, and in teaching, enriched by contact with problems political and social at home and abroad, he had been trained by affairs no less than by books. For a decade he gave without stint to his classes here the ripe fruit of his experience, inspiring them by precept and example to recognize the peremptory claims of citizenship in a democracy. His gift of epigram, his zest for telling speech, the incisive vigor of his written word, were evidence of convictions carefully formed and firmly held. Wise in the ways of men and of nations, tolerant with a sympathy never sentimental and never veiling his impatience of shams, he believed profoundly in the wisdom of enthusiasm and the efficacy of effort. First and last he was an active citizen striving to broaden and deepen the civic life that he shared with all his neighbors. The University and the entire community have been the richer by his life and are the poorer for his untimely death.

Source: Fac. Rec. P. 1278 Adopted by The Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University April, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-Two

Robert Elim Osborn

March 18, 1911 — April 14, 1989

Robert Elim Osborn was born in LaFayette, Indiana, on March 18, 1911. The eldest of three children in a family where the father was a practicing civil engineer (a builder of bridges), Bob developed an early interest in electrical engineering, the field that was to become his life's work. After receiving the B.S. degree in electrical engineering from Purdue University in 1933, he spent a year with the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and another year with the Delco-Remy Division of the General Motors Corporation. In 1935 he was appointed head of the Electrical Engineering Department at Indiana Technical Institute (now the Indiana Institute of Technology), a position he held until 1941. During his final year at the Institute, he was also engaged as an instructor in electrical engineering in the Engineering Defense Program at Purdue University, with responsibility for developing and helping to teach a course in industrial electronics for practicing engineers from industries in the region. These classes were the first ones given in Indiana under the Engineering Science Management War Training (ESMWT) program and indeed were among the first in the nation. Bob's first association with Cornell came about as a result of his success with the Indiana program.

In the fall of 1941, Bob accepted an appointment as instructor of electrical engineering in the Cornell ESMWT program in the Niagara Frontier Office in Buffalo, New York. In 1943 he became supervisor of instruction, and in 1944 he was promoted to assistant professor in that program. Bob transferred to the campus proper in the spring term of 1945 as an assistant professor in the School of Electrical Engineering, and remained at Cornell for the rest of his career except for sabbatical leaves at several distinguished organizations. He was promoted to associate professor in 1949, and to professor in 1970. He became professor emeritus in 1976. A registered professional engineer in New York State, he served on several important technical-society committees and was a Life Senior Member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE). He was also a member of the American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE), the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), and Eta Kappa Nu, the electrical engineering honor society.

Throughout his tenure as a member of the electrical engineering faculty, Bob Osborn was concerned with the study of electric-machine theory and with laboratory practice in machinery and power-system equipment. Together with his colleague Professor L.A. Burckmyer, he was responsible for course development and instruction in these disciplines when they were required of all electrical engineering undergraduates. In later years he offered elective

courses in these areas to both graduate and undergraduate students and developed a reputation as a valuable resource in electric-power systems. He made a profound impact on the careers of his many students at Cornell by his firm requirements for clear thinking and careful application of engineering principles. Bob always felt that with a proper amount of guidance a student learns best by thinking things out for himself. Since he followed this philosophy in both the classroom and the laboratory, many students were often disconcerted by his inclination to de-emphasize lectures. On returning to the campus after several years of industrial experience, however, these same students would gratefully acknowledge that Professor Osborn had taught them the importance of developing their own individual methods of absorbing and processing information.

Bob Osborn's normally quiet, unassuming, and somewhat reserved manner hid a lively sense of humor that would come to the surface in unexpected ways. He particularly enjoyed preparing stunts for the popular "Engineer's Day" exhibitions of earlier years. Once he placed a massive steel cylinder on a sensitive "strain gage" so that the visiting high schoolers and non-engineering students could make the needle of a display instrument go off-scale by the slightest pressure on the top of the bar. Bob would look solemn and assure the amazed participants that they were actually bending the cylinder (as indeed they were). He designed and built a huge tesla coil that allowed him to draw spectacular three-foot-long electric arcs to a hand-held fluorescent tube, all the while keeping a perfectly straight face as if to imply that he was not doing anything out of the ordinary. Bob is probably most famous for his casual remark to students in the laboratory after they had successfully synchronized a small three-phase AC generator to the line, " Now you are supplying power to the entire Northeast."

Bob made his greatest academic contributions in the field of engineering design. Over the years he supervised many graduate and senior design projects, and was particularly effective in directing the design and construction of the electrical and control portions of the Cornell/RPI/NASA Martian Rover Project that was conducted under the Master of Engineering Program in the early 1970s. It should come as no surprise to learn that Bob designed and personally built every component of his own home.

On May 22, 1938, Bob married Doris Arter in Akron, Indiana. He is survived by his wife, who lives in Ithaca, New York; a daughter, Judith Ann Davis of Glenview, Illinois; a son, John David of Pleasant Lake, Michigan; and six grandchildren. Bob took great satisfaction from John's decision to follow in his father's footsteps and become a power engineer with Consumers Power Company in Jackson, Michigan.

Bob Osborn will be long remembered as an outstanding teacher, a respected colleague, and a good friend.

Paul D. Ankrum, William H. Erickson, Joseph L. Rosson, Simpson Linke

Joseph Oskamp

January 22, 1888 — May 12, 1971

Joseph Oskamp was born and reared on a farm near Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of Joseph A. and Elizabeth (Stall) Oskamp. He attended high school in Kansas City, Missouri, and received the B.S. degree from the University of Missouri in February, 1912.

Following graduation at the University of Missouri, he served at Purdue University as assistant in horticulture in 1912-13, research assistant in Pomology from 1914 to 1916, and associate in pomology from 1917 to 1920. During this period his efforts were devoted to research in the area of orchard culture. His early publications showed him to be one of the first workers in his field to recognize the value of field plot technique, emphasizing replication of treatments and statistical analysis of data.

In 1920 he was appointed horticulturist at the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, Mountain Grove. He held this position for one year before coming to Cornell in 1921 as extension professor to begin a successful career in pomology extension and research. Professor Oskamp was an outstanding extension teacher who enjoyed the respect of fruit growers. He possessed a thorough knowledge of the scientific and practical aspects of fruit growing and blended them together in an admirable way. He freely shared his experiences and knowledge with co-workers and inspired them with his enthusiasm and good judgment.

Professor Oskamp was a charter member of the Cornell Extension Club and a regular attendant at its monthly meetings. His main interest in the activities of this group was the improvement in communications between extension and the farmer. His efforts in this area benefited the total extension program.

During the 1930s Professor Oskamp gave much attention to studies correlating fruit tree performance with the physical properties of the soil profile. This research was conducted in all the major fruit areas of New York State and included all the soil types on which commercial orchards existed. The results clearly emphasized the importance of soil aeration, soil depth, and moisture holding capacity in obtaining maximum performance of perennial fruit plants. This work stresses the fact that the root system must inhabit a favorable environment if the tree top is to perform satisfactorily. Complete reports of these studies are recorded in eight Cornell Experiment

Station bulletins and four research papers published in the Proceedings of the American Society for Horticultural Science. This work has served as a technical basis for the orchard location service offered by pomology extension

during the past thirty years and has provided growers the opportunity to locate new plantings on only the most suitable soils. It has proven to be a major contribution in obtaining consistently high yields and keeping the state's fruit industry in a competitive position

As his work on fruit soils developed, Professor Oskamp participated in the department's special topics course designed for senior majors and graduate students. His part of the course was confined to fruit soils and nutrition. He conducted it as a seminar, assigning each student topics for discussion. Serving as referee, Professor Oskamp brought forth strong interest and competition within the group.

Because of a chronic illness, Professor Oskamp chose retirement in 1940. During his active career he authored or coauthored eighty-four extension and research publications on fruit growing and related subjects. His talks before the New York State Horticultural Society, recorded in the annual proceedings of the society, are distinctive in their conversion of detailed research data into practical suggestions. Large framed, with a deep voice and a slow but precise delivery, he spoke with a dry sense of humor that older fruit growers well remember. His work approached a passion. With little consideration for time or fatigue, he performed his extension and research with zest and vigor.

He was a member of Sigma Xi and the American Society for Horticultural Science.

Joseph Oskamp is survived by his wife, the former Achsa Moore, whom he married in 1914, and by a daughter, Mrs. Ralph H. Hill, both of Beach Haven, New Jersey; and by two grandsons, Jeffrey Hill of Columbus Ohio and Gary Hill of Wayne, New Jersey.

All those who knew him will remember Professor Oskamp as a dedicated person and a loyal Cornellian. His life recalls a quotation from James Oliver: "The world is blessed most by men who do things and not by those who merely talk about them."

M. Peech, R. M. Smock, M. B. Hoffman

Charles E. Ostrander

October 30, 1916 — April 15, 1994

Charlie Ostrander will long be remembered by the poultry industry of New York State and of the United States. He was an outstanding poultry extension person and excelled in the field of poultry management, bird behavior, poultry house ventilation, poultry lighting and poultry wastes. If a poultry producer was in trouble, Charlie was quickly on the scene to find a solution to the problem.

Professor Ostrander was born October 30, 1916 in Jamestown, New York. He graduated from Ellington High School in 1934 where he earned letters in three sports. All during high school and for three years while he worked following high school he dreamed of studying agriculture at Cornell University. His dream came true and he entered Cornell the fall term of 1937. Charlie graduated from Cornell's College of Agriculture in 1941 where he earned a B.S. degree with majors in rural education and poultry science. During college he was a member of the Poultry Science Club, the Round-Up Club, F.F.A., and Ho-Nun-De-Kah, the senior agricultural honorary society.

Following graduation, he taught vocational agriculture for five years at Portville and Clymer in New York and in Washington, New Jersey. Ostrander then joined the New York State Agricultural Extension Service where he served as Assistant County Agent in Allegheny County and later as Associate County Agent in Onondaga County. While in Onondaga County, he was responsible for both the poultry and fruit programs where much of his time was devoted to improving the poultry industry and developing marketing programs. He was responsible for an egg marketing program in Central New York that operated successfully for many years.

In 1951, Ostrander was invited to join the Cornell Poultry Department as Extension Poultryman. This was the first time an extension field person had been employed by the Poultry Department. After serving in this capacity for two years, he accepted a managerial sales position with a leading hatchery in New York State with responsibility for the breeding program. Charles Ostrander served in this capacity for four years and returned to Cornell as an Extension Poultry Specialist and Project Leader in Poultry Extension. His primary responsibility was in production, management and waste management. He was one of the first to work in the waste management field and saw it grow from one of little importance to one of major concern and effort. He was a member of the original planning committee for the first National Symposium on Poultry Waste Management in 1963. He participated in every national conference and many regional conferences.

Professor Ostrander received the M.S. degree in Poultry Management from Michigan State University in 1960 with major emphasis on controlled lighting for poultry. He spent considerable effort researching and developing lighting programs for poultry. He also researched and promoted the use of less intensive light for laying hens. This has aided in preventing cannibalism, resulting in less hysteria in flocks and has saved the industry many dollars. He conducted research on density requirements in cages and promoted precision debeaking, which has also been helpful to the industry. He realized the importance of environmental control in poultry housing with proper insulation and ventilation and was a strong advocate for this for many years.

Charles Ostrander was promoted to Associate Professor in 1962 and to Professor in 1973. He served on the Governor's Commission for the Preservation of Agricultural Land in New York State, was a member of the Council of Agricultural Advisors to the Department of Environmental Conservation, chairman of the Interdepartmental Poultry Industry Committee and served as a member of the College Committee on Environmental Studies and the College Energy Committee. He was also a consultant to the Canadian Department of Agriculture on poultry matters. He served on many national and statewide poultry committees and organizations. He was a member of the National Poultry Science Association and was a member of the World's Poultry Science Association.

In 1962, Ostrander was invited to spend a sabbatical leave at the University of California studying their poultry waste disposal problem. Since 1959, he had devoted a considerable amount of his time studying and working with this problem both in research and extension activities. Ostrander was invited to spend a sabbatical leave at the University of Reading, Reading, England in 1970 to work with them on waste management problems. He also worked with the Ministry of Agriculture on this problem while in England. He also looked at the waste problems in Scotland and the Netherlands. He was again invited to spend a sabbatical leave in England in 1980 at the Institute of Agricultural Engineering at Silsoe working with problems in ventilation and the formation and elimination of ammonia problems in poultry houses. In 1980, Professor Ostrander was the recipient of the Pfizer National Poultry Extension Award from the Poultry Science Association in recognition of his outstanding work in Poultry Extension.

Following his retirement in 1981, Charlie devoted much of his time volunteering for various organizations including the Senior Citizens Council of Tompkins County and drove regularly for Gadabout. He liked helping others and if someone was in need, Charlie was always there; he was a faithful and loyal friend.

Professor Charles Ostrander is survived by his wife, Gracia; two daughters, Linda Schoffel and Marcia Humphrey; and four granddaughters. Professor Charles Ostrander is and will be sorely missed.

R.C. Baker, A. vanTienhoven, R.J. Young

Ralph Spencer Overman

June 30, 1916 — September 10, 1953

Ralph Overman was born in Huron, South Dakota on June 30, 1916. He was brought up in Urbana, Illinois where he attended the public schools and graduated from Urbana High School in June, 1934. During his high school days he was very active in Boy Scout work and became an Eagle Scout. Dr. Overman was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1938 with a B.S. degree. He continued his education at the University of Wisconsin where he received degrees of M.S. and in 1942 a Ph.D. in Biochemistry. While at Wisconsin he worked under Professor Karl Paul Link and participated actively in the isolation and synthesis of the coumarin derivative, Dicumarol. These studies were reported in a very significant series of publications and the use of Dicumarol, the first of the coumarin derivatives to be used as an anticoagulant, opened up enormous new vistas in the study of blood clotting mechanisms and in the treatment of thromboembolic diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Dr. Overman was coauthor in a number of these reports.

In 1942, Dr. Overman joined the staff of the Maltine Company of Brooklyn as Assistant Director of Research for this organization. While there he was instrumental in the further development of preparations, including thromboplastin, which were of value in the study and treatment of thromboembolic conditions.

In 1946, he became associated with the Vascular Research Laboratory of the Department of Medicine of the Cornell University Medical College and the New York Hospital, here working closely with Dr. Irving S. Wright. He acted as Chief of the Laboratory for this research group with the title of Assistant Professor of Biochemistry in Medicine. During the remainder of his life he made numerous scientific contributions in his chosen field.

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Dr. Overman was a member of the American Chemical Society, the New York Academy of Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, The Harvey Society, and the scientific fraternities of Sigma Xi, Alpha Chi Sigma, Phi Lambda Upsilon and Gamma Alpha.

Dr. Overman was married to Josefina Maldonado.

Dr. Overman was an investigator of outstanding integrity. His contribution in education was largely confined to graduate fellows and the resident physicians of the New York Hospital staff. He was a wise counselor and many young men turned to him for advice in all types of problems dealing with the mechanism and pathogenesis of blood clotting. He was ever willing to share with these young men and his older confreres his knowledge and carefully conceived thoughts in these fields.

The work of Dr. Overman has been of a permanent nature and information which he has contributed will be used throughout the civilized world for many years to come. He was seriously ill for months prior to his untimely end. His confreres record with deep regret the passing of this fine man and splendid investigator before he had achieved the high goals which he had set for himself.

I. S. Wright

Charles E. Palm

June 24, 1911 — February 25, 1996

Cornell University's first Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Charles E. Palm, died at the Cayuga Medical Center at the age of 84. Under Palm's direction, the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences grew in strength and accomplishment to become a leader in research and teaching among land grant universities. Palm was Dean from 1959-72.

Three years after being granted the Ph.D. degree (Cornell, '35) in Entomology, Charley Palm became Chairman of his department, a position he held for 20 years. At 27, he was the youngest professor to serve as a Chair in Entomology. Under his direction, the Department became a leader in the innovation of pest management techniques. In 1957, he became Director of Research in the College of Agriculture, and two years later he was appointed Dean. He was able to convince the scientific community and the New York State legislature in particular that agriculture, the State's largest industry, deserved broad support. Palm's wisdom became most evident as agriculture moved into the era of integrated pest management (IPM). In recognition of the basic studies needed to support the college, Palm promoted a change in name to the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. The Department of Entomology was well positioned to take a significant role on the national level in the development of integrated pest management (IPM).

Palm was born in Austin, Texas and learned the essentials of farming as he grew up on a fruit and vegetable farm in Arkansas. In 1931, he earned the Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Arkansas and immediately entered graduate school at Cornell in Entomology and Plant Pathology. He was appointed Instructor in the department in 1934, a year before being granted his doctorate. He established programs in insecticide toxicology, insect physiology, and insect biochemistry. Again recognizing the growing importance of basic biological sciences, he was instrumental in the creation of the Division of Biological Sciences, an organization that spans the Colleges of Agriculture and Life Sciences and Arts and Sciences. With the strong commitment to research, the Division and the Department of Entomology developed a vigorous program in graduate training.

Charley was well known and respected among the farmers of the State as a practical entomologist. He earned the reputation with his development of control methods for various insects, especially for management of the alfalfa snout beetle. The temporary laboratory at which he conducted field studies was located on Myers Road

near Minetto, New York. He supervised a small group of graduate students at the location and thus the laboratory became an important resource for the local farmers in the solution of problems with pest insects.

Palm was Chairman of Entomology and then Dean of the College at a time of rapid change in environmental management and in agriculture. It was during this period that the scientific community recognized that no combination of chemicals would solve all agriculture's problems and indeed there were many hazards to be avoided. He exhibited great skill in transmitting the information to resolve these conflicts to those who supplied funding for the College. The agricultural industry needed support from the governor and members of the New York State Legislature. Palm served as the interpreter to gain that support. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and chaired that organization's National Research Council Committee on Plant and Animal Pests, producing a six-volume treatise establishing present-day pest management practices.

Not a colorful speaker, Palm had at his command, the reasoning and statistics to make strong arguments and he generally came away from formal presentations with the support of his listeners in hand. He moved the college from the old tradition of teaching farm practice to one of a more scientific approach to problems.

Palm was instrumental in bringing about the relocation of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research from an urban location in Westchester County to the Ithaca campus. This strong research organization was yet another boost to the international reputation of Cornell. Charlie retired officially in 1976 but he continued to serve as liaison between the Boyce Thompson Institute and the various cooperating scientists on the University Faculty.

Charles E. Palm is survived by his wife, Geraldine Gibson Palm; and a son, Alan, of Washington, D.C.

W. Keith Kennedy, Arthur A. Muka, Edgar M. Raffensperger

Arthur Palmer

August 30, 1889 — February 18, 1954

Dr. Arthur Palmer, Attending Surgeon in Otolaryngology at The New York Hospital and Professor of Clinical Surgery, Otolaryngology, at Cornell University Medical College, died February 18, 1954. He had been associated with The New York Hospital since 1932 and on the teaching staff of Cornell Medical College for 31 years.

Dr. Palmer was born in Oswego, New York, on August 30, 1889, the son of Jennie Roberts and the Reverend William H. Palmer. He was graduated from Brown University in 1911 with the degree of B.A., and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from Cornell University Medical College in 1915. Dr. Palmer served a one-year internship at St. Charles Hospital in Port Jefferson from 1915 to 1916. He then interned on the Second Medical Division at Bellevue Hospital during 1916 and 1917. In 1917 he joined the United States Army as a First Lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps and saw active service in France. He continued as a reserve officer after the war and held the rank of Major from 1925 to 1929.

From 1924 to 1925 he took post-graduate studies in bronchoscopy at the University of Pennsylvania. He also studied plastic surgery at the University of Cincinnati, and otolaryngology at the University of Vienna.

In 1927, Dr. Palmer became Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery and Acting Director of the Department of Otolaryngology of Cornell University Medical College. In 1932 he was appointed Associate Attending Surgeon in Otolaryngology at The New York Hospital. In July, 1947 he was appointed Attending Surgeon, Otolaryngology, New York Hospital, and Professor of Clinical Surgery, Otolaryngology, Cornell University Medical College, which posts he held at the time of his death.

In 1948 Dr. Palmer originated the yearly award of a first and second prize for efficiency in Otolaryngology, to be given to the two students of the graduating class who showed the best performance in Otolaryngology during their third year.

In addition to Dr. Palmer's association with New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College, he was also associated with the New York Infirmary for Women and Children as consulting laryngologist; with the Mather Memorial Hospital, Port Jefferson, L. I., as consulting otolaryngologist. He was also affiliated with the Southside Hospital, Bayshore, L. I., as consultant. From 1939 to 1942 Dr. Palmer served as President of the Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. He had also been a past President of the Society of Alumni of Bellevue

Hospital. Dr. Palmer also was a member of a number of national and local medical societies, as well as a member of various local clubs, which include: the American Medical Association; New York County and State Medical Societies; Diplomate, American Board of Otolaryngology; Diplomate, American Board of Plastic Surgery; Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; Academy of Medicine; Association of Military Surgeons; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Harvey Society; Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity; Nu Sigma Nu; University Glee Club; Brown University Club of New York; North Hills Country Club, L.I., Carmel Country Club, Carmel, N.Y., and the Salt Air Yacht Club, Salt Air, L.I.

During Dr. Palmer's medical career he wrote on a number of subjects related to his specialty and many of his articles were published by the national societies of which he was a member.

In 1921, Dr. Palmer married Lillis Oliver, who died in January 1950. There were two children by this marriage: a son, Arthur Palmer, Jr., a graduate of Brown University in 1947, and now teaching at that University; and a daughter, Mrs. Lillis Palmer Nelson, a graduate of Pembroke, and now a teacher in Lexington, Massachusetts. In 1951, Dr. Palmer married Inga Wolford, who survives him. Dr. Palmer is also survived by a brother, Ralph M. Palmer; a sister, Miss Marion Palmer; a stepson, James C. Wolford; and a stepdaughter, Janice Wolford.

Dr. Palmer gave generously of his time and of himself to his chosen profession and to the institutions with which he was associated. His death was a great loss to the hospital, the medical college, and the community.

J. A. Moore

Ephraim Laurence Palmer

July 8, 1888 — December 18, 1970

Although retired from Cornell University since 1952, E. Laurence Palmer continued writing and lecturing almost until his death on December 18, 1970. This prolific man was a major contributor to a worldwide nature education movement stressing the study of living things and their environment. Teacher, scholar, and humanitarian, he was known throughout this country and abroad for his tireless efforts to promote field study and preservation of natural areas.

Palmer was born in McGraw, New York, on July 8, 1888, to Laura Darrow and Ephraim Clark Palmer. A sister was born in 1890 and the family lived above a corner store until 1893 when they moved to Cortland, New York. Palmer's dad had been elected county clerk, and perhaps this was one influence that gave Eph Palmer his penchant for leadership expressed through eighteen organizations in which he participated actively.

Eph Palmer was educated at Cortland State Normal School, graduating in 1908. An able student, Palmer won a four-year scholarship competition and chose to enroll at Cornell University in 1908. Although repelled by his first college biology course, his close association with Professor Rowlee sustained him. His career as a teacher began in 1910 when he was appointed as a teaching assistant to Professor Rowlee. Palmer earned the A.B. degree in 1911 and the M.A. degree in 1913.

In his first full-time teaching appointment at Iowa State Teachers College, Palmer began building his reputation as a scholar in field biology and as a teacher. He returned to Cornell for further study and completed the Ph.D. in systematic botany in 1917. After a brief tour in the navy, he was appointed assistant professor of rural education at Cornell in 1919. His interest in teaching led him to study education at Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1921. This was also the year he married Katherine Van Winkle. A son, Laurence, was born in 1923 and a second son, Robin, in 1930.

Professor Palmer's prolific writing career began in 1919 with his contributions to the *Cornell Rural School Leaflet*, a publication he edited for thirty-four years. He also began as director of nature education for Nature Magazine. His contributions to the latter journals and to many other Journals number over seven hundred. He wrote or contributed to numerous books and pamphlets, and his *Fieldbook of Natural History* remains a classic reference for students of nature. He received numerous honors and awards and was elected president of six professional

organizations. An active supporter of the Boy Scouts, Palmer received the Silver Beaver Award in 1947 and the Silver Buffalo Award in 1964.

Largely bored with his experience in elementary and secondary school, Palmer worked throughout his career to improve education. He promulgated concern for relevance and preservation of our environment decades before the current popular appeal for these issues. He chastised the recluse but respected quiet scholarship. In all his associations with students, he urged development of their powers of observation and analysis, now popularized under cries for “process education.” He was a severe critic of the meaningless memorization of scientific facts so common in schools and colleges during his career as well as now.

Students and colleagues knew Eph Palmer as an energetic, vivacious, smiling personality. Most did not know that he was driven in part by the heartache of his eldest son’s illness which continued for fourteen years. Even when death came to Laurence in 1940, Palmer carried his memory with him constantly. In spite of this burden, Eph Palmer made time for his friends and his students. His close collaboration with Katherine, a scientist in her own right, was a source of constant strength and personal resolve.

We are fortunate to have a careful account of Eph Palmer’s work in the Ph.D. thesis work of Joseph Bellisario. Completed at Pennsylvania State University in 1969, this study summarizes the contributions Palmer made to nature education and education in general. Those of us who have known Eph Palmer shall continue to profit from the meaning he gave to life.

Charles E. Palm, William J. Hamilton, Joseph D. Novak

DeForest H. Palmiter

May 12, 1904 — November 4, 1972

Dr. DeForest H. Palmiter died of a heart attack on November 4, 1972. He was born in Antigo, Wisconsin, on May 12, 1904. He held a B.S. degree from Oregon State College and received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1932. His doctoral thesis dealt with growth and sexual reproduction of the apple scab fungus, *Venturia inaequalis*, on artificial media. Dr. Palmiter joined the staff of the Department of Plant Pathology of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1937. He was stationed at the Hudson Valley Fruit Investigations Laboratory at Poughkeepsie, which later was moved to Highland, New York.

Dr. Palmiter was in charge of research on diseases of orchard fruits in eastern New York. His pioneering work with organic fungicides, initiated in the early 1940s, resulted in recommendations for disease control in orchards throughout the northeastern states. In his fungicide trials, special emphasis was placed on fruit quality, finish, and yield as well as on disease control.

During his career, he published more than eighty scientific articles and numerous popular reports dealing with fungicide evaluation, eradication action, and virus and nematode problems of tree fruits. His investigations were not limited to eastern New York for he was called upon to assist with disease problems in Europe, South America, Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines. His most recent sabbatical leave was from September 1967 to March 1968, when he spent six months at the Central Philippines University at Iloilo City. In the Philippines he studied courses at the University related to plant pathology and worked with local agricultural leaders to determine the more important plant diseases limiting food production in that particular area.

Dr. Palmiter was a member of the American Phytopathological Society, Sigma Xi, and an honorary member of the New York State Horticultural Society. In 1949 he served as president of the Northeastern Division of the American Phytopathological Society.

Bud, as he was known to his friends and associates, rendered considerable aid to fruit growers of the Hudson Valley through his counsel on their specific problems. Their appreciation was expressed in a citation presented to him by the New York State Horticultural Society at their annual meeting at Kingston, New York, on January 28, 1970.

Dr. Palmiter was a member of the Arlington Rotary Club and the Senior Citizens' Housing Corporation, of which he was a past president. He attended the First Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie and was an active member of the Dutchess County Council of Churches. Dr. Palmiter had completed plans to journey to Nicaragua in January 1973 to help build a church in Managua.

Upon his retirement in December 1969 Dr. Palmiter was appointed professor emeritus.

Dr. Palmiter is survived by his wife, Viola; a daughter, Mrs. George (Ruth) Spencer; and two sons, Russell and Richard.

Michael Szkolnik, Alvin J. Braun

George Nicholas Papanicolaou

May 13, 1883 — February 19, 1962

A scientific career of the first magnitude ended on February 19, 1962, with the sudden death of George Papanicolaou at age 78 in Miami, where he had gone only three months before to become Director of the Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute. A quiet, gentle man, entirely devoted to research, had conceived, forty-six years before, the cytology of the vaginal smear as an accurate reflection of the cyclical events of estrus in laboratory animals and women, a conception soon to prove fundamental in the subsequent rapid developments in female endocrinology. A scientist, persisting always in the conviction that a microscopic study of exfoliated epithelial cells could reveal important processes in the intact mammalian subject, had conceived nearly forty years before, and nearly twenty years before any of his contemporaries, a simple and reliable method of recognizing early human cancer. The thread of his long productive effort is clearly followed from his doctoral thesis on sex differentiation in 1910 to the publication of the second supplement to his now classic *Atlas of Exfoliative Cytology* in 1960.

George Nicholas Papanicolaou was born on the Isle of Euboea, Greece, May 13, 1883, and at age fifteen began a didactic study of medicine at the University of Athens. Upon graduation in 1904 he was expected to follow in the respected and remunerative footsteps of his father in the practice of medicine. Nicholas Papanicolaou had little sympathy for an academic career in philosophy or science, which his son proposed, and was never to learn of his son's later fame in science and medicine. The son prevailed and was permitted to continue his studies abroad. Disenchanted with his study of philosophy in Vienna but with a newly acquired spark of interest in experimental biology, Papanicolaou enrolled as a graduate student in Hertig's Institute for Experimental Biology at the University of Munich under the direct supervision of Richard Goldschmidt. This was the exciting time of the recognition of chromosomes as bearers of Mendelian units of heredity, and Goldschmidt was achieving recognition in a degree similar to that of Thomas Hunt Morgan in this country. Papanicolaou's interests were directed to sex differentiation and sex determination in daphnians. During these years in Munich, Papanicolaou became acquainted with fellow students Frederick Gudernatsch and Robert Chambers and barely missed meeting Charles Stockard, with all of whom he was to be associated a few years later in the Department of Anatomy at Cornell University Medical College.

In 1910 with a Ph.D. from the University of Munich, Papanicolaou returned home and married a friend of his boyhood, Mary Mavroyeni, who was to remain his staunch support throughout his life and who even yet carries

on his research in Miami. On their honeymoon to Marseille, Papanicolaou by chance was offered a position as physiologist at the Oceanographic Institute of Monaco, which he accepted. But a year later, with the outbreak of the Balkan War, he was called to military service as a medical officer. In these campaigns of 1912-1913, Papanicolaou became enraptured with the United States through descriptions by American medical officers serving as volunteers in the Greek Army, and he decided then to pursue his scientific career in America. In the autumn of 1913, Dr. and Mrs. Papanicolaou arrived in New York with only the legally required \$250 and without friends or introductions. Aware of the reference of his Munich doctoral thesis in Morgan's just published *Heredity and Sex*, Papanicolaou called on Morgan at Columbia University and was found a part-time job in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology of the New York Hospital. A year later he obtained a full-time research position at Cornell Medical College in the newly created Department of Anatomy under Professor Charles Stockard, and in this department Papanicolaou was to pursue his interests for forty-seven years, until a few months before his death.

Stockard's research involved the extensive breeding of guinea pigs and a need to know the time of ovulation. To Papanicolaou it became apparent how little was known of the estrus cycle in any mammal, including man. In 1917, he was able to publish with Stockard a definitive description of the histologic changes in the estrus cycle of the guinea pig, in which was established the correlation of the cytology of the vaginal smear with the ovarian and uterine cycles. Within a few years the method was generally accepted as valid and essential to the experimental approach to mechanisms underlying estrus, and it had been extended to other laboratory animals in other departments of anatomy by Corner, Long and Evans and Allen just prior to the discovery of the hormonal nature of follicular fluid by Allen and Doisy.

After 1923, in extending the correlation of the vaginal smear cytology with the ovarian cycle in pregnant and nonpregnant women, and in taking care to include specimens from patients with endocrine and genito-urinary disease, Papanicolaou began to recognize cells from carcinoma of the uterus and in 1928 published this finding. Neither at home nor abroad did he receive encouragement or acceptance, and he was not to resume this research until a decade later, with the encouragement of Stockard's successor, Joseph Hinsey, and the effective collaboration with the gynecologist Herbert Traut. A series of decisive publications with Traut followed, culminating in their monograph *Diagnosis of Uterine Cancer by the Vaginal Smear* in 1943.

In the succeeding decade the diagnostic technique was extended to the recognition of cancer of the respiratory, urinary, and upper gastrointestinal tracts and breast through the cytology of exfoliated cells. In the diagnosis of cancer, exfoliative cytology began to receive worldwide recognition. Pathologists and technologists from

more than forty foreign countries came to learn its application at first with Dr. Papanicolaou, later in a training program under his associate, John Seybolt. Honors and invitations poured in on Papanicolaou—Borden, Amory, Lesker awards to name a few; the highest decoration by the King of Greece; honorary degrees in three universities, honorary fellowships in every conceivably relevant scientific or medical society. But Papanicolaou could nearly always be found alone, or with one associate, in his laboratory bent over his microscope. Striving largely successfully to keep himself free of all but the most puzzling individual diagnostic problems, torn between choosing to pursue his research toward developing new applications of exfoliative cytology in cancer diagnosis or toward attempting to reveal new reflections of physiologic processes in exfoliative cytology, he chose the former and spent much of this remaining time in the compilation of his magnificent *Atlas*. Although nearly two decades of active research remained to him and nearly two-thirds of his publications were yet to appear, the second of his two great contributions had now been made.

Statutory retirement was nominally recognized in 1948 but made no real change in Papanicolaou's laboratory.

Never enthusiastic or very effective as a teacher, he was enabled by the College in his forty-seven year association with it to pursue his research with minimal teaching responsibility. Partly as a consequence, and despite the fact that hundreds of technologists trained under his supervision and dozens of senior investigators collaborated with him, he developed very few young men to succeed him in his research.

In later years, facing several opportunities from outside the University, he began to dream of an institute for research and training in exfoliative cytology, and after long consideration and in the face of the expressed hopes of his many friends and associates at Cornell that he continue in his established laboratory and home, he finally in 1961 decided to accept the directorship of the Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute of Miami. Although many at Cornell feared such a move might this late in life overwhelm him, none but could admire his great courage and glint of determination as he described his plans for the new Institute.

Surely the institute Dr. Papanicolaou envisioned will develop and contribute significantly, and surely young scientists will follow along the path which Dr. Papanicolaou traveled so far by the most careful and persistent microscopic observation and along which path he could, even at age 78, see so far.

Roy C. Swan

James Wenceslaus Papez

August 18, 1883 — April 13, 1958

James Wenceslaus Papez, Emeritus Professor of Anatomy, died on April 13, 1958, in Columbus, Ohio, of a heart attack. The third in a family of eleven, he was born in Glencoe, McLeod County, Minnesota. He received his early education in the township of Brookfield and his college education at the University of Minnesota. After graduation in 1908, he entered the Medical School where he earned the M. D. degree in 1911. At Minnesota he became interested in the studies of the nervous system by the great comparative neuroanatomist, J. B. Johnston, and subsequently elected neurology and academic medicine as a career. Upon graduating from the Medical School, he joined the faculty of the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons as Associate Professor of Anatomy; and then later (1914-20) as Professor of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology at Emory University Medical School. In 1920, he came to the Ithaca division of the Cornell Medical School as Assistant Professor of Anatomy and later was made Professor. When the Ithaca Division was dissolved, in 1939, he remained on the campus as Professor of Anatomy in the Department of Zoology, where he taught the following courses: Human Growth and Development, Physical Anthropology, Cerebral Mechanisms, Gross Human Dissection, and Comparative Neuroanatomy. He retired in 1951, after 31 years at Cornell, and left Ithaca to become Director for the State of Ohio of the newly established Laboratory for Biological Research at the Columbus State Hospital. Here he continued his productive works on the human and vertebrate brain.

At Cornell he served as Secretary and Curator of the Cornell Brain Association (also known as the Burt Green Wilder Brain Collection) whose officers included Professors B. F. Kingsbury, A. T. Kerr and H. D. Reed. The collection of human brains, housed in Stimson Hall, was begun by Doctor Wilder (1841-1925), first professor of Zoology at the opening of Cornell, who advocated . . . “the need of studying the brains of educated persons rather than those of the ignorant, criminal or insane, in order to determine their weight, form and fissural pattern, the correlation with bodily and mental powers of various kinds and degrees, and the influence of sex, age, and inheritance . . .”. In his early days at Cornell, Doctor Papez devoted most of his time to the accumulation, care, and study of the brains bequeathed by former Cornellians and others to the collection. He published a number of morphological studies on these brains including one on the brain of Doctor Wilder.

It is important and interesting in remembering Doctor Papez to remark that the first area of research interest in biology at Cornell was Comparative Neurology. At the suggestion of Professor Agassiz of Harvard University, who

served as visiting lecturer in Zoology in the early days of Cornell, Doctor Wilder, his former student, undertook the collection and study of vertebrate brains. Neuroanatomical research and teaching has remained to this time a part of the curriculum and research in biology; and the fact that Cornell is known today as a center of neuroanatomical work is due in large part to the efforts of Doctor Papez.

Professor Papez published approximately one-hundred works on the structure of the brain of vertebrates including man. He published a well-known and still widely-used book entitled "Comparative Neurology" and another, coauthored by Dr. W. Haymaker, "The Hypothalamus, Anatomic, Functional and Clinical Aspects." Perhaps his greatest single contribution, and certainly one of the most important publications from the Ithaca Division of Cornell Medical School, was his paper entitled "A Proposed Mechanism of Emotion" which appeared in the Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry in 1937. This paper served as the foundation for much of subsequent psychobiological experiments on emotion and for the elucidation of many clinical observations on the human, particularly after frontal lobotomy. It is to be regretted that many scholars missed the importance of this work until many years later and it is only in the last few years that it has attracted the attention it deserved. John F. Fulton, eminent medical historian and Emeritus Professor of Physiology at Yale, wrote as follows in his recent book, "Frontal Lobotomy and Affective Behavior", concerning the significance of this contribution: "At the time of its appearance it seemed to many to be highly speculative, for Dr. Papez was able to adduce little in the way of positive experimental evidence for his view that 'the hypothalamus, the anterior thalamic nuclei, the gyrus cinguli, the hippocampus, and their interconnections constitute a harmonious mechanism which may elaborate the function of central emotion as well as participate in emotional expression*. This shrewd deduction has been richly vindicated by all the recent experimental work herein described, and his further comment that 'emotion is such an important function that its mechanism, whatever it is, should be placed on a structural basis' will no doubt become something of a classic in the history of neurology." And, Gerhardt von Bonin, in his "Essay on the Cerebral Cortex", commented that the emotional mechanism was first propounded by Papez "in a brilliant synthesis of many hitherto unrelated anatomical facts." Still other of his papers, particularly those on the basal ganglia and subthalamus, are at present among the standards of neuroanatomical works.

The literary efforts of Doctor Papez include also a number of published verses and a book of poems entitled "Fragments of Verse"; many of the poems were written to his wife, Mrs. B. Pearl Sowden Papez. Mrs. Papez, an artist, is responsible for all of the illustrations in his publications. She was his constant companion and assistant in his studies. They have three children and nine grandchildren.

Dr. Papez was of gentle and kindly disposition; he was admired and appreciated by his students with whom he spent many hours in conversation and instruction. His best teaching was in the laboratory in personal instruction.

In 1957, Doctor Papez was honored by the University of Minnesota with its Outstanding Achievement Award medal. During the Second World War, Dr. Papez served as a member of the Selective Service Board, N. Y. and was awarded a Congressional Medal of Selective Service. He was a member of the American Association of Anatomists, American Society of Physical Anthropologists, American Association for Advancement of Science, Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, American Neurological Association, American Anthropological Association, Human Genetics Society, Society of Biological Psychiatry, Alpha Epsilon Delta, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

J. A. Dye, H. S. Liddell, Marcus Singer

Kenneth Gardner Parker

March 22, 1906 — October 1, 1981

Kenneth G. Parker, professor emeritus of plant pathology, died suddenly on October 1, 1981, thus ending more than a half-century of association with Cornell University.

Dr. Parker was born in Little York, Indiana, on March 22, 1906. After graduating from high school in Little York, he entered DePauw University and received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1928. His first association with Cornell was in summer school, in 1927, when he enrolled in Elementary Mycology, and General Plant Pathology. He began graduate study in the Plant Pathology Department in September 1928. He took a leave of absence from the Graduate School beginning October 1, 1931, and served as graduate assistant to Dr. T. E. Rawlins at the University of California, Berkeley. There he worked on the “buckskin” disease of sweet cherry and also continued his Cornell thesis research on the fire blight disease of pear and apple. He returned to Cornell to continue graduate study in September 1933 and was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree in January 1934. Soon thereafter he accepted a position as extension fruit pathologist at Pennsylvania State University but resigned when he was appointed assistant professor of plant pathology at Cornell in July 1934. Dr. Parker was stationed at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research in Yonkers, New York, where, together with other Cornell faculty, he conducted research on the Dutch elm disease. The results from this research were a major contribution to the understanding of this important disease and its causal organism. Shortly after the beginning of World War II the elm disease project was terminated, and Dr. Parker returned to Ithaca to continue his studies on diseases of fruit crops. He was appointed associate professor in 1947, professor in 1951, and professor emeritus on his retirement in 1970.

Professor Parker made many contributions to fruit tree pathology. He spent several years helping develop, perfect, and test spraying and dusting equipment for use in commercial orchards. He was instrumental in establishing the effectiveness of streptomycin blossom sprays for control of fire blight. He was also responsible for perfecting the gibberellic acid treatment of “yellows”-affected sour cherry trees, which decreased crop losses from this disease. His detailed analyses of virus diseases under orchard conditions yielded some of our best information on the dissemination of viruses of perennial plants. In cooperation with others he initiated studies on the relation of nematodes to root disease problems concerning orchard trees.

Professor Parker served as fruit tree extension pathologist from 1967 until his retirement. He was recognized as a leading world authority in the diagnosis of complex diseases and other disorders of fruit trees. Dr. Parker was

especially helpful to graduate students, young faculty, and to others concerned with tree fruit production in New York.

Professor Parker persistently made efforts to broaden his knowledge. In the early forties he spent a sabbatic leave studying soil phenomena at the University of Wisconsin. To become better acquainted with the numerous virus-caused diseases of stone fruits, he divided a leave in 1951 between Riverside, California, and Wenatchee, Washington. In 1957-58 he did bibliographical work on *Verticillium* wilt of fruit trees for the United States Department of Agriculture, in Washington, D.C. This work resulted in a definitive review of the topics.

As a result of his fundamental research on diseases of tree fruits, Dr. Parker gained an international reputation. The students he trained, now located in various regions of the United States and in other parts of the world, are currently continuing this high level of research.

Professor Parker's contributions were recognized in 1961, when the New York State Horticultural Society presented him with a citation noting his contributions to the fruit industry. The citation noted his work on virus diseases, on the development of disease-free planting stock, on fire blight, and on nematodes and associated organisms, and cited his cooperation in the development of spray machinery. Also noted were his patience and cooperative efforts to help fruit growers and extension agents to diagnose, interpret, and control fruit disease problems. In 1970 a similar citation was presented him by the National Apple Institute.

Professor Parker held memberships in the American Phytopathological Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the American Institute of Biological Sciences, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

He is survived by his wife, Elinor Barnes Parker, of Trumansburg; a niece, Donna Morgan Smith, of Louisville, Kentucky; an uncle; and several grandnieces and grandnephews and their children.

Steven V. Beer, Leon J. Tyler, William F. Mai

Lyman G. Parratt

May 17, 1908 — June 29, 1995

After a long illness, Cornell Professor of Physics, Emeritus, Lyman G. Parratt, died on June 29, 1995 at his home in Redmond, Oregon. He was born in Salt Lake City, where he was raised and received his public education and formative discipline. In 1929, he earned an A.B. degree from the University of Utah with a major in physics, holding an assistantship in physics in the year following. He went from there to graduate study in physics at the University of Chicago, where he was again an assistant in the Department. After but three years, he was awarded a Ph.D. degree in 1932 for his work in X-rays, a field in which during his lifetime he became a recognized authority both in concept and in experiment. He carried on in postdoctoral research at Chicago for the year following.

In 1933, he came to Cornell University on a National Research Council Fellowship in F.K. Richtmyer's group, thus beginning a sixty-year association with the Physics Department. In a little over two years, he was appointed Instructor, advancing to Associate Professor by 1942, his research and stature in the X-ray field steadily growing. But with increasing threat of war, the Navy requested in 1941 that he take leave for work at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in Washington, D.C. for an important effort on submarine detection and the de-magnetization of surface ships. The University granted this leave and he spent the next two years at NOL as Physicist and Head of the Engineering Division. He was called from that task to Los Alamos early in the Manhattan project and spent the rest of the war years as Group Leader in this effort. He returned to Cornell in 1946 and took part with four others in the Physics Department's reorganization, which would put it at the forefront of the nation's physics departments. The reorganization recognized the preeminence of nuclear physics at that time and of the coming era of high energy physics. As a result, the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies was established as a major component of the Department, and some ten years later, in 1959, Lyman Parratt was chosen as the Department Chair at a time of yet a second reorganization. This resulted in the establishment of the Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics. Both reorganizations saw administrative difficulties, the second more so than the first. Parratt rode through his first term and established some ground rules to be followed if he was to serve a second term. The Department agreed, almost eagerly, and he thus served another five years much more agreeably. In his role as Department Chair he was ably assisted over many years by his wife, Rhea.

His research greatly lessened with his assumption of the chairship; nevertheless, over the years, he and his students published some 80 papers related to X-ray physics (not including many war reports at NOL and at Los Alamos).

His abiding interests related to X-rays—spectrographic instrumentation, detectors, production, and utilization. This high resolution work led him to consider the effects solid state binding had on x-ray spectra, both in emission and absorption, which involved relaxation of outer electrons around an inner electron vacancy. He also studied thin films and solid surfaces by means of total x-ray reflection. At the time, his instrumentation and measurements were without peer. A 1990 review article on x-ray physics recognized his contributions this way—“the concepts he introduced have played central roles in x-ray absorption and emission anomalies so actively investigated ever since”. Lyman’s work elucidated the states of multiply excited atoms and greatly extended our understanding of atomic structure. With his student, C. Hempstead, he also studied anomalous dispersion in x-ray scattering and absorption.

In the latter part of his career, he turned his attention to the study of electronic band structure of solids using x-ray spectroscopy. A short paper he wrote in 1958 accurately foretold of the possible uses of synchrotron radiation, and the present Cornell High Energy Synchrotron Source is remarkable testimony to his insight. He authored an excellent text on experimental error which is still used in teaching the subtleties of probability and statistical error in experimental physics. And his chapter on x-rays in Richtmyer and Kennard’s early book, *Introduction to Modern Physics*, remains a classic tutorial on the basic physics of x-rays. He was a great educator as well as an outstanding experimental physicist. Even after his retirement in 1973, he maintained his interest in the field and was frequently called on for advice and expertise.

In his earlier days, Lyman Parratt was something of an outdoors man and athlete. Favorite tales recall him sharing his sleeping bag with a rattlesnake, and of going off in his Chicago days on a canoe trip into the far wilderness of the North Woods only to have the aluminum canoe break in half. He was an avid—almost compulsive— tennis player, competing even well into his final illness. In the first year here at Cornell, he with another Postdoctoral Fellow, cleaned out the Rockefeller Hall attic of accumulated pigeon guano and built there two handball courts, back to back, which were widely used by Department personnel, both staff and students. That building improvement is long gone. He was a fighter, whether it be for his ideas, in competitive sports, or his ultimate illnesses; it was not until the last week or so before his death that at age 87 he finally took to his bed.

He taught in and for many years led Cornell’s long-lived and well known Advanced Laboratory course in physics. It was under his supervision that it undertook a continuing modernization which pervades the course even today. He had broad interests, and abilities which went well beyond physics. Parratt was vitally concerned with the teaching of physics and the concerns of students, initiating a number of innovations at Cornell. He always had

the interests of students in mind and he involved them in Department affairs. Following the “student revolution” of the sixties, he initiated graduate student participation at the regular Department Monday lunch, where they have for long taken part in all but the most confidential of Department affairs. He served actively in the American Association of Physics Teachers, and he was a Fellow of the American Physical Society and member of many other professional organizations.

He is survived by his wife, Rhea; daughters, Portia Kowalowski of Redmond and Carolyn Schumacker of Salt Lake City; and three grandchildren.

Boris Batterman, Paul Hartman, Neil Ashcroft

Percival John Parrott

May 28, 1874 — August 10, 1953

Percival John Parrott, formerly Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva and Professor of Entomology, Emeritus, Cornell University, died at his home in Geneva on August 10, 1953, following a long illness. He was born at Croydon, England, on May 28, 1874, and was brought to this country by his parents as a small child. The family settled near Clay Center, Kansas, and experiences of his childhood under the pioneer conditions of the time and place were a fertile source of many lively anecdotes in his conversation in later life.

Professor Parrott attended the University of Kansas, receiving the A. B. degree in 1897 and the A. M. degree in 1898. Cornell University also granted him the A. M. degree in 1902; and in 1943 the Kansas State College of Agriculture conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

His first professional assignment was that of assistant entomologist at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan, which was followed by appointment as entomologist for the Kansas Horticultural Society. It was in 1900, however, that Professor Parrott began a career dedicated to the interests of New York State farmers that was to continue until the day of his death, with the exception of a period of two years (1902 to 1904) when he was associated with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster.

He was recalled to the Experiment Station in Geneva in 1904 to head the Department of Entomology there. He served in that position until 1938, acting also as Vice Director of the Experiment Station from 1929 to 1938, when he was named Director. He retired in 1942.

His approach to and successful solution of the first major problem to confront him in 1904 were characteristic of the scientific ability and the qualities of leadership which he was to bring to bear on many other problems through the years. At the time of his appointment the fruit industry in New York State was waging a losing fight against the San Jose scale, and it was his effective and energetic attack on this pest that won him widespread confidence among fruit growers and farmers in general, a confidence which he held through the years by his conservative and commonsense approach to farm problems.

He had a pleasing personality and by his sense of humor, witticisms, and fairness was a great pacifier between groups when tempers became ruffled. He usually was able to evolve points of view which were agreeable to both sides. This was true not only among co-workers in his profession but also applied to meetings of farmers and fruit

growers, all of whom had great respect for his opinions and especially had confidence in his ability to solve their entomological problems by practical means.

“A practical scientist” is a term one commentator employed in reporting Professor Parrott’s passing and it is one that we are sure he would have cherished. Upon his retirement he was made an honorary life member of the New York State Horticultural Society.

But Professor Parrott’s abilities were recognized far beyond the limits of New York State and he was called upon to render important service in far away places. He traveled the entire length of the African Continent in 1936 as a special agent of the federal Department of Agriculture. He was also called upon by the Department as a neutral observer and consultant at the time of a threatened invasion of the Florida citrus industry by the dread Mediterranean fruit fly, in 1929 and 1930. He served for many years on the executive committee of the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a Fellow of the Entomological Society of America, and a past president (in 1914) of the American Association of Economic Entomologists in which he was active throughout the years. He was the author of numerous Experiment Station publications and articles in scientific journals.

It will be the human qualities of the man that will long be remembered by his professional associates and friends, however. A wholly unpretentious nature and a warm friendliness of spirit made themselves evident to high and low alike upon first meeting and as long as the acquaintanceship endured. “He was such a friendly person” was the universal comment of those who mourned his passing. And this spirit of friendship was also characteristic of his wife, Florence Mildred Hubbard of Geneva, whom he married in 1906 and who died in 1929. The gracious hospitality and friendliness of their home did much to smooth the way for many newcomers to the Experiment Station.

A full and arduous professional life did not interfere with active participation in community affairs. Professor Parrott was truly a civic leader, the YMCA, the Salvation Army, the Geneva Community Chest, the Geneva Youth Center, the Geneva Rotary Club, the North Presbyterian Church, along with numerous other agencies, benefited from his enthusiasm and constructive leadership.

Professor Parrott is survived by a son, John P. of Geneva, a daughter, Mrs. Robert Holt of Montpelier, VT, three sisters, a brother, and four grandchildren. He had a rich and full life and his memory lives on in his good works and in the hearts of his family and friends.

F. Z. Hartzell, J. D. Lockett, Richard Wellington

John Thomas Parson

May 26, 1870 — April 28, 1951

John Thomas Parson, Professor Emeritus of Engineering Drawing, died in Conklin Sanitarium, Ithaca, on April 28, 1951, following a long illness. He was born in Washington, D. C. on May 26, 1870, and received his education at Corcoran Scientific School and George Washington University. On September 16, 1896 he was married to Bertha Champlin of Washington, D. C, who survives him.

After three years of employment in the United States Engineer Office at Washington, and extensive travels in Cuba, West Indies, South and Central America, Parson came to Ithaca in 1893 to work with Estevan Antonio Fuertes, Dean of the College of Civil Engineering, on plans for Brazilian sewer systems. He then did further work as a consulting engineer on sewer design in Washington, Philadelphia and Harrisburg, before returning to Ithaca in 1895 to accept an instructorship in civil engineering. Thus began a teaching career that was to continue for 43 years until the time of his retirement in 1938. He was promoted to the grade of assistant professor in 1903 and was made Professor of Drawing in 1919.

Professor Parson was an excellent and well-liked teacher who gave unsparingly of his time and effort in order to inspire students with his own enthusiasm for good drafting. He himself was a highly skilled illuminator and engrosser, and for many years he was called upon to ornament membership “shingles” for student organizations and the credentials of delegates representing the university at academic functions. He was the author of a textbook on “Lettering for Beginners”. As a collateral enterprise he formed and operated the Armstrong Company, which for a number of years carried on the manufacture and sale of portable school buildings.

Professor Parson was perhaps best known to students, and will be recalled by alumni, for the part he played in the development of a winter sports center around Beebe Lake. Near the turn of the century, with the full approval of President Schurman who was himself a skillful skater, Parson personally secured the necessary funds, machinery and staff for clearing snow from Beebe Lake and putting the ice in suitable condition. Year by year, largely through his efforts, new facilities were added, including the first two toboggan slides, a temporary shelter house, and music. Parson’s infectious enthusiasm and his faith in the need and value of the whole project were fully justified by the results; and the burden of operation was then taken over by the Athletic Association, permitting him to step out. Now on the site where he labored, the permanent building known as the Johnny Parson Club commemorates his useful service and the community’s gratitude to Professor Parson.

He was a member of Zeta Psi Fraternity, Volunteer Fireman's Association of Ithaca, Protective Police, and was actively interested in civic affairs in Ithaca.

The death of John Thomas Parson brought to a close a versatile and colorful life, most of which was devoted to the service of the university and its students. His genial disposition, his kindly interest in people, and his evident desire to help his students in every possible way will long be remembered by a host of friends.

Romeyn Berry, Carl Crandall, R. Y. Thatcher

Kermit Carlyle Parsons

July 15, 1927 — December 9, 1999

Kermit Carlyle Parsons, 72, died peacefully in his sleep at home on December 9, 1999. A few days earlier, he became Professor Emeritus of City and Regional Planning at Cornell University where he taught for more than forty years. He received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from Miami University of Ohio in 1951, and a Master of Regional Planning degree from Cornell in 1953. For the next four years, he worked for the Cleveland City Planning Commission, rising to become head of the Community Planning Section.

Kermit (K.C.) returned to Cornell in 1957 as Assistant Professor, becoming Associate Professor three years later. In 1965, he was appointed Chairman of the Department of City and Regional Planning and promoted to Professor. He also served as Visiting Professor in the graduate program in planning at the University of Puerto Rico and as a Visiting Lecturer at the School of Architecture, University of the Philippines.

In 1971, he became Dean of the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning, a position he held for nine years. It was not easy to be dean of a chronically under-funded college occupying crowded, obsolete buildings and where the requests from four independent-minded departments always far exceeded available resources. K.C. not only emerged intact and unbowed but with several significant achievements.

Dean Parsons began the first concerted college effort to obtain significant outside financial support. He succeeded in attracting the interest of Olive Tjaden, an architectural alumna, and it was her bequest that made possible the complete renovation of Franklin Hall with modern facilities for the Department of Art.

He was equally successful in his meetings with Aline Stein, the widow of the pioneering architect-planner, Clarence Stein. At her death some years later, she left the college a generous fund to support the Stein Institute for Urban and Landscape Studies. This provides a continuing source of research and travel grants, conference support, and a publications program in city planning, and urban and landscape design.

In 1979, he was instrumental in establishing and supporting the Architecture Program in Washington. This made it possible for students to spend a semester participating in design studios and related courses focused on projects in the national capital. The university's later Cornell-in-Washington Program drew on this experience as did the college's present Rome Program.

Under his leadership, the two departments of planning that had resulted from a division of the former single department amicably united to again become the Department of City and Regional Planning. It was to that growing department that he returned to teach, a position that deans with long tenure sometimes find difficult. K.C.'s transition to full-time studio and classroom activities could not have been more successful, as his colleagues and students were quick to note and appreciate.

From 1985-88, he directed the university's Cornell-in-Washington Program. This provided further opportunities to pursue his studies of urban planning projects in Washington and Baltimore, work begun earlier with grants from the Skidmore, Owings and Merrill Foundation and as a Fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars where he examined urban policy making in the executive branch of the federal government. Returning to his department, he taught until his retirement in 1999.

K.C. published over 50 journal articles, consulting and research reports, monographs, and books on university campus planning, urban renewal, downtown planning, national urban policy and the history of urban planning. Recognizing the merit of his research and writing, several organizations supported his efforts with grants. In addition to those mentioned above, they included the Ford Foundation, National Science Foundation, National Endowment for the Arts, the Graham Foundation, and the Aline MacMahon Stein Fund.

He was a long-time member of the Society of Architectural Historians, American Planning Association, American Institute of Certified Planners, Urban Land Institute, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, and the American Institute of Architects, among others.

His book, *The Cornell Campus: A History of its Planning and Development* (1968), became a model for those preparing similar studies of other colleges and universities. He was instrumental in founding the Society for College and University Planning and was its president from 1966-68. A more recent book was *The Writings of Clarence S. Stein: Architect of the Planned Community*, a volume of selected and profusely annotated letters and other writings.

More than a dozen of his articles and conference papers were on aspects of Stein's work and were to be chapters in a book on this influential architect-planner, a work that his colleagues hope to see through to publication. Another book may also appear: the edited papers presented in September 1998 at the international conference K.C. organized at Cornell to mark the centennial of the publication of Ebenezer Howard's garden city concept.

An important part of his career was professional practice. He was Planning Consultant for the City of Cleveland and several architectural firms in that city, Wayne State University, the New York State University Construction Fund, the Mid-Hudson Patterns for Progress, the Chemung Valley Study of Higher Education, and as an expert witness in cases involving planning issues. He was also active in efforts to preserve at Cornell the buildings of earlier eras.

K.C. served as Consultant to the Philippine Ministry of Education on a campus plan of the Miagao campus of the University of the Philippines and in Puerto Rico on the Rio Peidras campus planning program for the University of Puerto Rico. For the Department of State, he traveled to Nigeria to advise on the projected University of Ife, and for the World Bank, he provided advice on the design of agricultural markets in Mexico and in Seoul, Korea.

An avid reader from early childhood, K.C. became an equally avid book collector. His extensive library on architecture and planning included all of the standard works and a number of rarities. He was equally successful in assembling a very large collection of books, maps, and prints on London, a city he knew well and loved. Somewhat smaller but highly selective groups of small press volumes and books by and about Ruskin were among the other treasures that graced the shelves of the library wing he had recently added to his house.

It was there that he spent his last weeks, visiting with colleagues, and students who came to say farewell. His life touched them all, and they will never forget the confidence and poise that characterized his life and the courage and composure with which he faced his death.

Stuart S. Stein, Roger T. Trancik, John W. Reps

Robert S. Pasley

March 16, 1912 — June 21, 1995

Robert S. Pasley, the Frank B. Ingersoll Professor of Law Emeritus, died on June 21, 1995 at his retirement home in Sarasota, Florida, at the age of 83. With his death, the Cornell Law School community lost a beloved and esteemed member.

Bob was born in New York City on March 16, 1912. He attended Princeton University, earning his A.B. degree there in 1933. While at Princeton he was Circulation Manager of the *Daily Princetonian* and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Bob pursued his legal education at Cornell and was awarded the LL.B. degree in 1936. He was Business Manager as well as a member of the Board of Editors of the *Cornell Law Quarterly* and was President of the Law Student Association. He ranked first in his class and was elected to Phi Kappa Phi and to the order of the Coif.

From 1936-42, Bob was associated with the New York City firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft and was concerned primarily with corporate law problems. During the latter part of 1942 he was with the New York Office of the Alien Property Custodian, as Chief of the Real and Personal Property Section of the Division of Investigation and Research.

With the coming of World War II, Bob began a period of military service that would last until 1946. After joining the Army as a private, he was selected to attend the Judge Advocate General's Officer Candidate School and was commissioned in December 1943. Assigned to the European Theater of Operations, he handled mainly the review of court-martial cases and other military justice problems. Following separation from the Army, Bob held a commission as Colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Corps Reserve and served as a member of the Board of Visitors of the Judge Advocate General's School in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Bob's military service was followed by eight years as a government lawyer with important responsibilities in the Office of General Counsel of the United States Navy Department. These included his successive appointments as Counsel for the Office of Naval Research in 1947, as assistant general counsel of the Navy Department in 1949, and as acting general counsel in 1953.

In 1948 Bob served as a special consultant to the Morgan Committee which was appointed by the Secretary of Defense to draft the Uniform Code of Military Justice. During 1952-54, as a Lecturer at Catholic University of America Law School, he taught the course in corporation law.

In September 1954, Bob joined the faculty of the Cornell Law School as Associate Professor of Law. He was also made Director of Admissions and administered the admissions program for three years. He served as the School's representative on the Educational Testing Service's Law School Admission Test Policy Committee as well as on the LSAT Test Development Committee. He was promoted to Professor of Law in 1957 and was named to the Frank B. Ingersoll chair in 1974. He retired in 1976.

Bob taught an impressive array of courses during his twenty-two years at Cornell. These included Government Contracts, Equity, Trusts & Estates, Legal History, and Remedies. A pioneering course on Computers and the Law also deserves special mention.

The Cornell Law Class of 1968 gave Bob a silver bowl which was inscribed with a quotation from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales: "SOUNNIGE IN MORAL VERTU WAS HIS SPECHE AND GLADLY WOLDE HE LERNE, AND GLADLY TECHE".

Bob was not only an excellent teacher but also an outstanding scholar who wrote extensively on a wide variety of subjects. His practical experience as a government lawyer made his articles on government contracts particularly insightful and his broad personal experience in the military enabled him to write on the subject of court-martial and military justice with considerable authority. In a more popular vein, he also published several articles on Sherlock Holmes in the *Baker Street Journal*.

Bob's Cornell years provided him with a number of opportunities to teach and do research elsewhere through summer school and sabbatical leave teaching appointments. These included the University of Wisconsin Law School, Stanford Law School, Catholic University of America Law School, Case Western Reserve Law School and Queen Mary College Faculty of Law, University of London.

Among Bob's professional memberships were the American Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Tompkins County Bar Association, American Society for Legal History, and American Law Institute. He performed invaluable public service as a consultant to the New York State Law Revision Commission as well as to the New York Joint Legislative Committee to Study Revision of Corporation Laws.

Bob's active involvement in Cornell affairs was not limited to the Law School but extended to matters of University-wide concern. In 1969-70 he chaired a committee which reviewed the organization and procedures of the University Faculty and recommended the establishment of a Faculty Council of Representatives to serve as the Faculty's principal voice in the governance of Cornell. From 1971-74, Bob was the Law School Representative on

this Council. He was a consultant on legal and business matters for the Arecibo Observatory Upgrading Project, a Cornell project sponsored by the National Science Foundation. During 1962-66, he was on the Board of Traffic Control and in 1963-67, was a member of the Committee on Student Conduct, serving as its chairman in 1965-66. Bob also served a term as President of the Statler Club.

While a resident of Ithaca, Bob gave generously of his time and talents to wide-ranging civic and community causes. serving as a member of the City of Ithaca Board of Zoning Appeals as well as the Tompkins County Human Rights Commission. He served as a Trustee of the Cornell Library Association (Ithaca Public Library) and was a founding member and first President of the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club.

In his April 22, 1974 recommendation of Bob for appointment as the first Frank B. Ingersoll Professor of Law, Dean Roger Cramton paid a fitting tribute to his faculty colleague and friend. Dean Cramton said, in part:

Professor Pasley's service at Cornell has demonstrated a rare combination of abilities. He is a highly effective, stimulating and kindly classroom teacher, and at the same time a careful, capable and productive legal scholar. He has a highly cultivated mind and has won the universal affection and esteem of both his colleagues and his students. He has contributed his time unstintingly to university activities, bringing tactful good judgment to issues of community concern...

A man of culture, Professor Pasley has high moral principles, is straightforward and effective in his relationships with others. Well read, a good conversationalist, tolerant of the views of others, warm and congenial manner, he contributes much to any group of which he is a part. It is not surprising that he is highly respected by his colleagues.

In a note to Dean Russell Osgood shortly after Bob's death, his wife Mary wrote: "Bob's heart was left in the Cornell Law School. His 22 years of dedicated teaching were the most fulfilling part of his life."

Eight months after Bob's death, his wife, Mary Pasley, died on February 27, 1996 in Sarasota, Florida. He is survived by his daughters, Nancy Pasley of Deerfield Beach, Florida, and Mary Pasley of New York City; his son and daughter-in-law, Robert S. Pasley, Jr. and Gay L. Pasley, and two granddaughters, Virginia and Heather, of Alexandria, Virginia.

W. David Curtiss, Gray Thoron, Russell K. Osgood

John Baptiste Pastore

June 5, 1905 — August 18, 1951

Dr. John Baptiste Pastore, the son of Frank and Carmella, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on June 5, 1905. He received his primary and secondary school education in the public schools of his native city and later entered Brown University from which he graduated in 1927. It was necessary, because of financial considerations, for Dr. Pastore to supplement his income by outside work in different commercial fields during his college years and yet he excelled scholastically and earned membership in the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi societies. This early business training undoubtedly was of great value to him in the solution of many problems in later years.

Dr. Pastore entered the Johns Hopkins Medical School in the fall of 1927 where he distinguished himself as an excellent student and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1931. Before the completion of his third year he became especially interested in obstetrics and gynecology and medical center at its new location and entered into preliminary negotiations during his fourth year for a resident appointment on the staff of this institution. While awaiting completion of the new buildings he served faithfully as an intern in the Woman's Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland. On September 1, 1932 he entered service in the New York Hospital as a Senior Intern in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and did more than his share in establishing order and in the solution of many of the problems of that historic era of this institution.

For the following three years Dr. Pastore served the New York Lying-in Hospital conscientiously and with great equanimity. This was a most difficult time and yet his devotion to his duties and to improvements in the organization was outstanding. On July 1, 1935, upon completion of his resident training period he was appointed as a Research Fellow in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the New York Hospital and as an Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology to Cornell University Medical College. In 1936 he was appointed Assistant Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist to the New York Hospital and retained his University appointment. During his years of resident training he became intrigued with the problem of hemorrhage as encountered in obstetric practice. For the following 5 years he worked intensively as a full-time member of the department and devoted the major portion of his time to research projects in hematology and related fields. He made many notable contributions including the development of a unique apparatus for the accurate measurement of blood loss at the time of delivery. He devised charts that could be used to predict what would happen to the formed blood elements and innovated many new ideas and concepts in this field. As a direct result of his work practice in the

institution was modified and new routines established in order that the obstetrical patients might benefit from his work. Greater availability of blood became essential and accordingly, in his characteristic way, Dr. Pastore solved the problem by the establishment in his laboratory on the 7th floor of the Lying-in Hospital of the first blood bank in this institution. After its organization and successful operation was well established it was turned over to the Central Laboratories because he accurately predicted the rapid growth and usefulness of this service in the institution as a whole.

At the height of his investigative enthusiasm and partly because of the nature of his investigations, Dr. Pastore became interested in various administrative problems as he saw them in his every day life. Following conversations with Mr. Murray Sargent, then Director of the New York Hospital, who realized his ability as an administrator, Dr. Pastore retired from the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology on January 1, 1940, and joined the administrative staff of the New York Hospital in the capacity of Assistant Superintendent. During his later years in this department he was appointed Assistant Director of the New York Hospital. He continued his interest in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology but he rapidly expanded his endeavors as a hospital administrator. Within a matter of 3 years he commenced publishing papers relating to hospital administration problems. He soon became associated with the local and national societies and associations in this field. Later in his administrative career Dr. Pastore was largely responsible for reconstructive changes in the hospital that resulted in the addition of 100 beds to the number then in existence. These facilities provided a very useful purpose following World War II in providing greatly needed beds which he had predicted would be required. In addition, Dr. Pastore was cognizant of the changes that were taking place during the war years in the hospital staff and was ever mindful of what might be done to facilitate the return to civilian life of those members of the staff who were serving in the armed forces. Post-war experiences proved that these added facilities made it possible for veterans to bring patients to the institution which would have otherwise been impossible.

Dr. Pastore served as Study Director to the Committee on Future Plans of New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College. He adopted the principle that all members of a community should be provided with comprehensive high quality medical care. He prepared in great detail a program that might be put into operation for such care to 40,000 subscribers by a medical group associated with the hospital. Although this scheme was never adopted and put into operation it was at the same time unique and most complete in all architectural, financial, statistical and legal details. It was subsequently used by others interested in the problem.

During the 6 years that Dr. Pastore served on the administrative staff of the hospital his reputation spread far beyond the walls of our institution. In February 1946, he accepted the position of Executive Director to the Hospital Council of Greater New York. He saw in this organization which was designed to coordinate and improve the hospital services of New York City and to plan the development of these services in relation to community needs, the opportunity of devoting his time and efforts to a new field that proved even more intriguing than that of hospital administration. That he never lost interest in this latter subject is evidenced by the many institutions that called on him for help. Among the many hospitals that sought his assistance might be mentioned the respective institutions in Mount Vernon and New Rochelle which served the community where he resided.

One of the first problems that Dr. Pastore assigned himself to was the completion of the "Master Plan for Hospitals and Related Facilities for New York City". Undoubtedly one of the great highlights in his distinguished career occurred on the evening of April 23, 1947 when he presented this plan following a dinner given by the Hospital Council for the city's most prominent citizens who were interested in the endeavors of the Council. Many instances of tangible evidence of the subsequent execution of this plan developed, such as the announced merger in November, 1949, of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary with the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital. Dr. Pastore was steadfast in his opinion that the requirements of the community in the way of medical care were, at all times, most fundamental. He adhered to the belief that what was for the community's best interests was, in the last analysis, in the best interests of the hospital.

In 1950, by presidential order, Dr. Pastore was appointed as a member of the Health Resources Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization and as a member of the National Advisory Committee to Selective Service on Selection of Doctors, Dentists and Allied Specialists. This added responsibility was, of course, in addition to his other work and proved to be a great physical strain as it necessitated biweekly meetings in Washington and many additional conferences in New York. Characteristically, in the last week of his life he faced the call to duty and attended a very important meeting of this latter committee in Washington, which both he and his physician knew was not in his own personal best interests.

Dr. Pastore served in the New York Hospital as Senior Intern and Assistant Resident from 1932-1935 and as Research Fellow and Assistant Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist from 1935-1948. In 1948 he was appointed as an Associate Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist which title he held until his death. He was an Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology in Cornell University Medical College from 1932-1948 and in 1948 was elevated to an Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology. During the period from 1940-1946 he was Assistant

Superintendent and Assistant Director of the New York Hospital. From 1946-1951 Dr. Pastore was Executive Director to the Hospital Council of Greater New York. He was a member of the Federal Hospital Council and a consultant to the United States Public Health Service, a lecturer at the School of Hygiene of Columbia University and a guest Lecturer of the School of Public Health of Harvard University. He was a member of the Greater New York Hospital Association, the New York State Hospital Association, the Medical Administrators' Conference and the Society of Medical Administrators and a Fellow of the American College of Hospital Administrators.

Dr. Pastore had a gentle and kind personality. At the same time he had the attribute of forceful determination. His decisions were based on a thorough study of all data pertaining to the subject. He listened attentively, gave consideration to all phases of subjects under discussion but at all times he adhered to that singleness of purpose that in the last analysis the community must benefit. His opinions might be modified but only if he was convinced that it was in the best interests of the community. He dedicated himself to a job, gave of himself unstintingly and acquired the admiration of his many friends in his home community, in New York City and in the country as a whole.

On August 18, 1951 at the conclusion of a busy week serving the Hospital Council in New York and the people of our country in Washington, Dr. Pastore died suddenly at his home. He was but 46 years old, at the height of his powers, and making his most important contributions for the improvement of medical care in this community. His untimely death leaves a great void and represents an irreparable loss. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Alice Fogg Pastore, a son, John F., a daughter, Miss Susan, and his father, Frank Pastore.

R. G. Douglas

Donald R. M. Paterson

December 11, 1933 — May 7, 1993

University Organist Donald R.M. Paterson died May 7, 1993, at his home in New Hampton, New Hampshire. Professor Paterson joined the Music faculty as University Organist in 1964, and in 1966 he became Sage Chapel Choirmaster, posts he held until his retirement in January, 1993. In addition to his responsibilities as organist and choirmaster, Don Paterson was for a number of years instructor of the rigorous course which was the foundation for advanced work in the department, Elementary Theory. While his formal manner demanded respect and high standards from his students in the classroom and in the choir, his subtle wit earned their loyalty and affection, expressed in the affectionate acronym (“DRuMP”) by which the choir members referred to him. In October, 1971, the Committee on Academic Revision, a student panel funded by the College of Arts and Sciences, named him one of the College’s best teachers (along with Urie Bronfenbrenner, Walter LaFeber, Will Provine, Peter Stein, and others).

Don Paterson was born December 11, 1933, in New York City. His early music training led to his first position as church organist in Tuckahoe, New York at the age of twelve! He graduated from Williams College, *cum laude*, in 1955. While an undergraduate he served as organist and choirmaster in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and was a member of the Williams Chapel Choir and Glee Club. He then began graduate study at the University of Michigan, serving as teaching assistant in keyboard harmony, and earning his M. Mus. degree in 1957. While in Ann Arbor, he was also organist and choirmaster at the First Unitarian Church. Don then served sixteen months in the Army, following which he spent the spring term, 1959, as acting choirmaster at Culver Military Academy, and two years as instructor in music at Stephens College (Missouri). From 1962 until 1964 he returned to Culver as choirmaster, and in 1964, he joined the Cornell Music faculty.

A chronological listing of Don’s organ and harpsichord teachers from 1946 until 1961 includes Doris Voester, Everett Tutchings, Robert Owen, Robert Barrow, Robert Noehren, Gustav Leonhardt and Nadia Boulanger. An accomplished organ recitalist, Don Paterson performed in both the United States and Europe. His 1981 recital tour of England, Scandinavia, and the Low Countries was particularly successful. He was noted particularly for his meticulous preparation of programs that were chosen to show the potential of historic pipe organs. His last recital was at the National Convention of the Organ Historical Society in August of 1992, where he was described as “a

mature performer who knows how to communicate music; the playing was elegant, stylish, and vigorous—the type of [playing] that we have come to expect from this artist.”

Don was an eminent organ historian. A founding member of the Organ Historical Society, he served as its president from 1961 to 1965, and was recipient of the Society’s Distinguished Service Award in 1980. He was involved in the effort to preserve many historic organs, especially in the northeast.

In 1979, Don Paterson was co-chairman of the First International Romantic Organ Music Symposium which he hosted at Cornell and in 1990 he arranged a festival of six concerts for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Sage Chapel Organ, and published *An Account of the Organs in Sage Chapel* to celebrate the occasion.

Don represented the Music faculty on the Sage Chapel Advisory Council and the Department Concert Committee, and he served as director of Undergraduate Studies for five years.

For a quarter of a century Don provided leadership for music in Sage Chapel through organ and choral music for Sunday services, broadcasts, and especially, the Sage Chapel Christmas Program, which he made one of the best-loved, most faithfully attended events of the Cornell year, and which remains a memorial to his devotion to music in the life of Sage Chapel and the University.

John Hsu, Steven Stucky, Thomas A. Sokol

H. Irene Patterson

January 27, 1901 — August 20, 2001

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bettie Lee Yerka, Jean Failing

Woodford Patterson

October 6, 1870 — August 2, 1948

Woodford Patterson was born in Newark Valley, New York, on October 6, 1870. He entered Cornell as a freshman in 1891 and for fifty-seven years thereafter was one of her most devoted sons. Soon after his graduation in 1896 he joined the editorial staff of the New York Evening Sun. There for nine years he further developed the uncommon gift for writing which he had already begun to train in literary courses at Cornell. In 1906 he returned to Ithaca to edit with skill, style and success the Cornell Alumni News. He was made Secretary of the University in 1917, and remained in that office until 1940, when he became Secretary Emeritus. He was University Publisher from 1917 until 1941 and thereafter until 1944 served as consulting editor of the Cornell University Press. On August 2, 1948 he died in the same house in which he was born.

Woodford Patterson was one of the leading figures of his generation in our university life. He initiated effective programs of relations with the press and with the alumni; he played a chief role in the development of the Cornell University Press; he was a foremost authority on the history of the University; he performed a variety of services beyond the duties of his office, and, not the least of these, gave wise and friendly counsel to many students.

He was a man of rare culture and literary taste, especially erudite in metaphysical and religious poetry, and in the history of book-making; this excellence of taste was manifest in the official documents he wrote for the University and in the inscriptions he composed for the University buildings, and was a source of charm to his friends. He had a great gift for companionship, and was admired for his integrity, his modesty, and his warm humanity. His extensive reading gave him an intimate acquaintance with Christian history and theology; he found the Book of Common Prayer in every way congenial to his own spiritual aspirations. He believed it his "bounden duty ... to work and pray and give for the spread of His kingdom."

In Woodford Patterson Cornell had a fine product of its training and a fine representative; in her service he repaid the debt he always said he owed to her.

W. L. Conwell, Donald English, J. N. Tilton, Jr.

Nathan Allen Pattillo

July 6, 1899 — March 16, 1986

Nathan Allen Pattillo joined the Cornell faculty in 1946 as an instructor in the relatively new Department of Fine Arts, as the History of Art Department was then known in the College of Arts and Sciences. Only the second appointment in the department, he went on to become an assistant professor in 1948 and an associate professor in 1954 before retiring as a professor emeritus in 1966. For twenty years Allen Pattillo devoted himself to teaching and research at Cornell in a discipline that he had come to late in life, in the midstream of an academic career that had begun two decades earlier in an entirely different field of study, that of economics. When he retired from the university he left behind him a record of dedicated teaching in art history that, in terms of breadth of subject matter, few could hope to match today.

Allen Pattillo was born in Harrisonburg, Virginia, in 1899. He remained a Virginian throughout his formative years and took his undergraduate degree at Randolph-Macon College in 1919. He was attracted sufficiently to the field of economics, then one of the major areas of academic study, that he ventured north to begin graduate training at the University of Chicago. He transferred to Harvard University a year later, in 1921, and there earned his master's degree and eventually his doctorate in economics in 1929. He returned to the South in 1924 to begin his teaching career in economics at Trinity College of Duke University and then at the College of William and Mary. After he completed his doctorate he took an appointment at Saint Lawrence University, where he taught until 1940.

As was the case with so many of his generation, World War II marked a major turning point in Allen's life. Because he was fluent in Italian he volunteered to serve in the armed forces as an interpreter and translator, and he worked for a time with Italian prisoners of war. In that capacity he not only came to know a number of Italians with whom he retained a friendship that was to prove useful later in his career, but he came to know Italy as a country that had produced some of the world's greatest artistic monuments, and that was to alter his life in a very fundamental way. His wartime experience of Italy turned him in the direction of art history, and after the war Allen decided to abandon completely his earlier career in economics and return to graduate school at Harvard to take up the study of art history. He spent nearly two years at the Fogg Museum of Art pursuing his newly discovered love of the Italian Renaissance with Chandler Post. At the same time he became acquainted with the arts of Asia through the teachings of the great Langdon Warner. What he learned from those two famous teachers at Harvard was to serve

Allen well when he came to Cornell to organize the first courses at this university devoted exclusively to the arts of Renaissance Italy and of Asia.

Throughout the decade of the fifties Allen Pattillo remained firmly attached to the arts of Italy and attended assiduously to the teaching of Renaissance virtues to hundreds of Cornell students. But his contribution to the teaching program of the department went well beyond the Italian Renaissance, for he was instrumental in developing the second half of the survey of Western art, a course that he offered as an alternative to the regular yearlong department survey that was always oversubscribed. More than any one thing he did at Cornell, that course, History of Art 104, sums up what Allen Pattillo wanted to be known for at the university: it was a truly civilized course, one that students took with complete confidence that they would move among the visual wonders of Europe in the company of a man who loved its cathedrals, monuments, and museums and who spoke about them with deep respect and precision of detail. For several generations of Cornell students Allen Pattillo's introductory survey became the equivalent of the grand tour that once was the dream of all college youth. When Allen retired in the mid sixties, the course no longer served its original purpose, for Cornell and its students had changed, both now more sophisticated in the ways of Europe. But in his time Allen Pattillo was the perfect man for a particular task that was noble in its definition.

A confirmed bachelor, Allen was a familiar figure around the basement of Goldwin Smith Hall late at night, where he worked every evening, preparing his lectures with a meticulousness that matched his dignity of bearing and his correctness of attire. A man of very orderly habits, he traveled to Europe every summer, ending his tour in Italy, where he said he always was able to refresh his eyes and correct his notes. There he also continued his lifelong research into color theory in Italian Renaissance painting. His absorption in Italy never wavered, but neither did his love for his native state of Virginia. Unfailingly courteous to all, he remained throughout his life the exemplary Virginian gentleman, and we have memories of him nodding and tipping his hat to everybody he met. He took great pains to learn something about every student who took his courses, even when enrollment in those courses numbered in the hundreds. His uncanny ability to remember faces and names, and his inquiring after the smaller details of a particular student's life—a sister or a brother who may have graduated earlier, a fraternity or sorority event long past—was the stuff of which campus legends are made. And Allen Pattillo was indeed something of a legend, at least in that part of the university campus that he trod regularly in his careful, measured steps. A quiet and intensely private man, reserved even among his close colleagues, Allen will be remembered by us as someone who expressed himself the fullest when he was before his students and before the work of art. And by those

students he will be remembered warmly as the quintessential guide to the great treasures of Europe, a traveling companion without peer.

When he retired from the university and returned to Lynchburg, he said of himself that he was ready to begin the third chapter of his life. He looked forward to going home to his beloved Virginia after two very distinctly different academic lives. We were fortunate that one of those lives was spent with us at Cornell.

Knight Biggerstaff, Albert S. Roe, Martie W. Young

Robert L. Patton

October 31, 1913 — June 25, 2008

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

He was born in Livingston, Montana, to the late Alva L. and Annie L. Patton. He received a B.S. degree from Montana State College, Bozeman and a Ph.D. degree from the University of California, Berkeley. He married Mary Louise Trask (1913-2000) on September 6, 1938 in Deer Lodge, Montana.

In 1939, he joined the faculty at Cornell. His field was Insect Physiology, to which he contributed research, a textbook and mentored 22 graduate students, several of whom went on to become distinguished contributors as well. He was a pioneer in the field of electrophysiology as applied to insects, and in the early 1950s, he was able to monitor activity of the nervous system of an insect using electro-mechanical equipment of his own design. This breakthrough was reported in Newsweek Magazine. In 1978, he was named a Professor Emeritus, and in 2002, he was honored by the creation of a permanent visiting lectureship in his name.

He was skilled in ultra-micro chemistry, and during World War II, he was a member of the team that developed an extensible method for chemically isolating Plutonium 239. In 1948, President Truman cited him for this contribution to the war effort.

He was very active in scouting, serving as a troop leader and in other roles for which the Silver Beaver Award recognized him in 1981. He enjoyed playing the clarinet and was an accomplished woodworker.

He is survived by his son, James L. Patton (Carol) of Dexter, Michigan; his nephew, Beyer R. Patton of Golden, Colorado; his granddaughters, Elisabeth A. Freeland of Portland, Oregon, Dr. Susana R. Patton of Dexter, Michigan, and Catherine L. Patton of Madison, Wisconsin; as well as three great-granddaughters. His parents, his wife, his brother, Alva R., his son, Robert W., and granddaughter Alice H., preceded him in death.

A family memorial service was held in Michigan. Burial was at East Lawn Cemetery, Ithaca.

Jeffrey G. Scott, Chairperson; Angela Douglas, Cole Gilbert, James L. Patton

George Eric Peabody

July 31, 1896 — July 3, 1967

George Eric Peabody was born in Wayland, New York. The son of a country doctor, much of his early informal education and philosophy of life was gained while accompanying his father on trips throughout the countryside. A broad variety of interests in the fields of literature, psychology, sociology, history, and meteorology were stimulated by his father and these continued throughout his life. His formal education included attending the Bryant-Stratton Business College in Buffalo before entering Cornell University in 1914. Upon receiving the B.S. degree in 1918, he served in the United States Army Quartermaster Corps until the armistice. After working as a salesman, farmer, and druggist, he returned to Cornell in 1921 with an appointment as instructor in oral and written expression. While serving as instructor, he enrolled in the Graduate School and received the M.S. degree in 1924. He was appointed Assistant Professor in 1927 and Professor in 1937.

His forty-three years of teaching were characterized by a sincere interest in and understanding of students. He was an inspiring and challenging teacher in helping thousands of students develop poise, self-confidence and, in his concise words, the ability to “stand up—speak up—and shut up.” His students were encouraged and helped to organize and present their ideas based on a sound knowledge of their material and clear thinking. Inaccurate material or lack of clarity were not tolerated in his classes. His teaching was not confined to the classroom as literally thousands of hours were spent in individual conferences to help students prepare their speeches. He gave particular guidance to contestants in public speaking in the Eastman and Rice Debates. Many of these contestants have become leaders in agriculture, industry, and other fields. His book *How to Speak Effectively* has been the textbook for public speaking classes for many years in the State College of Agriculture and elsewhere.

Because of his keen understanding and sincere interest many students sought his advice and counsel on matters outside the classroom. His door was always open to such students with counsel freely and wisely given. In 1958, students demonstrated their appreciation for his teaching and interest by selecting him for the Professor of Merit Award.

His interest in and concern for students led to his serving as chairman of both the University Faculty Committee on Student Conduct and of the University Faculty Committee on Student Activities. At the end of World War II he also served as assistant director of Veterans Education, where he was able to help many returning veterans adjust to civilian life and obtain a college education.

This interest was also evident in his service on various committees of the College of Agriculture. These included membership on the College Educational Policy Committee, chairman of the Petitions Committee, and chairman of the Scholarship Committee.

His interest and leadership were also recognized by the Ithaca community. His was a life representing the best in “town and gown” relations. His services to the community covered a wide spectrum. He was connected with the Ithaca Community Chest from 1923-48, being major of the drive in 1940 and 1941, program chairman, 1941-48, and member of the board of directors 1942-48. He was chairman of the Tompkins County Red Cross from 1943-47 and a member of the Tompkins County War Council from 1943-45. Elected to the Ithaca Board of Education in 1944, he served until 1953, being vice-president from 1948-53, and acting president for one term. One of his last contributions to the community was to serve as a member of the City Planning Board from August 1962 to January 1964.

Professor Peabody’s other interests, in addition to his devotion to students and the community, included literature (he was an avid reader able to converse intelligently on many subjects), travel with particular interest in the geography of the United States, and medicine where both his father and son were doctors. He had a layman’s rare understanding and knowledge of the field of medicine.

He deemed himself one of the most fortunate of men in having as a source of constant understanding, encouragement, and stimulation his wife, the former Mary Margaret Roche, whom he married on October 25, 1919. Theirs was a very devoted and close relationship.

He was truly a great teacher with the ability to stimulate, challenge, and guide students. He was also a dedicated member of the Ithaca community as evidenced by his many civic leadership contributions. He will be remembered by all who knew him as a warm friend, a source of wise counsel, and a fighter against hypocrisy.

George S. Butts, A. W. Gibson, Chester H. Freeman

John Musser Pearce

October 23, 1908 — March 22, 1960

Dr. John Musser Pearce was born in New York City, October 23, 1908, the son of Mary Musser and Richard Mills Pearce. His father was an eminent physician and scientist. He received his undergraduate degree from Yale in 1930 and his M.D. degree from Harvard in 1934. He married Moira Brady on September 14, 1932. While on a holiday in Florida he met a tragic death by drowning on March 22, 1960. His widow and their two daughters, Mary and Jane, survive, as do also his mother and a sister.

Dr. Pearce interned and had resident training in pathology at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York from 1934 to 1938. Desiring further experience in research, he then worked for one year in the Princeton division of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Following this he became Associate Professor of Pathology in Long Island College of Medicine, serving in that post, in association with Dr. Jean Oliver, until 1948 when he came to the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center as Professor of Pathology, Professor of Pathology in Surgery, and Surgical Pathologist and Attending Pathologist. He was a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the American Society for Experimental Pathology, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the American Public Health Association, and the New York Pathological Society, of which he was secretary from 1940 to 1942 and president for two years beginning in 1951.

Dr. Pearce was elected a resident member of the Century Association in 1953, his father having been a member during the period 1919-1930. He took great pleasure in the art exhibits and in the monthly meetings of that association. He also very much enjoyed gardening at his delightful summer place in Dorset, Vermont.

While at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Dr. Pearce discovered the important fact that certain viruses bring about myocarditis under experimental conditions, notably when the host is rendered hypoxic. Working further on this theme throughout a substantial part of his subsequent career, he had recently uncovered another noteworthy finding, namely that materials which work against the enzyme hyaluronidase will suppress the lesions caused by certain viruses but do not interfere with the development of immunity in the infected host. He conceived that this fact might well have practical importance in the study of means whereby vaccination can be effected against virus diseases in human beings.

Dr. Pearce became Surgical Pathologist to the New York Hospital on July 1, 1948, succeeding the late Dr. N. Chandler Foot. In this position he was in constant and close association with all members of the surgical staff. His

responsibility was great in diagnosis at operation and in definitive evaluation. He was truly an able and articulate consultant to his associates in the Department of Surgery.

Perhaps Dr. Pearce's greatest contribution rested on his teaching of surgical pathology to the residents as they rotated through his laboratory. They accompanied him to the operating rooms to see pathological lesions in situ and at his direction often made frozen sections to establish immediately the diagnosis. The young men participated in the day's work of the Laboratory of Surgical Pathology with members of the resident staff in pathology. Dr. Pearce made this a most valuable experience for the surgeon in training. He had the wisdom and understanding so essential in the guidance of medical students and resident staff, and these together with his pleasant and friendly personality placed him high in the esteem of those who came under his instruction.

At the weekly grand rounds Dr. Pearce usually had the final word to answer the most complex clinical problems presented by the staff. Not only did he provide the unequivocal pathologic diagnosis but often outlined the probable ensuing clinical course. His was an enviable and respected position at these Saturday morning sessions when the follow-up results of surgical problems were reported.

The death of Dr. Pearce is a great loss for the Medical Center as a whole. In the Department of Surgery, where he was so intimately associated with the relatively small group, his death is keenly felt. Not only are we deprived of his knowledge and counsel, so important to the daily activities of the department, but also of his enthusiasm, loyalty, and pleasant personal association. The accomplishments of the twelve years of participation in the work of the Department of Surgery and Pathology established him as one of our more able teachers and investigators. His death interrupted a career dedicated to training and teaching at the undergraduate and graduate level, in both departments at the Center.

Frank Glenn, John G. Kidd

Isabel Jane Peard

September 13, 1910 — April 11, 2004

Isabel Jane Peard, Professor Emeritus of Education, was born on September 13, 1910, in Batavia, New York, the only child of George and Jennie (Dennison) Peard. She attended public school in Batavia, and graduated from Batavia High School. Entering the New York State College at Albany, New York, she majored in English and History graduating with an A.B. degree in 1932.

Her first teaching experience was one year in the Montgomery public school, followed by a ten-year term in the Millbrook, New York, Memorial School. She had a strong conviction about service to others, and in 1943 joined the USO Club. Her first service was with the American Troops as Program Director in San Luis, Brazil. Later she served as Club Director in Skagway, Alaska. Following this service, she began employment and graduate study at Cornell, earning the Master of Arts degree in 1943. Following its completion, she entered a doctoral program in personnel administration and philosophy, earning her Ph.D. degree in 1951. After earning advanced degrees, she stayed on as Professor of Education. Dr. Peard also studied at Columbia University and did postdoctoral study in philosophy at Oxford University. During her time at Cornell, she served as Administrative Assistant to the Dean of Women and Director of the Graduate Residence Program in Student Personnel Administration. Dr. Peard's responsibilities in the Department of Education were in the area of philosophy of education and the education of prospective teachers of English. Meticulous in her own oral and written English, it was not surprising that she was much interested in producing outstanding teachers of English. In time, however, she moved almost entirely into the field of philosophy of education.

Dr. Peard was a member of the Philosophy of Education Society, the National Association of Deans of Women, the American Association of University Professors, and of Phi Kappa Phi, Pi Lambda Theta, and Sigma Xi. She also served on a number of university committees, including University Faculty Council, and the Board of Control at Cornell United Religious Work. In 1989, a Cornell Tradition Fellowship endowed by former students, friends, and colleagues was named in her honor. The Cornell Tradition Program embodied her philosophy of giving back, in some measure, what had been given to her in the Cornell experience.

Dr. Peard was a gentle person, strongly committed to her educational and ethical principles. She was not given to outbursts of indignation, but when something went awry in either program or practice, she used her keen sense of humor and well-developed empathy and insight to "explain the matter." She could, in her quiet way, skewer an

opponent and still retain a twinkle in her eye. Seemingly incapable of social or professional hostility, she had more subtle, gentle ways of making others see and appreciate her point of view. Her home for many years was in Forest Home, at the edge of the Cornell campus. It was simple, spotless, and always open to visitors. She and her pet dog and cat were gracious hosts, but her pets were not always reluctant to express an opinion about when guests should leave. Her walls were lined with books, and she loved nothing better than to share with visitors some of the wisdom in their pages. A friend of Anna B. Comstock's, she was, indeed, one of "the old school" at Cornell. Retired as Professor Emeritus in 1971, she lived quietly but maintained her open door policy and loved professional as well as social intercourse with friends and colleagues. Dr. Peard especially enjoyed an occasional dinner out, and was anything but a recluse. A good day was one filled with stimulating conversation, capped by a dinner at The Antlers. Long after formal retirement, she continued her interest in, and involvement with, Cornell events and programs, welcoming many new professors to the Cornell community and its traditions.

Her final days were spent at Oak Hill Manor where she was forced to move when she could no longer care for herself. Dr. Peard passed away there on April 11, 2004, and a memorial service was held in Forest Home Chapel on May 1. To her friends and colleagues, she will be remembered as a rare combination of grace, warmth, and sparkling intellect.

Richard E. Ripple, Deborah J. Trumbull, Verne N. Rockcastle

Frank A. Pearson II

December 31, 1887 — May 31, 1981

Frank A. Pearson was a member of Cornell's class of 1912 and an enthusiastic participant in reunions of that outstanding class. Following graduation he became associated with the University of Illinois, where he rose to assistant chief of dairy husbandry. In 1920 he returned to Cornell and entered the Graduate School, receiving the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1922.

He was a member of the staff in Agricultural Economics from 1920 until his retirement in 1957. His specialty was prices and statistics, and he was an earnest developer of basic facts on the history of prices. One of his major contributions to the field was the development of a monthly index number of wholesale prices in the United States beginning in 1797. His research results were published in many articles, bulletins, and books. With the late George F. Warren, he wrote three outstanding books, which the publisher (Wiley) designated as the *Price Series: The Agricultural Situation* (1924), *Prices* (1933), and *Gold and Prices* (1935). His books were widely read and studied, and had a major influence on agricultural and price policies of the United States.

From 1923 to 1957 Pearson was editor of *Farm Economics*—a regular publication of the Department of Agricultural Economics. In addition to writing many of the articles, he edited and rewrote numerous articles by graduate students and younger staff members, teaching them to express themselves briefly, accurately, and clearly. The circulation of *Farm Economics* increased to ten thousand copies, and its readership included agricultural leaders of the state and nation. The editorial emphasis on the use of statistics to analyze the economic problems of agriculture had wide impact in the field.

He was an inspiring teacher, particularly of graduate students. He chaired over fifty graduate committees and served as a minor committee member for over one hundred others. His classes in prices and statistics for advanced undergraduates and graduate students were a special experience for several thousand students. His sparkle and fresh approach to these subjects captivated the students and encouraged them to study for genuine understanding. They recognized that the teaching materials were reflecting the ideas of an original and forceful mind.

Pearson's philosophy of life—and of economics—was expressed in an article published in *Farm Economics* in 1956:

The farmer has only one way to improve his standard of living and that is by increasing his efficiency. There are a lot of bright urbanites with sharp pencils working nights and Sundays in the hope that they can gain an advantage over their competitors.

There are a lot of horny-handed farmers with stubby pencils doing just exactly the same thing. There is nothing wrong with the rule that the race is to the swift and to the victor belong the spoils—a higher standard of living.

Following his retirement, Pearson pursued a number of special interests, including his flower growing, golf, photography, the campaigns of the Civil War, and the Fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia. He gave his outstanding collection of pictures of Cornell scenes and people to the University Archives. He led a full life and encouraged others to do likewise.

He is survived by his wife, Amelia Feldkamp Pearson of Ithaca; two sons, Dr. Raymond Pearson of Springfield, Illinois, and Frank Pearson III of Ithaca; and seven grandchildren.

Maurice C. Bond, Edward C. Lutz, Stanley W. Warren

Roger C. Pearson

September 8, 1946 — April 4, 1993

In his 20 short years at Cornell, Roger C. Pearson rose from research associate to become, as a professor of plant pathology in Geneva, the foremost expert on fungal diseases of grapes, not only in New York, but nationally and internationally. However, Roger is missed as much for his friendly, unassuming personality, as for his excellence in plant pathology.

Roger grew up on a peach and grape farm near Kingsburg in the central valley of California. He worked on the farm and also, in the summers of his undergraduate years, at the local Del Monte peach cannery. Roger enrolled at the University of California, Davis and successively obtained his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees there. Of great influence on Roger's future career was the close and mutually respectful relationship he developed with his major professor, Dennis Hall. Dennis instilled in Roger an appreciation for the practical value of careful, in-depth research that was to be a hallmark of his future work on grape diseases. Dennis was an extension professor with wide-ranging responsibilities for vegetable crops in California, so he was also able to show Roger the methods and rewards of good extension. Roger's graduate research results on the black mold disease of tomato are still instrumental in protecting the important California tomato crop.

Roger came to Cornell in 1973 as a research associate in the Geneva Department of Plant Pathology and was stationed at the Hudson Valley Laboratory in Highland, New York. His responsibilities were primarily on tree fruits. He joined the faculty as an assistant professor in 1975. Two years later he relocated to Geneva and began his career as a grape pathologist. He was promoted to associate professor in 1981 and to professor in 1990.

Roger had statewide responsibility for research and extension on fungal diseases of grapevines in New York. He did pioneering research on the most important diseases of grapes caused by fungi. His research on powdery mildew, the most important grape disease in the world, gained him particular recognition. Although studied for more than 100 years, the powdery mildew life cycle was not properly understood until Roger and his colleagues demonstrated that spring infection of grapevines in New York originate from spores released from spore-producing structures surviving the winter in cracks on the bark of vines. This finding is revolutionizing strategies for control of this disease. Roger also discovered angular leaf scorch and grapevine yellows, both related to serious diseases in Europe, as potential threats to grape growing in New York.

Roger's daily activities and long-term goals reflected a genuine and abiding concern for the needs of grape growers to control destructive diseases. His basic research was always closely followed by an application of the results to improved disease management programs. He traveled extensively throughout New York vineyards during the growing season to talk to growers. A typical day during summer involved several hours of telephone calls from growers, managers, and even other extension, research, and industry pathologists to solve various disease control problems.

Despite the frequency with which he helped others, Roger was a remarkably productive researcher. He simultaneously managed research projects on biological control of powdery mildew with *Ampelomyces quisqualis*; biological control of downy mildew with fungal antagonists; epidemiology and control of powdery mildew, downy mildew, black rot, angular leaf scorch, grapevine yellows, Botrytis bunch rot and Phomopsis cane and leaf spot. The respect that this basic and applied research program was accorded by his colleagues and the viticulture industry is evidenced by the numerous competitive grants awarded to Roger by the USDA, the Sustainable Agriculture program, the New York State IPM program, and the New York Wine and Grape Foundation.

In addition to numerous journal papers and book chapters, Dr. Pearson co-edited and authored the internationally recognized *Compendium of Grape Diseases*. His commitment to producing an up-to-date, truly international, and comprehensive treatment of the known diseases of grapevine involved nearly three years of writing, editing, re-writing, arbitration between reviewers and authors, and hundreds of pages of correspondence. However, the end result was the realization of the goal: a high quality publication of great value worldwide.

Roger's authoritative knowledge of grape diseases was respected worldwide. He was named a research fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation in 1982, and he was presented the Agway award by the Northeast Division of the American Phytopathological Society in 1990, and the Lee M. Hutchins award of the national American Phytopathological Society in 1991. In 1982, Roger spent a six-month sabbatical at the Biologische Bundesanstalt, Institut für Pflanzenschutz im Weinbau, Bfrenkstel-Kues, Germany, and the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Station de Pathologie Végétale, Bordeaux, France. In 1988, he spent a sabbatical at the Eidgenössische Forschungsanstalt für Obst-, Wein- und Gartenbau, Wädenswil, Switzerland.

Despite his success as a scientist and his genuine affection for his work, Roger's first love was clearly his family. He met his wife Karen in California. They have three children, Heather, 15, Adam, 12, and Alicia 7. Roger delighted in talking about their achievements, which are many.

His concern for others, his kindness, and his quality work were highly appreciated in his Department, at Cornell University, and throughout the worldwide scientific community. We have truly lost an outstanding scientist and a dear friend.

Thomas J. Burr, James E. Hunter, Herb S. Aldwinckle

Laverne L. Pechuman

October 18, 1913 — March 30, 1992

LaVerne L[eRoy]. Pechuman, or Verne to nearly everyone who knew him, Professor Emeritus of Entomology and an international authority on the taxonomy of the blood-sucking flies of the family Tabanidae, died Monday, March 30, 1992, at Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York, after a short battle with cancer. He was 78 years old, and had continued to be active in his research until about three weeks before his death.

He was born October 18, 1913, in Lockport, New York, the son of Henry J. and Anna Brege Pechuman. He attended the Lockport public schools, and graduated from Lockport High School in 1930. After one year of post-graduate work, he matriculated at Cornell University, and graduated in 1935 with a bachelor's degree in Entomology. In July 1935, he was appointed an Assistant in Entomology for the Dutch elm disease investigation being conducted jointly by the Departments of Entomology and Plant Pathology. He was admitted to the Graduate School at Cornell in September 1935. During the initial course of work on the Dutch elm disease, it was thought advisable to, conduct a comprehensive survey of the various insects found associated with elm, and with special reference to their potential to transmit the causative organism of Dutch elm disease. Verne carried out these early biological investigations, first begun in 1934 by Drs. Philip A. Readio and Henry Dietrich, under the aforementioned professors' direction and later that of Dr. D.L. Collins. Pechuman's work culminated in a thesis entitled "Preliminary account of the insects found in the bark and wood of the American elm (*Ulmus americana* L.)," and in February 1937 he successfully completed requirements for a master's degree in Entomology. Verne's doctorate work was a continuation of his research on the Dutch elm disease, again under the able direction of Dr. Readio. A thesis entitled "The insects found in the bark and wood of the American elm (*Ulmus americana* L.)" was submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Cornell for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in June 1939.

Upon the completion of Verne's doctorate, he gained employment with the Ortho Division of the Chevron Chemical Company (formerly California Chemical Co.). Beginning as a field representative (1939-45) in the company, he rose through the ranks, first from a Branch Manager (1945-47), to a District Manager (1947-61), and finally to a Senior Research Scientist (1961-62). After nearly 25 years of dedicated service to Chevron Chemical Company, he returned to academia and Cornell University, joining the Entomology Faculty in 1962 as an Associate Professor and curator of the world famous insect collection. He was named Full Professor in 1972. Soon after his retirement in 1982, he was awarded the title of Professor Emeritus.

Among his academic peers and colleagues, Verne Pechuman will be best remembered as a world authority on the systematics, biology, and distribution of horse flies and deer flies (Tabanidae). During his 20 years as curator of the Cornell University Insect Collection, he is credited with amassing a collection of well in excess of 40,000 tabanid specimens, the largest and most geographically diverse assemblage of world Tabanidae in a North American university collection.

In the early 1970s, while collaborating with Dr. Mathias J. Kemen, Jr., a Cornell veterinarian, on the annoying biting and blood-sucking habits of horse and deer flies, and, in an attempt to answer the plight of New York dairymen and horse owners, Verne designed a mechanical trap (a prototype of which he used previously to make general collections of tabanids) to capture and significantly reduce the number of flies in a given area. It is a known fact that dairy cattle attacked by these biting flies often show a significant drop in milk production, and in horses these flies can be vectors of a debilitating viral disease known as equine infectious anemia. His broad-based knowledge of tabanid biology and especially of some of the behavior traits of these flies was the basis for the efficacy of this mechanical trap. Tabanid flies, which are attracted by dark, moving objects, are lured to the trap by a swinging, shiny, black ball, and a carbon dioxide supply (dry ice), which fools the flies into thinking there are live animals about (anthropomorphically speaking!). Once inside the trap, the flies move upward towards light and are captured and killed by an insecticide in the trap head. This trap design is still in use today.

Although his primary taxonomic and biological work focused principally on the horse and deer flies, other interests of his included following the emergence of the various broods of the periodical cicada (the 17-year locust) in the eastern United States, a fascination with the effect of Pleistocene glaciation on several groups of insects, and yearnings in the history and pre-history of Upstate New York, local native American history, archaeology, and botany.

Verne loved the out-of-doors, and on many occasions he seized the opportunity to go collecting, usually to his favorite bogs around central New York to find his pesky horse and deer flies. He also had an admiration for plants, for which he knew many, if not most, of the local native and cultivated species. He had a special fondness for trilliums, however; so much so that he authored two articles in the early 1960s: "Trilliums of Western New York," and "Trillium Variations in Western New York." He also exchanged Trillium specimens with botanists in Japan, which are still known to be growing in his native Lockport, and donated a Trillium collection to the Cornell Plantations.

Perhaps one of Verne's rarest tributes was his welcome as a guest at Tonawanda and Tuscarora Indian ceremonies. As well he was an adopted member of the Tonawanda Band (Hawk Clan) of the Seneca Indians. Through the years, Verne was always deeply concerned about the welfare of the native Americans. On his many travels about New York State, he was known occasionally to detour to an Indian reservation to speak to and share times with his "adopted" brethren. In 1961, as a Director and Editor of *The Niagara County Historical Society*, Verne wrote an introduction to one of the early writings of David Cusick, a Tuscarora Indian: "Ancient History of the Six Nations," which was reprinted by the Society. In Verne's closing statement in this introduction, he wrote, "It is hoped that by reprinting this work of a Tuscarora Indian, it will be more readily available not only to students of anthropology but to anyone interested in a peculiar bit of Americana."

His numerous professional affiliations included the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), Entomological Society of America, Entomological Society of Ontario, American Entomological Society, New York Entomological Society, American Mosquito Control Association, Sociedade Brasileira de Entomologia, Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, New York State Archaeological Association, and the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. As an active advocate for habitat preservation locally and globally, he belonged to The Nature Conservancy, Nature Sanctuary Society of Western New York, Bergen Swamp Preservation Society, and the Wilderness Society. He held advisory positions in many of these associations. Among his honors he was a member of Sigma Xi, appointed a fellow of AAAS in 1964 and a fellow of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences in 1965, and listed in the *American Men of Science*. In 1960 he was made an honorary member of the Rochester Academy of Science, and also in that same year received a citation as "distinguished scientist" from the University of Buffalo.

Verne was author and coauthor of nearly 100 scientific papers and monographs. He described 22 species (and subspecies) of horse and deer flies from around the globe as new to science. Reflecting the respect that other entomologists had for his work, Verne had 26 species named after him as of 1986, mostly flies, but also including an aphid, a dragonfly, a stonefly, several wasps and hymenopteran parasitoids, and a protozoan.

He is survived by a sister and brother-in-law, Dorothy and Benjamin Neal of San Jose, California; daughters and sons-in-law, Patricia and William Ferris of Bergen, New York, and Jean and James McIntyre of Waterville, Maine; grandchildren William and Michael Ferris; and one niece and several cousins. His wife of 52 years, Berta, preceded him in death on December 3, 1991. Following a memorial service held in Ithaca, New York, he was buried in the family plot (Cold Springs Cemetery) in Lockport, New York on April 4, 1992.

Professor Pechuman has left an enduring mark on the systematics of the Tabanidae to which he did much to fashion. As well he leaves behind a legacy of scholarship and dedicated service to Cornell University that includes not only his own publications but, also, his large collection of tabanid flies. The lives of his long-time colleagues and students are much richer today for having known and worked with him. We will remember him with fondness and great respect, and for his generosity of time, dash of good humor, and as an enthusiastic conversationalist and delightful companion. He will be dearly missed by his colleagues in the profession and by his many other friends.

Carolyn Klass, James K. Liebherr, E. Richard Hoebeke

Bertel Sigfred Pedersen

February 9, 1943 — February 28, 1978

Bertel Sigfred Pedersen's death on February 28, 1978, following surgical implications deprived the Department of Comparative Literature of its youngest and one of its most wonderfully gifted members. Pedersen had barely passed his thirty-fifth birthday—and the tenth anniversary of his residence in the United States—when he died, but the scant measure of his years scarcely reflected the ripeness of his erudition and wisdom. Though Pedersen himself would have been the first to laugh off the phrase “pure intellectual” (Pedersen laughed easily) as suggesting more of mummified scholasticism than of humane learning, few of his generation lived the life of the mind as resolutely and harmoniously as he lived it; and though he participated in the activities of the department and the college as fully as anybody, at bottom he subscribed to the injunctive “From these distractions, fly” as fit notice to the scholar-teacher. His homes were the library and the classroom.

A native of Denmark, Bertel Sigfred Pedersen was born in Nørresundby northern Jutland on February 9, 1943. He received his early schooling in the nearby city of Aalborg. After his family moved south to Hornslet, Bertel attended Aarhus Katedraskole, from which he graduated in 1962. From 1962 to 1966 he studied Danish literature and philology and comparative literature at Aarhus University, at that time the center of comparative studies in northern Europe and home of the leading Scandinavian comparatist, Erik Lunding. The year after his graduation Bertel came to this country to pursue his doctoral work in comparative literature at the University of Illinois; he received his Doctor of Philosophy in the summer of 1971. The same year he was appointed assistant professor of comparative literature at Cornell, the position he held at the time of his death.

It may well have been a temperamental affinity with his subject that led Pedersen to choose as the topic of his doctoral dissertation “The Theory and Practice of Parody,” for, despite an almost lifelong struggle against physical pain, Pedersen's bent—in theory and practice—expressed itself essentially in his humor and an intractable sense of the comic: to his friends and his work alike he brought the playfulness and the sophisticated wit that reflected the spirit of his favorite writers. And despite his upbringing among the “happy nations of the moral North,” or more likely because of it (Bertel had a penchant for quoting and a penchant for elaborating his syntax in parentheses), Bertel developed a certain quixotic passion for American manners and mores, forever quoting statistics from the latest sports matches or discoursing on the latest in movies, rock groups, and media events.

At the same time he never lost touch with his roots. Very much a family person, he revisited Denmark nearly every year; last Christmas was his last reunion with his parents and homeland. And he loved to divert his chums with histories and vignettes of Danish customs, Denmark's inner as well as outer "profile," her tedious traditions and modern accommodations— speaking in his slightly probing, deliberate manner, often with that affectionate belittlement and friendly irony that seem to be among the Danes' birthrights.

In his curriculum vitae Pedersen owned to a "working" knowledge of eight languages. The fact is that he could have conducted a class in Old Norse with his left hand before walking into a class on the New Critics, and taught both with meticulous precision. Emphatically, in his pedagogy and his publications, he focused on the modernists, notably the modern novelists, as the source of his solicitude, though his course descriptions in themselves reveal his genuine scope: European and American poetry, the European novel, myth and literature, literary theory from Russian formalism to French structuralism, the Scandinavian playwrights, Kierkegaard, and Nietzsche.

In his conduct as a teacher Bertel displayed the finely honed humor and total scrupulosity that he displayed elsewhere; and it is mere fairness to note that he largely attracted and appealed to the brightest undergraduate and graduate students. Again, his painstaking and leisurely attention to a given text (or call it absence of negative capability) was such that he was known to spend half the term on a novel by one of his most cherished authors— and then be asked by his undergraduate constituency kindly to spend the rest of the term on the book. Had he needed an uplifting excuse for his expansiveness beyond the mandate of his students, he need only to have turned to the first page of the novel under discussion, which happens to promote the opportune thesis that "only the truly exhaustive is truly amusing." The amusement and insight were always there: as one of Bertel's students once remarked, "What a pleasure to be taught Kierkegaard by a Dane!" Kierkegaard a pleasurable object? Exactly; because exactly.

In his writing as in his teaching, Pedersen managed to cut across genre lines almost programmatically: literary criticism, philosophy, fiction, drama, poetry—all the gay sciences and scientists from Nietzsche to Nabokov, Ibsen to Ionesco, Lotman to Lacan. Pedersen broke into print in 1969 with an essay in Danish on Northrop Frye, and his productiveness in the brief span left to him never slackened. Among his major articles, a piece on Kierkegaard's pseudonymous texts deserves to be singled out for the sure-fingered erudition and analytic clarity with which Pedersen guides the reader through Kierkegaard's labyrinthine pseudo-seriosities.

In his major work, *Parodiens teori*, published in Denmark last year, Pedersen examines with astonishing concentration the whole problem of parody as a reflex of the modern literary sensibility; the book combines vast

tracts of aesthetic theory with sustained readings of some half-dozen performers in the parodic mode—Mann, Joyce, Borges, Beckett. As an essay in applied criticism alone the book is concisely first-rate. It parts radically from the customary maiden academic book in that in range and depth it far outstrips Pedersen's doctoral thesis, which served as no more than preliminary exercise and was to form its nucleus. It parts, too, from most substantial works of criticism in being accessible to both the specialist and the sensitive common reader—provided the specialist and common reader know Danish. Its translation into handier languages will be a mere matter of time: on its publication, the foremost Scandinavianist in America called for its translation into English as essential.

Among his literary remains, Pedersen left nearly complete or formulated essays on Borges, Nabokov, and Dinesen—writers whose fine frisks and gambols and curlicues and intellectual gamesmanship he watched with marvelous gusto. His book reviews—models of their kind—display Bertel's commitment to modern critical theory.

In Bertel we lost one of the most active and conscientious members of the department. He served as field representative in his last year; the year before his death he initiated and conducted a series of weekly proseminars for faculty members and graduate students in comparative literature—conducted them so skillfully that in the judgment of the participants most public lectures pall in the comparison.

Bertel's parents, Sigfred and Ebba Pedersen of Hornslet; his wife, Jane, and stepdaughter, Melora, of Ithaca; and a sister, Mrs. Inger Steen- Mikkelsen, survive him. The crowd of friends, students, and colleagues who attended a memorial service for him on March 14, 1978, merely confirmed how deeply this quiet young man had touched each of them in some distinctive way. His parting was sudden and unforeseen: the arrows of death fly unseen at noon.

W. Wolfgang Holdheim, William J. Kennedy, Edgar Rosenberg

Carl Severin Pederson

April 30, 1897 — September 2, 1987

A son of Norwegian emigrants, Carl Pederson was born in South Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Following graduation from high school, he enrolled at the University of Wisconsin where he obtained the Bachelor of Science degree in food chemistry in 1924 and the Master of Science degree in biochemistry in 1925. He joined the Department of Bacteriology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1925 as an assistant in research. He received a Ph.D. from Cornell in 1929 with a major in bacteriology. He became the equivalent of an assistant professor in 1929 and a professor in 1931. He retired from Cornell in 1967.

Carl was a world recognized leader in food microbiology. His areas of expertise were vegetable fermentations, the preservation of tomato products, sanitation in food processing, and the microbiology of fruit juice beverages. Over 200 publications resulted from his investigations. His book, *Microbiology of Food Fermentations*, was widely acclaimed by food microbiologists.

Dr. Pederson was perhaps best known for his research on the sauerkraut fermentation, an area that he first studied at the University of Wisconsin under the guidance of Professors W.H. Peterson and E.B. Fred. Pederson's greatest contribution was his discovery that a specific sequence of bacteria was needed for the production of quality sauerkraut. He found that this sequence could be achieved by regulating factors such as concentration of salt, temperature of fermentation, exposure to air, and proper sanitation. His research also demonstrated that sauerkraut could be successfully preserved when canned at a lower temperature than was customarily used at the time, a change that not only improved flavor and texture but also reduced processing costs.

Dr. Pederson's research on vegetable fermentations led to his interests in the taxonomy and physiology of the lactic acid bacteria. He contributed to a number of editions of Bergey's *Manual of Determinative Bacteriology* and his paper with G.J. Hucker on the genus *Leuconostoc* served as the definitive taxonomic reference for many years.

Spoilage of tomato products was a serious problem for the canning industry when Carl first arrived at the Experiment Station. By studying the physiology of the microorganisms that were responsible he discovered that certain combinations of salt, sugar and vinegar prevented their growth in catsup and chili sauce and, as a result, spoilage of these foods is now a rare event. His research on tomato juice showed that spoilage by heat resistant sporeforming bacteria could be prevented by the addition of a small amount of citric acid to lower the pH.

His research on fruit juices involved the preparation of beverages from all of the important New York fruits and the development of processing methods for their successful preservation. His studies on apple juice revealed that undesirable browning reactions resulted from the activity of certain enzymes present in the apple and that by adding vitamin C to the juice immediately after pressing, these changes could be prevented. This discovery resulted in the development of a new light colored, fresh tasting apple juice.

In 1965 Pederson accepted a two-year assignment at the University of the Philippines in Los Baños under Cornell's International Agricultural Development Program. While there he established a research and teaching program in food science, a program that greatly aided the Cornell food scientists who followed him.

Carl possessed an outstanding ability of applying scientific research to practical problems and throughout his career, worked closely with the food processing industry. He spent long hours in the different factories that freeze, can, and ferment fruits and vegetables and was well-known to company managers as well as to the most junior technician. His zest to help the food processor stayed with him throughout his professional life: while in the Philippines he collaborated with Philippine companies to improve the quality of their cucumber pickles.

Although extension was not an official responsibility for Carl, he played an active role in numerous programs designed to transfer information to the food industry. For many years, he hosted a mold count school for the tomato industry that was co-conducted with the New York State Canners and Freezers and the National Canners Association. In his campaign to improve the quality of sauerkraut, he held annual "cutting bees" with the National Kraut Packers Association to assess samples of sauerkraut from all over the United States.

Pederson received the Forty-Niner Service Award in 1968. This most prestigious award of the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association is given annually to the individual who has made the most significant contributions to the food processing industry. He was a founding member of the Institute of Food Technologists and of Phi Tau Sigma, a fraternity for food scientists. He was a fellow of the American Public Health Association and a member of the American Society for Microbiology, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Alpha Zeta, and Sigma Xi.

In community affairs, Carl was active in the First Presbyterian Church of Geneva where he served as a Sunday school teacher, a ruling elder, and as Clerk of the Session. He received the Silver Beaver award for his many contributions to the Boy Scouts of America, and a citation from the Salvation Army for serving on its board for many years. A long time member of Rotary, he was especially interested in the club's camp for handicapped children.

Dr. Pederson is survived by his wife, Marian; his daughters, Jane and Carolyn; his son, Donald; eleven grandchildren; and several great-grandchildren.

Paul J. Chapman, John R. Stamer, Don F. Splittstoesser

Michael Peech

March 28, 1909 — October 6, 1988

Michael Peech, born and raised on the Canadian prairie, died in Ithaca, New York, after a long and distinguished career at Cornell University. After completing his primary and secondary education, he enrolled in the University of Saskatchewan, from which he received his B.S.A. degree in agricultural chemistry in 1930. He then began his graduate studies at Ohio State University under the direction of Professor Richard Bradfield and completed his Ph.D. degree in 1933. He began his professional career as assistant chemist at the University of Idaho. After three years he became soil chemist at the Florida Citrus Experiment Station at Lake Alfred. Meanwhile, Richard Bradfield, his mentor at Ohio State, became head of Cornell's Department of Agronomy, and in 1941 invited his former student to Ithaca as professor of soil chemistry, where he completed his professional career. He became professor emeritus in 1974 and remained in Ithaca until his death.

A classical inorganic chemist, Professor Peech brought basic insights, patience, and rigor to the demanding problems of soil science, beginning with efforts to develop and verify sound analytical methods with which to estimate the specific needs of farmers' fields for lime and fertilizers. Possibly his best known and most widely distributed paper, "Rapid Microchemical Soil Tests," was a classic that set standards for soils laboratories throughout the world.

Professor Peech was active in a revival of studies of adsorption and exchange reactions at the surfaces of soil particles, including poorly organized alumina-silicates. He studied the behavior of very slightly soluble compounds in plant nutrition. In the fifties, efforts to measure specific ion activities in soil solutions using selective ion electrodes fostered controversies that involved all the leading soil chemists of the day, including Professor Peech.

In the meantime, along with Professor Bradfield, he maintained an abiding interest in the chemistry of soil acidity. He and his colleagues concluded that soil pH was not responsible for the deleterious effects of acid soils on plant growth, but that high concentrations of aluminum in soils were responsible. The result was a series of papers on the chemistry of aluminum in soils, done with the customary care that characterized the work of Professor Peech. Late in his career he became interested in the differences in behavior of highly weathered soils of the tropics and less weathered soils of temperate regions. The result was a paper leading to new understanding of the electrochemical nature of clay minerals, including fixed and variable electrical charge density associated with their surfaces. This and other studies completed within the last year before his retirement capped a career of continuous achievement.

Professor Peech was a teacher of remarkable talent. He was well-known for the lucidity of his prepared lectures. Students from many departments and countries came to enroll in his soil chemistry course. He served as major professor to 55 students during his tenure at Cornell. His seminars and professional papers were exceedingly well received. At the same time, in informal discussions, he was celebrated for the mercurial excursions of his brilliant mind. His colleagues and his students were hard-pressed to keep pace with him as he debated the issue at hand, making points and counterpoints with astonishing rapidity.

Membership in professional societies included the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Agronomy, and the Soil Science Society of America. He served on many important committees of these societies, and early in his career, he served as president of the Soil Science Society of Florida. Many honors came to Professor Peech, including a Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship, Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy, the American Society of Agronomy Soil Science Achievement Award, and the New York Farmers' Award for Outstanding Achievement in Agriculture.

Professor Peech became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1937. He was preceded in death by his wife, Sonia, and his son, John. His daughter, Marjorie, survives. In an academic community, where individualism is the norm, Michael Peech will always be remembered by those whose lives he touched.

Murray B. McBride, Robert D. Miller, Douglas J. Lathwell

Claude Marc Pendleton

July 20, 1894 — August 22, 1943

Claude Marc Pendleton Assistant Professor of Structural Engineering, died suddenly at his home in Forest Home, on Sunday morning, August 22, 1943; he had just come home after giving, as was so characteristic of him, kindly assistance to some one in trouble.

Professor Pendleton was born on July 20, 1894, at McDondonugh, Chenango County, New York. He received his primary and secondary school education in the city of Binghamton, and entered the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell on September 21, 1914, and received the degree of C.E. in January 1919.

Professor Pendleton was appointed Instructor in Civil Engineering on July 1, 1919, and held the Marc Eidlitz Instructorship from September 1925 until he was promoted to the position of Assistant Professor of Structural Engineering. In the fall and early winter of 1924-25, he gave valuable help to the Astronomy Department in the preparations for observations of the total eclipse of the sun on January 24, 1925.

Very few, if any, men in recent years have taught as great a number of different courses in Civil Engineering as has Professor Pendleton. He was justly regarded by his colleagues and by the student body as one of the best teachers in the School of Civil Engineering. He was always ready to help any student needing aid in any subject, and, because of his patience and versatility and the clarity of his explanations, his aid was eagerly sought. Perhaps if some good angel had protected him from such an incessant drain on his time and energy, he would still be with us.

It is difficult to measure the contribution of Professor Pendleton to the profession of civil engineering, but if one could look into the hearts of the many people whom he has helped, one might get a glimpse of the value of his service to engineering education through his assistance, so freely given, to engineering students.

Both faculty and students, who were associated with him, have lost a loyal, noble, unselfish friend and the civil engineering profession has lost an able and devoted teacher.

Norman Penney

August 29, 1926 — December 30, 1981

During the final days of 1981 the Ithaca community was shocked by the tragic death of Norman Penney during a burglary of his Washington, D.C. apartment.

Half of Norm's fifty-five-year life was devoted to the Cornell Law School, ending with his move to the American University, Washington College of Law, in June 1981.

From 1944 to 1946 Norm served as a staff sergeant in the United States Army in the Philippines and Japan, receiving a postrelease commission. He entered the Cornell Law School in 1950, from Yale College and the Hill School. He was managing editor of the *Cornell Law Quarterly*, was elected to the Order of the Coif, and received the Bachelor of Laws degree with distinction.

Upon graduation, Norm joined his uncles' Buffalo law firm, founded by his grandfather, Thomas Penney, who, as district attorney of Erie County, successfully prosecuted Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley. Norm had impressive professional experiences representing clients. In academic settings Norm always remained essentially a lawyer, expecting his students to be prepared for the demands of challenging practice and worrying when they did not meet his expectations.

In 1957 Norm, with Judge Charles S. Desmond, later chief judge of New York, offered a course on problems of trial and appellate practice. Norm then became an assistant professor of law, was promoted to associate professor in 1960, and became professor of law in 1962. He was demanding and compassionate as a teacher, as he was in all his endeavors.

Well-rounded in the law because of his years of practice, Norm soon received recognition both in the United States and abroad as an authority in commercial and banking law.

To help promote New York's adoption of the Uniform Commercial Code, since enacted in all of the states (except Louisiana, a civil-law jurisdiction), Norm and his "code twin," Professor William E. Hogan, now at New York University, in 1961 coauthored the New York Annotations to the code. Norm also coauthored (with Professor Richard F. Broude of Loyola University, Los Angeles) a casebook on land financing (1970; second edition 1977). He also coauthored in 1980 (with Donald I. Baker) a seminal work on computerized banking transactions, *The Law*

of Electronic Fund Transfer Systems, completing a supplement in December 1981 for 1982 publication. Norm was also a frequent contributor to legal periodicals.

Norm's major teaching contributions were in the important law school areas of commercial law, banking transactions, insurance, and land financing.

From the beginning of his academic career, Norm combined administration with teaching. During his first three years on the faculty he was director of admissions, resulting in his membership on (1970) and presidency of (1972-74) the Law School Admissions Council. From 1962 to 1965 Norm was associate dean of the Law School, and in 1969 its acting dean. He was a superb administrator, often sought for deanships at other law schools.

Norm accepted more than his share of demanding faculty committee assignments. He also volunteered his services on many problems of campus and student concern, such as fallout shelters and options for students avoiding the Vietnam War draft. He was the first speaker of the Cornell Constituent Assembly.

Campuswide recognition came in 1971 when he was elected to a three-year term as dean of the University Faculty by more votes than the combined votes of the other candidates. His services during very trying years for the University included valuable counsel for the president and other senior administrative officers and earned him the respect of all. As chief administrative officer of the faculty and liaison between faculty and administration, Norm effected the organization of the Faculty Council of Representatives. Further recognition came with Norm's election as faculty trustee (1974-79).

Norm's visiting professorships included teaching at the University of Khartoum, Sudan (1965-66), the University of Melbourne and Monash University in Australia as a Fulbright Scholar (1975), and McGeorge School of Law of the University of the Pacific (1980).

Among Norm's consultantships were those for the New York Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the New York Law Revision Commission, the United States Department of State (Advisory Committee on Private International Law), and the Federal Reserve Board (Consumer Affairs Division). Since 1970 he served as an American delegate to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

In every area of academic life—teaching, research, writing, law school administration, and University committee work and administration—Norm excelled. But he also had ample time to be a genuine person and friend who never dissembled and was fun to be with, whether on many and varied social occasions, sailing on Cayuga Lake, playing squash, or clamming on Nantucket.

Memorial services for family and close friends were held in the Anabel Taylor Chapel on January 4, 1982. The Reverend John Taylor conducted the service based on the theme encribed in the Myron Taylor Hall Moot Court Room: "The Law Must Be Stable and Yet It Cannot Stand Still." Professor Hogan gave a moving eulogy. Participating also was the Reverend David Moore, a relative who had co-officiated at the marriage of Norm's only daughter less than six months before in Sage Chapel. Subsequently, American University sponsored more-formal services in Washington, D.C., attended by some five hundred persons paying tribute to Norm's friendships and many contributions to his profession and to public service. Norm is survived by his wife, Sue; four children: John Belding, of Buffalo, David Wright, of Detroit, Celia Elizabeth (Mrs. Robert Flynn), of Summit, New Jersey, and Christopher Young, Yale '83; a granddaughter, Hilary Eve Penney; and his mother, Mrs. Bertina F. Spangberg, of Ithaca, New York.

Dale R. Corson, Ernest F. Roberts, Jr., Harry G. Henn

Dexter Perkins

1890 — May 12, 1984

Dexter Perkins, holder of the John L. Senior Professorship at Cornell University from 1954 to 1959, died on May 12, 1984, at the age of 94. He was born in Boston and was educated at Boston Latin School and Harvard University. At Harvard he studied under Archibald Cary Coolidge and Charles Homer Haskins and began his work on the history of the Monroe Doctrine. This subject became the central feature of his research and writing in the middle years of his life. His book on the history of the Monroe Doctrine became the standard work in the field.

The range of his studies reached out into the whole of American foreign policy. He followed the development of the League of Nations, the World Court, and the United Nations; indeed, he took part in the organizational meetings in 1945 that shaped the constitution of the United Nations. The history of American foreign policy and the significance of events in the emerging international politics of his day were the substance of his scholarly career, a career of great variety.

The basis of Perkins's career was his distinguished service at the University of Rochester from 1915 to 1954. He was the first holder of the Pitt Chair in American History and Institutions at Cambridge University, in 1945-46. He lectured at Oxford, at London, at the University of Wales, and in Sweden, Japan, India, and Taiwan. Within the United States he lectured at Harvard, Indiana, Johns Hopkins, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Virginia, Colorado, the National War College, and Wells College, where he held the Campbell Chair for one year.

He was president of the American Historical Association and used his office to urge fellow historians to bring inspiration and vigor to their teaching. He shared in writing *The Education of Historians in the United States*. Throughout his career he kept close to his alma mater, Harvard, where he was a member of the Board of Overseers and chairman of the Harvard Foundation for Advanced Study and Research. He was a frequent adviser to the Harvard Department of History. He organized, directed, and presided over the Salzburg (Austria) Seminar in American Studies.

Perkins was a public lecturer with great gifts, as his career at Cornell University testified. He established a program of weekly lectures addressed to the layman and took as his subjects aspects of American foreign policy and important events and attitudes in the domestic politics of the day. The insight of the historian, wit, vigor, and abounding enthusiasm were the characteristics of his style as a lecturer. Throughout his five years in Ithaca his

lectures drew lively response from the whole community, city folk and academics, to the number of about three hundred, week by week. Some two thousand attended his final lecture in Ithaca.

Deep admiration for Woodrow Wilson was a central feature of his judgment of American foreign policy. Later presidents he appraised according to their attitudes towards international security, the League of Nations, and the United Nations. In Perkins's gallery of successful presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt had a place close to Wilson, but he did not hesitate to show examples of their weaknesses and errors of judgment.

The wife of Dexter Perkins, Wilma Lord Perkins, died at an earlier time. A son and four grandchildren are still living.

Paul W. Gates, Frederick George Marcham, Knight Biggerstaff

Harold C. Perkins

October 29, 1891 — October 24, 1986

Harold C. Perkins was born on October 29, 1891, in Forest Home, New York. He entered Cornell and graduated with a mechanical engineering degree in 1915, and after gaining practical experience as an apprentice engineer at the Remington Arms Company, he returned to Cornell in 1916 as an instructor in mechanics. Apart from a year at the University of Wisconsin—also as instructor in mechanics—his whole career was spent at his alma mater, from which he retired in 1959 as professor in the Department of Engineering Mechanics and Materials. He died on October 24, 1986, in Syracuse, New York, where he had made his home since 1975.

The above are the bare facts, and they shed little light on Harold's very real and varied accomplishments. First and foremost he was a dedicated teacher with a real enthusiasm for imparting a love of his subject to his students. The undergraduates passing through his classes in mechanics will never forget his passion for the drawing of the all-important "free-body" diagrams. So great was his enthusiasm for this subject that the students quickly gave Harold the affectionate name of "Free-Body Perkins," a title that he wore with justly deserved pride.

Despite the heavy undergraduate teaching loads that were typical in his day, he nevertheless found time for research. In 1947 it was decided to reactivate Cornell's laboratory of photoelasticity, an important tool in the experimental study of stress analysis. Perkins not only completely reorganized the laboratory but he was the first researcher to extend photoelastic measurements from the static into the dynamic range. The results of that considerable and important achievement were published in 1953 in the *Journal of Applied Mechanics* of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Firmly believing that the simplest possible experiments were frequently the best, Harold found that the liquid that best supported his dynamic loading specimens was a well-known brand of hair-setting lotion!

But that was by no means Perkins's only foray into original research. Other studies in which he extended the knowledge of the subject were in investigations of helical springs, high-velocity impact, welding design, and the calculation of the distribution of loads on the threads of screws. A particularly interesting investigation culminated in a graphical analysis for solving problems of torsion, which he published in the *Proceedings of the Fifth International Congress of Applied Mechanics*, which cover the meeting held in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1938. The above work was stamped with the characteristic simplicity and originality that marked all Perkins's researches.

Harold Perkins was a kindly, modest man with a dry sense of humor that enlivened his classes and his conversations with his colleagues and friends. He was completely enamored of his field of study and of the teaching of it and remained so until his retirement in 1959. The older members of the faculty will remember with nostalgia the picnics that Harold and his wife frequently gave for the members of the Department of Engineering Mechanics and Materials at their cottage on Cayuga Lake off Taughannock Boulevard. Colleagues, wives, children, students, and friends were all invited and made to feel that they were at home and that they were members of the same family.

Professor Perkins is survived by a daughter, Martha Melfi of Syracuse; fifteen grandchildren; and twelve great-grandchildren. He enriched the lives of his friends and students and will be remembered with affection by all who knew him.

Arthur L. Ruoff, Yih-Hsing Pao, Harry Conway

James A. Perkins

October 11, 1911 — August 19, 1998

James Alfred Perkins served as the seventh President of Cornell University from 1963-69. At the time of his death, he was Chairman Emeritus of the International Council for Educational Developments, which he had founded in 1970. Perkins devoted most of his life to the improvement of higher education in the United States and abroad. As Cornell President Hunter Rawlings stated: “Jim Perkins represented the highest ideals of liberal education, and he left a permanent legacy not only on the Cornell campus but also in the foundation of our nation’s dynamic postwar education and research institutions.”

Born in Philadelphia, Perkins was the son of Harry Norman Perkins, a banker, and Emily Cramp (Taylor) Perkins. Although his parents were not Quakers, he attended the Germantown Friends School, founded by the Monthly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia in 1845, a school whose goal was “to give a thorough education by providing moral, intellectual, and physical training that will fit boys and girls to become useful men and women...Christian influences, positive in character, are fostered as the highest value in school life.” In his senior year, Perkins was editor-in-chief of the student literary magazine, the *Pastorian*.

Perkins entered Swarthmore College in 1930, at a time when pacifist sentiment was gaining strength on college campuses across the nation. He had attended weekly Friends’ Meetings in high school and so it was rather to be expected that during his undergraduate years he would join the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). In the spring of his junior year, students at Swarthmore and more than sixty other American colleges solemnly took the “Oxford Pledge,” declaring their opposition to military service and participation in war. Perkins graduated from Swarthmore in 1934 with high honors.

He then entered the Doctoral program in Political Science at Princeton University, where he studied with the prominent scholar, William S. Carpenter. The topic he chose for his dissertation, “Congress Investigates Our Foreign Relations,” reflected Perkins’s ongoing concern with contemporary problems of war and peace. In 1934, the U.S. Senate had created an investigating committee under Gerald Nye of North Dakota to probe the influence of the armaments industry on American foreign policy. In 1936, the Nye Committee issued a report, which asserted that bankers and munitions makers had played an essential role in pushing the United States into the First World War.

In his dissertation, which he completed in 1937, Perkins examined the munitions inquiry as one example of many congressional attempts – beginning with a 1919 Senate investigation into conditions in Mexico – to influence presidential conduct of the nation’s foreign policy or federal policies affecting trade and immigration. Perkins’s conclusion, which he published in the April 1940, *American Political Science Review*, was that congressional investigations “have repeatedly failed to have much influence on the course of our foreign policy.” Much of his effort went to explaining the political and structural reasons for that failure, and to calling for “self-restraint” on the part of Congress so that its future actions might be “in harmony with the requirements of our democracy.”

His Ph.D. degree in hand, Perkins decided to remain at Princeton, first as Instructor in Political Science from 1937-39, and then as Assistant Director of the School of Public and International Affairs from 1939-41. On June 20, 1938, he married his college sweetheart, Jean E. Bredin (Swarthmore ‘36), and the couple eventually had five children: Barbara, Joan, John, David, and Tracy. By 1941, Perkins had already acquired valuable experience in academic administration at Princeton, and the entry of the United States into World War II in December provided him (and thousands of other able young men and women) with an extraordinary opportunity to develop his managerial skills in wartime civilian administration.

Perkins moved to Washington, D.C. in 1941 to take a position with the Office of Price Administration (OPA). Created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in order to prevent inflation and profiteering, the agency was led by the flamboyant New Deal economist, Leon Henderson. Perkins headed the Pulp and Paper Division which had responsibility for many commodities: wrapping paper, paperboard, boxes, wastepaper, printing and writing paper, industrial paper, converted paper products, pulpwood, and wood pulp (special grades of which were used for rayon and nitrating purposes). Since the war had interrupted shipments of lumber from the Scandinavian countries, prices had begun to rise sharply. So Perkins’s Division endeavored to obtain voluntary agreements from leading producers to hold the line on prices, and, when unable to arrange for such informal compliance, to formulate and implement a schedule of maximum prices. Within about a year, most of the needed regulations were in place, and the work of the Division thereafter consisted chiefly of refining and adjusting existing standards.

In 1943, Perkins left the OPA to become Assistant to the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration (FEA). Headed by Leo T. Crowley, the agency had been created in September of that year to bring a measure of consistency to the efforts of the Office of Economic Warfare, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, and the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. The FEA also sought to coordinate the work of these

agencies with that of the State Department. Perkins was now involved in issues such as the provision of Lend-Lease aid to Great Britain, the restoration of private trade in the liberated areas of Europe, and the making of plans for postwar Germany. Perhaps Crowley's most controversial decision, made in May 1945, was to cut off virtually all Lend-Lease aid to the Soviet Union.

With the end of the war, Perkins returned to academic administration, this time as Vice-President of his alma mater, Swarthmore. He remained in that office from 1945-50, years of rapid expansion in American higher education, largely as a result of the G.I. Bill of Rights, but years also noted for the relative tranquility of campus life. In the summer of 1950, he left Swarthmore to become an Executive Associate at the Carnegie Corporation, a foundation whose purpose was to promote "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States." Appointed a Vice President in November 1951, Perkins remained with the Carnegie Corporation until 1963 when he moved to Cornell. In his first year at Carnegie, the Corporation made grants totaling about \$5 million; ten years later, the annual amount had reached nearly \$10 million. While at Carnegie, he helped prepare a widely circulated document, "The Power of the Democratic Idea," under the auspices of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

At the same time, Perkins also served as a Vice President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, then headed by John Gardner (who also was President of the Carnegie Corporation). The Foundation had been established in 1905 as a pension fund for college professors, but its charter authorized it "to do and perform all things necessary to encourage, uphold, and dignify the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education." The Foundation sponsored surveys and initiated policy reviews, and during Perkins's tenure, it paid particular attention to the emerging federal presence in higher education, and the implications of that presence for the autonomy of universities and the preservation of academic freedom.

In 1951, Perkins took a leave from his duties at Carnegie to serve as Deputy Chairman of the Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense. He summarized some of the Board's findings and recommendations in a paper published in the *Public Administration Review* in the spring of 1953. Criticizing various organizational shortcomings, Perkins suggested that the Joint Chiefs of staff be relieved of certain administrative tasks so that they could concentrate on military planning. He also recommended that policy planners in the State Department and National Security Council be kept better informed about new concepts of military strategy and economic planning. In April 1960, testifying before a Senate subcommittee, Perkins said that organizational shortcomings

were largely to blame for the failure of the National Security Council to provide the President clearly-defined policy alternatives.

In 1963, following the retirement of Deane W. Malott, the Cornell Board of Trustees elected Perkins President of the University. Commenting on his selection, trustees and faculty members not only mentioned the positions he had held in government, academia, and the world of private foundations, but also noted his service as the Chairman of President John F. Kennedy's Advisory Panel on a "National Academy of Foreign Affairs," and as a member of General Advisory Committee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Committee for UNESCO, the Herter Committee on Foreign Affairs Personnel, and the Board of Trustees of the Rand Corporation. Clinton Rossiter, the John L. Senior Professor of American Institutions, said he had seen Perkins at various conferences, "and I have always been impressed by his learning, common sense and high standards."

Perkins was inaugurated on October 4, 1963, not long after Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech at the March on Washington, and not long before President John F. Kennedy's assassination. John Gardner, in his introductory remarks, praised Perkins as "an extraordinarily kind, warm, decent and charitable human being," sounded a note of caution – which, in the event, proved prophetic – when he said that, "like every other social institution, universities are subject to disintegrative forces, are the scene of power politics, and are susceptible to the decay that so often sets in at precisely the hour of triumph."

Perkins's inaugural address, however, emphasized only the exciting opportunities facing Cornell. Calling for a "sweeping reexamination" and "redefinition of our mission," he proposed that Cornell embrace its role "in the hard world of affairs." Forecasting the future of American universities, he declared:

"Having meshed their gears with society, they must now develop the institutional policies and the administrative muscle required to be a driving rather than merely a spinning gear. The university has a direct stake in the shape and substance of the society in which it will do its work. If free universities require free societies, universities cannot shirk their obvious responsibilities."

Perkins elaborated on some of these ideas in November 1965 when he delivered the Stafford Little Lectures at Princeton University, later published as, *The University in Transition*, a book which sparked considerable controversy. The university, Perkins said, was "increasingly vital in the application of knowledge to the problems of modern society."

In his six years in Day Hall, Perkins brought about far-reaching changes in virtually all areas of Cornell life. The very look of the campus changed with the planning and construction of the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, the Space Sciences Building, the Robert R. Wilson Synchrotron Laboratory, the Noyes Student Center, the underground Campus Store, and Uris, Clark, Emerson, and Bradfield Halls. There were innovative modifications in departmental structure, too, such as the formation of the Division of Biological Sciences (which combined departments from the endowed side of the University with departments from the New York State statutory side), and the Department of Computer Science (which belonged jointly to the Engineering College and the College of Arts and Sciences). Perkins's administration also witnessed the creation of the Plasma Physics Laboratory, the Water Resources Institute, and the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research.

Changes in the academic life of the university and the role of the professoriat were equally significant. In his first year in office, President Perkins persuaded the trustees to provide an across-the-board salary increase that dramatically improved the faculty's standard of living. He initiated the Andrew D. White Professors-at-Large Program that brought eminent scholars to campus for two-week visits; he saw to the creation of 23 endowed professorial chairs for distinguished faculty members; and he established the Society for the Humanities. During Perkins's presidency, the university moved to a more structured use of internal ad hoc committees in cases involving tenure and promotion. A system of five-year terms for department chairs became the rule rather than the exception.

The undergraduate experience, too, was transformed during the six years of Perkins presidency. Under Professor W. Rea Keast, who was appointed Vice President for Academic Affairs, committees were established to evaluate many areas of undergraduate education. A committee headed by Professors Alfred Kahn and Raymond Bowers issued a far-reaching report regarding curricular changes. Another group, led by Professor Alain Seznec, explored the possibility of establishing residential colleges, and, indeed, the International Living Center was established, as was Risley House for students interested in the performing arts. The College Scholar program was created in order to free some of the ablest students from the ordinary requirements of a departmental major, and the faculty decided to switch from a numerical to an alphabetical system of grading. A six-year Ph.D. program was instituted, which, while it did not prove successful, nevertheless demonstrated Perkins's imagination and ability to obtain funding for his ideas. During his presidency, also, Perkins saw to the completion of two capital fund-raising campaigns that raised more than \$100 million for Cornell and the Medical College in New York City.

No change was more significant, however, than the adoption of a new minority admissions policy. A believer in the cause of racial justice and the university's role in achieving it, Perkins set up a new procedure to recruit African American students. In 1963, when he assumed the presidency, there were fewer than ten African-American undergraduates at Cornell. Perkins created a Committee on Special Education Projects that fostered non-traditional admission criteria, emphasizing not only grades and scores on standardized tests but also an applicant's motivation and leadership skills. By 1969, because of these efforts, African American undergraduates numbered nearly 250.

Yet while Perkins, like others of his generation, supported integration, nonviolence, and gradualism, the motivating ideals of the early civil rights movement, many African American students who had entered Cornell were devotees of Black Power, with its emphasis on nationalism, self-defense, and non-negotiable demands. Under the circumstances, conflict was unavoidable, and it reached crisis proportions in the years 1968 and 1969. African American students demanded that the university create a separate Black Studies program, and demanded, too, that Black students who had violated campus rules as part of a political protest be exempted from appearing before the judicial system. Perkins attempted to steer a middle course, agreeing to create and fund a largely autonomous Africana Studies Center, but not interfering in the ordinary workings of the judicial system. "I operate on the assumption that the Cornell community will function reasonably if I and my colleagues deal reasonably with these demands," he said in December 1968.

Tragically, by the following spring that assumption was proven unworkable. At six o'clock in the morning on Saturday, April 19, 1969, a number of students in the Afro-American Society (AAS) took over Willard Straight Hall, armed themselves when they feared an assault from hostile whites, and plunged the campus into crisis. National media attention focused on the most sensational events of the following week: Black students leaving the Straight brandishing rifles and shotguns, AAS leaders making speeches over the radio threatening the lives of professors, thousands of students occupying Barton Hall and demanding the faculty nullify the judicial system's reprimand of the Black activists, and, finally, the faculty's decision to reverse itself and to rescind the penalties.

The actions of the administration in persuading the AAS to leave the Straight and in persuading the faculty to rescind the penalties succeeded in averting what Perkins feared most: a violent confrontation between students and the police. However, Perkins paid a heavy price, indeed, for he appeared to his critics as weak, vacillating, and indecisive. Many faculty members, particularly in the Law School, publicly expressed a lack of confidence in his commitment to academic freedom and his ability to maintain law and order. Many alumni, troubled by the

adverse national publicity surrounding the events of April, concluded that Perkins had been unwilling to stand up for basic principles but rather had caved in to the demands of radical students. On May 31, 1969, he offered his resignation and the Board of Trustees decided to accept it immediately rather than have him remain, in effect, as a “lame-duck” president.

In the years that followed, he avoided commenting on the tumultuous events that had led him to leave Cornell. Nevertheless, in a speech to the Tower Club shortly before his resignation he defended his actions. His foremost goal, he said, was to prevent violence. Responding to the argument that he should have called in the civil authorities to end the Straight takeover, he explained: “We calculated that the odds were in the direction of loss of life on the Cornell campus if the Black students were not evacuated from Willard Straight promptly.” Perkins’s aversion to the prospect of violence may have reflected his Quaker background; it certainly reflected his conviction that, in the end, the greatest danger to the university community and the consensus on which it necessarily had to rest was the use of armed force on campus. “If we in higher education cannot find useful avenues toward racial cooperation,” he said, “then I honestly do not know how society at large will be able to deal successfully with this problem.”

On leaving Ithaca, Perkins returned to Princeton, New Jersey, to establish the International Council for Educational Development (ICED) which, over the years, proved highly successful. In 1970, he suffered a profound loss when his wife, Jean, died after a long illness. He would eventually be remarried to the former Ruth B. Aall. In 1990, he retired from the ICED and was named Chairman Emeritus. In 1992, Cornell established the James A. Perkins Professorship in Environmental Studies. In 1995, Cornell trustee Thomas W. Jones, (who had been one of the most militant leaders of the AAS in the 1960s) established the James A. Perkins Prize for Interracial Understanding and Harmony, awarded annually.

President Perkins once declared it his hope that universities could muster the “compassion,” “patience,” and “courage” to perform the important work which society needed. To his closest acquaintances during his Cornell years, those qualities indeed, best described James A. Perkins.

Dale Corson, Robert Miller, Richard Polenberg

John Edwin Perry

December 15, 1884 — October 7, 1973

John Edwin Perry, professor emeritus, remains for many alumni of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering the clearest recollection of their Cornell years. For nearly forty years he inspired students by his teaching of courses in the design, construction, operation, and management of railroads; in contracts and specifications; and in other aspects of transportation.

Professor Perry's varied experience in professional practice provided the background needed to guide the students in Civil Engineering Camp in learning to apply the subject matter learned in the classroom to the solution of then current problems arising in professional practice.

His experience with the Pennsylvania State Department of Health and several railroads after his graduation from Pennsylvania State University in 1908, his continuing activity in professional societies, and his consulting activities enabled him to identify the ever-changing major transportation problems and to stimulate his students in their search for innovative solutions to these problems, as well as to those in other areas of engineering.

His understanding of students, their interests, aptitudes, and problems; his willingness to listen; and his common sense, tact, and discretion led many students to seek his counsel on numerous occasions. The enthusiastic greetings by alumni at the annual reunions and other occasions, and their special efforts to visit him at home during later years, were the greatest demonstrations of their respect for him.

He was a member of several professional engineering societies including the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Railway Engineering Association, and the American Society for Engineering Education. He was a charter member, and one of the most active founders, of the Ithaca Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and he was secretary of the Section for a number of years.

His activities in civic affairs at the local and state level contributed to his maintenance of current perspectives on engineering practice. He was a member of the Ithaca City Planning Commission for ten years and a member of the New York State Flood Control Commission for the following decade. He served his political party as county chairman for nearly fifteen years. His long tenure in these positions clearly demonstrated the great respect of his fellow citizens for his contributions in civic affairs.

Professor Perry's community activities included active membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, as well as in the St. Augustine Commandery of Knights Templar of Ithaca and several other Masonic bodies, and as commissioner of the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Council of Boy Scouts of America. He received the Council's Silver Beaver Award for Outstanding Service.

Professor Perry was elected professor of civil engineering, emeritus, in July 1952, after thirty-seven years as a member of the faculty of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering. He was recalled to active duty in 1953. Subsequently he served as a consultant to this School on numerous occasions.

He is survived by two sons, John E. Perry, Jr., and Henry M. Perry, M.D., and four grandchildren.

S. C. Hollister, F. O. Slate, G. B. Lyon

Edgar Cooper Person, Jr.

April 19, 1910 — September 5, 1952

Dr. Edgar Cooper Person, Jr. was born in Pikeville, North Carolina on April 19, 1910. He was the son of Dr. Edgar Cooper Person and Mrs. Virginia Tyson Person. He was the fourth physician in a direct line of the Person family since pre-Civil War days.

He attended the Woodbury Forest Preparatory School at Orange, Virginia. He received his A.B. degree at the University of North Carolina in 1931 and continued his studies there through the first two years of medical college. He came to Cornell University Medical College as a third year student in 1933 and graduated in 1935. Subsequently he served his surgical internship and completed his residency at The New York Hospital on December 31, 1942. He was then appointed to the senior staff and at the time of his death held the positions of Assistant Attending Surgeon in the hospital and Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery in the medical school.

During his career, one of his principal interests lay in the training of the younger surgeons. Because of his untiring efforts to assist and encourage them, he enjoyed a unique position with his students and the members of the resident staff. He was recognized by his colleagues as an unusually skillful surgeon and diagnostician. In addition, he was deeply interested in experimental work, especially problems concerning the pancreas and stomach, and studies of these were published in the medical literature together with other important contributions to clinical surgery.

Dr. Person did much to consolidate the ideals of Pan-Americanism and worked to encourage the exchange of doctors for broader training. He was well known to the medical profession of Latin America for on several occasions he was invited to lecture at medical meetings and performed operations at many of the hospitals in Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Panama and Cuba. In 1948 he was a member of a special committee of the American Medical Association to survey medical facilities in the Caribbean region.

He took an active interest in Alumni affairs and was Chairman of Alumni Day in 1951. He was a member of the Planning and Building Committee for the F. W. Olin Hall, the new student residence of Cornell University Medical College.

He was an Associate Visiting Surgeon on the Second (Cornell) Division of Bellevue Hospital and was Consultant in Surgery at the Station Hospital of Mitchell Field, Air Force Base on Long Island. He was a member of the Society

of University Surgeons, New York Surgical Society, New York County Medical Society and Associate Member of the Harvey Society. He was also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was a member of the University Club and his academic societies were Phi Chi and Nu Sigma Nu.

He died at the New York Hospital on September 5, 1952 after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Altemus Person, of New York and Upperville, Virginia, by his mother, Mrs. Edgar Cooper Person, Sr. of Pikeville, North Carolina, and three sisters, Mrs. Jack Hollister of Newbern, North Carolina, Mrs. Walter Crouch of Greensboro, North Carolina, and Mrs. Frank Kugler of Nashville, Tennessee.

In the death of Dr. Person the center has lost a friend as well as an important member of its professional staff. His participation in alumni, resident, and undergraduate activities was invaluable. His death has been felt keenly by his students and many friends throughout the institution, but particularly by his surgical colleagues. His share in the activities of the Department of Surgery, his role as a teacher of both resident staff and medical students, and his contributions to patient care can hardly be filled by others.

Frank Glenn, R. H. Melchionna

Catherine J. Personius

August 5, 1904 — October 31, 1994

Emerita Professor Catherine J. Personius joined the faculty of Home Economics in 1930, when Martha Van Rensselaer and Flora Rose were co-directors. She provided a continuation of strong leadership in the college until she retired as Coordinator of Research in 1966. When she came to Cornell, a new building was in the process of being erected and before she retired she helped develop plans for a new addition.

Catherine was born in Elmira, New York and graduated from Elmira College in 1925 with a degree in home economics and chemistry, subsequently joining the staff as foods instructor. In 1928, she completed a M.A. degree at Teacher's College, Columbia University and then accepted a teaching position at Hampton College in Virginia for two years. She was at Cornell during the thirties, a time best remembered for the depression, and joined the Home Economics staff first as an Instructor, later as a Research Assistant, or as a supervisor of the Home Management House. At the same time, like others of her generation, she studied for a doctoral degree, not in home economics, but in the field of biological chemistry, bacteriology, and physical chemistry. It is little wonder that she learned to manage time and resources, a prelude to her later career where she assumed a large range of responsibilities. After obtaining her degree from Cornell in 1937, she joined the faculty as an Assistant Professor. From 1940-43, she was an Associate Professor at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and then was invited back to Cornell as Professor and co-Head of the Department of Food and Nutrition and a year later as Head. In 1947, she added two more responsibilities—Coordinator of Research for the College and Assistant Director of the Experiment Station. She was the first woman at Cornell to hold the latter position and one of two in the entire United States. These responsibilities she carried until her retirement. Thus not only did she have a significant role in the development of the Department of Food and Nutrition but she also influenced the direction of the College, most significantly in development of research programs.

She provided strong leadership for the Department in teaching, extension and research. Not only was she a dedicated teacher herself but she encouraged department faculty in a commitment to teaching. She was instrumental in developing courses that emphasized the physical and chemical properties of major groups of food products in relation to their utility. During most of her career at Cornell, Catherine continued to teach. She came to know the seniors well and was instrumental in encouraging them in various career paths. It is perhaps significant that she was honored in 1976 by a scholarship in her name endowed by two former students, a mother and daughter,

giving us a glimpse of her impact over a generation. It is perhaps less well known that CJP, as she was known by the faculty, took time from her busy schedule to address the needs expressed by some upper level students, namely that they have the opportunity for additional depth in subject matter and be allowed to pursue individual projects in the laboratory—and the opportunity was provided. This actually became the basis for the Honors Program in Food and Nutrition started in 1961. There seems little doubt that she was ahead of her time encouraging the involvement of undergraduates in research.

Catherine was equally committed to encouraging extension and research programs in the department. In the late forties she participated in a weekly radio program, “What’s New in Home Economics”, where she interviewed different faculty members about research programs. She also worked with the Nutrition Council, a state-wide association, and in alternate years provided leadership for a program at Cornell where recent research findings were made available to state based health professionals. She was more diligent than many in reviewing the various publications which were developed in the department. She also served as an Administrative Advisor on many regional research projects in the Northeast. She had a knack of posing just the right questions to steer diverse individuals toward a common goal, and was one of the most effective people in this role and was sorely missed following her retirement by those who had the benefit of her guidance.

One of the lasting influences on the college was probably her encouragement of research-based personnel as an addition to the faculty. Using her role as Coordinator of Research, she encouraged departments to seek individuals with discipline-based research and to encourage these individuals to adapt their research to the needs of the department program. She believed that while Home Economics was the focus of the college, the strength was in utilizing the education of those who were in areas basic to program areas in the college. She believed that students needed to understand basic principles that would enable them to use knowledge intelligently, to think analytically, critically and constructively when facing new situations.

Although her schedule did not permit extensive involvement in her own research, she was, nevertheless active with a number of research areas, and worked with graduate students. Further, during the war years, and shortly after, many new methods of food preservation and utilization were studied as part of the war effort. Her published work is found in *Food Research*, *Cereal Chemistry*, *Food Technology* and *Journal of Home Economics*. She was recognized throughout the country for her leadership in research.

The many demands on her did not deter her from responsibility to the university community. Among her commitments were Long-Range Planning, Review of University Calendar, Executive Committee of Center for

Housing and Environmental Studies, Governing Board of Social Science Research Center, Board of Control of Cornell United Religious Work, Board of Trustees Cornell Research Foundation, and the Faculty Council. It is perhaps illustrative of her career that she was the first woman to be a faculty representative on the Board of Trustees where she served from 1959-64.

At the national level, she was appointed to a number of committees, including the Executive Committee for both the Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, and the Home Economics division of the Association. She also served as member of the U.S.D.A. Advisory Committee on Home Economics Research, the Commission on Home Economics and as an advisory member of the N.Y.S. Nutrition Council.

She belonged to a number of professional organizations including American Home Economics Association, American Association of Cereal Chemists, Institute of Food Technology, American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, among others. She was also a member of honorary societies such as Omicron Nu, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Phi Tau Sigma, Alpha Lambda Delta (honorary member).

She decided to retire at the peak of her career, long before any of us thought she should. After a year or so of involvement at the national level, she returned in leadership roles in the community. She was active with volunteers at the Tompkins County Hospital, and had a regular schedule there. She served as treasurer for the Directors of the Ladies Union Benevolent Society, an organization concerned with housing of the elderly. She was active at St. Paul's Methodist Church where she taught a Sunday School Class and helped with a day care program for children. In 1979, she moved to Horseheads, New York near her family home. Here she worked with nursery school children where interaction of the older adults and children was beneficial to both. Catherine once said that Flora Rose was a person of enthusiasm who would try anything once and that Martha Van Rensselaer was a very effective leader. Catherine had qualities of both.

Throughout her life she retained a strong interest in activities at Cornell. Her greatest regret being away from Ithaca was the loss of interaction with former colleagues and the opportunity to take advantage of Cornell events. Although during her career at Cornell she was involved in what can only be described as a rigorous program, she still took time to encourage students and faculty. She routinely did more than she asked of any of us. She perhaps exemplified the motto "Freedom with Responsibility". As faculty members we had leeway to develop different pursuits and interests with the understanding (never expressed) that we had a responsibility to both

the department and to the college. By those who knew her, either as a student or a colleague, she will long be remembered and she has significantly influenced our lives.

Henry Ricciuti, Mary A. Morrison

John George Pertsch Jr.

1887 — August 23, 1928

Professor of Electrical Engineering

On 23 August 1928, Professor Pertsch saved from drowning a person struggling in the rough waters of Cayuga Lake. The effort proved too much for his strength, and he met his own death in a deed that was of a piece with his kindly, generous life.

John George Pertsch Jr. was born in Baltimore in 1887. He received from Cornell University in 1909 the degree of Mechanical Engineer. On graduating he was made an assistant in his college, and by successive promotions came to a professorship of Electrical Engineering. His whole academic life was spent in Cornell. He was a contributor to the journals of his profession and was a member of many learned societies.

In recording his death the Faculty wishes to bear witness to the fine qualities that made Professor Pertsch a valued and well-loved colleague. His students found him an admirably informed and wholly sympathetic teacher; few indeed of the teaching staff aroused a deeper response. His associates recognized in him a constant kindness and fair-mindedness, a straightforward manliness, a thoroughness in dealing with his subject, a steady industry, that well explained his popularity. In his death the University loses a teacher and scholar difficult to replace, and very many members of the faculty lose a true friend.

Source: Fac. Rec., p. 1559 Adopted by the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University November, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Eight

Arthur H. Peterson

December 12, 1910 — November 24, 1988

Arthur H. Peterson came to Cornell in 1932 as a graduate student. He left Cornell in 1977 as controller emeritus and professor of business administration, emeritus. When he joined the Cornell administration in 1939, he was charged with setting up a central business office for the statutory colleges. His title then was assistant to the treasurer. Subsequently, he became bursar, director of finance, controller, and, in 1976, was named university treasurer and chief fiscal officer.

During his tenure, Peterson served five Cornell presidents—Edmund Ezra Day, Cornelius de Kiewiet, Deane W. Malott, James Perkins, and Dale R. Corson, the last of whom noted, “Over the years, Pete has been asked to take over everything that has gone wrong. He has done so and made them right.” During his entire career he worked on twelve-month appointments, never worked less than a fifty-five hour week, started every work day by 7:00 a.m., never had a leave of absence for any purpose, and had only eight days of sick leave. In the words of his wife, Helen, “He opened and closed the University daily.”

At one stage, the president sought to arrive in his office early enough in the morning to drop by Peterson’s office to leave a note asking him to call the president. He finally succeeded one day—by arriving at six o’clock. He did not persist, however; it was not worth it—better to let Peterson continue to be the first in the building.

The only words of complaint Arthur Peterson ever uttered had to do with dishonest practices or disorderly administrative practices. When the decision was made to go to completely centralized computing, with business computing incorporated, he did not complain, even though he knew it was an unwise decision. Eventually business computing was changed back to dedicated computers, as Peterson always knew it should be.

Several features characterized him and his work. He never ate lunch, so his colleagues knew they could always find him at his desk—with his office door open—over the lunch hour. He always carried half a dozen sharpened pencils in his shirt or coat breast pocket. He always wore a black suit, even when he attended the annual Safety Division picnic. Peterson always had a large amount of data at his fingertips: he knew, for example, how many trips he had made to Albany in his career—the number was in the many hundreds.

No one understood the complexities of the fiscal workings of Cornell as well as he. Not only did he have a mind suited perfectly to the intricacies and subtleties of the Cornell hybrid which has been called “demonstrably

unworkable in theory,” but through attention to all details, he made it work. He was devoted to Cornell and although he had his own strong sense of what was right, when those above him told him what they believed would be best for Cornell, he found a way to make things move quickly and surely in the direction they desired. One of his former colleagues described Pete as “. . . totally honest, totally forthright, and totally reliable... .”

He never questioned any new assignment, even though he had a full-time primary responsibility. In consequence he had, at times, four or five major jobs. He always organized these operations properly and put them back on a firm base. Occasionally a program was reassigned to someone else, once it was functioning satisfactorily.

At one time or another, Peterson had general supervisory responsibility for just about every Cornell administrative unit on the campus and off, including the Statutory Finance and Business Office, Laboratory of Ornithology, Radio Station WHCU, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Safety Division, Housing, Dining, Fleet, Life Safety, Insurance, Cashier’s Office, Bank Accounts and Cash Management, Non-Academic Personnel, Auditor’s Office, Budget, Campus Store, Print Shop, Photo Science, Cornell Plantations, and Shoals Marine Laboratory. In addition, he was the University central contact point for some 60 major construction projects.

In the community, Peterson was active with the Boy Scouts of America for fifty years, and was chairman of the L.A. Fuertes Council, board member of the Community Chest and United Way, president of the Ithaca Rotary Club, chairman of the Tompkins County Red Cross, chairman of the Ithaca Council of Churches, chairman of Cornell United Religious Work, board member for twenty-two years and chairman of the board for eleven years of Citizens Savings Bank, and board member of the Southside Community Center.

Peterson was a modest man. Knowing in his own mind that a job had been well done was all the credit he seemed to want. When he retired he declined to allow a dinner in his honor, even though he had a large number of friends in the University, in the community and in Albany who wanted to recognize all that he had contributed to Cornell and to Ithaca. He moved from Ithaca to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the moment he retired. He did not want to interfere in the work of his successor (or successors) by continuing to live in Ithaca.

In thanks for his many contributions to the University, anonymous alumni on their own initiative funded the Arthur H. Peterson Oak Grove at Cornell Plantations. On hearing of this honor, Peterson wrote that it “brought tears to my eyes.” The plaque, on a boulder at the site bears the words, “Over Thirty-Seven Years ... From Dawn To Dark.”

Dale Corson, John Kingsbury, Robert Plane

Lester Carl Peterson

July 29, 1914 — August 24, 1970

Lester Carl Peterson was born July 29, 1914, in Quincy, Massachusetts, son of the late Carl W. and Ellen C. Johnson Peterson. He was educated in the Quincy school system and entered Massachusetts State College in 1932. His major subject was botany and he served as an assistant in the botany department from 1933 to 1936. Following receipt of his B.S. from Massachusetts State College he entered Cornell University as a graduate student in plant pathology in 1936. Professor Peterson completed the Ph.D. in 1942 and continued on the staff in the department of plant pathology, becoming instructor in 1944, assistant professor in 1947, associate professor in 1949, and professor in 1956.

During most of his professional career, Professor Peterson sought the improvement of potatoes through the development of varieties resistant to the major diseases of the potato plant in New York. His early work with Professor F. M. Blodgett on the control of late blight led to his association with Professor Donald Reddick's research on the transfer of the resistance from *S. demissum* to commercial potato varieties. Their research produced eight varieties carrying *S. demissum*'s simply inherited genes for resistance. The most significant aspect of this research program was the knowledge produced about races of the pathogen and their interactions with the genes for resistance from *S. demissum*. Upon the retirement of Professor Reddick, Professor Peterson took charge of this program. Soon after this the golden nematode was discovered on Long Island and Professor Peterson shifted the emphasis of this research to develop varieties resistant to this new pest. Working with nematologists in the department, a screening technique was developed and a source of resistance was identified. An alternative source of resistance was identified in England and because it was more simply inherited, it became the basis for Professor Peterson's breeding program. In 1956 this program was integrated with the one in the Plant Breeding Department and from the combined program came the variety Peconic, the first U.S. variety with golden nematode resistance, and a second variety soon to be released. In the past three years he had been devoting much of his time to the development of methods for identifying the potato spindle tuber virus.

Although Professor Peterson did not participate directly in the formal educational programs of the department, he was superb at teaching by example and on the job. All students in the department, especially the several whose graduate programs he directed and many others on whose committees he served, profited from his concern that graduate students and staff know the techniques and tools for production of high-yielding crops and how to use

effectively those tools and techniques. He enjoyed doing the field work himself and consequently knew potato growers, their problems, and their needs. He knew no variety could survive solely on disease resistance and, therefore, was also interested in potato improvement involving yield, quality, and commercial use.

In July 1939, Professor Peterson married Marie Evelyn Topping, who survives him. Also surviving are their four children, Mrs. Joanne M. Lucy, Mrs. Sally V. O'Connor, Mrs. Ellen A. Christopher, and Robert Karl; and one grandson. He will be remembered for his devotion to his family the amount of his time he gave to others, his determination, and his good humor.

R. L. Plaisted, A. F. Ross, G. C. Kent

Loren Clifford Petry

September 22, 1887 — May 4, 1970

The death of Loren Clifford Petry, professor of botany, emeritus, ended the career of an outstanding student and teacher of botany. Not only was Dr. Petry renowned as a teacher of introductory botany to thousands of students at Cornell but his dedication and vitality became equally famed during his retirement years on Cape Cod.

Petry was born of Quaker parentage in New Paris, Ohio. His first interest was engineering and his B.S. degree from Earlham College in 1907 was taken in that field. A year later he earned a second B.S. at Haverford College. During the following two years he taught science in the high school at Urbana, Ohio. On the advice of another noted teacher of botany, Millard Markle of Earlham, he decided to further his interest in plants by pursuing graduate studies in botany at the University of Chicago. There he earned the M.S. degree in 1911 and the Ph.D. in 1913.

Petry's first post was an instructorship at Syracuse in 1914. He was raised to assistant professor in 1916 and associate professor in 1919. From 1922 to 1924 he was on leave from Syracuse as acting assistant professor of botany at Cornell. During the years 1919-25 he served as director of Summer Session at Syracuse. Finally, in 1925, he was appointed professor of botany at Cornell where he remained until his retirement in 1955. His administrative talent was recognized again when he was appointed director of Summer Session at Cornell in 1934, a post which he held until 1944. During this period he reorganized and coordinated what had been four separate units. From 1943 through 1944 he served as director of the Army Specialized Training Program and in 1944 he became director of Veterans Education, resigning this post in 1948. At the outset about a dozen veterans were attending Cornell under G.I. benefits. When he left the post the number had risen to about five thousand. For the years 1953 and 1954 he served as secretary of the Faculty Senate, State University of New York.

Throughout his career at Cornell, Loren Petry served on significant University and college committees and participated actively in faculty affairs.

Particularly valuable was his effectiveness in the teaching of introductory botany. An inveterate traveler and observer of all aspects of the environment, he felt that facts should be used as tools in the solution of problems rather than as things to be memorized and stored away. As a result, his lectures emphasized ways of learning and using rather than memorizing. His students were encouraged to think. Two tangible results of this attitude were a laboratory manual for introductory botany written in collaboration with E. M. Palmquist and *Keys to Spring*

Plants, written in collaboration with W. C. Muenscher. Approximately twelve thousand students were exposed to his botanical wisdom during the thirty-year span of his teaching at Cornell.

Optional Saturday afternoon field trips were a hallmark of Perry's teaching. Many a prospective major student was encouraged to undertake a botanical career by these excursions. It was not simply plants that were observed on these trips. Geology, physical geography and any other item of possible interest was fair game for his and the student's powers of deduction. Perry's success with undergraduates is reflected in a study by the National Research Council which showed that Cornell led the nation between 1936 and 1950 in the production of undergraduate botany majors who subsequently went on to the Ph.D. degree at this or some other institution.

Equally important were the breadth and understanding of botany imparted by Loren Petry to the more than one hundred graduate students who assisted in the freshman botany course. Many of them went on to highly successful careers as faculty members at other institutions partly because of this exposure.

The honor most prized by Dr. Petry was the Professor of Merit Award voted him by the senior class of the College of Agriculture in 1952.

Petry's research interest centered around the first plants to occupy dry land (Devonian Period). His early collecting expeditions to the Gaspé Peninsula resulted in a splendid collection of Devonian plants at Cornell that has been increased by his students until it is now one of the best in the world. His enthusiasm led others to this area of study and the plants of this period have now become a critical item in studies of plant evolution. Petry's enthusiasm for paleobotany also led him and Ralph Chaney of Berkeley to found in the late thirties a paleobotany section of the Botanical Society of America. Petry served as the second chairman of this group (1938).

Loren Petry served botany also through participation in its national organization, the Botanical Society of America. In 1933 he was elected to be its secretary for a three-year term. In 1937 he was elected vice president of the Society. From 1936 to 1939 he was a member of the Society's Committee on Education where he was instrumental in the production of two publications, *An Exploratory Study of the Teaching of Botany in the Colleges and Universities of the United States* and *Achievements Tests in Relation to Teaching Objectives in General College Botany*. Both of these reflected some of his own philosophy in teaching.

In addition to his activity in the Botanical Society of America, he was a member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa (president, Cornell Chapter, 1954), Phi Kappa Phi (president, Cornell Chapter, 1950), American Association of University Professors, Gamma Alpha, Research Club of Cornell

University (president, 1953), Statler Club of Cornell University (an organizing member and later president, 1951), Hoh-Nun-De-Kah (student honor society, Cornell), Quill and Dagger (student honor society, Cornell).

One of Petry's outside interests demonstrates well the breadth of his vision and enthusiasm. In the early twenties he became interested in motorless flying and in 1927-28 he saw the first glider school in America in operation at Corn Hill, Cape Cod. From 1930 onwards he attended glider meets in Elmira, New York, and from 1938 to 1940 he helped with the operation of the Ithaca Glider Club. On several occasions he served as an official at national glider meets in Elmira. Both Petry children were caught up in this activity as daughter Ruth became an expert glider pilot and son Loren V. is now a pilot for TWA on overseas runs.

The extent of Dr. Perry's dedication to observation, to interpretation, and to teaching can be measured by his activity in the fifteen-year period following his retirement in 1955.

He taught for various periods at the University of Missouri, Hofstra College, the University of Utah, and Wellesley College. He was also a member of a national panel of lecturers sponsored by the American Institute of Biological Sciences. In 1960 he moved permanently to Cape Cod and continued to lecture locally and abroad, including one series at the University of Reading, in England.

On Cape Cod he became associated with the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History, Brewster, Massachusetts, for which he led trips for young and old to view geological phenomena, salt marsh plants, and wildlife in general. He cut and marked nature trails. He lectured on a range of topics from edible mushrooms to salt marsh plants to the glaciation of New England. He devised exhibits and experiments to attract and to explain.

He was also active in the establishment of the Cape Cod National Seashore through the Yarmouth Conservation Commission. Here, sponsored by the National Park Service, he lectured on "Vegetation of Cape Cod—an Historical Account" and "Salt Marshes of Cape Cod."

Many of Loren Petry's thoughts were brought together in his essays, *A Beachcomber's Botany*, illustrated by Marcia Norman and published by the Chatham Conservation Foundation, Inc. He was also working, with Mrs. Petry, on another series of essays to be entitled *Places of Scientific Interest in New England and the Maritimes*. For many years Mrs. Petry's keen interest in mineralogy had led them to many an overlooked spot in search of new specimens. Never did they fail, on such trips, to note all the interesting features of the area. Much of this lore would have appeared in the proposed book.

Many of his former colleagues will understand quickly the joy he took in the Cracker Barrel Club at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, where a segment of his general philosophy and wit was summarized by a single remark. He arrived at a meeting to find the places all occupied. Immediately he observed, “Mr. President, I always stand when I speak ... and vice versa.”

It was no surprise that in 1966 his alma mater, Earlham College, rewarded him with an honorary D.Sc. nor that he was immensely pleased to be presented for that degree by the late Millard Markle, who had originally influenced him to go on to graduate work at Chicago.

John M. Kingsbury, John W. Wells, Harlan P. Banks

Marion C. Pfund

November 16, 1897 — January 5, 2000

Dr. Marion C. Pfund came to Cornell in 1928 as an Acting Assistant Professor of Foods and Nutrition, became an Assistant Professor in 1929 and was named a full Professor of Foods and Nutrition in 1933. She retired from Cornell's College of Home Economics in 1953, but was not granted Emerita status because of a Trustees ruling that only professors who had attained the age of 60 could be granted that title. More than forty years later, in 1992, with a changed policy, she was granted the title of Professor Emerita.

Professor Pfund received her B.S. degree from Simmons College in 1919. During her sophomore year, she marched with other home economics classmates in a suffragette parade, carrying a "Votes for Women" sign. The summer after her junior year, she did war service work and ran the Bergenfield, New Jersey Food Administration Office by herself. She taught at Vassar while studying for a Master's degree, which she received in 1921. She continued to teach at Vassar while doing her Doctoral work in Organic Chemistry at Yale, and in 1927-28, she was Research Librarian and Assistant to the Chief Chemist of Calco Chemical Company.

Professor Pfund taught a 10-credit Food Chemistry course that the college's students recall as extremely tough, but one which later gave them a competitive edge in the food industry. Former student, Elodie Mayer Huffman, '48 wrote: "I had such great respect for her during my undergraduate years and have felt her influence in my professional life."

She was known for her research on apples, potatoes and custards. She participated in the establishment of the nutritional standard for bread. She authored a textbook, *Chemistry and Food Preparation*, and for several years, she wrote the sections on food technology for *Encyclopedia Britannica*. She also directed a movie on home canning.

Her hospitality for students was generous; she regularly invited students to her home for dinner. Her interest in foreign students was chronicled by an Assistant to the Dean of the College of Home Economics, Caroline Morton:

"Miss Pfund's interest in foreign students on this campus, her work with the Cosmopolitan Club, and her interest in international relations is of long standing. She works well with foreign students, and they come to her frequently with their problems. I have seen her spend hours with a foreign student who was having difficulty in her course. I know of no one on our staff who has done more to foster good international relationships than Miss Pfund."

Her interest in international travel was well known. In 1963, she and fellow Professors Beulah Blackmore and Sarah Boswick, took a six-month sabbatical and toured the world: Japan, China, Singapore, the Philippines, Sumatra,

Hong Kong, Ceylon, Bali, Java, India, and Egypt. They traveled by Tonga, dandy, steamship, train, airplane and rickshaw. They sent reports back to the faculty, which revealed Miss Pfund's keen sense of humor. She wrote on a post card from Egypt with the three women on camels and a pyramid in the background: "The picture shouts altogether too loud to need further comment. To be really good, this picture should have been taken while we were trying to mount or dismount."

She was a member and office holder of many scientific, professional and honor societies. She was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Membership in other professional organizations included the American Association of University Professors, the American Chemical Society, the American Home Economics Association, and the Institute of Food Technologists. Her membership in honor societies included Iota Sigma Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Delta Epsilon and Sigma Xi.

With Professor Pfund's retirement from Cornell in 1953, she transferred the responsibility of the 10-credit Food Chemistry course to her colleague, Dr. Nell Mondy, who she had carefully groomed for the position. She acknowledged the help of Dr. Mondy in the writing of her book entitled, *Chemistry and Food Preparation*. This book for many years was used in the teaching of the course.

Dr. Mondy recalls many interesting and enjoyable occasions shared with Professor Pfund, the perfectionist. The two chemists shared much in common and worked diligently to make certain that all the teaching assistants in the multiple-section food chemistry course were adequately trained in both chemistry and food science. Professor Pfund, whose early childhood was spent in Boston, had a distinct Bostonian accent and a special fondness for seafood. Dr. Mondy, from Texas, did not share this enthusiasm for seafood, so Professor Pfund decided to do something about it. She invited Dr. Mondy and other faculty to dinner, where she proceeded to serve only lobster. She believed that anyone teaching food chemistry should like all foods, and thus made her opinion clear.

Her interest in students was well known, and she was especially careful to train them in scientific writing. One of her graduate students, after numerous revisions of her thesis, handed it back to Professor Pfund and stated, "You may change the date of my birthday if you wish." This brought much laughter to all including Professor Pfund, for the student had made her point and Professor Pfund became less demanding.

With Miss Pfund's retirement from Cornell, she became a Co-Dean of a new College of Family Living at Brigham Young University from which she retired in 1958. She then became Chairman of the Department of Home Economics at San Jose State University and retired from there as Professor Emerita in 1965. In her late nineties,

Miss Pfund wrote:

“Much of the academic revolution in the past few decades has been positive, but at too many universities—and almost all secondary schools—the changes have excluded family as a subject of study. We now have millions of high school and college graduates who know next to nothing about taking care of a family. They haven’t been taught the fundamentals of nutrition, child development, family dynamics, consumer finance—all essential to bringing up healthy and stable children. And at the same time, many haven’t had the beneficial role models that children in past generations did.”

For many years following her retirement, she continued to visit her friends in Ithaca. She especially enjoyed visits with a colleague, Frances Johnston, who owned a cottage on Cayuga Lake where Professor Pfund could enjoy swimming every day. Throughout her long life, she never lost her fondness of swimming. On her 100th birthday, she posed for a photo in her bright blue swimsuit and sent the photo to Dr. Mondy.

Pfund did not own a car while at Cornell and walked to campus. Years later, while living in California and approaching the age of 100, she decided she needed an identification card since she had no driver’s license for identification. She wrote Dr. Mondy that she had purchased the card, which was good until 2002, and that she didn’t expect to lose a penny of it. She retained her wonderful sense of humor until the end.

Both of the writers of this statement kept up with Miss Pfund: Professor Emerita Mondy over all the years following her retirement from Cornell, and Dean Emerita Firebaugh during her tenure as dean. During the celebratory luncheon held after Miss Pfund was named Professor Emerita, with a warm spirit she elucidated and corrected the statement written about her. At that time she was still swimming each day, and was active in St. James by the Sea Episcopal Church in La Jolla, California where she lived in a retirement complex. Seeing her the day before her 102nd birthday, she had a warm smile of welcome for the Firebaughs and the assistance of a long time and close friend, Doris Wood. She wanted to cross three centuries in her life and she accomplished that. She leaves a legacy of a life oriented to education and committed to improving the quality of life. To quote the Priest at a memorial service, “The truth is that she never stopped thinking of other people.”

Nell Mondy, Francille M. Firebaugh

Albert Charles Phelps

World War Memorial Professor of Architecture

April 8, 1873 — July 4, 1937

On July fourth of the present year, Cornell University lost by the death of Albert Charles Phelps a great student and an outstanding teacher. He gave thirty-eight years of his life to this Institution with little if any thought to his own advancement or personal fame. During all of these years he was a teacher of the History of Architecture.

With each succeeding year he grew in wisdom and that kindly tolerance for a differing point of view—a differing point of view based upon accurate study and honest conviction. Of careless thinking or of pseudo-scholarship he was a biting critic. He had a passion for accuracy and for honesty. He set for himself a high standard, scorning all sophistry or compromise. In his mind the end never justified the means, and at any such suggestion he would flash into sudden anger. His mind was quick to penetrate to the gist of the question. His intimate colleagues all remember that low chuckle engendered by the implications unintendedly inherent in a remark of some fellow faculty member.

He was a modest man, a very quiet man who probably never realized the extent to which his influence moulded and gave direction to the growth of the College of which he was a member. He joined that faculty at a time when professional education was to too large an extent vocational training. He gave to that College thirty-eight years of unwavering devotion to the ideals of high scholastic attainment and honesty of thinking. In his mind the aims of professional education and of broad scholarship, were identical.

Looking back at the earlier years of his long service one may dimly appreciate the steadfast and unswerving patience, the self-forgetting patience of the man who set himself an ideal none too well understood in those beginning years of his work at Cornell.

His was a mind too big to be confined within the artificial boundaries of an administration division and with each added year, his influence reached out beyond his own College walls.

The last month of his life set in relief as none others had, his self-forgetting patience and integrity. He then knew that his future was but a succession of days of increasing pain. This future he never mentioned to his friends in tone of complaint, but only as it was necessary in his mind for the discharge of some duty or the finishing of some uncompleted task.

Albert Charles Phelps was born in Lockport, Illinois on the eighth of April, 1873. He graduated from the University of Illinois with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1894. Later in the year of 1897 he studied at the Bavarian Technical School in Munich. He travelled and studied in Europe in 1902 and in 1903 received the degree of Master of Architecture from his Alma Mater. In 1898 he received his architectural licence from the State of Illinois.

He came to Cornell in 1898 as an instructor, being made an assistant professor in 1903, and full professor in 1913. In 1910 he was appointed World War Memorial Professor of Architecture. In 1901 he joined the American Institute of Architects and in 1930, in recognition of his contribution to the profession, he was made a Fellow of the Institute.

He was the director of architectural tours abroad, first for the Institute of International Education of the Carnegie Foundation and later for the Bureau of University Travel, spending many of his summers in this work. He was an occasional lecturer at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and contributor to various professional publications.

This brief schedule of the events of his professional life is the one his own modesty wrote. He did not care for public display or for public honors. He gave himself so wholeheartedly to the task of the teacher in all its minute details that little of the vast knowledge which he amassed found its way into print.

His codified notes, which he left to his College are a vast mine of information to which he was ever adding. They are the evidence of what he did to fit himself to be the better teacher, but invaluable as they may prove, they cannot transcend the value of the continuing influence of the memory of his ideals.

No written testimonial can be a lasting memorial of any man but those intangibles which Albert Charles Phelps left behind will endure.

Source: Fac. Rec. p. 2001 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, November, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Seven

Shailer S. Philbrick

May 11, 1908 — August 19, 1994

After a short illness, Shailer Philbrick died on August 19, 1994, at Tompkins Community Hospital, ending almost thirty years of association with Cornell University.

Shailer was born in Columbia, Missouri on May 11, 1908. He was educated at DePauw University where he first came in contact with the Cornell influence. While at DePauw, he worked as an assistant to Professor Ernest R. Smith, a former student of Cornell Professor G.D. Harris and a member of Harris' 1914 and 1915 expeditions to the Atlantic Coastal Plain on his boat, the *Ecphora*. Shailer received his A.B. in Geology in 1930 and was elected to both Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. He continued his studies at Johns Hopkins University, receiving a Ph.D. degree in 1933. His dissertation dealt with contact metamorphism of the Onawa pluton in Maine, a work that provided what is now considered a classic description of that area (*Am. J. Sci*, 5th Series, V. 31, pp. 1-40, 1936). Portions of the resulting paper were republished many times in subsequent metamorphic petrology texts.

During the fieldwork for his dissertation, Shailer found it necessary to prepare his own topographic map of the heavily forested research area lying between the villages of Monson and Katadin Iron Works, Maine. In the process, he laid out the route of that portion of the Appalachian Trail and described it in the original trail guidebook. In his memory, his family is preparing a plaque to be placed on an overlook along the Appalachian Trail in his dissertation area, and a brochure to explain the geology to passing hikers.

Shailer's professional career began when he joined the United States Geological Survey as a Junior Topographic Engineer in 1934 and worked out of the Craftsbury and Lyndon, Vermont offices. The next year he moved to the Soil Conservation Service in Zanesville, Ohio. In 1936, he joined the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, as a civilian employee. During his thirty years with the Corps, mostly working out of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania office, he rose from GS-5 to GS-14, and he had a major role in many Corps projects. He was in charge of the geologic and foundation investigations and planning for three locks and dams on the upper Ohio River and six locks and dams on the Monongahela River. For one of these, the Youghiogheny Dam, he designed the landside portion of the spillway which required a cut slope of 310 feet, the highest such slope in the area at that time. For details of his many contributions during his time with the Corps of Engineers, please refer to "Memorial to Shailer

S. Philbrick (1908-1994)” by Brian H. Green and R.E. Gray; *Environmental and Engineering Geoscience*, V. 1, No. 1 (Spring), 1995, pp. 125-126.

His teaching career began toward the end of his tenure with the Corps, first as a Visiting Lecturer in Geology at Northwestern University in the fall of 1960. In 1963-64, he was a Visiting Professor at Cornell University. Then in 1966, with Professor Storrs Cole nearing retirement, Professor George Kiersch, the new department chairperson, asked Shailer to become a full-time faculty member. Thus, forty years after working with Ernest Smith, Shailer came to Professor Smith’s old university.

Professor Kiersch was quite familiar with Shailer’s work and first met him in 1955 when Philbrick was chair of the Engineering Geology Division of the Geological Society of America. Philbrick’s first stay at Cornell in 1963-64 was as a temporary replacement for Kiersch who was on leave that year. Kiersch described Philbrick as, “...an imminent pioneer in his chosen field of applied and engineering geology” (letter to A.L.B., Sept. 22, 1994).

He quickly applied to his new career the same energy, vitality, and dedication that had been his trademark with the Corps of Engineers. One of his teaching assignments was the introductory geology class. In only two years, Shailer’s knowledge, his ability to communicate this knowledge, and his engaging personality, resulted in dramatic enrollment increases in those courses. In fact, as enrollment reached 250 in one semester, he lectured in a room so large that he failed to notice the attractive blonde woman student in a rear seat who faithfully attended for the entire semester before revealing herself as his beloved wife, Billie, in a wig!

While at Cornell, Philbrick’s paper “Kinza Dam and the Glacial Foreland” was selected by the Association of Engineering Geologists for the Claire Holdredge Award for its outstanding contribution to the Engineering Geology profession. Also, from 1966-75, he was a consultant to the Buffalo (NY) District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and participated in their Niagara Falls preservation project. He was appointed Emeritus Professor upon his retirement December 31, 1972. For many years Shailer provided excellent geological engineering expertise to his local community as a Trustee of the Village of Cayuga Heights and a member of the Southern Cayuga Lake Intermunicipal Water commission. He was a deacon and member of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca.

He was an active member of many professional societies and charter member of several, including The American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG). His AIPG registration number in 1964 was 274. He was a founding member of the Pittsburgh Geological Society in 1944 and served as its president in 1947-48. He was also a member of the Society of Economic Geologists, a Fellow in the Geological Society of America, and was Chair of

the Engineering Geology Division of the Geological Society of America in 1955. The Association of Engineering Geologists made him an honorary member in 1986.

He is survived by his wife of 58 years, Elizabeth (Billie); two children, John W. Philbrick and Anne P. Isenbey, both of Poughkeepsie, New York; four grandchildren; a brother; and a sister. His daughter, Margaret P. Maurer, and a brother predeceased him.

In accepting the Honorary Member Award of the Association of Engineering Geologists, he spoke about his profession: "Let us always bear in mind our duty to provide factual information and to call the shots as we see them even if this runs counter to the views and desires of our employers. An honest geologist is the first requirement now and in the future." These are words of wisdom that he lived by and shared with his many students at Cornell. The citation for his award concluded: "Shailer S. Philbrick, through his distinguished practice, teaching and writing, has set an outstanding example of professional excellence in engineering geology."

William R. Brice, Jack E. Oliver, Arthur L. Bloom

Elmer Strobel Phillips

May 21, 1908 — August 28, 2004

Elmer S. Phillips had a profound influence on visual communications as a profession and was often called the “father of visual aids” in agricultural colleges in the U.S. Land-Grant University System. He was affiliated with Cornell for most of his long lifetime. That affiliation began in 1928 as a freshman at the University, continued after his graduation in 1932, and lasted until his death at age 96. He climbed the “academic ladder” from Instructor (1935), to Assistant Professor (1941), to Associate Professor (1944), to Professor (1955) and Professor Emeritus (1968).

He was born and brought up in Brighton, New York, a son of George and Cora Phillips, and attended Elementary School #33 and East High School in Rochester. Known as “Flip” in those years because his young friends thought him to be flippant, the nickname lasted throughout his lifetime.

To help pay for his college education, “Flip” Phillips applied his photographic skills as a freelancer, making pictures for Cornell faculty members who needed them for their research and extension papers submitted for publication. In 1932, he graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Cornell’s College of Agriculture, and that year married Gladys “Pat” Douglas of Rochester. Because his part-time photographic work increased over the next two years, he approached the Dean of Agriculture with a proposal to establish an official full-time photography unit. Although sympathetic to the proposal, the Dean turned it down. However, Phillips was appointed as a Lecturer to teach oral and written expression courses and to broadcast the College’s Farm and Home Hour over the University radio station. Also, he was the “Voice of Schoellkopf Stadium” on a freelance basis for 28 years—the first person to “man the mike” at Cornell football games.

Even with that heavy workload, his photography interests continued. The Dean requested him to make a color motion picture to be financed by Ralston Purina Company. It would show the miracle of life developing in a chicken egg. The film, produced in cooperation with the Poultry Department and titled “Where Life Begins,” received national recognition. Widely used in commercial and educational circles, it was reviewed in a three-page color spread in *Life* magazine in the October 4, 1937 issue. Also, the Society of Motion Picture Engineers invited Phillips to present the film at its annual meeting that year in Washington, D.C. The invitation came because it was the first complete motion picture of a biological subject photographed with Kodachrome film. Phillips maintained close connections throughout most of his career with Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester. It provided him with

new types of color film before they were put on the market. However, of more value to him was the opportunity to become involved with pioneering experiments in photographic methods.

During World War II, motion pictures and slide sets were used by the College of Agriculture to aid efforts to increase food production and food preservation. In a three-year period during the early 1940s, approximately 30 motion pictures and 30,000 color slides were provided to County Extension Agents in New York State. An example of one of those motion pictures produced by Phillips in cooperation with the Pomology Department, showed farmers how to save labor in apple harvesting while maintaining quality of the product. It was the first farm labor film produced anywhere in full color. Professor Phillips also helped the Vegetable Crops Department produce the first live agricultural television program by a land-grant college. It was broadcast on March 24, 1943 over the General Electric Station in Schenectady, New York. (The topic: "Victory Gardens.") This initial venture into television ushered in a new era in communications for Cornell's Extension Service.

At the end of the war, a new joint Department of Extension Teaching and Information was established in 1945 for the College of Agriculture and the College of Home Economics. (The Department's name was later changed to Department of Communication Arts and the College of Home Economics to the College of Human Ecology.) Professor Phillips became head of the Visual Aids Service and it flourished under his leadership with additional staff, different audiences, and refined methods. Also, he taught visual communication courses for large numbers of Cornell students, conducted training schools for Extension personnel, and wrote several publications. Because television stations in the 1960s started to swing away from live public service presentations and put greater emphasis on filmed programs, he organized the Television Film Center to produce films for 29 TV stations and another unit to prepare scores of exhibits for educational purposes, including the New York State Fair in Syracuse and Farm and Home Week on the campus. Other exhibits were displayed abroad, including a large one for an international agricultural exhibition in Cairo, Egypt viewed by more than 800,000 persons from Near East and Middle East countries. Another told about Cornell's long-standing relationships with South American institutions and was shown in Brazil.

Professor Phillips served as a consultant for the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Turrialba, Costa Rica in 1956 and for the National Project in Agricultural Communications with headquarters in Michigan from 1957-59. During this period, he developed plans for visual workshops to train foreign nationals at the request of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Soon after “partially retiring” from Cornell in 1968, he was asked to direct the production of a 28-minute color motion picture showing the significance of agriculture in New York State. (Title: “Roots of Empire.”) It was sponsored by the College of Agriculture at Cornell, New York State Agricultural Resources Commission, Department of Agriculture and Markets, and Department of Commerce. The term “partially retiring” was an appropriate designation because he continued to maintain contacts with the University for several years on a less formal volunteer basis, accepting requests to be a guest lecturer in several courses and helping to solve visual communication technical problems.

His professional affiliations included these organizations: Photographic Association of America; Biological Photographic Society; American Association of Agricultural College Editors (Northeast Regional Director); American Wine Society (Editor of the Society’s *Journal*). He served in numerous leadership roles in the Ithaca community: chairman of the training committee for the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Council of Boy Scouts; a member of the Greater Ithaca Fact-Finding Board; chairman of the committee to draft the Town of Ithaca zoning ordinance; a member of the planning committee for a new Tompkins Community Hospital and a member of its Board of Managers. He was the longest continuous member of the City Club of Ithaca (58 years) and one of the architects of the breakaway from the national Exchange organization in the late 1950s as a protest against its restriction of blacks from membership. His hobbies ranged from fishing in streams and lakes of New York, Canada, and Costa Rica to woodworking, gardening and home winemaking.

In February 1996, the Phillips (“Flip” and “Pat”) moved to Kendal at Ithaca, a life-care retirement community near the Cornell campus. His wife predeceased him. Survivors include two sons and a daughter: Lawrence of London, England; John of Philadelphia, New York; Patricia Marion of Garden Valley, Idaho; and eleven grandchildren.

Professor Phillips will be long remembered as a man of many “firsts” and a highly creative and skilled communicator.

Royal D. Colle, Ronald E. Ostman, William B. Ward

Everett Franklin Phillips

November 14, 1878 — August 21, 1951

Everett Franklin Phillips, Emeritus Professor of Apiculture, died at his home on August 21, 1951, after a lingering illness. In spite of his disabilities, he worked on problems of beekeeping until the day before his death.

The son of a Methodist clergyman, Dr. Phillips was born and received his early education in Ohio. He was graduated from Allegheny College and took advanced work in Zoology at the University of Pennsylvania. At Pennsylvania he held scholarships and fellowships, and was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1904. In 1905 he went to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, and after two years became head of the work in Apiculture, which post he retained until coming to Cornell University. In 1929 his alma mater granted him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Professor Phillips' doctorate thesis was a study of the compound eye of the honeybee, and that work interested him in beekeeping. On being made Head of the Division of Bee Culture in Washington he began to develop the much needed scientific work, and enlisted the help of scientifically trained men whose names are now familiar in the world of beekeeping. In 1911 he undertook work on one of the most important problems in beekeeping, the behavior of bees in winter and the wintering of bees. He worked out methods for the eradication of European foulbrood, which have been highly successful. Work begun in Washington on physical properties of honey and expanded at Cornell contributed greatly to our knowledge of methods of handling honey.

He also worked on the bee louse, and in 1922 was influential in obtaining legislation to protect the industry in North America from the introduction of bee diseases from other continents. He did much work on pollination and presented the available evidence on the effect of the insecticides on other pollinating insects. He also studied the relation of bees to fireblight.

During the first world war Doctor Phillips conducted an intensive campaign to stimulate beekeeping, primarily by encouraging a change from comb honey to extracted honey production. Commercial honey production increased in that period about 400 percent. It was then that extension work in beekeeping was begun in a few states, and the work was so successful that it has been continued. A notable group of men performed their first public service to beekeeping in this undertaking. For some years these men held most of the state positions, and when more men were needed, several of Professor Phillips' students from Cornell became engaged in this work. Doctor Phillips was editor of the apiculture section of Biological Abstracts and twice served on the editorial board of the Journal

of Economic Entomology. He was the author of "Beekeeping", published by the Macmillan Company, which has been translated into Russian. He wrote more than 600 bulletins and articles for technical and scientific journals, several of which have been translated into other languages.

He visited Europe four times and studied the work of leading investigators in Switzerland, Austria, Germany, England, Scotland, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and every state of this country. He maintained correspondence with leading apiculturists all over the world and he was honored by election as Fellow of the international Apis Club, of which he was president in 1926. This Club awarded him its medal in 1924. He also received medals from three French beekeeping societies and one in Czechoslovakia. In 1932 at the invitation of the government he visited the Soviet Union to assist in beekeeping aspects of the Second Five Year Plan. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi and other honorary scholastic societies, and of the social fraternity Phi Delta Theta.

Professor Phillips was responsible for the establishment of the Miller Memorial Beekeeping Library at the University of Wisconsin and built up a similar library in the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. On coming to Cornell he again started a beekeeping library and arranged for its endowment. He presented his personal collection on beekeeping to the Library and obtained additional books and journals through exchanges with individuals and institutions in other lands.

Some notable private collections have been included, such as the entire library of Moses Quinby, all books known to remain in the libraries of L. L. Langstroth and Dr. C. C. Miller, the Evard French library, the John Anderson Scottish library, and a large collection of European first editions. Langstroth's hand written journal, his letter press book, and a diary of Quinby are among the most precious items.

The library now consists of more than 3000 books and volumes of bee journals and with adequate funds assured, this library will remain supreme. In recognition of the contribution which Doctor Phillips made in this field, the Board of Trustees designated this collection as the "Everett Franklin Phillips Beekeeping Library".

As a teacher Dr. Phillips attracted many graduate students to Cornell. Most of them are now in charge of important phases of beekeeping in this country as well as in Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, India and the Union of South Africa. He gave unsparingly of himself to his students and all of them were stimulated by his interest and enthusiasm in their work. For example, the help and encouragement given one graduate student resulted in a method for processing honey which is now used throughout the world. The patent for this process was given to

the University and largely because of his interest and supervision it has brought to Cornell a considerable sum of money for research in apiculture.

Doctor Phillips worked also with entomologists. He served on various committees of the Association of Economic Entomologists and the Entomological Society of America and as president of the former in 1935. At the outbreak of the last war he became chairman of the joint committee for coordination of entomology with the war effort. He was a member of the Crop Protection Committee of the National Research Council and a committee of the Economic Entomologists to promote the establishment of a national science foundation. He was a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, the Society of Naturalists, and the Biological Union.

People in Ithaca probably knew Doctor Phillips best for his civic activities. He was president of the Ithaca Community Chest, on the executive committee of the Council of Social Agencies, member of the boards of directors of the Ithaca Reconstruction Home for Infantile Paralysis, the Salvation Army, and the Family Society. He was a commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare of the City and chairman of a committee on a war memorial. He was also a trustee of the Hazel Hurst Foundation for the Blind, Monrovia, California, and Tompkins County chairman for United Service Organizations. In 1945, he was elected a director of the New York State Association for Crippled Children, was made Vice President in 1940, and became President in 1950. A resolution passed by that Association at the time of his death said in part: "Infirm in body. . .but unquenchable in spirit, he served us well until the very day of passing."

Rotarians everywhere knew him as well as did beekeepers. He was president of the Ithaca Rotary Club and the next year became governor of former District 28 of Rotary International. In 1936-37, he was chairman of the International Service Committee, and in 1939 was elected director and third vice-president of Rotary International.

Doctor Phillips was well known in the beekeeping industry throughout the world and was directly or indirectly responsible for much of the basic research work in Apiculture. His keen analytical mind and forthrightness of character engendered respect and confidence among all who knew him. It is common knowledge among men engaged in the beekeeping industry that he will go down in the records of beekeeping history as the greatest scientific apiculturist in our time.

Dr. Phillips is survived by his wife, Mary Geisler Phillips, three sons, and five grandchildren.

E. J. Dyce, P. J. Kruse, C. E. Palm

Mary Geisler Phillips

May 13, 1881 — January 25, 1964

Mrs. Mary Geisler Phillips was a beloved member of the staff of the New York State College of Home Economics for eighteen years, and she kept closely in touch with her friends at the College through the fifteen years following her retirement. As editor, writer, and friend she contributed generously and importantly to the College's work and aims. Upon her retirement in 1949 she was made Associate Professor Emeritus of Home Economics.

The wife of Everett Franklin Phillips, Professor of Apiculture in the College of Agriculture from 1924 to 1946, Mrs. Phillips was already familiar with the College of Home Economics when Miss Van Rensselaer, aware of her abilities, offered her the position of extension instructor in 1931, to work on a series of radio scripts. The following year she joined the college editorial office, working as an assistant, part-time, to the editor for the next ten years. She became assistant editor of the College in 1943 and in 1944 acting editor. In 1945 she was made editor and in 1947, after the Department of Extension Teaching and Information had been established in 1946 as a joint enterprise of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, she became also Associate Professor of Home Economics in that Department.

Mrs. Phillips was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902 and spent the next year there in graduate study in biology and chemistry. Prior to her marriage she taught those subjects for three years in the High School for Girls in Philadelphia, studying also for part of this time. From 1924 to 1930, as assistant editor for the National Research Council, she worked on the Botanical and later Biological Abstracts.

Her marriage to Everett Franklin Phillips in 1906 opened new doors. Drawn to one another in part by their mutual interest in biological sciences, they maintained this interest, as shown in her writing, throughout their life together. As senior apiculturist for the United States Department of Agriculture and later Professor of Apiculture at Cornell Dr. Phillips' work grew to world-wide fame. He became more and more in demand as a speaker at national and international conferences. Mrs. Phillips frequently accompanied him on these travels and on others, which he made as United States representative of Rotary International. She came to know people of all walks of life, many of them world leaders, and knew the customs of homes and families of many lands. She could speak as well as read a number of languages.

Her skill in writing was nurtured in the early years of her marriage when she assisted her husband in preparing his book, *Beekeeping*, and translated many articles. In these years too her ability as a writer of children's books took form. Her first book, *Honey Bees and Fairy Dust*, published in 1926, resulted from stories that she told and wrote for her children in answer to their questions about bees and what their father did with them. Her active career as a writer for children continued into the years of her retirement.

Ant Hills and Soap Bubbles followed in 1927, *Spider Webs and Sunflowers* in 1928.

The D. C. Heath Company of Boston became interested in her ability to present science to children and published school editions of these titles in 1929. She edited and revised two series of science books for children for this publisher, *Glimpses into the World of Science*, and *Nature by Seaside and Wayside*.

Many are familiar with her name through her short stories for children that were published in *Youth's Companion*, *St. Nicholas Magazine*, *American Boy*, and *John Martin's Book*.

The last two of her eleven books for children appeared after her retirement: *The Makers of Honey* in 1956 and *Dragon Flies and Damsel Flies* in 1960, both published by Crowell. She contributed also to the bee journals, two articles appearing as late as 1962.

Throughout her years in the editorial office of the College of Home Economics she continued to do free lance writing in addition to her daily work, adding to her writings for children many magazine and newspaper articles on subjects of interest to homemakers.

Her work as an author was tied closely to her love of her home and family, and her unusually successful career supplemented her success as a wife and mother. She is survived by three sons: Everett Franklin, Jr., of Darien, Connecticut; Howard G. of Alexandria, Virginia; and William T. in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Mrs. Phillips' work as College editor used not only her ability as a writer and editor but also her teaching skills. She conducted writing and radio workshops and taught units in several classes at the College. She worked with community organizations on their publicity programs. She assisted extension staff and students with their writing problems. Her enthusiasm and friendliness were infectious. She had a way of making people feel that even small accomplishments were important ones. The head of the Department of Extension Teaching and Information, in a letter to the Dean of the College of Home Economics, wrote in 1949: "In my opinion, Mrs. Mary G. Phillips has performed a service to the College of Home Economics that would be difficult to surpass. Her capacity for doing excellent work and for making and keeping friends cannot be exaggerated.

“Mrs. Phillips was always willing to do just a little more than was expected of the editor of home economics. . . . Her energy seemed boundless and she played a large part in helping to improve and enlarge the informational activities of the College. Her work is appreciated not only by those who work with her here at the College, but by the home demonstration agents and homemakers throughout the State.”

The students and the community knew her in still other ways. As an alumna of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, she was instrumental, with other Ithaca alumnae, in arranging for the present chapter house. In 1949 the members of Psi chapter in Ithaca gave a reception in recognition of her work for the sorority and in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of her initiation. At that time she was president of the Psi Chapter Corporation Board and past president of the Alpha province, which includes Cornell.

In Ithaca she was active in educational and literary organizations, contributing generously through her own work and creativity.

Her enthusiasm for continuous reading and study was evident, even in her statements on a routine “personnel” form. In 1940 she wrote, “I let no year go by without some special study just to keep my mind limber. This year I am attending lectures twice a week in Insect Behavior and once a week attend a class in Spanish.” Her mind was always “limber,” as she read widely and far beyond her first loves of biology and languages. To talk with her about a book was to find new inspiration.

The picture one retains of Mrs. Phillips is one of vigor, warmth, and generosity in all her work and personal relationships. At the memorial service held in Sage Chapel, the Reverend James Moore, a long-time friend and fellow member of the Cornell staff, who conducted the service, spoke of a recent visit which he and his wife had with Mrs. Phillips, of her gaiety, and hospitality, and thoughtfulness of them. “We went,” he said, “to see if we could be helpful in any way. As we walked back to the car a phrase kept running through my mind — ‘not to be ministered unto but to minister.’” This, in essence, is the spirit that pervaded the life of this gifted friend and co-worker.

G. Eric Peabody, Mary F. Henry, Esther H. Stocks

Ellis A. Pierce

May 12, 1919 — November 4, 1978

Ellis A. Pierce was born and raised in Onida, South Dakota, and received his Bachelor of Science degree from South Dakota State University. After four years in the army in World War II, he reentered South Dakota State University and received his Master of Science degree in agriculture in 1948. He was appointed as an assistant professor in the Department of Animal Science at South Dakota State University in charge of teaching and research in meats. In 1953 Professor Pierce enrolled in the graduate school at Cornell University and was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1955.

Professor Pierce was a member of the animal science faculty of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University from 1955 until his retirement in 1975. He spent a six-month leave in 1961 doing advanced study at North Carolina State University and a seven-month leave for study in Europe in 1968. Upon his retirement the University Board of Trustees appointed him professor emeritus.

As a member of the animal science faculty, he was responsible for the development of the meat and swine extension programs for New York State. At the time of his appointment as assistant professor there were few, if any, guidelines for conducting such programs in the United States. This situation existed because of the relatively minor emphasis given by the producers of livestock to the interests of consumers of meat products and to the marketing of meat and livestock, especially swine. Due to the large urban and city populations within New York State, Professor Pierce felt the best methods for expanding extension programs would be those directed primarily toward the consumer. Thus, he developed programs in the area of consumer education in cooperation with staff members of the College of Human Ecology, on the identification of cuts of meat, quality of meat, best choices of meat, storage and preparation of meat, outdoor cookery of meat, and many other subjects related to the purchase and use of meat by the consumer.

As an extension specialist Professor Pierce was responsible for the swine as well as the meat program. He recognized the interdependence of the two programs and utilized it to augment each. The market hog pool was developed and involved swine producers, marketing agencies, and meat packing companies. Hogs were sold for slaughter on a graded basis through this improved system. Professor Pierce actively participated in developing swine and beef cattle evaluation programs, which established the relationship between live animals, their carcass grade, and their cutout value. He started the annual Quality Meat Contest at the New York State Fair. Through his

initiative and leadership he prepared many bulletins, reports, and articles covering practically all phases of swine production and meat subjects. The development and success of both the swine and meat programs was a tribute to his persistence, originality, and resourcefulness.

Professor Pierce worked closely with all the livestock organizations of New York State and held offices in several of them over the years. His leadership was not limited to New York State, however, for he was recognized throughout the country as an authority in the field of carcass judging and the evaluation of meats. He served as assistant superintendent of the Quality Meat Contest of the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago for many years. He was a charter member of the American Meat Science Association, a member of its executive committee, and chairman of its board of directors. He was the recipient of the American Meat Science Association Extension Award in 1966 in recognition of his leadership and his development of extension meat programs.

Professor Pierce was a guest professor in the Institut für Tierzucht und Haustiergenetik at the University of Göttingen, Germany, in 1968 and travelled extensively in Scandinavia, Western Europe, and Great Britain studying livestock production practices and research methods at agricultural colleges and institutes. He authored a chapter on the meat industry of the United States for Collier's *Encyclopedia*.

From his retirement in 1975 until his death, Professor Pierce was a livestock and meats economist with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, Italy. His duties were primarily involved with the development of projects submitted by the various member countries to advance their livestock and meat industries to increase and better their nutrition and diets. In this work he travelled extensively, advising and consulting on these proposals.

He is survived by his wife, Patricia Noethe Pierce, who resides in Ithaca, New York.

Robert W. Spalding, George H. Wellington, Samuel T. Slack

Eric Polisar

June 29, 1923 — July 31, 1968

When Eric Polisar died of cancer on July 31, 1968, there was lost a brilliant, unorthodox, mercurial, and engaging colleague. At the time of his death, he was a member of the faculty of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, a post which he had held since 1961. During those seven years he undertook varied research and was a provocative and successful teacher of undergraduate, graduate, and extension courses. Professor Polisar had previously worked for the Extension Division of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations in 1952-53 as field representative in the School's Albany Office. Before then, for two years, he taught at what was then called the New York State Teachers College at New Paltz. Afterwards, between 1953 and 1961, he served in several important capacities on the staff of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, including that of assistant to the president.

All this was preceded by study at the University of Wisconsin. He earned the B.A. in 1949 and the M.A. in 1950. He completed work on the Ph.D. in history except for a dissertation on the movement and quartering of British troops in the American colonies during prerevolutionary times—a subject which, although not entirely defeating Eric Polisar's unbounded capacity to discover social significance, finally proved too remote for his concern with the more immediately relevant.

Still earlier he had served as an enlisted man in the European theater during World War II.

The foregoing review of Eric Polisar's career does not in itself convey the vigor, verve, and variety of the man. He was a captivating speaker, and he wrote with flair. More importantly, he had a perturbing gift for prophesying problems before they became apparent or acute. A listing of some of his *pre-1965* interests will suffice. These included declining urban economies, race relations, and labor problems in the public service. Concerning them, he wrote, taught, and advised government and union officials as well as academic colleagues. These things he did with wide knowledge, sharp insight, and openhanded generosity.

Eric Polisar brought an uncompromising honesty to his work and concerns. Not all of the victims of his occasional verbal thrusts found his articulate and sometimes acid assaults comfortable to endure. Yet there was tolerance in him, as exemplified by his service as a member of the Board of Cornell United Religious Work, a role at first difficult to reconcile with his *Weltanschauung*. But it was in keeping with his indefatigable willingness to keep laboring at human betterment and with his own zestful mode of life. These traits, revealing an underlying romanticism and

heroism of Cyrano-like proportions, were the more poignant because they were in sharp contradiction to equally strong strands of skepticism and pessimism in his outlook.

Eric Polisar is survived by his wife, Anne Drew Commons Polisar, and three children.

Maurice Neufeld, Ronald Donovan, Kurt Hanslowe

Robert A. Polson

July 6, 1905 — July 4, 1997

Robert A. Polson, Professor of Rural Sociology Emeritus, died on July 4, 1997 at his home in Ithaca, New York. Bob was a part of the Department of Rural Sociology for 66 years starting in 1931. He was department head during 1948-57. His career, which spanned the decades before and after World War II, had a significant change in a career path, and was marked by years of generous contributions to the university and the community, and a devoted dedication to family and friends.

Born in Nova Scotia, Canada, Bob and his family moved to the state of Washington where he was reared on a large dairy farm. His initial career goal was to stay in the dairy industry, but after only two years at Washington State College in Pullman, he transferred to the University of Wisconsin where he received a B.S. degree in Agricultural Economics in 1928. He then continued at Wisconsin in the field of Rural Sociology and earned a Ph.D. degree in 1933. He also did graduate work at the University of Chicago and postdoctoral studies at Columbia University.

Polson's dissertation research was used for a Wisconsin publication, *Trends in Town-County Relations* (1933), co-authored with his thesis advisor and one of the founders of the discipline of rural sociology, J.H. Kolb. This study was conducted in the same county used 16 years earlier by Charles J. Galpin for his pioneering work reported in *The Social Anatomy of an Agricultural Community* (1915). Polson's was one of the first locality group restudies made by sociologists. The restudy was in cooperation with the U.S.D.A.'s Division of Farm Population and Rural Life and with President Hoover's Committee on the Study of Recent Social Trends. Though the nature of Professor Polson's career changed dramatically, his interest in the community continued.

Polson came to the then Department of Rural Social Organization in 1931, the same year Warren Hall, the Cornell home of rural sociology, was built. His appointment as an extension instructor in rural social organization had been preceded by a year as rural sociologist at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. During the years of the depression, Bob assisted New York communities in planning and developing improvements in community services such as fire districts (the number grew fourfold in the 10 years preceding World War II) and in training officers of community organizations. World War II made new demands on faculty, especially those who might give some assistance to the war effort. In this regard, Bob had two special assignments: he was first called upon to organize civilian defense programs while on the field staff of the New York State War Council, and in 1944 and in 1945, he was the

State Supervisor of the Emergency Farm Labor Program run by the Cooperative Extension Service at Cornell. This program helped house and feed seasonal farm workers.

Polson's career underwent a change in 1948 when he began a nine-year term as department head. The task of administration exposed him to the broad scope of programs and activities covered by the department and facilitated a more marked change in his career. This change began during 1952-1953 with a Fulbright appointment the purpose of which was to start a rural social science research program at Silliman University in the Philippines. The results of the original research and restudy were reported in *Rural People's Response to Change: Dumaguete Trade Area, Philippines* (1973). The work also began a long affiliation with Professor Agaton Pal. Polson was also asked to help train the first group of community development workers who inaugurated President Magsaysay's barrio improvement program. The theme of local community improvements was the same as that begun as an extension specialist in rural social organization many years earlier. The exposure to Philippine villages, and later, under the auspices of International Cooperation Administration and the Ford Foundation, similar exposure to rural development programs in 13 countries in the Far and Near East, changed the domain of his work. He turned to the under-developed areas of the world where technical assistance programs undertaken by the United States government and by public and private international agencies called for the contributions which social scientists could make to understand the problems of rural communities and regions and to the train staff for development agencies. Bob specialized in training students, foreign and U.S. citizens, in the application of sociology to the organization, the conduct, and the evaluation of rural community development and agricultural extension programs.

Bob had a key role in the formative years of Cornell's international programs in the 1950s and 1960s. He helped establish the Office of International Agricultural and Rural Development in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. In 1953, he was a cooperating member of the prestigious graduate program in South and Southeast Asia. His work at Silliman University added considerable strength to the university's many new efforts in the Philippines. Even his classroom interests shifted to courses in social change and organization. Over the years, he was an advisor to more than 200 graduate students of whom more than half were from Asia and Africa.

Professionally, his work was recognized through service in 1950-51 as President of the Rural Sociological Society. He was also a member of the American Sociological Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Alpha Gamma Rho, Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and Alpha Zeta.

In his devotion to the betterment of the communities in which we live, Ithaca was not overlooked. He served as President of the Ithaca Rotary Club, was director of the Ithaca Community Chest, the YMCA, the Tompkins County TB and Public Health Association, and the Cooperative Consumers Society. Similarly, his personal generosity supported a student emergency fund in the Department of Rural Sociology. Dozens of students benefited from the Polsons' contributions to this fund. In 1989, this fund was named the Polson-Larson Fund for Excellence and has since grown to be an important source of support for Department of Rural Sociology programs.

The warm hospitality of Professor and Mrs. Polson, who opened their home to graduate students and faculty, was widely recognized. Professor Polson is survived by Ruth E. Polson, his wife of 67 years; and a daughter, Margaret R. Polson, of Boone, North Carolina. A second daughter, Marion, died in 1975. Bob was devoted to his immediate family and to his extended family. (He proudly displayed photos of his family's large dairy farm and, later, their logging operation in western Washington.) It is extraordinary that on July 4, 1997, the day Bob Polson died, the Polson Museum, devoted to the long Polson family history, was opened and dedicated in Hoquiam, Washington.

Olaf Larson, Philip Taietz, Eugene Erickson

Eugene Hillhouse Pool

June 3, 1874 — April 9, 1949

Eugene Hillhouse Pool, Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery at Cornell University Medical College, New York, died on April 9, 1949 in his 75th year. At the time of his death, Dr. Pool was also Consulting Surgeon to the New York Hospital and an Honorary Governor.

Dr. Pool was born on June 3, 1874, the son of John Hillhouse and Sophia Boggs Pool. He was graduated from St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, and received his A.B. degree from Harvard College in 1895. Four years later he was graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. In 1900 he was appointed Senior Assistant House Surgeon at the New York Hospital, becoming House Surgeon the following year. From 1901 to 1904 he served as Assistant Demonstrator in Anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia, and as Instructor in Surgery from 1904 to 1912. From 1912 to 1915 he was Associate in Surgery. During this period, in 1907, he was appointed Associate Attending Surgeon to the New York Hospital. In 1915 he became Professor of Clinical Surgery and Attending Surgeon in charge of the Second Surgical Division. He served in this capacity until 1932, when the New York Hospital joined with Cornell University Medical College at its present location. He was then appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery in Cornell Medical College and Senior Attending Surgeon to the New York Hospital, which posts he held until his retirement in 1947.

One of the most distinguished surgeons to be associated with Cornell, Dr. Pool did much to develop surgery as we know it today. He was recognized throughout the country and abroad as a master surgeon, an inspired teacher, and an acknowledged leader in his profession. His wide and varied activities produced major achievements in clinical surgery and research. His interest in the young men he gathered about him was deep and lasting, and to many he gave freely of his time, advice, and material assistance to guide them into the positions of responsibility they occupy today in various communities.

As one of the leading surgeons of the United States, he was prominent in surgical circles and made many valuable contributions to meetings and to the current literature. It is a lasting tribute to his name that he held the highest positions in the surgical societies and medical organizations of his era. He was elected President of the New York Surgical Society in 1923, of the Society of Clinical Surgery from 1927 to 1929, of the American College of Surgeons in 1926 and was appointed to the Board of Regents of that organization in 1928. He was President of the American

Surgical Association in 1935, President of the New York Academy of Medicine 1935-1936, and held many other offices of honor and responsibility.

During World War I he went to France with the New York Hospital Unit, Base Hospital No. 9 and then served as Chief Surgeon of Evacuation Hospital No. 1. He was later advanced to Consulting Surgeon to the 5th Army Corps, and at the end of the war was Consulting Surgeon to the First Army. Among his decorations for service were the Legion of Honor from France, the Distinguished Service Medal and a citation from General Pershing for "meritorious service".

Dr. Pool was interested in civic affairs and served on a number of committees for the State, lending advice to those in high position. Of particular note was his work as chairman of the committee appointed by Governor Lehman in 1935 to rewrite the medical provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. He was Administrative Consultant in Surgery for the City Hospitals of New York and a life Trustee of Columbia University.

Throughout his professional life Dr. Pool was closely associated with the affairs of the New York Hospital. He was a member of the Medical Board until his retirement, and served as its President from 1929 to 1931. During his tenure of office he worked untiringly for the advancement of the Cornell Medical Center to its present position.

It would be difficult to estimate the number of lives he saved or made more bearable by his surpassing judgment and surgical dexterity. His patients benefited not only from his operating skill but from his kindly interest in their personal problems. His wise counsel, friendship and loyalty will be sorely missed, not only by the institution, but by the community at large.

Frank Glen

Robert Morris Pool

February 22, 1940 — June 10, 2006

Bob Pool was a Professor of Viticulture in Cornell's Department of Horticultural Sciences, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva. Although his primary responsibility was to serve the research and production needs of New York viticulture, Bob's research and personal interactions significantly benefited viticulture across the globe. Bob was awarded the Cantarelli Prize in 1997 from the Italian Academy of Vine and Wine in recognition of his outstanding contributions to research in the mechanical regulation of crop load and fruit quality in grapes. This award reflects the impact of his research and its contribution to reduced production costs for the grape industry.

Bob received his B.S. degree in Enology at the University of California, Davis, his Master's degree in Food Science, also at Davis, and his Ph.D. degree in Pomology at Cornell. In 1974, he was hired as an Assistant Professor at Cornell in grapevine breeding. In 1979, he changed his research responsibilities to vineyard management. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1981, and to full Professor in 1988. His professional society memberships included the American Society for Horticultural Science, the International Society for Horticultural Science, and the American Society of Viticulture and Enology. He also served as the U.S. Representative of the Organization International de La Vigne et du Vin.

Bob was active in developing the USDA National Grape Germplasm Repositories (grapevine collections) at Davis, California and Geneva, New York. He formed the Grape Commodity Committee of the National Plant Germplasm Committee and served as chairman for ten years. For five years, Bob served as program leader of the National Germplasm Repository for apples and American grapes at Geneva.

Upon his promotion to Professor, Bob said he was pledged to

“the development and adaptation of the technology and art required for vineyardists and winemakers to achieve a consistent realization of maximum quality potential that resides in classic vinifera wine grape varieties.”

Clonal selection, matching soil type, rootstock and variety, vine spacing and summer pruning were major research interests. Bob was fully committed to extension outreach and for many years had an extension commitment in his position description. In that capacity, Bob served as a member of the board of several grape extension educators, and for many years, he organized and ran Cornell's grape extension workgroup. Bob coordinated with grape extension staff in developing grape grower conferences and grape extension bulletins. His extension talks

and publications included topics such as mechanical or minimal pruning and thinning, row and vine spacing, dormant bud cold acclimation and winter cold injury. His grape web pages provided lots of information and many links for the growers and included a tongue-in-cheek comparison of New York State grape production areas with other important world viticulture areas entitled “Does New York have terroir?”

Bob’s final viticulture lecture was presented at the Finger Lakes Grape Growers Conference in March of 2006. In typical fashion, Bob managed this despite receiving chemotherapy the day before. He was entertaining; making jokes at his own expense that had the audience roaring (the authors included). Bob was presented with a book of letters from colleagues, students and industry members and representatives. In reviewing this book, Bob was gratified that the growers mentioned those accomplishments that he hoped had been important to them.

Bob was a complex individual, endearing and frustrating, often at the same time. He cared passionately about his research, student education, Cornell University, the Station and the department, yet this passion often fueled intense and sometimes rancorous debate about appropriate strategies for the future. His convictions were strong and their expression sometimes less than diplomatic. Bob had a quick wit and loved to exchange barbs. Sitting next to him at faculty meetings was never boring.

Yet, Bob was a friend that could be counted on, whatever the need or the time. He was also a kind and caring advisor who demanded the best from his students. His students are some of the most recognized viticulturists in the U.S. and Canada. Bob was a generous host who loved to entertain and was well known for his excellent cooking and choice of wines. The outdoor wood-burning oven he constructed produced vast numbers of loaves of bread and some extremely diverse pizzas (size, ingredients and degree of crispness!). Pizza making became a very popular activity with guests of all ages. Bob and his family were also involved in the community, with Bob very active in various church roles and in chorus groups.

Bob’s wife, Jennifer Morris, and his children, Alex, Ron and Sue were his foundation, and his dream of developing a winery was realized with their help. Billsboro Winery produces some unique varietals and blends, with equally unique names such as Eclectsia, but it is the Pinot Noir, produced with a clone Bob researched, that has become especially well known for its excellent quality.

Bob’s long battle with illness provided time to reflect on his career. One of his great joys was teaching and mentoring students in the classroom, but especially in the vineyard. As he approached retirement, Bob had planned to become more involved in teaching “his” viticulture courses. He was pleased to see the establishment of

a Viticulture and Enology Program at Cornell, but he was frustrated that due to his illness he was no longer able to teach Introduction to Viticulture and Vine Management I and II, as he had intended. Yet his legacy will live on in his family, students, research publications, ideas and innovations in grape production systems, and within the viticulture industry to which he dedicated his career.

Leroy Creasy, Martin Goffinet, Susan Brown

Paul Russel Pope

October 27, 1877 — January 12, 1950

Paul Russel Pope, Professor of German, Emeritus, died in Ithaca on January 12, 1950, five years after his retirement in 1945. Professor Pope was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on October 27, 1877, the son of a prominent Methodist minister. He received his B. A. degree from Western Reserve University in 1898 and, having decided to devote himself to the study of the modern languages, he went to Germany to seek what was then the best possible training in that field. After several semesters at Halle and Berlin he obtained his Ph. D. from the University of Leipzig in 1903. It would be difficult to imagine a more distinguished faculty than that under which the young Paul Pope acquired the tools and, above all, the spirit that were to make his own career so effective. Among his teachers were the psychologist Wilhelm Wundt and the literary historian Albert Koster, and his dissertation on *Die Anwendune Der Epitheta Im Tristan Gottfrieds Von Strassburg* was written under the guidance of Professor Eduard Sievers whose revolutionary methods of phonetic analysis continued to influence Pope's subsequent work. At Leipzig he devoted himself as well to the study of the violin—he worked especially under Becker and, later, Duncla—and developed that understanding and enthusiasm for music that was to remain such a characteristic element of his later life.

He was appointed Instructor in German at Cornell University in 1902 and continued throughout his life to teach in that Department. He was promoted to an assistant professorship in 1906, and became Professor of German in 1915. He served repeatedly as Chairman of the Department. On several occasions he returned to Europe, and, in 1913 and 1914 spent a year in Switzerland, Italy and at the University of Munich.

His skill as a teacher of the German language and literature was remarkable from the very beginning, and by his numerous text books (especially his admirable *Einführung ins Deutsche*) he exercised a considerable influence upon modern language instruction throughout the country.

But what above all made him a stimulating figure in the University community was his sensitiveness to every aspect of the intellectual and artistic life. By his own playing of the violin and his lectures on the appreciation of music, he contributed significantly towards the development of an ever wider enthusiasm, particularly for chamber music. He served for several terms on the Music Committee of the University. It was, perhaps, his great admiration for Richard Wagner and his circle that made him proud to insist that he, too, was, in Nietzsche's phrase, *Philologe und Musiker*. Some of his literary studies were devoted to and they were to have been more fully developed in a work

on *Wagner's Debt to Literature*. But Paul Pope was not merely an efficient and beloved teacher. His home became a center of the most congenial fellowship: many of his friends will recall with affection the Sunday afternoons at Overlook Road where it was impossible not to be delighted by Paul Pope's music or impressed by his faith in the vitality of the civilizing values of art and letters which, for him especially, the interplay between American and European life provided.

His summers in Canada gave him an opportunity, not only for boating and canoeing of which he was so fond, but for the development of his interest in Indian languages and relics.

Professor Pope's services to the profession were early recognized: he was a member and frequently an officer of the Modern Language Association of America and of the American Association of the Teachers of German. He helped to found the German honorary society Delta Phi Alpha and continued for many years to function as a national adviser. He was a member of the scholastic honorary societies Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi. During the early years of the second World War he served, after his retirement, on the Cornell staff of the Army Specialized Training Program in German.

His colleagues and students will remember Paul Pope with affection and the University will count him among its distinguished faculty members.

A. L. Andrews, Victor Lange, R. M. Ogden

Joel Porte

November 13, 1933 — June 1, 2006

Joel Porte, Ernest I. White Professor of American Studies and Humane Letters Emeritus, died of esophageal cancer at the age of 72. An internationally renowned scholar of American literature and an Emerson specialist, Joel came to Cornell in 1987. He spent his earlier career at Harvard, where he resigned as Ernest Bernbaum Professor of Literature and Chair of the Department of English to join Cornell as the Frederick J. Whiton Professor of American Literature. From 1989-98, Joel served as Director of American Studies at Cornell. Retired from the faculty in 2004, he received the national Emerson Society's Distinguished Achievement Award in 2006.

Joel Porte earned his Ph.D. degree from Harvard in 1962, when he won the coveted Bowdoin Prize for an essay on Emerson—an award which George Santayana, a favorite author of his, had failed to capture in 1886. At 36, he became one of the youngest full professors in the Department of English. He was a Rockefeller Scholar in Residence in Bellagio, Italy (1979), and a John Simon Guggenheim Fellow (1981-82). He served as a visiting scholar and lecturer around the world; as scholarly consultant for publishing companies, universities, professional associations, and media groups; and on the editorial boards of key academic journals.

Joel's life journey approached that "zigzag line of a hundred tacks" celebrated in Emerson's "Self-Reliance." Beginning in Brooklyn, where he was born to second-generation Russian Jewish immigrants, it led him through an early fascination with amateur radio, which brought him a license to operate station W2YIR; to Brooklyn Technical High School, where he excelled in mechanical drawing and printing technology; and to Cooper Union, where he discovered his lack of interest in an engineering career. While reading on his subway commute, he was moved by a paragraph in Mark Van Doren's, *A Liberal Education*, to devote himself instead to literary study, and he enrolled in night school at Brooklyn College and then in the City College of New York, after presenting himself uninvited to the Registrar.

At C.C.N.Y., from which he graduated *magna cum laude* in English and Classics, he won two Claflin medals for excellence in Greek, the Ward Prize in English Composition, and election to Phi Beta Kappa. Throughout college, he studied the cello with famed teacher Otto Deri, and worked as a runner and office boy at the Atlas Corporation to help support his mother and younger brother. There, he received crucial support from the woman he considered his intellectual "mother," Emilie Dixon. Although he was to travel to Harvard and to Cornell, his outsider status as a young man informed a lifelong generosity to others.

Joel published twelve books as well as introductions, articles, and reviews. His most notable volumes include his literary biography of Emerson, *Representative Man* (Oxford 1979; rev. ed., Columbia 1988); *In Respect to Egotism: Studies in American Romantic Writing* (Cambridge 1991); and *Consciousness and Culture: Emerson and Thoreau Reviewed* (Yale 2004). His edited and co-edited volumes are international standards in the field; they include *Emerson in His Journals* (Belknap/Harvard 1982); the Library of America Emerson (1983); the Cambridge *New Essays on Henry James's Portrait of a Lady* (1990); *The Cambridge Companion to Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1999); and *Emerson's Prose and Poetry: A Norton Critical Edition* (2001). He co-edited the latter two volumes with Professor Sandra Morris of Bucknell University, his former doctoral student at Cornell.

The circuit of Joel's scholarship was large, often expanding and as often returning upon itself. Coming to believe that his early *Emerson and Thoreau: Transcendentalists in Conflict* (Wesleyan 1966) was at once "too polemical and inadequately respectful of Emerson's complexities," he returned in *Representative Man* to write a compendious imaginative biography of the man and, in shorter studies, to insist on the writer's achievement as a literary artist, "in his tropes and *topoi*, his metaphors and verbal wit, in the remarkable consistency of his conceiving mind and executing hand." Having studied the fiction of Cooper, Poe, Hawthorne, Melville and James in *The Romance in America* (Wesleyan 1969), he returned, with *In Respect to Egotism*, to the greater cultural significance of American subjectivity in these figures and in Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson. His essays and lectures ranged from the Puritans to Santayana's philosophy, from the poetry of Wallace Stevens to Jewish-American literature, from "Emerson's French Connection: Montaigne, Fénelon, Madame de Staël, and Others" to the history of cereal boxes and the Quaker Oats Man as cultural symbol. On all these subjects he wrote with passion, urbanity, impish humor and wide allusiveness. Only in Joel's writing could Dr. Strangelove and Molly Bloom rub shoulders so comfortably with Thoreau and Isaac Watts; only Joel could find such pleasure and significance in Thoreau's meditations on a mushroom called the *phallus impudicus*—or express such delight at discovering another one in Mann's *Magic Mountain*. The circling went on. In a late essay on Henry Roth's *Call it Sleep*, he remarked that his

"return, as a student of American writing, to the talmud torah of my childhood in the works of Jewish authors required a kind of circling back from the standard canon of American literature to which I devoted myself in graduate school."

Or perhaps not so. His Harvard, his *cheder*, was the same that had nourished

"my quasi-Hebraic masters, Emerson and Thoreau, and that, over the years, would open its doors, willy-nilly, to many Jewish scholars and writers, enabling them (in Emerson's words) 'to translate the world into some particular world of [their] own.'"

In his teaching as in his scholarship, Joel stretched the boundaries of American literature and American Studies. He played a central role in the renaissance of the latter program at Cornell. Appointed director, he swayed the dean to provide resources to enhance the visibility and reach of the program, and within a couple of years American Studies had its own offices and administrative assistant. Along with American Literature and American History, American Government became a “core” discipline within the major—but Joel reached out to faculty in Anthropology, Music, Women’s Studies, ethnic studies, and Industrial and Labor Relations as well, and by the early 1990s, American Studies had become one of the fastest growing undergraduate majors in the College of Arts and Sciences. As a senior hire in English, he anchored the department’s advanced and graduate offerings in early American literature and the American renaissance and offered a popular course in Jewish-American writing. He served on the special committees of numerous graduate students who sought him out, both those whose interests intersected closely with his and those who realized the importance of working with someone who would treat their work with capacious generosity and a skeptical eye. For these students and others, Joel was an intimidatingly learned but benevolent and loyal figure who inspired them with his passions for literature, language, and imagination. He read them poetry in English, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and German, and amused them with his usually decorous and always graceful jokes. His coworkers remember him as a wonderful friend and deeply dedicated colleague.

They remember, too, his other passions—for life with Helene Sophrin Porte, his wife of twenty years and a senior lecturer in Psychology at Cornell; for cooking and entertaining with her at Whiffletree Farm on Hanshaw Road and then at their home on Mitchell Street; for his daughter, Susanna Maria, child of an earlier marriage to Ilana d’Ancona, which ended in 1977; for the intricate logistics of air travel, which took him and Helene abroad frequently, and to Rome in his last year; and for the life of the mind in Ithaca and Vermont, Cambridge and New York City. They will miss his intellect and humanity, but perhaps most of all, his laughter.

Glenn Altschuler, Edgar Rosenberg, Stuart Davis

Joseph P. Porter

October 9, 1883 — March 1, 1980

Through the many years Cornellians and area residents were privileged to know him, Joseph P. Porter—”Tip” to his colleagues and friends—was recognized at the University and in Ithaca for his humanity, his thoughtful consideration of his students, as well as his genuine interest in wanting to understand and to be of help.

Professor Porter’s association with Cornell continued uninterrupted for over sixty-five years. After receiving a master’s degree in landscape architecture in 1918, Porter spent the next forty years teaching at Cornell and in 1957 retired as professor emeritus.

Porter was noted for his pioneering innovations in landscape design and teaching. While still a student at Cornell, Porter served as draftsman for what is now the Cornell Plantations. After graduation, he began working for Cornell as the first full-time extension teacher in landscape design for New York State. Working in many counties, Porter dealt with the existing poor conditions in residences, farmsteads, and one-room schoolhouses. He spoke to civic groups, schools, and rural churches informing them of changes that were needed to improve living conditions in their areas. Playgrounds and larger schools were advocated and farmers were instructed on new methods for better living conditions.

During eleven years as an extension teacher, Porter became the first Cornellian to give an instructional radio program relative to landscape design, as well as the first to present an educational television program at Cornell.

In 1928 Professor Porter transferred to undergraduate teaching on campus. He was known as an enthusiastic and inspirational teacher and had an unusual ability to awaken in other persons an interest in landscape design. As an adviser he would go that extra step and share personal concerns about courses and career aspirations. His courses were noted for practical field experience, which he expertly incorporated in them. Porter secured the cooperation of the superintendents of several of the local and state parks, and he involved his students in the design of plans as well as their implementation in park construction. Some of their accomplishments include the bridges and the swimming pool found at the foot of Buttermilk Falls. At these locations students worked and had an opportunity to “philosophize.” One of his most noteworthy professional accomplishments was the designing and development of the grounds of Raybrook Hospital, formerly a hospital for tuberculosis patients. He modestly commented that he was asked to design Raybrook’s grounds to encourage the patients to enjoy the out-of-doors. “I agreed to work on the project under the condition that they would let me live in the hospital for seven days as a patient prior to

making any plans. It was the only way I could understand exactly what the patients were feeling and what their needs were. Staying there helped me decide what needed changing,” said Porter.

In 1978 W. Keith Kennedy, then dean of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, went to Professor Porter’s home to present him with a scroll honoring his lifelong association with Cornell, first as a student, later a faculty member, then as retired professor. Tip Porter reacted by saying: “This is a wonderful climax of a wonderful story.”

Those of us who are intimately knowledgeable about that “wonderful story” treasure the fond memories of a dedicated, inspiring, very humane Cornell faculty member, Joseph Porter.

Marvin I. Adleman, John G. Seeley, Arthur S. Lieberman

Richard F. Porter

February 8, 1928 — September 1, 1991

Richard F. Porter, our friend and colleague, died in Ithaca on September 1, 1991.

Richard F. Porter was born in Fargo, North Dakota on February 8, 1928. He attended Marquette University, in Milwaukee, graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1951. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1954, having worked under the direction of Professor Leo Brewer. His thesis research was on thermodynamic and spectroscopic properties of high-temperature gas-phase species. Dr. Porter then spent the year 1954-55 as a Postdoctoral Research Associate in the Physics Department of the University of Chicago under the tutelage of Professor Mark Inghram. It was at Chicago, working with Inghram and William Chupka, that Dick began his lifelong association with mass spectrometry, which he applied at first in further studies of the high-temperature gas phase of refractory materials. He joined the Chemistry faculty at Cornell as an Instructor in 1955 and spent the rest of his career with us.

Recognition by his peers came early for Dick. From 1960 to 1964 he was an Alfred P. Sloan Fellow, and in 1964, the year of his promotion to Full Professor at Cornell, he was named a John Simon Guggenheim Fellow. He spent half that year on leave at the laboratories of the National Research Council of Canada, in Ottawa, where he was associated with C.C. Costain (with whom he collaborated on a study by microwave spectroscopy of a cyclic molecule of boron, oxygen, and hydrogen) and with the world-renowned spectroscopist and future Nobel laureate, Gerhard Herzberg. The rest of that year he served as a Visiting Professor at the University of Florida. In the academic year 1970-71, Dick was a NATO Senior Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Freiburg. He had an appointment as Visiting Collaborator at the Brookhaven National Laboratory (1978-82), where he was associated with the group of L. Friedman, and in 1985 he was appointed Visiting Scientist at the laboratories of the Exxon Research and Engineering Corporation, where he collaborated with a research group headed by his former graduate student, Andrew Kaldor. Dick maintained close contact with both laboratories over the years. He was also a Consultant at the Corning Glass Company.

While Dick was an excellent experimentalist who used the most sophisticated techniques, his primary research goal was the exploration of the basic characteristics of matter. His interests focused on mass spectrometric, electron-diffraction, and spectroscopic studies of gaseous systems at high temperatures. These included thermodynamic studies of vaporization, high-temperature boron chemistry, the photochemistry of boron compounds, and ion-

molecule reactions. His work spanned a broad range of science, as evidenced by his bibliography, which lists 144 articles in 35 different periodicals.

Dick was also a scientific catalyst for others. He co-authored papers with colleagues in the Department of Chemistry and in Cornell's College of Engineering, as well as with faculty members at other universities and with scientists at the laboratories he visited. With Professor Arthur Ruoff of the Department of Materials Science and Engineering in our College of Engineering, he studied the properties of solid ammonia and the ammonium halides under very high pressures, in a search for the onset of metallization. Dick was one of the original members of Cornell's Materials Science Center.

In much of Dick's most recent research he used a new technique he developed, "neutralized ion beam spectroscopy", to prepare and study unstable radicals and metastable states. In this way he undertook very beautiful spectroscopic studies of some of the metastable states of triatomic hydrogen and deuterium. First he produced the singly positively charged triatomic species by the reaction of the diatomic molecule ion with the ordinary neutral diatomic in an ion-molecule reaction, and then allowed the charged triatomic to be neutralized by near-resonant electron transfer from alkali metal atoms. It was from the latter step that the technique derives its name. Before he became too ill to travel, Dick had been planning to spend nine months as a Visiting Scientist at the Institute for Molecular Science in Okazaki, Japan, but, sadly, he was unable to pursue those plans.

Dick was a dedicated and enthusiastic teacher and adviser of undergraduates. As late as July of 1991 he had been looking forward to meeting his class at the end of August, but that was not to be. He was a friend as well as mentor to his graduate students and postdoctoral associates, many of whom will feel the loss all the more keenly because of the close relationships he had established with them. He was a stalwart participant in the Chemistry poker game, where he displayed skills equal to and not altogether different from those he showed in the laboratory. There, too, he is sorely missed.

Professor Porter's first wife, Dolores, whom he had married in 1955, died in 1978 while they were on leave in Brookhaven. They had two children, Patricia and Thomas. In 1983, he married Marjorie Louise Haupin, then an Administrative Supervisor at the Johnson Art Museum, and who, together with his two children, survives him.

In his life as in his science, Dick was a person of absolute integrity. He was modest, straightforward, generous, and kind — a loved and valued colleague and friend.

S.H. Bauer, W.D. Cooke, B. Widom

Kenneth Post

November 24, 1904 — October 25, 1955

Kenneth Post was born November 24, 1904 at Lake Odessa, Michigan and died at the height of his career on October 25, 1955 at Ithaca, New York. He began his professional training at Michigan State College receiving his B.S. in 1927. His Master's degree followed in 1928 from Iowa State College, and his Doctorate from Cornell University in 1937.

Dr. Post's career as an educator began at Iowa State College where he was an assistant in floriculture from 1927-28. In 1928 he returned to Michigan State College where he was the first extension floriculturist in the United States to work with commercial florists. He came to Cornell University as an instructor in floriculture in 1930 and was promoted to Assistant Professor of Floriculture following the receipt of his doctorate in 1938. He was promoted to the position of Associate Professor of Floriculture in 1940 and to Professor of Floriculture in 1946. Dr. Post was appointed Head of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture in September 1955, a position which he held until his death.

The honor societies of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta and Pi Alpha Xi elected Dr. Post to membership. In the professional societies he was active in the American Society for Horticultural Science, of which he was president in 1940, in the American Society of Plant Physiologists, and in the American Society for the Advancement of Science. He was a charter member of the American Carnation Society, the Chrysanthemum Society of America and the New York State Flower Growers. He was active in the last named organization from its beginning and this close association did much to put into operation the practices which Dr. Post had developed.

Dr. Post's technical papers are to be found mostly in the Proceedings of the American Society for Horticultural Science and in various bulletins published by the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station. He was particularly successful in popularizing research, and used the florist trade papers throughout the United States and Canada as active instruments in passing on to the practical men the results of technical research. His writing culminated in the publication of "Florist Crop Production and Marketing" in 1949, a book which has been exceptionally successful in interpreting research for the commercial grower. An earlier book, "Plants and Flowers in the Home," published in 1944 is now in its second edition and is standard in that field.

Dr. Post's knowledge of the problems of the florist industry began during college days when he worked in the commercial retailing of flowers. At that time floriculture was considered small business. Through the years

he worked steadfastly and efficiently to solve the production and marketing problems with which the florists' industry was confronted. He was particularly successful in adapting the research done in the basic plant sciences and other fields of horticulture to the problems of the floricultural industry. Thus the response of flower crops to light, daylength, temperature, moisture and nutrients were first tested and then set up on a demonstrational basis. Presented in this way the practices were quickly taken over and used by the practical men. The results of research were further carried to the industry by a timely and effective extension program in which Dr. Post headed a team including representatives of the Departments of Entomology and Plant Pathology.

Some of the outstanding contributions made by Dr. Post are his studies on photoperiodism in various crops, particularly chrysanthemums. Largely as a result of his research and demonstrations and his presentation to the trade, chrysanthemums are now grown the year around as an important commercial crop through the control of daylength and temperature. Other changes in commercial practice growing out of Dr. Post's research include low temperature storage of cut flowers, various automatic devices for watering, and numerous other smaller contributions to labor saving in the growing of florist's crops. Among these the glass wick irrigation of pot plants has received wide use.

Dr. Post was active and influential in obtaining recognition of florist and nursery crops as major agricultural products in the State and Nation and he did much to stimulate the work of others in establishing the industry on a firm basis. He was chiefly responsible for the initiation of the first major study of the economics of the florist industry as a whole. The Cornell system of weight grading of flowers, which is coming into wider use, is largely the work of his research and promotion.

Noteworthy, also, is Dr. Post's success as an organizer. The annual Cornell Short Course for Florists, started in a small way in 1930, is recognized as a function of national importance with a yearly attendance of more than 300 drawn from Maine to California. The New York State Flower Growers, Inc., which developed under his guidance and counsel, has been followed as a model by flower growers in a number of other states. As superintendent of the Flower Department of the New York State Fair, Dr. Post reorganized its program of operation from an almost defunct department to one of dynamic interest backed widely by garden clubs and commercial interests.

Dr. Post's contributions to the florist industry have received wide recognition both in the United States and abroad. In 1953 he was named the First Florist of the Land by the Michigan State Florists Association. In 1952 Dr. Post and one of his graduate students, Dr. Charles W. Fischer, shared the annual award of the Society of American Florists

and Ornamental Horticulturists for the outstanding research of the year for their work on the long term storage of cut flowers. In 1955 one of his graduate students was awarded the first Fulbright scholarship in Floriculture.

As a teacher and particularly as a director of graduate students, Dr. Post was outstandingly successful. Many of those in key positions in the ornamentals field in the colleges and universities of the United States took their degrees at Cornell under his direction. He had the ability to point out and direct problems into channels that would lead to valuable contributions and yet be sufficiently limited to allow the student to complete the project. His success as a teacher and director of research was due in large measure to his outstanding keenness of perception—his ability to see the implications of what he observed, and to his infectious enthusiasm for the object of his interest, whether it be photoperiodism, turkey raising, floricultural economics, or organizing a community center. His students will remember him not only as a stimulating teacher but as a warm personal friend.

Dr. Post was active in church and community affairs. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church and a Rotarian, and was active in his local community of Ellis Hollow on the outskirts of Ithaca. His untimely death at the age of 50 is mourned by his colleagues, both here and abroad, and by his many friends in the florist industry in the United States and Europe.

A. W. Dimock, L. H. MacDaniels, A. M. S. Pridham

Whiton Powell

September 21, 1903 — June 23, 1980

Whiton “Pete” Powell, retired professor of business management and librarian, died in his sleep at his home in Ithaca on June 23, 1980, at the age of seventy-six. His death terminated nearly sixty years of association with and dedicated service to Cornell University and the Ithaca community. He was actively involved to the end, his death having been discovered when he did not appear for a scheduled Meals-on-Wheels volunteer assignment.

Professor Powell was born in Silver Springs, New York, and attended schools in Buffalo. He entered Cornell in 1920, earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in economics with honors in 1924, and received both a Master of Science degree in 1926 and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1929 in the Department of Agricultural Economics, where his major interest was in business management.

Upon completion of his formal graduate studies Dr. Powell accepted a position as assistant professor of accounting at Lehigh University. After one year he moved to Washington, D.C., as an agricultural economist with the newly created Federal Farm Board where he worked on the business analyses of farmer cooperatives.

In 1930 he returned to the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell as professor of business management. In this position, he taught courses in accounting, business management, and cooperatives; supervised graduate students; conducted research on the problems of farmer cooperatives; and participated in business management extension programs with agricultural cooperatives and other agribusinesses.

As one of his professorial duties Dr. Powell had served for several years as chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics library committee. Then in 1944 he became chairman of the joint library committee of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, an assignment he held until 1952 and one that led to a change in his professional career. It was during this period that Mann Library was being planned and constructed. Professor Powell worked closely with members of the state architect’s staff and played an important role in the designing of the new library.

In 1946, upon the death of Willard Ellis who had served as the College of Agriculture librarian for thirty years, Professor Powell became acting librarian, and in 1947 he was appointed associate librarian of the College of Agriculture. When Mann Library was completed in 1952, Dr. Powell was appointed librarian-in-charge and under his supervision several small libraries were consolidated in the new facility. He was particularly interested in

collection development and under his leadership Mann Library grew from 200,000 volumes at the beginning to 400,000 volumes at the time of his retirement. Mann Library came to be recognized as one of the largest and best libraries of its kind in existence.

In 1961 Professor Powell was appointed assistant director of Cornell University Libraries. In this new capacity he became responsible for the administration of the College of Veterinary Medicine library on the Cornell campus and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station library in Geneva in addition to Mann Library. In cooperation with the other University library directors, he helped with the coordination of library services and resources on a campus-wide basis. His major objective was to develop a library system that would be of maximum use to students and faculty.

During 1964-65 the Powells spent several months in the Philippines where he served as a consultant and made a survey of the library needs of the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture at Los Banos. As a follow-up in 1967 he returned to assist in preparing plans for a new library building. After his retirement he served as a library consultant to the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center in Taiwan.

Whiton Powell retired from Cornell on June 30, 1969. The Board of Trustees awarded him the status of professor of business management emeritus. After retirement the Powells continued to live in Ithaca and maintained a keen interest in various University and community projects.

In 1927 Pete Powell married Jeannette Gardiner, a graduate of the College of Home Economics (now Human Ecology). The Powells shared many common interests in the areas of education and community service. For a half century both were active in a host of University and community activities and their mutual support of each other's activities continued until her death in 1978.

It is noteworthy that two educational facilities are named in honor of the Powells. In recognition of Professor Powell's contributions to the organization and operation of Mann Library, the periodical room was named the Whiton Powell Periodical Room in 1969. In 1971 the building that houses nurse's training, business, data processing, child care, and food service classrooms and facilities on the Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) campus on Warren Road was dedicated as the Jeannette G. Powell Building in honor of her leadership during nine years on the BOCES board, five of which she served as president.

Professor Powell was a member of Rotary, the American Library Association, the Association of College and Research Libraries, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Alpha Zeta, and Kappa Delta Rho. He was alumni adviser of Kappa

Delta Rho for many years. After retirement he was active in several volunteer community service projects. He developed a special interest in the volunteer surgical service of the Tompkins County Hospital Auxiliary and was contributing his services two days a week at the time of his death. The Powells were avid bridge players, and enthusiastic sailboat racing participants on Skaneateles Lake. Pete had an outstanding stamp collection that had been started by his father, was recognized as an authority on stamps, and frequently was asked to evaluate collections in the area.

Pete Powell had an infectious smile, an ever-present positive outlook on life, an ability to see things realistically and get things done in an orderly and systematic manner, and the faculty of enjoying whatever activity he undertook. His life was dedicated to the service of the University and the community. He and his wife contributed generously of their time, talents, and money for the betterment of humanity. They leave a legacy to Cornell University and the Ithaca community that will continue for many years to come.

The Powells are survived by four children, all of whom are Cornell graduates. They are: Jeannette Davis, Augusta, Maine; Gardiner Powell, St. Charles, Illinois; Andrew Powell, Merrimack, New Hampshire; and Anne Gatti, Shelburne, Vermont. They also leave thirteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Clifton W. Loomis, Henry T. Murphy, Robert S. Smith, C. Arthur Bratton

Arthur J. Pratt

May 3, 1905 — December 14, 1994

Arthur J. Pratt, Professor Emeritus of Vegetable Crops, was born to Bert and Gertrude Barber Pratt in Norwich, New York. He grew up on a farm that had been cleared and settled by his ancestors in 1810 and attended a one-room school and the Oxford Academy. Art received his B.S. (1926) and Ph.D. (1933) degrees from Cornell University. He retired from the Department of Vegetable Crops in 1962 after thirty years on the faculty.

Much of Dr. Pratt's early career was spent working in vegetables with students of all ages. He co-founded, with Professor Grant Snyder, the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association and was active in it for over seventeen years. He was also active in the Tompkins County 4-H Club and other 4-H groups; and he coached state 4-H teams that many times won national judging, grading, and identification contests. Dr. Pratt also coached collegiate vegetable teams for fifteen years. In 1940, Dr. Pratt was given the Duncan Memorial Award for his outstanding work in encouraging young people to continue their education in marketing vegetables; and in 1963, he received the State Honorary Empire Degree from the Future Farmers of America. Dr. Pratt was a member of the American Potato Association, the American Association of Horticultural Science, and Sigma Xi.

In 1955, Dr. Pratt began teaching a new general horticulture course that had not been taught since the days of Liberty Hyde Bailey. The course—which Dr. Pratt continued to teach until his retirement—covered fruits, flowers, and vegetables. It grew to be popular with students from many parts of the University, as it still is today. Dr. Pratt was recognized by the students in 1962 when they awarded him the Professor of Merit Award from the College of Agriculture.

Dr. Pratt wrote a number of publications on vegetable production, including Victory Garden leaflets and many service letters during World War II. He was author of the book *Gardening Made Easy* in 1955. In 1935, Dr. Pratt was an early developer of the Consumers' Cooperative Society of Ithaca, serving on various committees and as president several times over a forty-year span.

Potato culture was always an interest of Dr. Pratt's, and he did considerable research on effects of irrigation on yield and tuber set. After his retirement, Dr. Pratt spent time growing and testing potato varieties, and he developed the "Pride" potato variety. While working in Ithaca and in Arizona, Dr. Pratt's innovative research on the use of specialized irrigation techniques, spacing, and other cultural practices with peppers resulted in pepper yields that far exceeded what growers were normally achieving. He also did research throughout his career on irrigation,

plastic, and organic mulches for home gardens as well as for commercial vegetable crops. A particular research interest was finding a method to determine when a crop needed water. A common question was, and still is, "What is the best time of day to water vegetables?" His answer, "It makes little difference, just be sure you do it before the crops are damaged." Dr. Pratt liked to put into practice what he had learned from a career of teaching and research. For many years he grew potatoes on Mt. Pleasant, near Ithaca; and from 1968-74, he operated Perry City Farms, growing potatoes and vegetables for local markets and "U-Pick" customers.

His experience in farm operations and research procedures also took Dr. Pratt overseas. He served as a consultant on potatoes to the Tasmanian and Australian Departments of Agriculture, and he taught horticulture at the University of Liberia for more than a year. He taught for nearly two years in Jamaica, West Indies, on a U.S.A.I.D. assignment.

He is survived by his wife of sixty-three years, Terrace Pratt of Ithaca; a son, Dr. David Pratt of Davis, California; a daughter, Jean Washington of San Diego, California, and Thailand; and a daughter, Sarah Davis-King of Oroville, California. Surviving grandchildren are Michael and Bruce Pratt, Brian and Jeff Washington, Brian King, Wendy and Deborah Pratt, Laura Washington, Tamara Pulsts, and Melissa Hillis. Surviving great-grandchildren are David Washington, Amy and Karen Cucuvitch, and Geoff and Brennan Pratt.

Dr. Pratt was a man who enjoyed taking creative approaches to practical, applied problems. He loved his work and gave generously of himself to colleagues, family, and friends. His students kept in touch and visited him over many years. His personal and professional lives were woven together in an harmonious union. He was demanding of himself and tolerant of others; and will be remembered with respect and affection as a person of enterprise, integrity, and always good cheer.

Art thoroughly enjoyed his interaction with young people. Once, during the course of an interview, he was asked whether there was anything he would enjoy after having had a successful career as a teacher, researcher, and professor emeritus. He paused for a moment and simply replied, "I would love to hear from more of my past 4-H Club members and former Cornell students." It was typical of Dr. Pratt's generosity and interest in young people that he and Mrs. Pratt made a substantial contribution to establish the Vegetable Crops Graduate Student Fund endowment. This fund has grown over the years, and many graduate students have benefited from it, just as many young people benefited from knowing him.

W.C. Kelly, R.D. Sweet, L.D. Topoleski, E.E. Ewing

Frederick Clarke Prescott

1871 — July 26, 1957

Frederick Clarke Prescott, Emeritus Professor of English, died on July 26, 1957, at his home in Ithaca after a short illness.

Professor Prescott first attracted notice as an exceptional student at Harvard, and served there briefly as a teacher. In 1897, he came to Cornell to instruct in composition, and continued for nearly thirty years to supervise work in it. He also offered courses and conducted graduate study in a subject considered peripheral in those days—American Literature; and by editing three volumes of selections from the works of Poe, writings during the Revolution, and papers of Hamilton and Jefferson, he helped to bring our own literature to wider attention.

At the outset of his service here, he introduced another novelty, a course in literary criticism centering about the problem of the writer's inspiration; and out of this developed the investigations and publications that absorbed most of his attention for more than thirty years. Though he called his books *Poetry and Dreams*, *The Poetic Mind*, and *Poetry and Myth*, he actually dealt with passages in any medium so long as they had about them a quality of mysticism and revelation—attributes he detected in the prose of Carlyle or Lamb as readily as in verse.

As he portrayed such favorites as Shelley, Wordsworth, and Emerson, they possessed qualities which the ancients had ascribed to their bards. Each was in some measure a prophet, able to capture truths that eluded less agile spirits and to explain his revelations so that others would hear with rapt attention.

Professor Prescott occupied himself with such personages not because of mere personal enjoyment, but because he believed they had value. In his opinion, poets who themselves had made their way through doubt and darkness could furnish guidance to a reader; they could bring his disordered emotions into a harmonious pattern, show him a high-minded view of the future, exercise his imaginative faculties, and thereby prepare him for actions of a high quality. Seldom have writers of vision found a commentator so aware of their deepest intentions or so completely persuaded of their importance.

To know Professor Prescott was to feel that in many respects his character harmonized with his writings. On first acquaintance, he impressed students as the embodiment of their most flattering image of the university professor; gravely dignified in appearance and manner, yet pleasant and with quiet humor; in background a cultivated gentleman; expert in his field, yet continually adding to his knowledge; conversant with both the essentials and the

subtleties of his subject; and uninterested in executive duties, public appearances, and other forms of distraction from study and teaching. Those who came to know him better discovered his unusual powers of conversation: a want of interest in talking about himself or his activities; an ability to see beneath the surface of a topic, so that even his casual comment was unhackneyed; a “high grave impartial summing up,” at once interesting and disinterested; and an occasional sharp racy expression that in one phrase seemed to settle a good deal. His intimates and neighbors saw a still more attractive side: to them, he was the friendly companion, always approachable, ready for a walk or talk, and completely without reserve or assumption. He took special interest in children (who then lived on the campus in considerable numbers), organized and directed Fourth of July festivities, and during a war served as counselor for local boys who volunteered for work in a Maine shipyard. Presently ill health interfered with such activities; yet those who knew him in older days feel that his recorded achievements were only a part of his success, and that an equally important part was an engaging and impressive personality.

W. H. French, B. S. Monroe, W. F. Willcox

Alfred M. S. Pridham

August 12, 1902 — April 20, 1978

Alfred Melville Stewart Pridham, Ph.D., professor emeritus, Cornell University, was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, in 1902, the only child of William Stewart Pridham and Emma Charlotte Geddes Pridham. He died April 20, 1978, in his seventy-sixth year.

Professor Pridham did his baccalaureate studies at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, since renamed Guelph University. In 1925 he came to Cornell University for graduate studies and served as an instructor in ornamental horticulture while completing both his Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees. Thereafter, he was appointed to the faculty and devoted the whole of his career to the study and teaching of ornamental horticulture at Cornell University and throughout New York State. He retired in 1967, having completed forty-two years in continuous service to the University. In that year, the Board of Trustees of the University appointed him professor emeritus.

But one cannot characterize this life with so simple a chronology. His contributions through the years have left an indelible mark on his colleagues and students in ways both personal and professional. Prid, as he was generally known, was vitally interested in students and especially in his advisees. And they in turn respected him. The respect he generated in his students was not drawn from his mastery of registration technicalities, but rather, it grew from his genuine and complete concern for each student as an individual. This concern convinced each of them that they had a real friend and an advocate in their adviser.

Several weeks before his death Prid received a letter from one of his students stating that he had heard he was not well and sending his best wishes. He also thanked him for the profound influence he had had on his life. The student, one of Prid's advisees in the 1950s, now owns and manages a substantial horticultural business in a nearby state. And so it was that as his department colleagues traveled, Prid's former students would ever inquire of them concerning their old friend and mentor.

Prid's empathy for others extended well beyond his students. Nurserymen, faculty colleagues, researchers, administrators, neighbors—Prid took time to be pleasant, helpful, cooperative, involved, and understanding. He was known throughout the University and the state.

Al Pridham, an understanding and dedicated teacher and adviser, also made his mark in horticultural research and extension teaching. From his early work in the 1920s and 1930s with classification of gladiolus varieties and the culture of garden perennials, through his major efforts in nursery crop propagation and management, and in post-World War II years, nursery weed control, Prid was ever in the forefront of the horticultural industries' needs. He moved among nurserymen freely and frequently. He saw at first hand their needs, and he interpreted these needs into research Projects, usually with some of the plots directly on their nurseries. From this research he gleaned the necessary new knowledge that he extended to his industry colleagues.

Of one thing there can be no doubt—Prid was a great horticulturist. He knew plants, and he knew their anatomy, physiology, and practical culture. His contributions of knowledge to the nursery industry and to the horticultural profession drew wide recognition. The *Proceedings of the Northeast Weed Science Society* contain more than fifty articles by Dr. Pridham on defoliant for nursery stock and on weed control in ornamentals and nursery crops. The pages of the *Proceedings of the American Society for Horticultural Science*, *American Nurseryman* magazine, and other horticultural publications contain literally hundreds of his contributions.

Numerous honors came to him in recognition and gratitude from numerous organizations, professional societies, horticultural firms, and students. Among these honors were the Norman J. Colman Award of the American Association of Nurserymen in 1952 for research in nursery work (he was one of only about twenty persons to be so recognized), the certificate of meritorious service of the New York State Arborists' Association in 1955, the Hall of Fame Award of the New York State Nurserymen's Association in 1960 (one of the first group of recipients of the award), the Epsilon Sigma "hi Award of Merit given by his extension colleagues to a devoted extension specialist in 1965, and New York State Arborists' Association life membership in 1967. He also received the highest awards from the New York State chapter of the Men's Garden Club of America and an honorary life membership in the National Shade Tree Conference, now renamed the International Arboriculture Society. He was cited for his work by both the American Horticultural Society and the International Horticulture Congress. In 1969 he was elected a fellow of the American Society for Horticultural Science. Upon his retirement, the New York State Nurserymen's Association established the A. M. S. Pridham Scholarship in the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University, and the New York State Arborists' Association planted a black oak tree on the Cornell University campus in his honor and named their association scholarship fund the Alfred M. S. Pridham Scholarship Fund.

Prid did not look forward to retirement—indeed, he did not enjoy it. But he continued to have concern for others. When physical infirmities required that Al and Alice take up residence in Ithacare, our innovative senior residence, Prid became involved, serving on the Residents' Council and ultimately being elected its vice president. He took considerable interest in Ithacare's grounds management and served as resident horticulturist. During this same time he took an active interest in the newly installed Stewart Park rose garden, dedicated to his good friend, the late Arthur Stallman. Voluntarily he cared for the garden and spent many hours trimming, spraying, weeding, and advising on the care of the roses. He wrote articles about the garden and its development for the newsletters of several rose societies. Annually, he wrote to Mrs. Stallman to give her an enthusiastic progress report.

Upon hearing these remarks about Professor Pridham, the teacher, researcher, horticulturist, one who did not know him might envision him as simply another serious academic. Those of us who knew him well know better. Each of us could easily recount one or more happenings perpetrated by or involving Prid that brought forth smiles, indeed, robust laughter. There were the Pridhamisms, as witty comments came to be known with much affection, for example, "You can tell a dogwood by its bark!" And there are a legion of stories, usually told by former students and colleagues, about Prid's driving; these are invariably told with the mixed emotions of remembered panic and retrospective humor. And there are the mystery beech trees that appeared in the south lawn of Plant Science Building, much to the amazement of the buildings and grounds staff. And there is that rare botanical and automotive hybrid indigenous only to Ithaca but known worldwide as *Pridham dentatum*. The story is probably true that once Prid drove a fleet car to the Syracuse airport and then flew off to a conference somewhere or other, only to return by air several days later directly to Ithaca, leaving the Fleet Garage staff to ponder the whereabouts of their fleet car. Yes, Prid earned yet another distinction in his lifetime—that of the classic absent-minded professor.

And so we pay a final tribute to our colleague, teacher, friend, Cornellian—Alfred Melville Stewart Pridham.

Arthur Bing, George L. Good, Carl F. Gortzig

Dorothy M. Proud

April 10, 1904 — February 8, 1995

Miss Dorothy M. Proud was a native of Indiana, born into a close knit and caring farm family. She received her bachelor's degree from the Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, majoring in Nutrition and Dietetics. After completing her undergraduate degree, she went to the Mayo Clinic to enter a training course for student dietitians.

Upon completion of the program, she was selected for the coveted position of Mayo Foundation Fellow. The fellowship provided her with the opportunity to work with Dr. Barboraka, a physician interested in the field of nutrition, at that time a singular opportunity for a young dietitian. During her time at the Mayo Clinic, Miss Proud was also a graduate student working towards a masters degree in Administrative Dietetics at the University of Minnesota. She received her degree in 1930, one of the early dietitians to obtain the degree, and was uniquely qualified to take her place in the profession.

Western Reserve University invited Miss Proud to return to the University and teach Foods and Nutrition. Following one year of teaching, she was invited to remain at Western University Hospital's Department of Dietetics with an appointment as the Assistant Director of the Department and Director of the Dietetic Internship Program. In the latter role, she was responsible for the planning and supervision of the courses prescribed by the American Dietetic Association for membership in the American Dietetic Association and recognition as a professional dietitian. These courses were taught by the members of the hospital administration and medical and surgical departments as well as the staff of the dietary department.

During her years at Western Reserve, she pioneered the program for dietetic interns to experience the application of the class materials in a planned rotation in the departments and services of the teaching hospital. She trained many of the future leaders who would direct the expansion of programs for dietetic interns in the following years.

Miss Proud joined the faculty of the Department of Institution Management in the College of Home Economics in 1942 as an Extension Specialist in Institution Management in Cornell Cooperative Extension. She was appointed Assistant Professor in 1946 and Associate Professor in 1949.

World War II brought many changes in the area of food and nutrition. To meet these needs, the New York State Food Commission was formed. The poor nutritional status of many migrants prompted the commission to provide

assistance to those living in migrant labor camps throughout the State. Miss Proud held the leadership position in this effort with only a small staff. They provided assistance in nutrition education and in integrating menu-planning, sanitary food service, storage and food purchasing in order to better the living conditions and health of the people. The day care centers in the labor camps were also a responsibility of the staff. Ration books were a way of life during the war years. Miss Proud and her staff went into factories and other work places to teach the use of the books and substitutes for rationed foods which might be available.

Miss Proud was a pioneer in the concept of a specialist in institution management in Cooperative Extension. At the end of the war, it was her assignment to provide help to community kitchens, located in churches, grange halls and summer camps. She was involved in planning the remodeling of buildings and facilities, the selection of food service equipment and efficient organization of the equipment. She developed both printed materials and visual aids to enhance the program. Many states requested her publications and her work received high acclaim. She later expanded her work to facilities for the school lunch program and the particular needs of nursing home kitchens. In 1969, Miss Proud received an award from the American Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers recognizing her use of technical knowledge in the development of educational programs.

During 1954 and 1955, Miss Proud participated in the AID program at Los Banos in the Philippines. She spent sabbatical leaves at the University of Wisconsin and the University of Washington, pursuing additional course work and research on facilities for quantity food preparation.

Miss Proud was a member of the American Dietetic Association, both State and local chapters, and the American Home Economics Association. She was active in community organizations, especially the Unitarian Church and the League of Women Voters. Programs for women and children were her primary concern. She was a strong supporter of the Women's Studies Program. Her home was open to many graduate students and new staff members and holidays were shared with students who were in Ithaca, including many foreign students.

Following her retirement, Miss Proud continued to maintain her home in Ithaca where she remained active in community affairs. She also traveled extensively. In 1980, she moved to Seattle to be nearer her family.

Many organizations benefited from Miss Proud's generosity. She endowed the Dorothy M. Proud Lectureship in the Division of Nutritional Sciences to bring outstanding members of the dietetics profession to Cornell to enrich the dietetics program. Many young dietitians learned the fundamentals of their profession from her and observed a professional with a strong work ethic and an understanding of the importance of integrity.

Gertrude Armbruster, Bernice Hopkins

Laurence Pumpelly

July 4, 1881 — March 14, 1954

Laurence Pumpelly had his roots deep in our own soil. He was born in Owego, N. Y., the son of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Pumpelly. His family, which numbers many distinguished members, had been established in Owego since the eighteenth century. He was educated at the Owego Free Academy and at Williams College, where he received the degree of A.B. in 1902. He took graduate work in chemistry at Cornell and at the University of Strasbourg, which awarded him the degree of Ph.D. (in Chemistry and Physics) in 1907. In 1909 he was appointed Assistant in Chemistry at Cornell. His tastes turning rather to language and literature than to science, he spent a year in study at the Sorbonne, and returned to Cornell as Instructor in Romance Languages in 1911. He became Assistant Professor in 1914 and Professor in 1923. He retired as Professor Emeritus in 1946, after thirty-seven years of service to Cornell.

During the First World War he was attached to the American Red Cross in Paris. In 1919 he was secretary-interpreter of the Red Cross Commission which visited the ravaged countries of eastern Europe. The Serbian government recognized his valuable aid by decorating him with the Order of Saint Sava. Deeply interested in the work of the American Field Service, he was concerned for years with the awarding of its scholarships for foreign study.

He married in 1921 Mile. Jeanne Pataud of Paris, who survives him. Their home was for many years a charming center of social life.

A brilliant, inspiring, and devoted teacher in both his introductory and his advanced courses, he was beloved by generations of students of French and Italian. His *French Reader for Beginners*, published in 1926, is still a standard text in its field. A linguist of unusual range, he was able to draw on his wide knowledge of Romance, Germanic, and Slavic languages in illustration of his special subject, Romance Philology; and his lectures on French Historical Grammar, which he was often urged to publish, were a model of clear and precise presentation. The French Government rewarded his long devotion to the cause of French culture by making him a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. He served several terms as Chairman of his Department, as Chairman of the Underclass Advisory Board, and, over a long period of years, he was an invaluable member of the University Committee on Music.

Professor Pumpelly represented an attitude toward scholarship and life which seems rarer now than in the past. He sought and found delight in learning; he was convinced that the purpose of scholarship is to adorn and illuminate life as well as to serve social and professional ends. His humane spirit lives on in that of many students who were inspired by his example.

M. G. Bishop, Harry Caplan, M. L. W. Laistner

Mary E. Purchase

February 17, 1921 — March 6, 1990

Mary Purchase was a member of the Cornell faculty for twenty-eight years prior to her retirement in 1986. She came to Cornell in 1945 as a graduate student in chemistry, having earned the bachelor's degree from Eastern Michigan University in education and mathematics. After completing her masters degree, she was an instructor for three years in the Department of Household Economics and Management in the College of Home Economics. In 1951, she left Cornell to study and teach at Iowa State University, where she earned the Ph.D. degree in household equipment and chemistry in 1957.

After teaching in the Department of Home Management at the University of Tennessee for four years, she returned to Cornell in 1961 as an associate professor in the Department of Household Economics and Management. Upon the college's reorganization in 1969, she became a member of the faculty of the Department of Design and Environmental Analysis in the College of Human Ecology, where she served as graduate faculty representative and department extension leader. In 1973, Dr. Purchase was named professor. With the 1985 reorganization, Professor Purchase became a member of the Department of Textiles and Apparel and was named professor emerita the following year.

As a chemist and home economist, Mary Purchase used her scientific training in research, teaching, and extension in the interests of individuals and families. She was nationally known for her work in household equipment, detergency (particularly related to the phosphate ban), child-guard safety packaging of household products, consumer use of microwave ovens, metrication, and energy use. Teaching materials she developed provided sound and timely information to consumers on widely diverse topics, with particular attention to environmental issues and consumer products. Joint work with business and industry produced voluntary standards and educational materials.

Mary Purchase was active throughout her career on a variety of industry panels and boards. She was named to the Major Appliance Consumer Action Panel at its formation in 1970. This panel, composed of independent consumer specialists, represented consumers at the highest level in the appliance industry. She was also a member of the Technical Advisory Committee on Poison Prevention Packaging (Consumer Product Safety Division), the Evaluation Panel for the Center for Consumer Product Technology (National Bureau of Standards), and the Consumer Advisory Council of Underwriters' Laboratories.

She contributed to the profession of home economics in a wide variety of activities. She held district, state, and national offices in the American Home Economics Association and also served as a member of the editorial board of *Home Economics Research Journal*. She was also a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, the American Association of University Professors, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Omicron Nu, Sigma Delta Epsilon, Phi Kappa Phi, and the Society of Sigma Xi.

Recognition of Mary Purchase's achievements has taken several forms. In 1971, she was named a distinguished alumna of Iowa State University. In 1972, she received the Pacesetter Award for colleges, universities and research, given by the New York State Home Economics Association. In 1973, the Major Appliance Consumer Action Panel recognized her work in consumer education on appliance energy conservation. The American Home Economics Association named her one of 75 outstanding leaders in the profession in 1984. She was awarded the ASTM Award of Merit in 1986 and was named a fellow of the society, "in recognition of exceptional leadership, acute technical and editorial insights, and for diplomatic recommendations that brought together opposing points of view."

Colleagues, former students, and friends knew Professor Purchase for her scholarship, integrity, intellectual honesty and commitment. She demanded excellence of herself and stimulated her students to raise their own professional standards. For many she was a mentor in the development of their professional careers. She was active on many college and university committees, e.g. the University Academic Integrity Appeals Board, the Review and Procedures Committee, and the College Education Policies Committee.

Her interest in service to people was exemplified by her sabbatical leave in the developing countries of Sudan and Malawi in Africa. In the Sudan she taught home management at Ahfad University College in Khartoum and visited in both urban and villages homes to observe homemaking work and equipment. In Malawi she visited Chancellor College in Zomba where her work involved helping with a new design of a washing slab, and experimenting with insulated cookers and charcoal coolers, as well as lecturing in textiles and housing classes. She felt that there was much that home economists can do in developing countries to make life somewhat easier for women. She had hoped to continue her international work after retirement, but illness prevented such service.

Locally, she was a long time, active member of St. Paul's United Methodist Church where she served as lay leader and in a variety of leadership roles including Nominations, Council on Ministries, Administrative Board, and Finance. She was a member of the board of directors of the Wesley Foundation. Mary motivated others to become active in the church. She received strength from her faith and was respected by both clergy and laity. In addition to

the church, she was a member of the Cayuga Trails Club, participating actively in building and maintaining trails. She had a lifetime interest in sports and outdoor activities.

Professor Purchase had a deep commitment to home economics and human ecology. All of her activities and pursuits had a strong concern for human and social consequences. As the New York State Home Economics Association noted in presenting her with the Pacesetter Award, she was “a champion for consumers” and had “the gift of giving untiringly to her profession, to her job and to people.”

Betty Lewis, Mary Morrison, S. Kay Obendorf

Deborah Rabinowitz

September 9, 1947 — August 18, 1987

Deborah Rabinowitz was born in Willimantic, Connecticut. She grew up in Willimantic, attending the public schools there. Deborah received an undergraduate degree in biology from New College (Florida) and a Ph.D. in theoretical population biology from the University of Chicago in 1975. She then accepted a faculty position at the University of Michigan where she became the first woman faculty member in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology. In 1982 we persuaded Deborah to accept a tenured faculty position at Cornell in the Section of Ecology and Systematics within the Division of Biological Sciences, where she prospered until her death in August, 1987.

Although Deborah had only twelve years between her Ph.D. degree and her death at the age of thirty-nine, she made substantial contributions to the general field of plant population biology. By far her most significant contribution is to our understanding of why some kinds of plants are so much less common than others. The question of differences in species abundances has had a long history of interest in ecology, but Deborah brought to it a fresh and highly original approach. In 1981 she published a landmark paper in which she described seven different meanings of the concept of “rarity”. Deborah’s seven senses of rarity helped to eliminate confusion and fuzzy thinking in the literature. Deborah also published the results of empirical and experimental studies that helped our understanding of rarity in particular plant species. She recently, for example, used the well studied British flora as a case study with which to examine her seven concepts of rarity. Interestingly, she found that the least frequent kind of rarity was not what most of us think, namely endemic plants that have narrow geographical ranges and specialized habitat requirements. Instead, based on the plants of the British Isles, the least frequent kind of rarity is the class of sparse species which have large geographical ranges, occur in many habitat types, but which have small population sizes in any given habitat.

On the personal side Deborah was special in many ways. It is clear that she was an important role model for women scientists at Cornell, at the University of Michigan, and more generally within the Ecological Society of America. Both her scholarship and personal style were considered worthy of emulation. She was broad-minded and generous in sharing her insights and in encouraging others, especially women scientists. Her office and laboratory — which usually contained fresh flowers in elegant vases — had an air of organized productivity and clean, clear thinking amidst warmth and gentility. Deborah also had strong interests in international politics and was active at Cornell

in demonstrations, workshops, and other efforts to try to make the world, notably South Africa and Nicaragua, a more humane place. Those of us around Deborah since her cancer was diagnosed saw another dimension of her specialness: the strength of character and the grace that she maintained to the end. Deborah struck a balance: on the one hand, she seldom raised the issue of her sickness, permitting normal professional business and personal relationships to be maintained without awkwardness and without people feeling sorry for her; on the other hand, she talked freely and openly about her condition when asked.

Two anecdotes underscore these points. The first involves a faculty colleague of Deborah's. She and this colleague had served together for a couple of years on the curriculum committee of the Division of Biological Sciences, and their committee had many long meetings during this time, as there are few issues that faculties spend more time discussing than revisions of curriculum. Upon learning that Deborah had died of cancer, her colleague remarked that he hadn't even known that Deborah had been sick, so "normally" had she carried out her duties as a committee member and colleague. The second story is best known to those of us who shared Corson Hall with Deborah. In encountering her in the hallway in the last years, we would invariably be greeted with "How are you?" when it was we who should have been asking the same of Deborah. She asked about us before we could ask about her not because she was unwilling or unable to talk about herself, but because she had always been genuinely interested in her many friends and she saw no reason to change on account of her sickness. In maintaining her grace and humanity to the end, Deborah taught us all something about how to "live" with cancer, to borrow Jack Lewis' apt phrase.

Jonathan Silvertown, a British plant ecologist and one of Deborah's many international colleagues, expressed what many of us felt:

"To apply Deborah's classification to herself: her geographical range was broad (USA, Britain, Panama, Peru), she worked in several habitats (mangroves, prairie, agroecosystems), and she possessed a combination of qualities that are nowhere common. She was among the rarest of the rare."

Deborah is survived by her husband, Peter Ewel; her mother, Margaret Rabinowitz; and her sister, Margaret Russo.

Barbara L. Bedford, Peter L. Marks, Robert E. Cook

Isaac Rabinowitz

July 3, 1909 — September 11, 1988

Isaac Rabinowitz, the son of Bezalel and Lily Garowitz Rabinowitz, was born in Brooklyn, New York, and raised in Kansas City, Missouri. As a young boy, he was fortunate to receive excellent initial instruction in Hebrew. He subsequently embarked on an intellectual quest to resolve certain puzzling features of the Hebrew Bible, a quest that led him first to the University of California at Berkeley (B.A. in Greek, 1929), and then to Yale University (Ph.D. in Semitic Languages and Literatures, 1932), where he wrote a dissertation entitled, *The Syriac Versions of Tobit*.

At the time that Isaac received his Ph.D., the cultural climate in the United States made it exceedingly difficult for a Jewish scholar of Semitics to find an academic position. Isaac therefore turned his attention to Jewish education and communal service. Between 1933 and 1955, he held the following positions: counselor to Jewish students at Yale University (1933-34); director of youth education for the Union of American Hebrew Congregations (1935-38); Hillel director at the University of Michigan (1938-40), Brooklyn College (1940-44), and the University of Pennsylvania (1944-45), respectively; national director of B'nai B'rith Boys' Work (1945-46); and executive director of the East New York and Brownsville Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Associations (1946-1955). This work testifies to his life-long commitment to Jewish education and culture.

In 1940, soon after becoming Hillel director at Brooklyn College, Isaac met Alice Elson. The two worked together professionally for four years at Brooklyn College and later for the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, where Alice served as national director of Girls' Work. Isaac and Alice married in September of 1946. Their thirty-nine years of marriage were filled with mutual love, devotion, and respect.

Although the academy had yet to open its doors to him, Isaac never abandoned scholarship. During the twenty-three years that he was engaged in the field of Jewish education and communal service, he pursued his academic interests with single-minded determination, finding time to conduct his research at night and on the weekend. When the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered in the 1940s, Isaac was attracted to their potential for shedding light on the meaning of the Hebrew Bible. He took a special interest in the *Peshar*-texts, generally considered as commentaries, but which Isaac viewed as presagings of the holy words in the scriptural books to which they referred. His impressive record of scholarly publications enabled him to attain an academic position in 1955, when he was appointed associate professor of Jewish studies at Wayne State University.

Two years later, Isaac was appointed professor of Biblical and Hebrew studies at Cornell, where he became instrumental in establishing the Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures. He served as chairperson of that department from its inception in 1965 until 1970. At Cornell, Isaac regularly taught introductory and advanced courses in Biblical Hebrew in addition to occasional offerings in Aramaic, Syriac, and post-Biblical Hebrew literature. His most popular undergraduate course was “The Literature of Ancient Israel,” a year-long survey that attracted a wide range of students representing many departments in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Upon his arrival at Cornell in 1957, Isaac met Harry Caplan of the classics department, and the two became the closest of friends—true intellectual companions. It was at Caplan’s suggestion that Isaac began his translation of the *Sepher Nopheth Suphim* (*Book of the Honeycomb’s Flow*) by the Jewish-Italian Renaissance scholar, Judah Messer Leon. The *Nopeth Suphim* was the first attempt to write a classical rhetoric using examples drawn from the Hebrew Bible; it was also the first Hebrew book printed during its author’s lifetime. For more than twenty years, Isaac labored over this text, producing a Hebrew edition and annotated translation with a full critical apparatus. Published by the Cornell University Press in 1983, this massive tome has been widely and justly praised by its many reviewers as an exquisite example of meticulous textual scholarship and literary-historical insight.

Before his death, Isaac had completed a monograph entitled *A Witness Forever: Ancient Israel’s Perception of Literature and the Resultant Hebrew Bible*. In this seminal study, the originality of his scholarly vision emerges most clearly. Seeking to answer the question, “How were language and literature perceived in the culture that produced the Hebrew Scriptures?”, Isaac scrutinized the text of the Bible for clues that might shed light on what the scribes who wrote and edited the biblical texts believed about the nature and function of language and literature. On the basis of this investigation, Isaac developed a theory explaining the literary unity of the Hebrew Scriptures as they were understood by the men who assembled them. The key to this unity was the ancient Israelites’ conception of the nature and function of the “holy word” (*davar*) and their belief that the utterance of words created the phenomenal and physical realities represented by those words.

Though the quality and range of his scholarly writing is extraordinary, Isaac did not measure success in terms of the number of articles written or the number of books published. His inquisitive mind was driven by an intellectual hunger which valued knowledge and interpersonal fellowship as much as professional stature. Academic life, for him, was a lifelong process of wonderment and shared discovery—a process in which he was engaged with his students, his colleagues, and his readers. He was never too busy or preoccupied to listen, advise, read, or critique. With his younger colleagues he was ever the teacher, genuinely interested in questions and ideas, exacting in his

expectations, and gentle in his manner of imparting knowledge and communicating criticism. He was himself always the student, absorbed in learning something new, for no avenue of critical inquiry, no discipline or historical period was beyond the range of his curiosity and interests. By his splendid example, Isaac taught us how noble the career of the scholar could be.

By emphasizing Isaac's career as a teacher and scholar, we do not mean to diminish other aspects of his remarkable life. He was a loving husband, a caring father, a warm friend, and a true gentleman. He was also a talented athlete who was widely known and admired by his many friends at Teagle Hall, where for over thirty years he swam regularly.

The death of his beloved Alice in 1985 cast a pall from which Isaac never fully recovered. During the last years of his life he frequently spoke of the importance of the support and inspiration he had received from her. Isaac is survived by a brother, W. Gerson Rabinowitz of Berkeley, California; a son, Joel Bezalel Rabinowitz of Ithaca; two daughters—Susanna Rubenstein of Brooklyn, New York, and Abigail Geman of Amherst, Massachusetts; and seven grandchildren.

We will remember Isaac Rabinowitz as a warm, generous man and a consummate teacher who constantly strove to attain the very highest standards in his interpersonal relations and scholarship. His life's journey was a true intellectual quest, for Isaac was always propelled by a passionate search for knowledge and insight. May his memory be for a blessing.

Ross Brann, Steven Katz, David Powers

Alexius Rachun

November 10, 1911 — October 20, 1990

Alexius Rachun was a professor of clinical medicine and a member of the staff of the University Health Services and the team physician for the university for thirty-one years before his retirement in 1978, when he became professor emeritus.

Alex was born in Brockton, Massachusetts of Lithuanian parentage. As a child he learned the Lithuanian language and became skilled in his ancestral folk dances, which he delighted in teaching to his younger sisters and a multitude of neighborhood children. He was always interested in athletics and participated actively in a variety of sports from his days in high school when he was the boxing champion of the school, to his later years, which featured a hole-in-one achieved at the Country Club of Ithaca in 1979.

His father died when Alex was 18, and as an elder brother Alex helped to provide for his father's absence. About that time, however, he was one of a number of the students in his high school who were selected for testing by a psychologist who was doing a study in the school system. The fellow found Al's performance so amazing that he called the school authorities to urge that Al be persuaded to go to college to study either journalism or medicine (rather odd alternatives, it would seem). No one in Alex's family had ever attended college, and funds were not easy to come by, but family and friends rallied around and contributed to make his education possible. He graduated from New York University with a bachelor's degree in 1936 and from the Long Island College of Medicine (now the SUNY Downstate Medical School) in 1940.

During these years he continued his imaginative extracurricular pursuits. He continued his love of dancing and performed occasionally on the stage in New York City, most memorably at the World's Fair of 1939. During summers he and a friend toured the Borscht Circuit in the Catskills as magicians and sleight-of-hand artists. On other occasions he sought adventure in travel, sometimes by prolonged bicycle trips and occasionally by "riding the rods" of freight trains.

Upon completing his internship at Brooklyn's Cumberland Hospital in 1942, Alex was commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy and was assigned as a battalion surgeon with the First Beach Battalion from 1942 to 1946. This was harrowing duty as the unit participated in landings in Africa and, more particularly, in Italy, where at one point at Anzio he spent 17 consecutive days in a foxhole. He was discharged as Lt. Comdr. MC USNR.

Following his naval service, Alex took another year of residency at the Lowell General Hospital. He came to Ithaca to inquire about the possibility of establishing a general practice in town. He talked to Norm Moore who convinced him to join the University Health Services with the intent of developing a program in athletic medicine. Although this was not a field with which Alex was familiar, he learned quickly, largely on his own for this was not yet a specialty with any depth of clinical or scientific expertise. He immersed himself deeply in his work, seeking out consultants who could provide him with instruction and attending an eclectic series of post-graduate courses that would round out his skills in this new area of specialization. He gradually became a leader in the field.

He published several papers on sports injuries in various medical journals and was a frequent speaker at meetings and teaching sessions all over the country. He was recognized for his skills by his appointment to AMA's Committee on the Medical Aspects of Sports and he became the first chairman of its subcommittee on the classification of sports injuries. He was a founder and the first chairman of the Athletic Medicine section of the American College Health Association. For many years he led the teaching sessions on sports injuries that he originated for the annual meetings of the ACHA. These sessions continue to this day and are now entitled the Alexius Rachun Teaching Conferences.

And during all these years Alex continued as the team physician for the football and other sports teams at Cornell. In this role he not only made full use of his diagnostic and therapeutic skills, but he had a significant impact on many of the athletes far beyond their clinical or orthopedic problems. Bob Kane was always impressed with how the athletes would flock around Alex, particularly on road trips, to hear words of wisdom and even guidance from this kindly master. Indeed, a number of former athletes later expressed their thanks to Alex for guiding them to careers in medicine.

In spite of Alex's sincere dedication to the well-being of his charges, it wasn't always deadly serious. His sly sense of humor was always just below the surface. Old timers recall the occasion of his dead-pan announcement to the football players and staff before an important game that he was going to replace the usual pregame steak breakfast with an intravenous meal of cabbage soup. This is hard to believe now, but apparently the proposal was convincing enough so that some alarmed parents called the higher authorities of the university to find out what kind of foolishness that crazy doctor was up to now.

Upon retirement from the university, Alex joined the staff of the emergency department of the Tompkins Community Hospital and provided a valuable service to the community in this role for three years. He then filled the position as medical director of the Reconstruction Home until 1989.

Alex was a delightful and remarkable man. An absolutely straight shooter. Crusty but tender. Serious but with a light touch. Dedicated but with a broad perspective. A most natural and complete physician, who established an instant rapport with his patients, whether they were sturdy athletes or frightened young women or frail and confused senior citizens.

He leaves behind his wife, Addie, whom he met on a golf course fifty years ago and married shortly thereafter; his son, Alexander, of Trumansburg; two daughters, Priscilla Rachun Linn, of Arlington, Virginia and Elizabeth Maria Rachun, of Ames, Iowa; a brother; two sisters; five grandchildren; and numerous nieces and nephews. He also leaves behind a host of neighborhood children, for whom he was a favorite and most revered story teller.

Norman S. Moore, W. Jack Lewis, Allyn B. Ley

Efraim Racker

June 28, 1913 — September 9, 1991

Efraim Racker came to Cornell in 1966 as Albert Einstein Professor (one of six awarded by the State of New York) and Chairman of the Section of Biochemistry in the newly created Division of Biological Sciences. He was a key figure in the expansion of the Section at that time, bringing with him eight younger colleagues as faculty members. His brilliant research, and concern for developing a strong graduate research program for the Section were instrumental in setting the pattern for the breadth and strength Biochemistry (now Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell Biology) enjoys today. An example of Ef's efforts to strengthen the biochemistry graduate program at Cornell led him to hold an evening seminar program in which each student spoke on his own research. For the first ten years, or so, Ef only occasionally allowed other faculty members to attend and he constantly interrupted the students with questions about the presentation or research. The seminars are still held, now with all faculty invited but the primary advisor not allowed to speak, and are known as the Racker Seminars.

Ef Racker was born in Neu Sandez, Poland, and grew up in Vienna. He had natural artistic talent, and almost went to Art School. Instead, he decided on Medical School for his advanced training, graduating in 1938. Biochemistry, brain function and art had become major interests, and remained so for the rest of his life. He escaped to England as the Nazis moved in, and began work on energy metabolism of the brain at the Cardiff Mental Hospital. In 1941 he moved to the United States. After short stays at the University of Minnesota, and Harlem Hospital in New York City, he worked for eight years (as Instructor, then Assistant Professor of Microbiology) at the NYU School of Medicine. There he pursued his interest in energy metabolism and made the seminal discovery of a thioester high energy intermediate, a bond previously unknown in biology. During a short period at the Yale University School of Medicine he discovered the enzyme, transketolase. For the next twelve years he was Chief of the Division of Nutrition and Physiology at the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York. During that time he mounted large programs dealing with the nature of mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation, and control of energy metabolism in cancer cells. He discovered the enzyme of mitochondria responsible for making ATP (called F₁), and isolated several of its functional subunits. After moving to Cornell he developed and refined methods for tearing apart the membranes that accomplish oxidative phosphorylation, then putting their pieces back together in small lipid vesicles to restore the original activity. This resolution and reconstitution approach to understand the function of membrane enzymes was one of the most important contributions of Efs career, opening up an enormous field of research for others to follow and revolutionizing the field of membrane biochemistry. Ef worked

at the lab bench throughout his career, and a particularly dramatic experiment he did himself was the incorporation of bacteriorhodopsin, a bacterial proton pump driven by light, together with ATP synthase from beef hearts to form a chemiosmotic chimera, which used energy of light absorbed by the bacteriorhodopsin to synthesize ATP on the beef heart enzyme. This work is often cited as the final evidence supporting the chemiosmotic theory of energy coupling. Later, he returned to the study of the biochemical basis of cancerous growth. He had long emphasized that ATPase is necessary for glycolysis and proposed that in many transformed cells the high glycolytic rate is caused by an aberrant ATPase that normally transports sodium and potassium ions. He was studying the probable role of protein kinases in such a pathway when he died.

During his career Ef published about 500 research papers. In 1965 he wrote an advanced text titled *Mechanism in Bioenergetics* and then wrote completely new texts in this area in 1976 and 1985. He received numerous honors, including the National Medal of Science, honorary degrees from the Universities of Chicago and Rochester, and was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1966. He was a prolific reviewer of grant applications, and a tremendous advocate for bright young scientists. He was concerned about public understanding of the importance of science, and in 1979 wrote a collection of essays in support of basic research titled *Science and the Cure of Diseases: Letters to Members of Congress*. He had a passion for hearing about new advances in science, and kept abreast of many areas. Ef admired good critical thinking, and was not very tolerant of that which he considered sloppy reasoning; he was known for almost always asking the first, and usually the most penetrating questions, at seminars that he attended. He had many students, postdoctoral associates and visiting scientists in his laboratory over the years; but never ceased to work at the bench himself (including the very last day, at the end of which he was overcome with a fatal stroke).

There were many other facets to Ef Racker's life, besides a total dedication to good science. He had a warm, supportive family life and was a wonderful husband, father and grandfather. With sterling help from his wife, Franziska Racker, their house was the site of ever flowing hospitality for lab members and visiting friends, most often other scientists. Ef and Francis both formed deep friendships with scientists and artists from all over the world. He had a rich sense of humor, and was a source for many stories. Ef enjoyed physical activity, and was an ardent (and competitive) tennis and squash player for as long as he was able. But above all Ef remained an artist. He would work late at the laboratory, come home, have dinner, and paint for the rest of the evening. He had several, usually Impressionist derived styles, and was amazingly prolific. Many paintings were sold in benefit sales, including the Edsall fund, a fund used for interest-free short term loans to graduate students and postdocs

in the Section. Many other paintings were gifts to departing students or visiting colleagues. Prior to a student's leaving, there was a small ceremony in which a choice had to be made between about 50 paintings available at that particular moment. There are Ef Racker paintings all over the world, in scientific institutions and in the homes of scientists. Together with the monumental scientific output, they will help keep his memory warm for all who knew him.

Andre T. Jagendorf, June Fessenden MacDonald, Peter C. Hinkle

Edgar Merrow Raffensperger

June 13, 1926 — May 2, 2003

Edgar Merrow Raffensperger, Professor Emeritus of Entomology passed away suddenly and peacefully at the home of his daughter, Catharine, in Urbandale, Iowa on May 2, 2003.

Ed was born and grew up in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania where in 1944 he volunteered for the U.S. Navy and served until the end of World War II. He attended Gettysburg College and later transferred to Pennsylvania State University where he earned a Bachelor of Science degree. He went on to earn his Doctorate in Entomology from the University of Wisconsin in 1955. Ed's career as an outstanding college teacher began when he was appointed as Assistant Professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1955. After six years on the VPI faculty, he joined the Cornell University Faculty of Entomology as Associate Professor and was promoted to full Professor in 1977.

Professor Raffensperger had an outstanding dedication to teaching and the excellence of his teaching achievements made him a nominee for the Edgerton Career Teaching Award. Ed received this award in 1991. His teaching excellence was also recognized as he received the SUNY Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1989, and the Award of Merit for Innovative Teaching in 1988 from the Cornell chapter of Gamma Sigma Delta. Ed taught two major undergraduate courses, Applied Entomology and Cultural Entomology. The course "Cultural Entomology" was a pioneering course (the first in the U.S.) in integrating entomology with the cultural history and problems of mankind, and served as the model for similar courses across the U.S.

While the Edgerton Award is specifically for teaching, Dr. Raffensperger was also considerably involved in research and extension. He was a recognized authority on household insects, in particular the control of the extremely pestiferous cluster fly.

Ed was a member of the faculty in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences for 26 years. His top priority during this entire period was teaching and advising. His commitment to excellence was demonstrated in the way he conducted his lectures and laboratories and his innovative approaches to his subject matter. He used all of the new technology: computers, video, and graphics in his presentations. Interest was created also by his marvelous blend of stories, insect coffee cups, pictures, songs, sounds, etc.

Ed took his role as an adviser most seriously. He sought out the students with the biggest problems and, over the years, troubled students sought him out on the basis of his reputation for helpfulness. Ed was often invited by

Cornell coaches to talk to their athletes about how to improve their study habits. Many Cornellians, when they reflect back on their years in Ithaca, recall how Ed's concern and patience helped them.

Teaching material also was developed from international experience obtained during his sabbatical leaves. During 1968-69, he was a Visiting Scientist working in the Norwegian Agricultural Research Service and in 1985 he taught at Egerton College in Kenya, East Africa.

Ed was an all around guy. He enjoyed a good song and was an enthusiastic member of the City Club of Ithaca where his baritone harmony was enjoyed by all at the weekly Club meetings. He was a fly fisherman, a photographer, a gardener and a hunter and enjoyed all of the challenges.

Edgar Merrow Raffensperger was predeceased by his wife of 45 years, Shirley, who died in 1999. His daughter, Catharine of Urbandale, Iowa; sons, Thomas of Randolph, Vermont and Andrew of Rehrersburg, Pennsylvania; and five grandchildren, Andrea, Katya, Ian, Aiden and Katie, survive him. His sister, Anne of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, also survives him.

Richard Root, Donald Rutz, Arthur Muka

Otto Rahn

April 9, 1881 — September 26, 1957

Dr. Otto Rahn served as Professor of Bacteriology at Cornell University from 1927 until 1949. In those 22 years, Dr. Rahn endeared himself to a large group of undergraduate and graduate students.

He was born in Tiegenhof in the Province of West Prussia between the cities of Danzig and Elbing in 1881. He was third of eleven children, son of Isbrand Rahn, a Mennonite storekeeper and Marie Rahn,, whose maiden name was Claassen. His early interests led him first toward the ministry but later toward mathematics and chemistry. In 1899 he matriculated at the University of Göttingen to major in organic chemistry and he received the degree of Ph.D. cum laude on December 24, 1902.

Young Dr. Rahn accepted a position as assistant in Dairy Science at Göttingen and served there from 1902 to 1906. In addition to his duties as an assistant, Rahn found time to do research on the biochemistry of bacterial growth. When it became evident that his chances of advancing to the rank of instructor were rather poor, he left Göttingen and became an assistant at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Halle where he remained for one year. During these years as an assistant, Dr. Rahn had corresponded frequently with bacteriologists in the United States. Through this correspondence and the reputation gained from publications in scientific journals, Rahn was offered an assistant professorship in bacteriology at Michigan State College which he readily accepted. From 1907 to 1912, Dr. Rahn divided his time between teaching and research. He and his assistant, Miss Belle Farrand, worked together on many bacteriological problems, both fundamental and applied in nature. This partnership became a permanent one on September 4, 1911, when Dr. Rahn and Miss Farrand were married in Lansing, Michigan. In 1912, Dr. Rahn left Michigan to accept a position at the University of Illinois, where during the next two years he built up a strong Department of Bacteriology. In 1914, Dr. Rahn took his family to Germany to meet his relatives from whom he had been separated for seven years.

Unfortunately, war broke out and Dr. Rahn was still a German citizen. He lacked about three weeks' time to complete the requirements for American citizenship. The Rahn family was trapped in Germany for the next 12 years. Professor Rahn was cut off from professional work and found it necessary to operate the family hotel until he was drafted into the German Army. Then he served for two years as a clerk at an airplane station in Latvia where he used his spare time to organize a classification of bacteria. This work was not published until much later, but it helped to establish his reputation as a bacteriologist in Germany. He was discharged from the army in

1918 and returned to his family in Danzig with no opportunity for work in his chosen profession. He could not return to America and he had no contacts with European institutions. In 1919 he received an assistantship in the Agricultural College in Berlin where he wrote a monograph on the effect of straw upon crop production. In 1920, he was appointed Director of the Physical Chemistry Department (which later became the Department of Physics) at the Prussian Experimental and Research Institute for Dairying in Kiel, with the title of Professor. In 1925, he became Verwaltungsdirektor of the Institute. At this time he satisfied the requirements as "privat dozent" of the University of Kiel which entitled him to teach in the University proper. Until his death, he retained the right to lecture in this German University. At Kiel, he studied the clumping of fat globules in milk and developed a theory of churning which explained many of the phenomena in butter which had not been understood before that time.

His work on the physical properties of dairy products so interested American investigators that in 1926 he received an invitation from a group of American universities to lecture in this country. He spent nearly a year lecturing in the United States. Cornell University was one of the inviting institutions and he so impressed the staff in Dairy Industry that in 1927, after his return to Germany, he was invited to become Professor of Bacteriology at Cornell University. At Cornell, he became an outstanding teacher and his laboratory in bacterial physiology was a highlight in the Cornell teaching program. He studied biological radiation, fermentations, and the growth and aging of cells.

Dr. Rahn preferred to work at his desk with statistics, graphs, charts and curves. He was not adept at laboratory work but he was a prolific source of ideas and set his graduate students and assistants a fast pace in providing questions which could be answered by experiment. He could read more from experimental data than could most workers, often much more than the authors of the paper he read. He preferred the theoretical problem to the practical. Often when he had shown that something could be done, all his interest was lost. His students found his enthusiasm and creativeness to be contagious and he was greatly respected as a teacher and leader in research. His European charm, his quick wit and lively sense of humor will always be remembered by those who knew him.

In 1949, Professor Rahn retired from Cornell University at the age of 68 and accepted a position at Idaho State College as Professor of Bacteriology. In 1951 he reached the compulsory retirement age at Idaho but he received a grant from the United States Public Health Service to continue his study on the aging of cells and he continued this work in Pocatello until 1954. During this period, he took six months leave to lecture at the University of Nebraska. After leaving Idaho State College, Professor Rahn and Mrs. Rahn made their home near a daughter, Margarete, in Delaware. There he died on September 26, 1957. The ideas and the research of Dr. Otto Rahn are well expressed

in his ten books and more than 150 research papers. His contribution to Dairy Physics and to Bacteriology assure him of a permanent place in the history of Science.

B. L. Herrington, J. C. White, Brooks Naylor

Robert L. Raimon

September 29, 1923 — August 31, 1995

Robert L. Raimon is remembered by his colleagues and the students he taught at the School of Industrial and Labor Relations as a labor economist whose policy interests and surpassing intellect combined to provoke both thought and argument. Students who took his courses regarded them as quite demanding, yet he received high marks from them for his stimulation of independent thought, the lucidity of his exposition, and his refined sense of humor. One student, who later became a professor of economics himself, regarded Bob as “... a wonderful teacher, both caring and fair.” Another has the following memory:

His classes, as I remember them, had a deceptively simple format. They would typically begin with Bob talking about a current issue in the news that related to the labor market. . . . Somehow, once Bob had formulated the issue, the remainder of the next hour would pass rapidly, painlessly and, in some cases even joyfully, as the class debated among themselves and with Bob's alternative views about the effectiveness of public policies. . . . Only after the session was over was it apparent that the discussion had been used to teach principles of economics in general and labor economics in particular. . . . Anyone who has ever tried to teach will recognize the remarkable accomplishment of making students active participants in the learning process rather than recipients of revealed truth.

Like many of his generation, Bob's undergraduate education, which began at Brooklyn College in 1941, was interrupted by World War II. He suffered a near-fatal neck wound during combat in the Pacific, but was able to finish his Bachelor of Science degree at Columbia by 1947. He immediately enrolled as a graduate student in the recently-opened School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell, and he never left. His Ph.D. degree was awarded in 1951, the year of his engagement as an Assistant Professor by the School, and he immediately assumed primary responsibility for teaching required courses in labor economics, economic security, and corporate finance. He also taught several intermediate and advanced courses and seminars, and was often called upon to conduct courses in the School's off-campus programs (an activity he valued as a source of “real world” case materials for his on-campus courses).

During the 1950s and 1960s, when the field of labor economics was moving from an institutional focus to a more theoretical one—and from case studies to more general tests of hypotheses—Bob's works were among those that provided a “bridge.” His analyses of wage data and wage dispersion, for example, combined a theorist's rigor with the institutionalist's attention to real-world detail—a combination that was then quite rare but has recently become prominent. Similarly, he also wrote on such other now-fashionable topics as labor-management cooperation, international competition, and migration flows. Not surprisingly, his skills as an applied economist

were in demand by the private and public sectors, and he produced reports on railroad ratemaking, a shorter workweek in automobile manufacturing, plant location decisions, and the future of oil prices.

Sadly, Bob's formal career was ended by an automobile accident in 1969 that left him paralyzed below the waist. Unable to maintain both his required regimen of exercise and his high standards of teaching, research, and service to the University, Bob reluctantly chose to retire in 1974. After his appointment as Professor Emeritus, he served the School until 1989 as a member of the editorial board of the *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*.

Despite his premature retirement, Bob continued to be an epitome of the intellectual. He read both widely and deeply, was tireless in his quest for information, eager for debate, and dogged in his demand for logical argument on the part of himself and anyone brave (or foolish) enough to take an opposing view. He knew good research—and a good research topic—when he saw it, and he remained invaluable as a critic and as a source of ideas to his colleagues until his death.

For those who knew him, Bob will be remembered most poignantly for his strength: most assuredly for the strength of his intellect, but perhaps more dominantly for the strength of character that permitted him to cope with extreme adversity, the strength of idealism that fueled his interest in public policy, and the strength of love and concern for his children, Daniel, Eve, Martha, David and Jon Charles.

Ronald Ehrenberg, John Windmuller, Robert Smith

George J. Raleigh

October 22, 1898 — November 16, 1982

George J. Raleigh, professor emeritus of vegetable crops, died November 16, 1982, after a short illness, thus ending fifty years of productive, devoted association with Cornell University, the profession of horticulture, and the vegetable growers of New York State.

He was born at Clyde, Kansas, October 22, 1898, and received his B.S. degree from Kansas State College in 1922. His M.S. degree was granted by Nebraska a year later and his Ph.D. degree was received in botany from the University of Chicago in 1928. After the M.S. and prior to studying for the Ph.D. he was an instructor in pomology at Massachusetts State College. Following his graduate studies at Chicago he was employed as a chemist by Swift and Company in their fertilizer division. In 1932 he joined the Department of Vegetable Crops as an assistant professor and became full professor in 1937 and professor emeritus in 1966.

During his first eight years at Cornell Dr. Raleigh conducted a successful extension program on fresh market vegetables grown on mineral soils. He then transferred to a research position concerned largely with vegetables grown on organic soils. In this capacity he conducted a wide range of research designed primarily to assist the growers of these crops in New York State in remaining competitive with those in other production regions. He carried on fertilizer research with onions, lettuce, and celery, and lettuce improvement through breeding and selection. His introduction of the 456 lettuce variety in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture literally saved the New York lettuce industry in the early 1940s. The merit of his more recent lettuce varieties, Fulton, Oswego, and Minetto, is indicated by their almost immediate adoption in Michigan and Wisconsin as well as in New York. He also developed the varieties Summer Bibb and Buttercrunch, which made it possible for the first time to grow high-quality lettuce of the Bibb type during the summer months. Buttercrunch received an All-America Selection Award in 1963. Today, twenty years later, these varieties are still popular with both commercial growers and home gardeners.

George Raleigh was a leader in basic research on mineral nutrition of crops, particularly on boron for beets and cauliflower. He also investigated the role of silicon in plant growth and that of calcium and irrigation in tomato blossom-end fruit rot. Boron deficiency in beets caused the roots to color and made them nonmarketable for either fresh market or for canning. In cauliflower the problem caused the heads to deteriorate as they matured. In

some fields nearly the entire crop would be lost. His efforts contributed substantially to an understanding of these deficiencies and how to prevent them under practical field conditions.

He pioneered research on herbicides for controlling weeds selectively in onions grown on organic soils. His findings permitted growers to produce this crop without utilizing hundreds of hours of labor per acre for removing weeds by hand. Some of his findings are still standard recommendations.

George Raleigh's career at Cornell exemplifies our long tradition of freedom with responsibility. Although for most of his career his official job description included only research and his performance in this area was of very high caliber, he perhaps will be best known and remembered for his teaching and extension activities. He felt a strong responsibility to train graduate students in research techniques and philosophies, and his students are leaders in their specialties. Further, he believed that his research should help in solving vegetable production problems but that he could not be familiar with these problems, nor could he achieve rapid grower acceptance of his findings, unless he frequently visited with them and personally viewed their crops during the growing season. His personal concern for the welfare of growers as well as his sound scientific knowledge and judgment earned him their deep respect and trust. They were never aware that his official duties did not require him to spend those many hours viewing crops and counseling with them.

His wife, Janet, died August 2, 1980. He is survived by four children: Janet O'Connor of Ithaca; George, Jr., of Rochester, New York; William of Burlingame, California; and Edward of Wilmington, Delaware.

Elmer L. Ewing, Leonard D. Topoleski, Robert D. Sweet

Richard M. Ramin

November 22, 1929 — May 27, 1995

Richard M. Ramin, 65, who served as Vice President for Public Affairs at Cornell University for 24 years and as a member of the Cornell staff for 41, died peacefully and surrounded by his family on Saturday, May 27, 1995 at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Presbyterian University Hospital. He died of pulmonary fibrosis.

A memorial service was held for Dick on Sunday, June 18, 1995 in Sage Chapel on the Cornell University campus. The overflowing crowd of mourners attested to the words of President Frank H.T. Rhodes:

The secret of Dick's extraordinary success is not to be found, I believe, in superior fund-raising technique or organizational structure, important as both things no doubt are. The secret lay rather in two qualities Dick embodied: his unwavering conviction of the transforming value of a Cornell education and his endless capacity for friendship. Dick knew everyone and everyone knew Dick. He was first a friend-raiser and a trust builder: the fund-raising followed. His friendship enriched us all too brief a while.

Richard M. Ramin was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on November 22, 1929. He was the son of Richard and Florence Ramin. Dick was a starting player for his high school football team, the Williamsport High School Millionaires, and in 1946 was named a lineman for the Pennsylvania All-State Team.

Ramin was a 1951 graduate of Cornell's College of Arts and Sciences. While an undergraduate, he was co-captain, with Rip Haley, of the freshman football team and was a starter on the varsity football team from 1948-50, a time when the team won two Ivy League titles. As a student at Cornell, Dick majored in political science. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Sphinx Head honorary society.

After graduation, Dick served in the U.S. Army for two years as a First Lieutenant. He was then employed as a Cruise Director for the Holland-American Steamship Lines. Ramin joined the Cornell administration in 1954 as an Alumni Field Secretary. In 1956, he became an Assistant Director of Admissions, a position he held until 1959, when he was appointed an Associate Director of Development. From 1964-71, he worked as the Director of Development and in 1970 also became Assistant Vice President for Public Affairs. He participated in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration's (B&PA) Executive Development Program in 1968. Speaking of Ramin's accomplishments as Director of Development, President Dale Corson said, "under Dick Ramin's guidance, Cornell's record in fund-raising has been unsurpassed by any educational institution in the United States."

In 1971, President Corson named Ramin to the post of Vice President for Public Affairs, in charge of departments responsible for Alumni Affairs, Alumni Systems and Gift Services, University Development, the University Council, the Trust Office, Office of University Events, college and unit Public Affairs offices and a network of ten regional offices, including International Alumni Affairs. For the past 24 years, Dick served in that position with great pride and distinction. During his tenure, the Cornell University Council and the University's Regional Public Affairs Offices were established—two precedent-setting achievements—and three major capital campaigns took place.

Under Ramin's leadership the Corneirs Centennial Campaign was successfully completed at \$73.2 million in 1965, and he had responsibility for the Cornell Campaign, completed in 1980 for \$250 million. Dick spearheaded Cornell's \$1.25 billion Capital Campaign, begun in 1991 and successfully completed in 1995. "Cornell never had a more devoted alumnus, nor I a more steadfast friend, than Dick Ramin," said President Rhodes. "He lived and breathed Cornell. He was a superb fund-raiser: his work will live on in the remarkable benefits that the present \$1.25 billion campaign will contribute to the future strength of the university he loved so much."

Robert V. Tishman (Cornell A.B. 37) reflected the thoughts of many alumni and friends when he said of Dick Ramin: "He was creative, knowledgeable, and the results of what I have done [for Cornell] under his guidance are among the most rewarding I have experienced. Behind that easy country-boy approach was a very sharp mind. I will miss him."

While serving as a Cornell administrator, Ramin was a member of the Board of Managers of Willard Straight Hall, the student union (1956-58) and a member of the Straight Board of Governors (1958-60). He was faculty advisor to Delta Kappa Epsilon social fraternity from 1956-59 and a member of the University's National Scholarship Committee during that same time. He also served as a member of the University's Administrative Systems Planning and Control Committee and was a member of the American Alumni Council (AAC) and the American College Public Relations Association (ACPRA).

In 1956, Dick married Frances Anthony of Penn Yann (Cornell A.M. '52), who was then employed in the Program Department of Willard Straight Hall. In all his activities, his wife Fran was a devoted and enthusiastic partner. In September 1960, Dick and Fran's first child, Robert Anthony was born, and in 1963, their daughter, Nancy Alice was born. Bob married Denise DeConcini in 1985. They have two children, Margaret Alice and Daniel Anthony. Nancy married Lawrence Dalton in 1987. They have a daughter, Christine Alice. Over the years, Dick enjoyed attending the children's school functions, traveling, cooking Sunday morning brunches, boating, barbecuing at

the cottage, playing with his grandchildren, winning at “The Poker Group,” listening to jazz, playing the boom bass, and relaxing with those he loved.

In Ithaca, Ramin was a member of the Tompkins County Chamber of Commerce, a deacon of the First Congregational Church, a member of the YMCA Board of Directors, and was active in Explorer scouting and the United Way.

Harvey Sampson, one of Dick’s closest companions for 48 years, remarked at Dick’s memorial service: “Dick was a very special person. He was modest and unassuming about his accomplishments, which were many and substantial. He was never boastful, nor did he do anything with fanfare or to promote himself. He always praised and gave credit to others.” Cornell is a better place because of Dick Ramin’s hard work and dedication to supporting its mission. He will be remembered fondly by those who worked for and with him, for his integrity, his kindness and compassion, his unswerving friendship, his gentle manner, the twinkle in his eye, and his pride in Cornell University and its potential.

Dale Corson, Walter Lynn, James Maas

Frank Harrison Randolph

November 7, 1892 — October 22, 1975

Frank H. Randolph, Cornell University professor emeritus of hotel engineering, of 101 Oxford Place, died Wednesday, October 22, 1975, in the Reconstruction Home after a long illness. The second of the original faculty members of the School of Hotel Administration, he initiated the courses in hotel engineering in 1923.

Born in Rahway, New Jersey, on November 7, 1892, he received his B.A. degree from Yale University in 1915 and his M.E. degree from Cornell University in 1917.

He taught at Cornell from 1923 until his retirement in 1960. Previously he had worked as an engineer with Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, the U. S. Naval Steam Engineering School, the Raymond Concrete Pile Company, and the Turner Construction Company and was an instructor in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale.

During leaves from University duties he worked with architects and engineers on the mechanical equipment for the Sampson Naval Station and for Chalfonte-Haddon Hall in Atlantic City. He also worked with the Hoover Commission Task Force on Subsistence Services in 1954.

A member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Randolph was also a member of Sigma Xi, Beta Theta Pi, Tompkins County Professional Engineers Club, Exchange Club of Ithaca, and Ye Hosts.

The late Howard B. Meek, first dean of the School of Hotel Administration, said of him, "Professor Randolph pioneered in the organization of technical engineering knowledge applicable to the problems of hotel operation and maintenance and has developed here a whole series of truly unique courses in that field. He is a licensed engineer, has been active as a consultant, and has contributed a number of articles to the technical journals."

Professor Randolph will long be remembered with deep appreciation as a teacher who constantly encouraged and challenged his students.

Robert A. Beck, David C. Dunn, Paul L. Gaurnier

Lowell Fitz Randolph

October 7, 1894 — May 26, 1980

Lowell Fitz Randolph was born and raised on a farm near Alfred, New York, where he attended local schools and where he was graduated from Alfred University in 1916. He came to Cornell as assistant in botany in 1918, at a time when R. A. Emerson and L. W. Sharp and their students were beginning their intensive studies on the genetics and cytology of maize (corn). Randolph's Ph.D. thesis on the development of normal and abnormal chloroplasts in maize was completed under Sharp's direction in 1921. This was one of the first of a long series of studies and theses by faculty members and graduate students at Cornell that were to make corn the best known of all higher plants in these respects, a position which it still occupies today. Other students of maize who also went on from Cornell to become major figures in biology include Barbara McClintock, the Nobel laureate George Beadle, Harriet Creighton, Marcus Rhoades, and M. Demerec.

Randolph continued at Cornell as instructor in botany until 1923, when he took a position as cytologist with the Office of Cereal Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture. Fortunately, he was stationed at Cornell and continued his work with corn and his association with the Department of Botany. In 1939 he was appointed professor of botany, a title which he held concurrently until 1947, when he resigned from his position with the federal Department of Agriculture to devote full time to cytogenetics in the Department of Botany.

For his first twenty years Randolph gave his primary attention to certain unusual maize plants that had other than the standard twenty chromosomes. Some of these plants had one or more small extra chromosomes that seemed to have no visible expression in the plants. He gave these their name of B-chromosomes, and he found that by selective breeding he could produce plants with large numbers of them, still with no definite effects upon the appearance of the plants. Randolph's pioneer work with B-chromosomes is a classic in an area of investigation that is still active.

Other corn plants under study had extra chromosomes of one or a few or of all standard kinds. Using heat shock (applied at the critical time with an electric heating pad!) Randolph produced the first seedlings of corn in which the number of chromosomes had been doubled experimentally. This technique opened the door to a series of comparative studies of the morphological, chemical, and cytological differences between diploid and tetraploid corn that are classics still cited frequently today. He also was interested in the possibility of developing tetraploid corn that can be grown commercially and by intensive selection he developed some strains that approach this

goal. After World War II he was involved in the study of abnormal plants of corn that had been grown from seed exposed to atomic radiation at the Bikini testing grounds.

In later years Randolph shifted his attention to the problem of the origin of maize, a domesticated plant which cannot survive in nature without the intervention of man, and whose ancestry from wild plants has been a subject of much controversy. In this pursuit he made several trips to Mexico and Guatemala in search of wild relatives and possible ancestors of maize. After his retirement from Cornell in 1962 he continued his work with maize and its wild relatives, alternating between summers in Ithaca and winters as a research collaborator at the Fairchild Tropical Garden in Miami. This work culminated in a long review on the evolutionary history of maize, two parts of which he was still actively working on at the time of his death.

Beginning in the 1930s Randolph also became interested in the chromosomes and evolution of wild and cultivated iris. He was author or coauthor of a long series of papers on these plants and editor of a major book on garden iris. Together with his wife, he traveled widely in quest of wild species of iris for cytological study and for hybridization, collecting them in eastern Europe, the Balkans, the Mediterranean region, Russia, the Caucasus, Turkey, Iran, and India. The garden at his home in Cayuga Heights was famous for its iris and attracted many visitors in late spring. He discovered that experimental breeding of iris can be greatly accelerated by removing the embryo from its inhibiting seed coat and culturing it on nutrient agar. This procedure also greatly increases the number of seedlings that can be obtained from a cross, and it makes it possible to obtain progeny from some crosses that are not otherwise successful. These techniques, in which he was a pioneer, are now also used widely with many other plants.

Many honors came to Randolph. For his work with iris he received the Vaughn Award for outstanding contributions to horticulture from the American Society for Horticultural Science (1944), the Distinguished Service Medal from the American Iris Society (1951), the Sir Michael Foster Award of the British Iris Society (1955), a citation for distinguished contributions to horticulture from the American Horticultural Society (1962), a bronze medal from the Internationale Gartenbauausstellung, Hamburg, West Germany (1963), and a special gold medal from the American Iris Society in 1970. He served as president of the American Iris Society in 1960-62.

He spent a year visiting several laboratories in Europe in 1926-27 under a traveling fellowship of the International Education Board and six months in 1957-58 at Aligarh Muslim University in India with a Fulbright Award. He also served as president of the Cornell chapters of Phi Kappa Phi (1947-48) and Sigma Xi (1953-54).

He is survived by his wife, Fannie Rane Randolph, who was also trained in botany at Cornell and who provided valuable support and technical assistance in much of his work; by three children, Robert Fitz Randolph of Manlius, Elizabeth Jane DeMott of Herndon, Virginia, and Rane Fitz Randolph of Ithaca; and by nine grandchildren.

Harlan P. Banks, Adrian M. Srb, Charles H. Uhl

Edward C. Raney

May 23, 1909 — April 20, 1984

Edward C. Raney was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the son of Anna (Devlin) Raney and Edwin O. Raney. He received his primary education in the public schools of New Castle, Pennsylvania, where he graduated from New Castle High School in June 1927. From 1925 to 1931 he was a nature counselor at summer camps in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maine. After receiving his B.S. degree in education from Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania, in 1931, he taught science in the New Castle school district until 1935. Concurrently Ed received an M.S. in nature study and ornithology under Professors E. L. Palmer and A. A. Allen. Because of his profound and dedicated interest in the natural history of animals of the United States, Professor Alfred Hazen Wright suggested that Ed continue his graduate education at Cornell. Ed received his Ph.D. in vertebrate zoology in 1938 under Wright's supervision, minored in nature study and aquaculture with Professors E. L. Palmer and C. C. Embury, and began his academic career at Cornell. He was appointed in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences as an instructor, assistant professor, associate professor, and professor of zoology from 1936 to 1952. He remained a professor with the college until his retirement in 1971. Dr. Raney enlisted in the United States Navy in 1942 and served as an executive officer on a destroyer escort until his return to Cornell as an instructor in fall 1945.

Dr. Edward C. Raney was a recognized leader among ichthyologists. His knowledge of fishes was worldwide, but his particular expertise was focused on the fishes of the eastern United States. As a lifelong student of fishes, Ed's particular interests centered around their taxonomy, ecological distributions, and behaviors. He insisted that all his students obtain, in addition to an exhaustive knowledge of the different kinds of fishes, a thorough indoctrination to field technique; this was no small task. During his tenure at Cornell thirty-seven students obtained their Ph.D. degrees and nineteen obtained their M.S. degrees; today most occupy commanding positions in biology and retain an active interest in fishes. Ed Raney's strong field orientation led to the accumulation of a massive record of water temperatures, stream flow rates, and a variety of other ecological conditions. In Ed's later years these data provided the baseline for his consultation on major environmental problems, such as the siting of dams and power plants. Ed recognized that although poorly designed facilities could be detrimental, they could also be designed to be compatible with the surrounding aquatic environment. He was not hesitant to take on controversial tasks, including testifying before the United States Senate Subcommittee on Resource Protection—Endangered Species Act Oversight in respect to the snail darter. Ed became such an expert on aquatic environmental problems that he formed a consulting service that has employed over one thousand individuals and, over the years, a multitude of

former Cornell students. Ed turned much of the profit from this endeavor into an endowment that today continues to provide grant awards to worthy students.

The numerous field trips that Ed Raney made with his graduate students also led to the amassing of a synoptic collection of fishes of the eastern United States that today ranks among one of the top four or five museum collections of North American fishes. The Cornell Ichthyology Collection is considered one of the best of its kind for fishes from the eastern United States. Its presence at Cornell is a treasure that serves innumerable specialists throughout the nation.

Ed Raney maintained membership in over thirty professional societies. Dr. Raney was made an honorary member of the American Fisheries Society in 1978. He was secretary (1948-51) and president (1955-56) of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists. He served on innumerable advisory committees, including the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Revision of Conservation Law; the National Science Foundation Committee on Inland Biological Stations; the American Nuclear Society Standards Committee, Environmental Impact, Evaluation, and Protection of Aquatic Organisms; the National Academy of Engineering Committee on Power Plant Siting; and the American Fisheries Society Study of the Connecticut River related to the Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Station. Other formal appointments included ichthyologist, U.S. National Museum, identification of fishes taken at Bikini in connection with atomic bomb tests; coordinator of the Atlantic States Cooperative Striped Bass Program of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; senior scientist, cruise 9, Indian Ocean expedition, research vessel *Anton Bruun*; director of Biological Survey of Charlotte Harbor, Florida, Mote Marine Laboratory; and member and trustee of the Sport Fishery Research Foundation.

Ed authored over 75 publications dealing with fishes, and over 250 reports and documents were compiled under his leadership at Ichthyological Associates. He also served on the editorial boards of *Copeia*, the *Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada*, and *The American Midland Naturalist*.

Ed Raney's commitment to his students was equalled by the hospitality shown to them by Charlotte, who passed away several years before Ed, and more recently by his second wife, Ethel. For those who sampled the warmth and scientific stimulation provided during numerous social gatherings in his home, we render thanks, and know that our understanding of fishes has been greatly enriched because Ed and his family chose Cornell and Ithaca as their home.

Howard E. Evans, William D. Youngs, William N. McFarland

Arthur Ranum

Professor of Mathematics

— *Feb. 28, 1934*

Professor Arthur Ranum was first at Cornell University in 1893-96 as graduate student, Scholar, and Fellow. After receiving his doctor's degree from the University of Chicago, and teaching in western universities, he returned to Cornell in 1906. Here he remained, leading a quiet life as investigator and teacher.

As a productive scholar he won the highest respect of his colleagues and the mathematical public, especially through his mastery of two fields. His earlier publications dealt with Modern Algebra, and were full of new and interesting results. During the past twenty-five years, however, he wrote mainly on Differential Geometry. He devoted special attention to three topics: the differential geometry of hyperspace; the singularities of space curves; and quasi-spherical curves. His papers contain practically all that is known about the last-named subject. Apart from their originality and rigor, his writings are remarkable for their style and elegance. The subject matter is presented as a complete and harmonious whole; the procedure is strikingly simple and direct; laborious proofs are avoided; and the reader is left with an impression of the richness and beauty of the total conception. The effect is due partly to Professor Ranum's care in thinking through his subject, and partly to his rare genius for presentation.

These talents and his accurate scholarship made him an able teacher. He had a remarkable gift for making the most recondite ideas understandable and attractive. His students gave enthusiastic testimony to the lucidity of his lectures and the pleasure and ease of following them.

The love of harmony so evident in his mathematical research had a counterpart on the emotional side in a passion for music. Though not a skilled performer himself, he was intimately acquainted with the great masterpieces of musical composition, and over-looked no opportunity of hearing them.

In manner he was quiet and self-effacing. He had a considerable element of stoicism in his nature; although handicapped in his later years by ill health, he paid as little attention as possible to his physical disabilities. In his last months, when he was more seriously ill than his most intimate friends suspected, he kept to his work as long as his strength held out, attending to his university duties until within a few days of the end.

By his death Cornell University and mathematical science lose a scholar recognized at home and abroad as a distinguished worker in his field.

Source: Fac. Rec., p. 1838 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, April, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Four

Marius Peter Rasmussen

October 1, 1893 — January 18, 1970

Marius Peter Rasmussen died in Largo, Florida, on Sunday, January 18, 1970.

Professor Rasmussen, believed to have been the first professor of fruit and vegetable marketing in this country, retired from Cornell University in 1959 after more than thirty-eight years of service in the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Professor Rasmussen was born at Bennington, Vermont. He received the B.S. degree from Cornell University in 1919 and worked as agricultural economist at the University of Vermont. In 1921 he returned to Cornell for graduate study in farm management, marketing, and economics. While pursuing graduate studies from 1921 through 1924 he served as instructor in farm management in the New York State College of Agriculture. Upon being awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1924 he was appointed assistant professor of marketing at Cornell. Six years later he was promoted to full professor, continuing in that position until the date of his retirement.

During his long period of service at Cornell, Dr. Rasmussen gave special attention to the marketing of fruits and vegetables. He taught an undergraduate course and also graduate seminars in that subject.

His experience in research as well as in consulting and advisory work outside the University enabled him to give his students an intimate view of the organization, methods, and problems of fruit and vegetable marketing. Many of his former students are now teaching and doing research at colleges and universities or in government departments throughout the United States and in other countries. Others are doing important work as executives of commercial organizations in the fruit and vegetable industry.

Dr. Rasmussen's research and that of graduate students working under his direction covered a broad field, including marketing costs and efficiency, regional and terminal market facilities, merchandising, cooperative marketing, and improved methods of supplying food to the armed forces. He was the author of numerous publications and articles based on his research, including several experiment station bulletins and government reports. He also supervised the preparation of many manuscripts that have been published under the authorship of graduate students.

In addition to his teaching and research, to which he devoted himself intensively, Dr. Rasmussen did a considerable amount of extension work with farmers, cooperatives, and other marketing organizations. His reputation as one of the country's leading experts in the marketing of fruits and vegetables caused him to be called upon to

serve as consultant to many government agencies and industry organizations throughout the United States and abroad. In 1929 he visited Europe as an American delegate to the First International Conference of Agricultural Economists (England). In connection with this trip he conducted a study of markets in England and Denmark. In this enterprise he was aided by his command of the Danish language. Among the agencies and organizations that he served on a temporary or part-time basis during his active professional career were the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, (1922-30); the U.S. Farm Credit Administration (1934-52); the U.S. War Production Board (1942-48); New York State Commission on Agriculture (1953-59); Fruit and Vegetable Committee, American Farm Bureau Federation (1933-41); Florida Citrus Commission (1941); American National Co-op Exchange and American National Foods, Inc. (1933-59); and the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association (1935-50).

Dr. Rasmussen was a member of the honor societies Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi and of the Alpha Zeta fraternity. He also was a member of the following professional societies: American Agricultural Economics Association, American Marketing Association, and International Association of Agricultural Economists.

Among his colleagues and students, Professor Rasmussen established a lasting reputation as a dynamic, industrious person of the highest integrity. He took his work seriously as he pursued it with unflagging energy. He had no patience with abstract theories but always sought to find the essential facts of any problem that he studied. To him they provided the only sound basis for conclusions. Professor Rasmussen was never an agitator for change in the University or in society. He found in his own field of study a sufficient outlet for his thought and his energies, yet he was not uninterested in other persons or in the progress of the Department or the University. He was ever the warm and helpful friend, completely dependable, and always the perfect gentleman. He will be remembered long by those who knew him.

He is survived by his wife, Ellen Nelson Rasmussen, and two sons, Allen E. and Kenneth E., their mother, Elsa M. Rasmussen, having died in 1957.

M. Slade Kendrick, Bennett A. Dominick, Jr., Maurice C. Bond

John Macklin Rathmell

July 20, 1911 — October 9, 1987

John Macklin Rathmell, professor of marketing emeritus in the Johnson Graduate School of Management died on October 9, 1987 at his home in Ithaca. He was born on July 20, 1911 in Painted Post, New York. Rathmell earned his B.S. degree at North Central College in Illinois and worked in sales and marketing in the Chicago area during most of the 1930s, before enrolling in the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, where he earned an M.B.A. degree in 1940. After service as a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy during World War II, he returned to Wharton to teach and study for his Ph.D., which he earned in 1951.

In 1952 Mac Rathmell brought to the Cornell Graduate School of Business and Public Administration (now Johnson Graduate School of Management) successful experience in business, teaching, research, and administration. Importantly he came with genuine interest in working with students, staff, and fellow faculty.

When Rathmell retired in 1976, he had served the university for twenty-four years, teaching a variety of marketing courses to three generations of Cornell M.B.A. students. In his teaching, he drew upon both his academic training and his practical experience in sales. Through his classes, seminars, writings, and counsel he helped hundreds of young men and women become effective marketing executives, sales managers and entrepreneurs.

Rathmell was especially interested in marketing for service industries. He was the author of *Readings in Marketing; Managing the Marketing Function: Concepts, Analysis and Application*; and *Marketing and the Service Sector*. The last book was the first of its kind to focus on the importance of marketing in the growing service sector of the U.S. economy. Among other things he was much interested in the structure of marketing, including the roles and problems of wholesalers and distributors and their relations with mills and foreign suppliers.

A loyal and committed member of the faculty, Rathmell was also active in national committees of the American Marketing Association. Dean Emeritus David A. Thomas, his longtime colleague, recollected: "Mac Rathmell was thoroughly conscientious and dedicated to the field of marketing." Many others who have worked in Malott Hall or currently work there certainly agree. He will be missed.

Mr. Rathmell was a member of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Ithaca and the Clan MacFarlane Society. Mac had strong moral fiber with deep ethical and religious convictions. He could be relied upon to give his best attention and effort to any task he assumed. For several years he devotedly served as Secretary of the Faculty of the School

and provided dedicated service as a member of the Library Committee and assistant director of the School's Executive Development Program.

He gained the respect of his colleagues, students, and alumni by thoroughness, honesty, and integrity, and by volunteering to do what needed to be done.

In addition to his academic career in marketing, Mac had a second interest which he pursued with tremendous energy and dedication. That second avocation was related to railroads and trains. He would travel significant distances to look at old depots and trains, visit railroading museums or to see some private collection of memorabilia.

He is survived by his wife, Alba Liddle Rathmell of Ithaca; a daughter, Hester R. Deetz of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania; a son, John M. Rathmell of State College, Pennsylvania; three granddaughters; and three grandsons.

Earl Brooks, John G.B. Hutchins, Vithala R. Rao

William Arthur Rawlins

December 5, 1908 — December 31, 2007

Art Rawlins, Professor of Entomology, Emeritus, died at Memorial Mission Hospital, Asheville, North Carolina, at age 99. Art was blessed with longevity and was active almost to the end.

The factors of time and place were positive influences in his life. He was the son of Thomas Henry and Elizabeth Rawlins. His father had immigrated to the United States from England, being drawn to the abundance of its agricultural land.

Art's childhood was spent on the Darrow farm, just outside the city limits of Geneva, New York, located on the northern shore of Seneca Lake, the largest of the Finger Lakes. Geneva was a sedate town. Its South Main Street, lined on both sides with picturesque American Elms, was the elegant place to live. The city's cultural atmosphere was strongly influenced by the two liberal arts colleges, and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Experiment Station was initially independent of the State educational system. In 1923, it was placed under administrative jurisdiction of the Agricultural College in Ithaca, fifty miles distance on Cayuga Lake. In 1940, the professional staff at Geneva was given faculty status in the College of Agriculture. Thus began the Geneva staff's long climb to parity with the Ithaca faculty.

Art's early schooling was in the one-room local schoolhouse. Discipline was strict with punishment; a note to parents usually provoked additional punishment. Art's home life followed the well-established pattern of life on the family farm, industriousness, honest toil, and faith in Agriculture as the basis for a strong independent Society.

Teenage boys were expected to supplement farm labor with an outside job. This gave Art an entrée to the staff of the Experiment Station to whom he delivered fresh eggs. This contact led to employment in the Entomology Department. His next step on the educational ladder was enrollment in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University. After earning his Bachelor of Science degree in 1930, and the Ph.D. degree in 1936, he joined the faculty of the Department of Entomology, as a specialist in economic entomology, biological, chemical and cultural control of insect pests of potatoes, carrots, lettuce, and onions. To add to his duties, he taught courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels. During his career as a faculty member, he supervised the graduate training of over 40 students.

Art's tutorial style was unique, largely collegial, bearing out his philosophy that Cornell's entomology program attracted able, highly motivated students. His primary objective as a mentor was to create an atmosphere of

learning. His unobtrusive leadership encouraged a congenial setting where fellow graduate students would share in the learning quest.

Post World War II ushered in an era of assistance to third world countries. Cornell had become a leader in International Agriculture. Art's growing reputation and his humanitarian inclinations drew him to these opportunities. This was facilitated by his students having established themselves in Aid programs and welcomed collaboration with their mentor. The institutions that arose were the United Nations, Food and Agriculture and World Health Organizations, World Bank and foundations such as Ford and Rockefeller.

After retirement from academic life, he and his wife, Alma, traveled widely at home and abroad. In 1986, they moved to Highland Farms Retirement Community, Black Mountain in western North Carolina. This congenial setting saw them volunteering to assist newly made friends and neighbors.

Never having lost his devotion to gardening and sharing its abundant harvest of flowers and vegetables with friends, Art epitomized the spirit of generosity and excellence.

His beloved wife, son Stephen and daughter Elizabeth predeceased Art. His daughter, Phyllis Sherman, and three grandchildren survive him. It was a source of great pride to Art that the family established a thriving Roadside Market of high quality produce on the fertile soils of Conway, New Hampshire.

In reflecting on Art's life in retrospect, we cite the conventional wisdom of an earlier age, wisdom dear to his heart:

"...whosoever could make...two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to the country than the whole race of politicians put together."

Jonathan Swift (1667-1745)
Gulliver's Travels, 1726

Edward H. Smith, Chairperson; James E. Dewey, Arthur A. Muka

Clinton Beaumont Raymond

January 5, 1889 — October 23, 1977

Clinton Beaumont Raymond, professor of vegetable crops emeritus, was born in Penfield, New York, attended elementary and secondary school there, and graduated from the College of Agriculture at Cornell University in 1913. From 1930 until his retirement in 1954, Beau was a faculty member of the Vegetable Crops Department. He was appointed extension assistant professor in 1930, was promoted to associate professor in 1942, and became professor emeritus in 1954. He was a charter member of the Lambda chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the National Honorary Extension Fraternity.

After graduating from Cornell, he returned to his home farm and two years later began teaching agriculture in high school. In early 1918 he became assistant county agricultural agent in Steuben County and a year later, county agricultural agent in Allegany County. He remained there four years before moving to a similar position in Yates County.

In the summer of 1930 Beau came to Cornell to take advanced courses in vegetable crops and plant physiology. He was asked to stay on to conduct extension work with New York's canning crop growers. He made field studies on vegetable crops to determine practices that would produce the best yields and qualities of canned vegetables. Among his many studies were those on the problem of dry rot in beets caused by boron deficiency, the causes and importance of defects in tomatoes, and methods of getting canning peas with high yields and quality. To get information to vegetable growers and processors, he was active in the production of motion picture films dealing with improved production and harvesting practices. These were usually made in close collaboration with colleagues from related disciplines. Films dealing with production of tomato transplants and harvesting tomatoes to maximize quality were in great demand and were shown far beyond the boundaries of New York State. He also wrote many bulletins on vegetable production and storage that were helpful to both commercial growers and home gardeners.

During World War II Professor Raymond spent much time working on the "victory garden" program, especially with urban groups who used vacant lots in cities and nearby farmland for community gardens. He cooperated with the New York State Grange in organizing and preparing teaching materials for their "Better Gardening for Better Living" project. He prepared slide sets and other teaching aids for a victory garden train that traveled throughout New York State and spent much time on the train giving information to the thousands who visited it.

During the last few years before his retirement Professor Raymond was asked to devote himself entirely to extension work with home gardeners. Using the experience gained in the earlier victory garden program, he undertook this responsibility with all the vigor and enthusiasm of a young man beginning his first job. One of his early efforts was to develop a correspondence course for gardeners. Another important program was the conducting of demonstrations of the use of sawdust, chips, and shavings as a means of improving soils, conserving moisture, and controlling weeds. In 1953 he established an herb garden at Cornell for the training of staff and students. For many years Beau was in charge of the department's radio program. He prepared much of the material himself. Not only was this effort highly regarded by his colleagues, but also he was cited by ABC for his outstanding public service, particularly to home gardeners.

Beau Raymond's career was marked by complete dedication to his work, whether it was aimed at improving the commercial vegetable industry of New York State or helping home gardeners. He was intensely loyal to his constituency, to his department, and to Cornell University. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church in Ithaca, served as an officer in it for many years, and maintained his interest in it after leaving Ithaca. He was devoted to his family and is survived by his wife, Lonnette Lovejoy Raymond; two daughters, Lonnette Joy Hammers and Gayle R. Kennedy; and five grandchildren.

After retiring, Professor Raymond and his wife returned once again to his home farm in Penfield, New York, where he was active in gardening and in civic affairs. For three years he was town assessor. When that became too strenuous, they moved to Florida and later to Minnesota to be near one of their daughters. A few months before his death they moved to Bethesda, Maryland, to live with their other daughter.

Henry M. Munger, Arthur J. Pratt, Robert D. Sweet

Jeanette Mann Read

June 24, 1909 — March 24, 1959

Jeanette Mann Read was born and brought up in Ithaca. During most of her life she was associated with Cornell University. As a child and adolescent, she knew the University through her father while he was a member of the faculty, then Dean of the College of Agriculture and, later, Provost of the University. She earned both her baccalaureate and Master's degrees at Cornell, the first in 1931, the other thirteen years later. In 1944, Mrs. Read became a member of the faculty of the New York State College of Home Economics. From that time until the day of her sudden death, March 24, 1959, she was a vital part of the life of the College.

Mrs. Read brought unswerving loyalty to Cornell, professional competency, intellectual acumen, and enviable personal qualities to her position in the College. Her undergraduate major in the College of Arts and Sciences was mathematics; her graduate major, counseling and guidance. Her post-Master's study was done in the field of education at Teachers College, Columbia University. Her scholastic ability was reflected in her election to Phi Beta Kappa and Pi Lambda Theta. This broad formal education and that derived from the academic atmosphere in which she spent her childhood, as well as her experience as a homemaker, a mother, and a community worker, gave Mrs. Read a rich background for her work with college students. Her poise and her sympathetic and serene nature were major factors in the development of young people who looked to her for guidance and leadership.

When Mrs. Read left the Counseling Service in 1951 to become assistant to the Dean of the College of Home Economics, she did so with the enthusiastic support of her colleagues whose admiration and respect she had already won. They were aware of her understanding of the scope of the College program and of the nature of the factors which were essential for its effective operation. Also, they were cognizant of her keen analytical mind and her excellent memory for detail, significant qualities for the type of work that her new responsibilities would require. Direct not only in her mind but also in her manner, Mrs. Read was forthright and courageous. She was able to strike a happy balance between a sympathetic understanding of any given situation and the hard facts of reality. Always approachable, she gave thoughtful consideration to the matters concerning which her colleagues sought her assistance. At the same time, she was objective, her sense of fair play ever uppermost. Those who conferred with her came away with a sense of moral support and a basis for further action.

Mrs. Read moved quietly but effectively in University circles. As a participant in the work of several University committees and as a keenly interested member of the board of the Statler Club, she not only rendered service to

the University as a whole but also won respect for the contribution of the College of Home Economics to Cornell University and the State University of New York. In addition to her local academic activities, Mrs. Read was a member of the American Home Economics Association and the New York State Association of Deans and Guidance Personnel.

Mrs. Read had an exceptional capacity for making and holding friends. She was well known in the social as well as in the professional life of the Ithaca community. One of the fortunate persons able to combine a satisfying home and community life with professional responsibility without jeopardy to either, she lived an ordered existence, giving deep devotion to her family and unstinted service to her profession.

Students who grew in stature under Mrs. Read's guidance, and faculty members who had the privilege of working with her, have a deep sense of personal loss, but their spirits are quickened as they remember her, a gracious, unselfish, fair-minded friend who was always ready to share her time, knowledge, and judgment with them, and who left with them a feeling that life is good.

Margaret Hutchins, A. L. Baldwin, Jean Failing

Philip Adna Readio

December 18, 1897 — May 28, 1947

Philip Adna Readio, Professor of Economic Entomology, passed away at Packer Memorial Hospital, Sayre, Pennsylvania, on May 28, 1947, at the age of forty-nine years. Until shortly before his untimely death, he was actively engaged in teaching economic entomology and directing the work of a large number of graduate students. In his passing the Faculty has lost a capable and loyal member; the profession of entomology a true friend and inspiring teacher.

Professor Readio was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, on December 18, 1897. Following graduation from Northampton High School, he attended Massachusetts State College, graduating with the B.S. degree in 1920. His academic training was supplemented by summer work with the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and for a brief period he served in the U. S. Army stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia. Graduate work in entomology was pursued at the University of Kansas from which institution he received his M. Sc. and Ph.D. degrees. During his period of service at Kansas, 1920-1934, he advanced from the rank of Instructor to Associate Professor. His teaching duties covered most of the phases of economic entomology offered at the University of Kansas, and introductory entomology as well. For one year, 1928-1929, Professor Readio held a National Research Council Fellowship and worked in the Division of Economic Entomology at the University of Minnesota.

With the outbreak of the Dutch Elm disease in eastern United States in 1933, funds were made available to Cornell University for an extensive investigation of both entomological and pathological phases of this problem. Professor Readio was invited to come to Cornell and take charge of the research dealing with the insect vectors of the pathogen and possible measures for their control. He arrived in Ithaca in June, 1934, and moved directly to the Boyce Thompson Institute at Yonkers where the work was to be conducted. His keen ability and broad knowledge of insect biology were reflected in the excellent contributions to our knowledge of the life history and habits of the European elm bark beetle, and in the guidance of an extensive program of research by his associates on the other insects associated with the American elm.

Upon the retirement of Professor Glenn W. Herrick as Professor of Economic Entomology in 1935, Professor Readio was placed in charge of the teaching of economic entomology in the department and relieved of all but supervisory connection with the Dutch elm disease project. His enthusiastic interest in this research program was maintained up to the time of his death, and the project received his active support.

Professor Readio was a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Alpha, Alpha Gamma Rho, The American Association of Economic Entomologists, the Entomological Society of America, Kansas Entomological Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He published several comprehensive works and numerous articles dealing with various phases of entomology. His study of the biology of the assassin bugs, the Reduviidae, was particularly outstanding.

As a teacher of economic entomology at Cornell, Professor Readio made a lasting contribution. His friendliness and inherent enthusiasm for the subject were constantly revealed to the students. Anyone concerned about his work always found a friendly welcome. Professor Readio's almost spontaneous willingness to do anything to be of help to his students or associates is well remembered by all of us. Particularly appreciative of this gracious manner were the students from foreign lands who found Professor Readio sympathetic, helpful and willing to assist them at all times. His sense of fair play and natural humor endeared him to a wide circle of colleagues and friends. In his passing there is a very deep and painful sense of loss.

C.E. Palm, T.C. Watkins, D.S. Welch

William C. Rebhun

July 24, 1947 — March 24, 1999

Cornell University and the College of Veterinary Medicine occupied the majority of Bill's professional life. As a faculty member in the College of Veterinary Medicine from 1977-99, he rose through the professional ranks. From 1985-88, he served as head of the Large Animal Clinic. Bill was board certified as a Diplomate in both the American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists and the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine.

Prior to his faculty appointment, Bill was in private mixed veterinary practice in Troy, New York, from 1974-77, and in Delmar, New York, from 1971-74. His college days were spent at Cornell's New York State Veterinary College from 1967-71 and the New York State College of Agriculture from 1965 -67.

Bill was President of the Capital District Veterinary Group in 1973 and President of the New York Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association from 1982-83. His professional associations included the American Veterinary Medical Association, American Society of Veterinary Ophthalmologists, American Association of Bovine Practitioners, American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists, American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine, and the New York State Veterinary Medical Society.

Although a tireless clinician first, Bill still authored or co-authored 107 scientific manuscripts, 20 textbook chapters, and a textbook entitled, *Diseases of Dairy Cattle*, published by Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore and Philadelphia in 1995. He was a respected reviewer and editor of scientific manuscripts for a variety of journals with topics from equine and bovine medicine to ophthalmology. He gave countless seminars at national and international veterinary meetings as he was a well-respected and immensely popular speaker.

Both the regional and state veterinary medical societies honored Bill by presenting him with the award of Outstanding Service to Veterinary Medicine. These awards honored Bill for his contributions in education, research, and practice.

Since his appointment to the faculty at the College of Veterinary Medicine in 1977, over 2,000 graduate veterinarians from Cornell University were influenced by his unique teaching personality, thousands more in veterinary medicine have benefited by his publications, invited presentations, seminars, and continuing education programs. His practical, no-nonsense approach to the diagnosis and treatment of clinical problems, particularly

of dairy cattle, was a wonderful, almost mystical phenomenon. His ability to combine the science and artistry of medical practice was held in awe, if not envy, by many.

Bill was a competitive individual who worked extremely hard and played hard. His presence was commanding, comforting, candid, often passionate, and always appreciated. He had a remarkable gift for accurately recalling and relaying experiences. He had a prodigious and exact memory, and candid uncompromising honesty. These qualities were evident in his relationships, professionally and recreationally. He was entertaining in a wide spectrum of situations. These traits were also evident in his classroom. Bill was quick to use past situations and cases, both good and bad, as teaching material. He was quick to use mistakes he had made or witnessed to emphasize a point. Bill respected the opinion of others and relished the academic exchanges with colleagues. He was opinionated and passionate when expressing his own ideas. He admired and respected the talented individuals around him and held his head high and his mind open, always striving to learn — even in his final months.

Bill had a tremendous impact on many individuals but a group that was especially important to him were the residents in medicine, ophthalmology, and surgery. He spent time with them, nurtured them, celebrated their successes and commiserated when they failed. He touched their lives in a way that only a mentor can. Bill also held a special place in the hearts of the staff and technicians who worked with him. He treated them with respect and valued their efforts and their opinions. Bill was loved and respected by students, past and present, and served as a role model for hundreds of the veterinary students whom he taught in lecture, laboratory, and one-on-one in the teaching hospital. Countless clients and farmers in New York and neighboring areas have been devastated by losing such a talented and devoted veterinarian and friend.

Bill was as active with non-academic interests as with academe. He was not a spectator but an active participant in numerous sports, particularly softball. A rugged individualist, he was also a true outdoorsman and an avid hunter.

Bill is survived by his wife, Bridget Barry; son, Rob; daughter, April; and grandson, Zach. His professional influence lives on, especially in the minds of his colleagues, the 18 large animal medicine residents, 9 ophthalmology and numerous surgery residents who spent formative, unforgettable years in training under Dr. Rebhun, Bill, Boom, or “the Chief.”

He will be deeply missed and remembered by all his colleagues, clients, and friends as a warm and caring person who touched the lives of many people and their animals.

“The cow is the foster mother of the human race. From the day of the ancient Hindoo to this time have the thoughts of men turned to this kindly and beneficent creature as one of the chief sustaining forces of human life.”

W.D. Hoard, Founder of Hoard's Dairyman, Copyright 1925, by W.D. Hoard and Sons, Co.

Susan Fubini, Ronald Riis, Eric Trotter

Helen J. Recknagel

September 6, 1910 — November 19, 1992

Helen J. Recknagel, a member of the University Faculty for over thirty years, is best remembered for her remarkable effort and success in founding, then editing for fifteen years, the Hotel School's quarterly magazine, until recently the only academic journal in the field. In addition, Helen was the first woman faculty member in the Department and the first woman to gain tenure.

Helen was born on September 6, 1910, in Stratford, Oklahoma, and occasionally commented—always with great pride—on her Cherokee ancestry. She attended the public schools in Ardmore, Oklahoma and graduated from Oklahoma State University with a Bachelor of Science degree, in 1932. She continued her education at the University of Chicago (M.B.A., 1937) and New York University (Ph.D., 1953). Early employment included positions with Standard Oil of Indiana and the National Association of Manufacturers as well as an appointment as assistant professor at the University of Tulsa.

Helen joined the Department of Hotel Administration, then a division of the School of Home Economics, in February 1943 to teach business communications—then little more than secretarial courses. From this beginning she began to offer a variety of technical writing classes, not only for the women students, but to enhance the managerial skills of all “Hotelies.” During these early years Helen's research involved studying the role of professional women in the workplace. Among other projects, she conducted research with the Hotel Sales Management Association and worked for such organizations as Hilton Hotels. Too, she took an active service role with New York State Cooperative Extension and was a national officer of two business fraternities, serving as president of Sigma Alpha Sigma in the mid 1950s.

Without question, it is Helen's legacy at *The Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly* which is most remarkable and for which she will ever be remembered. In 1960 Dean Meek decided to establish a journal to serve the hotel and restaurant industries and to provide an outlet for faculty writing and research. But the School needed someone to take on its leadership. There was only one logical choice: Helen Recknagel was selected, not only to determine the necessary logistics but to serve as its first editor, a position in which she continued for more than 15 years and for 65 issues. In this capacity, she dealt not only with all the faculty and other academics but, perhaps to her male colleagues' chagrin, with more industry executives than most if not all of them.

Her successor as editor, Paul Beals, recalled working with Helen: “It is impossible to be timid or bland in writing about Helen Johnson Recknagel. Helen had her own perspective, her own firmly held view of persons, of events, and of our industry in general. You may not have agreed with Helen or fully comprehended, but you knew where she stood. Pride, dignity, aplomb, and no small measure of grit characterized her. Surely *The Quarterly* would not have survived to be what it is today without Helen’s distinctive qualities.”

In addition to the magazine, Helen produced a number of manuals and two books during her editorship. One of these, *Marketing for a Full House*, written with C. DeWitt Coffman, became the seminal marketing handbook for the industry and still is in demand more than thirty years later. The book evolved out of a business communication class which had adopted a sales and marketing theme. Few remember that she was instrumental in adding sales and marketing courses to the School curriculum and finding the industry practitioners to teach the first several terms; the field has grown to be among the most popular in the School.

Stories abound about Helen’s forceful leadership. She was a part of everything in and about Statler Hall. She took many junior faculty members under her wing and counseled—even cajoled—them as they made their career decisions. She eagerly met with international visitors, especially the participants in the Hotel School’s “Summer School/’ as the week-long professional seminars were generally known for several decades. At an early picnic at Taughannock Park she fearlessly took her turn in a faculty-student softball game and was involved in a bone-jarring collision during a run-down between first and second base. Helen threw herself headlong into everything she did, and she accomplished so much.

When she retired in 1976, Helen was named professor emerita. She continued to live in Ithaca until her death on November 19, 1992. Her husband, Arthur B. Recknagel, had died thirty years earlier. Helen Recknagel is survived by a daughter and son-in-law, Carol I. and Earl B. Neigh, Jr., of Ithaca; two grandsons, Robert Neigh of Tupper Lake and Phillip Neigh of Ithaca; two nephews; and several great nieces and nephews. Countless others around the world, hotel and restaurant and tourism professionals especially, will always remember Helen for her myriad contributions to the School and to the hospitality industry.

Robert M. Chase, Glenn Withiam, Richard H. Penner

Donald Reddick

March 1, 1883 — April 2, 1955

Donald Reddick was born in Sheridan, Missouri on March 1, 1883. In due time he entered Wabash College where he became under the influence of Professor Mason B. Thomas, one of the great teachers of botany, who encouraged him to major in the field of botany. He obtained the degree of A.B. at Wabash in 1905 and came to Cornell that year for graduate study in botany under Professor George F. Atkinson. He was granted the degree of Ph.D. in 1909.

Reddick served first as Assistant in Botany in the College of Arts and Sciences and later as Instructor in the newly established Department of Plant Pathology in the College of Agriculture at Cornell. Subsequently, he became Assistant Professor, Professor, and at his retirement on December 31, 1950, Professor of Plant Pathology, Emeritus.

His early duties at Cornell included the teaching of formal undergraduate courses in principles of plant disease control and the instruction of graduate students in the field of mycology and in methods in the study of plant diseases.

Doctor Reddick's early contributions to the science of plant pathology included studies on fruit diseases, particularly the black rot of grapes. In the field of fruit disease control he developed effective practices in the use of fungicides in dust form, with particular reference to the time factor. He made significant additions to our knowledge of diseases of beans and of scab, ring-rot and virus diseases of potato. His best known work, however, deals with breeding of potatoes for resistance to the blight disease, a project which he pursued with energy and devotion for many years. In 1930 he visited the mountainous region of Mexico where he collected several species of wild potatoes exhibiting resistance or immunity to blight. With some difficulty he brought these back to Cornell and used them in an extensive breeding program. As a result of this long and painstaking study he produced several hybrid potatoes which combine blight resistance with good market qualities. The most popular of these, the variety Essex, is now being grown in England and New Zealand as well as in the United States.

The personal character of Doctor Reddick was reflected in his research work. His qualities of absolute honesty, attention to detail and high standards, combined with clarity of vision, resulted in attainments of the highest order.

In addition to his teaching and research work, Doctor Reddick was active in other ways in the rapidly expanding field of botanical science. He was one of the pioneers in bringing about the recognition of plant pathology as a

science in this country. He was one of the original members of the American Phytopathological Society and the first business manager of its official journal, *Phytopathology*. He served as editor from 1915 to 1918, in 1919 he was elected councillor and in 1920 president. He was also active in the launching of Botanical Abstracts, served on its Board of Control for two years, and represented plant pathology on its editorial board.

Among the honors which came to him was the appointment as Secretary of the Plant Pathology Division of the International Botanical Congress in 1929. He served as Vice President of the Union of Biological Sciences and was for twelve years President of its Section for Plant Pathology. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and served on its council for eight years. He also was a member of the following organizations: Society of American Naturalists, Botanical Society of America, Canadian Phytopathological Society, American Association of University Professors, Gamma Alpha, Sigma Xi, corresponding member of Nederlandsch Botanische Vereeniging and life member of Societe Linneenne der Lyon.

Doctor Reddick's scientific achievements were specifically recognized by citations for meritorious work by the New York State Potato Association, the Potato Association of America and the Canadian Phytopathological Society.

In 1900 Dr. Reddick married Emma Brill, who died in 1943. The children of this marriage are Robert Brill Reddick, Ithaca, N. Y.; Emma Louise Thompson, Detroit, Michigan; and Anna Elizabeth Dounce, Rochester, New York. In 1946 Dr. Reddick married Adeline Newman who survives him.

Doctor Reddick passed away at his home in Gainesville, Florida on April 2, 1955. The part which he played in the development and progress of the science of Plant Pathology is a lasting monument to his life and work.

Lewis Knudson, L. M. Massey, D. S. Welch

J. Saunders Redding

October 3, 1906 — March 2, 1988

J. Saunders Redding, Ernest I. White Professor of American Studies and Humane Letters Emeritus, was widely regarded as being the dean of Afro-American literary critics. The author of eight books and three dozen essays, and joint-editor of an anthology of Afro-American literature still much used in college teaching, he became— with his acceptance in 1970 of his chair at Cornell—the first Afro-American to hold an endowed professorship in literary criticism at an Ivy League university.

Not only an eminent colleague but an unforgettable friend, Saunders joined the Department of English at the culmination of a singular career. He was born in Wilmington, Delaware, the third of seven children in— as he writes — “an upper-class Negro family,” both his parents were graduates of Howard University. His father served as secretary of the Wilmington branch of the NAACP and founded the first black YMCA in that city. His mother, as Saunders tells us in his autobiography, *No Day of Triumph* (1942), taught him and his siblings the lost art of oratory and introduced them, through oral readings, to the canonical works of the Western tradition, especially to those of Hans Christian Andersen, Longfellow, and Shakespeare, but also to the poetry of Paul Laurence Dunbar, whose widow, Alice Dunbar-Nelson, would be the young Saunders’s English teacher at Wilmington’s all-black Howard High School.

Upon graduation at the age of sixteen, he followed his brother Lewis, later a noted civil-rights lawyer, in matriculating at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, from which he transferred after a year to Brown University, where he earned the Ph.B. and M.A. degrees in English in 1928 and 1932; he was awarded the D.Litt. in 1963. A faithful alumnus of Brown, he served on the Board of Fellows of the Corporation from 1969 to 1981. In 1929 Saunders married Esther Elizabeth James, who together with their two sons, Conway Holmes and Lewis Alfred, survives him. He taught at Morehouse College in Atlanta from 1928 to 1931, when he was dismissed by the conservative administration of that prestigious black college for being “too radical.” After graduate study at Brown and at Columbia University, he taught at Louisville Municipal College from 1934 to 1936, at Southern University in New Orleans from 1936 to 1938, at Elizabeth City (North Carolina) State Teachers College from 1938 to 1943, and at Hampton Institute from 1943 to 1966, where he was named Johnson Professor of Creative Literature in 1955. In 1949-50 he served as visiting professor at Brown, becoming the first black person ever to teach at an Ivy League university, and he was visiting fellow in the humanities at Duke University in 1964-65. In 1952 he traveled to India as exchange

lecturer for the Department of State, and to Africa in 1962 to lecture under the auspices of the American Society for African Culture.

In 1966 Saunders Redding was named Director of the Division of Research and Publication of the National Endowment for the Humanities, in which office he served until he joined the Cornell faculty, serving thereafter as consultant to the Endowment. During his last year in Washington, he was also professor of American History and Civilization at George Washington University. In 1975 he was named to the Board of Directors of the American Council of Learned Societies and in 1976 to that of the Center for Advanced Studies at the University of Virginia. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, he served from 1954 to 1962 and from 1970 to 1973 on the Editorial Board of *The American Scholar*. He was a life member of the National Book Committee and from 1973 to 1976 served as honorary consultant in American culture to the Library of Congress. The holder of eight honorary degrees and recipient of the Mayflower Award in 1944 for *No Day of Triumph*, he was Rockefeller Foundation Fellow in 1940-41 and Guggenheim Fellow in 1944-45 and 1959-60.

Redding's first book, the pioneering *To Make a Poet Black* (1939), has been called "the first comprehensive [and] serious critical work devoted exclusively to Afro-American literature and written by an Afro-American." In it Saunders Redding sought to chart the contours of the canon of the broader black tradition, of his "Great Tradition," and not simply to supplement or refine the three or four broader, inclusive listings he inherited from the work of earlier scholars; he at the same time provided a system of criticism that with great subtlety and acumen formalized the basis for defining that tradition. He was the first scholar to show that, in the first century of its existence, "the literature of the Negro in the North (as of his brother in the South) was. . . essentially an oral literature," and he enunciated a nationalist ideology and esthetic that emphasizes the crucial roles both of black vernacular and of the growth of a free — and literate — black urban culture in the North. To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its first publication, Cornell University Press is now publishing a new edition of *To Make a Poet Black*.

The Saunders Redding we at Cornell came to know later in his career is the Saunders whose voice we clearly recognize in a memorable passage of the Phi Beta Kappa address he delivered at Brown University in June, 1968:

Preferential treatment must be accorded the Negro and other disadvantaged minorities if "racial equality" is not to remain a delusion....[However, the] Negro American...is no more African than the fairest Anglo-Saxon Protestant is...His destiny is one with the destiny of America...Let us not deceive ourselves. As the comic strip character, Pogo, once remarked, "We have seen the enemy, and they is us".

When in his senior year he was the only black student at Brown, he wrote of having felt as if he were “fighting the whole white world. ... I hated and feared the whites. I hated and feared and was ashamed of Negroes.” But at the same time, he recalled, “it was at college that I began to give serious attention to writing, not as a career but because I liked it; though only heaven knows why, since even then the effort used to tear me apart.” The complexity and trenchancy of those remarks (“trenchant” was a favorite adjective of Saunders’s, signifying a special sort of incisiveness that defines differences or categories with great sharpness and clarity) suggest both why that effort cost him so much and why we so prize its fruits — notably, in addition to the books already mentioned, *Stranger and Alone* (1950), *They Came in Chains: Americans from Africa* (1950), *On Being Negro in America* (1951), *An American in India: A Personal Report on the Indian Dilemma and the Nature of Her Conflicts* (1954), *The Lonesome Road: The Story of the Negro’s Part in America* (1958), and *The Negro* (1967). In 1949 the National Urban League cited Saunders Redding for outstanding achievement, and it is characteristic of Saunders that, when Cornell offered him the Ernest I. White Professorship in American Studies, he asked that it carry in addition the denomination “Humane Letters.” Since his retirement in 1975, the chair has in his successor’s hands retained the expanded title.

Saunders and Esther then continued to make their home in Ithaca and to travel widely, and for the better part of a decade Saunders continued his active schedule of writing, lecturing, and consulting. Shortly before his death, the University established in his name and honor a program of doctoral fellowships with which to bring outstanding minority students to Cornell. Like Saunders’s writings, this program stands as a memorial to an extraordinary colleague, to his elegance of manner and morals, to his pointed curiosity and his scrupulous care with words, to the combination of finesse and toughness that so contributed to the integrity of his character and brought him to a settled conviction of what his work in life was to accomplish.

Ephim Fogel, Charles S. Levy, Henry Louis Gates, Jr.

Harold Lyle Reed

June 29, 1888 — December 22, 1972

Harold Lyle Reed, Robert Julius Thorne Professor of Economics, Emeritus, died in Ithaca on December 22, 1972. Born in Iowa in 1888, he attended Oberlin College, where he received the A.B. degree in 1911. He came to Cornell as a graduate student that same year, receiving the Ph.D. degree in economics in 1914. He was an assistant professor at Cornell from 1916 to 1919 and at New York University from 1919 through 1920. He served in the American army during the first World War.

In 1920 Reed became professor of economics at Washington University, St. Louis. In 1923 he returned to Cornell as professor of economics where he taught with vigor and distinction until his retirement in 1954. On two different occasions he served as chairman of his department. He also found time to render outstanding public service to the state of New York during several terms on the important State Banking Board.

When Reed returned to Cornell from Washington University, he was already demonstrating his unusual capacity to analyze and elucidate the development of the major policies of the country's new central banking system - the Federal Reserve System. He was perceptive enough to appreciate the far-reaching consequences of the System's actions and of changes therein as political and social forces were brought to bear on it. His two books on the development of federal reserve policies were pioneering studies which brought him wide acclaim.

Reed was a stern critic of monetary fads and nostrums, particularly during the years of the Great Depression. His unrelenting criticism of what he felt to be unsound monetary and credit practices made him some enemies but also many admirers. His professional standards were high and he never softened his views or his remarks merely to be popular.

In the classroom Reed was a vigorous, intense, exacting teacher. He always taught a "full load" — two large undergraduate courses and a graduate seminar, also usually large. In his undergraduate courses Reed insisted on the observance of certain standards of classroom conduct and demeanor by students, standards which he adhered to strictly himself: no smoking, no tardiness, no reading of newspapers, and complete attention to the work at hand. In his retirement he was appalled at the decline in general student (and faculty) conduct, especially in classroom deportment, at his beloved Cornell. Definitely Reed was a professor of the old school!

Reed's graduate seminars were rigorous and highly respected by graduate students. He served on many graduate committees.

Harold Reed was a sociable man. He enjoyed the company of his graduate students and of his colleagues, junior and senior. He had been an athlete as an undergraduate at Oberlin. He continued to be interested in athletics until his death. He was an excellent golfer. His recollections of baseball players and their outstanding performances of sixty years ago, and of early twentieth-century wrestlers from his native state of Iowa, would frequently astound his academic friends. He had a vast and detailed knowledge of the Civil War. He read widely. He remembered an amazing amount of what he had read, well into his ninth decade. He was, indeed, an unusual and interesting man, and a colleague very much worthwhile having known and been associated with.

M. Slade Kendrick, Paul M. O'Leary

Hazel E. Reed

June 7, 1907 — January 4, 1997

Professor Emerita Hazel E. Reed joined the College of Home Economics faculty in 1949 as Associate Professor in Cooperative Extension work and an Assistant State Leader of home demonstration agents. Throughout her career at Cornell University, she provided strong leadership to community leaders and professional home economics educators in all counties across the state. She encouraged the development of innovative home economics programs at statewide and local levels, established a supervised professional development experience for extension home economists assuming program leadership positions, and chaired a task force whose deliberations led to new opportunities for extension to contribute to the quality of living for children and families and to expand programs emanating from the college to a growing audience. Her experience statewide as well as a love for travel provided her with important perspectives on how different cultures dealt with social concerns. She retired as Assistant Director of Extension and full Professor in 1967.

Professor Reed was born June 7, 1907 in Savannah, New York, the only child of Albert and Bertha Evans Reed. Valedictorian of the 1926 high school class, she received her Baccalaureate degree from Cornell and her Master's degree from Michigan State. After a seven-year career teaching home economics at Oswego High School, she held several key professional positions with Cooperative Extension in Monroe and Oneida Counties and in the City of Syracuse prior to joining the Cornell faculty and College of Human Economics administration in 1949. She became an Associate State Leader in 1954; Professor in Extension in 1962; State Leader in 1965 and Assistant Director in 1966. She witnessed major changes at the university, the college and Cooperative Extension during her tenure and in the years following retirement. The College of Human Ecology (nee home economics), was still in Comstock Hall when she was a student, its small size creating an atmosphere of close camaraderie among professors and students. Martha Van Rensselaer and Flora Rose were co-directors at the time. At her 50th reunion, Hazel Reed reflected upon the 25 year old discipline she had studied as an undergraduate and that her 50th reunion marked twice the number of years the college was old when she entered: "No wonder there are changes".

Professor Reed was a role model for Cooperative Extension staff and college colleagues; she demonstrated and encouraged commitment to educational excellence. She represented Cooperative Extension to the (then) Bureau of Home Economics in the State Education Department, and consulted on a statewide study of adult education programs in home economics. Acting as Extension Administration's official representative to the New York State

Nutrition Council, she also held leadership positions in the Council as vice-president, institute program chair and policies committee chair. Through responsibilities such as these she persisted in interpreting and communicating home economics extension programs to many people outside of the immediate extension family.

Her commitment to the Cooperative Extension system and the people of the state did not keep her from assuming responsibilities in the broader college and university community. College committee work (related to Cooperative Extension) included educational, extension studies and television policies, health and safety, inservice education and farm and home week. She served on the college's nominations and elections and institute committees and chaired the ad hoc College Study Name and Focus Committee that resulted in the change in name to the College of Human Ecology in 1969.

Her professional affiliations included: American Home Economics Association; Adult Education Association; Epsilon Sigma Phi; New York State Association of Extension Home Economists; Omicron Nu; Phi Kappa Phi; and Pi Lambda Theta. During her period of affiliation, she held district, state, and national elective offices. Among these positions were: chair, Extension Service section, American Home Economics Association; national recognition as an outstanding home demonstration agent in New York State; vice-president and president of the New York State Home Economics Association; and president, New York State Home Demonstration Agents Association. Although names of several of these have changed, Miss Reed remained committed to their missions and goals.

Throughout her life, Hazel Reed maintained a strong interest in Cornell activities and a commitment to the university's philosophy of extension and outreach. She was interested in the new directions of Cooperative Extension and a major supporter of the Human Ecology Endowed Family Policy Professorship in Extension. She established a trust to develop the professorship and to support the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, Laboratory of Ornithology, the Cornell Plantations, the Cornell University Library Associates and the Fund for Quality Concerts. Professor Reed also made a testamentary commitment to Cornell by participating in the 1993 taping of the Planned Giving Video, "Close Ties".

She worked diligently to continue interaction with former colleagues and friends and to support many interests in the Ithaca community. Following retirement, she took an active part in the Tompkins County Hospital (now Cayuga Medical Center) auxiliary board and its volunteer staff, and the Friends of the Library Board, chairing its annual book sale. She was a member of the First Congregational Church, the Cornell Campus Club, Cornell Women's Club, and Tompkins County Senior Citizens. The concert series and lectures at Cornell and Ithaca College, as well as opera, local theater, bridge and dinners with friends were among the many social activities she

enjoyed. Traveling was a particular passion; she delighted in the many foreign and domestic sites she had visited. She loved returning to Ithaca as much to her roots, friends, and colleagues.

We, her friends and colleagues, miss her. She was a true professional, mentor, and a caring, gracious friend.

Lucinda A. Noble, Ethel W. Samson, Bettie Lee Yerka

Hugh Daniel Reed

Professor of Zoology

March 4, 1875 — August 23, 1937

Hugh Daniel Reed was born at Hartsville, New York, March 4, 1875. He entered Cornell University in the fall of 1895 and was graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Appointed a Fellow in Vertebrate Zoology, he pursued graduate study for four years and in 1903 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

From 1900 to 1910, Professor Reed served successively as Assistant, Instructor, and Assistant Professor in the Department of Neurology and Vertebrate Zoology under Dr. Burt G. Wilder, the Professor in charge. Granted leave of absence, he spent the year 1909-1910 at the University of Freiburg, Germany, working under the direction of the eminent zoologist, August Weismann, and the equally eminent comparative anatomists, Robert Wiedersheim and Ernst Gaupp. During his year abroad Dr. Reed also represented Cornell at the International Zoological Congress at the University of Graz, Austria.

Professor Wilder retired in June, 1910, and Assistant Professor Reed was selected as head of the Department. He at once entered upon the task of organizing a Department of Zoology, offering for the first time at Cornell a unified, systematic, and complete course in zoology. In 1919 he was made Professor of Zoology.

Despite the exacting demands of reorganization and administration, Dr. Reed found time to keep in touch with advances in his field and to contribute thereto. His first scientific paper was published in 1908, and the field of re-research to which he then gave his primary attention continued to hold his interest throughout the succeeding years. At the same time he was able to devote time and study to other scientific problems.

In the death of Professor Reed, Cornell University lost an administrator of marked ability and an inspiring and effective teacher. Within his department, Dr. Reed was a constant source of inspiration and advice. Those who were associated with him most intimately will not soon forget the debt they owe him as a counselor and they will also remember the emphasis which he placed on teaching in his appraisal of obligations to the institution which he served.

As an indication of the esteem in which he was held by his graduate students, we need only recall their presentation of his portrait to the University in 1934. His many personal friends will deeply regret the loss of a man in whom personal charm, wide culture, and a balanced judgment were combined to an unusual degree. Friends and colleagues alike mourn his passing, and the affectionate memory of his many sterling qualities will be colored by

deep admiration for the sturdy valor with which he carried on, cheerfully despite serious and long continued ill health.

Source: Fac. Rec., p. 2007 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, November, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Seven

William Woodland Reeder

March 26, 1911 — April 2, 1999

William Woodland Reeder, Professor of Rural Sociology, Emeritus, served as a member of the Cornell faculty from 1949-76. His lifelong passion was delving into the beliefs, disbeliefs, and social actions that he felt were the essential determinants of why individuals and groups behave as they do. He passed away on April 2, 1999 in Logan, Utah, his home after retirement from Cornell.

After his birth in Robin, Idaho, on March 26, 1911, his family moved to Brigham City, Utah, where he grew up on a dairy farm. There he learned the values of hard work and commitment to rigorous schedules and came to appreciate the importance of an education. After high school, he attended Utah State University where he completed a B.S. degree in Sociology in 1935 and a Master's degree in 1937. In 1939, he enrolled at Cornell University to pursue a Ph.D. degree program in Rural Sociology.

When military service loomed, with the outbreak of World War II, he was accepted in officers' training in the Army. As he completed his training, he had an opportunity to join the Army's Morale Research Division. Bill was one of the designers of the extensive study of the dimensions of morale among American soldiers in the European theater. His assignments required research in England, France and Germany. This opportunity launched his career pursuits in studies in human behavior.

Following release from the Army, he served as an Instructor in the Department of Sociology at Utah State University for a short period, then returned to Cornell to finish his Ph.D. dissertation. He taught for a few months at the Pennsylvania State University when he was offered a position as Assistant Professor in the Department of Rural Sociology at Cornell. Bill's mentors at Cornell were Dwight Sanderson, W.A. Anderson, Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr., Robert A. Polson and Olaf F. Larson, successive heads of the department. Professor Cottrell counseled Bill when he first joined the faculty as an Assistant Professor, thus, "When I tell people I am a sociologist they reply, 'What do you do with that discipline?' I would like you to stress its useful application in all of your teaching and research. Remember, the sky is the limit." Bill took that counsel to heart and dedicated his career to teaching both undergraduate and graduate students how to use theory and principles in improving their quality of life as individuals and in their service to families, organizations and communities.

Professor Reeder had an easy-going manner that was engaging to his students and colleagues, yet they sensed depth and earnestness in his warm, friendly style of teaching and service. He rose through the ranks to become a

full Professor. His popular courses on “Determinants of Successful Leadership” and “Community Development” attracted numerous undergraduate and graduate students. Throughout his career, he was continuously involved in conducting research aimed at testing his theories about the fundamental influences of beliefs and values as important determinants of behavior and social action. His long list of publications has added significant dimensions to the body of literature in this arena. He was also a member of the Rural Sociological Society.

In 1967, Professor Reeder filled a special assignment for his department when he traveled around the world to interview former graduate students to assess the quality and value of the training they had received and of the professional applications that they were making of that training. A report, “The Transferability of North American Rural Sociological Training to Other Cultures and Other Societies,” was prepared.

Professor Reeder long-practiced the principles that he taught. He was actively involved in the Ithaca community. He was a board member of Cornell United Religious Work, the South Side Community Center and the Bryant Park Civic Association. In his church affiliation, he served as Counselor in the Eastern States Mission of the Mormon Church for eleven years. He served as President of the Ithaca Branch and as Patriarch of the Ithaca, New York Stake.

After his retirement in 1976, the Reeder family moved to Logan, Utah. There he became affiliated with the Department of Sociology at Utah State University and was active in community affairs and served as a teacher and Patriarch in his church. In his retirement years, he loved to pore over his research findings on the “Determinants of Morale Among American Soldiers.”

Bill’s life was a rich legacy of love for teaching, for his family, for community service, for his church callings, and for his Maker. He is survived by his wife, Letty; and their four children: Kathleen, Claudia, Douglas, and Kimberly.

Eugene C. Erickson, Olaf F. Larson, Harold Capener

Katherine M. Reeves

July 19, 1899 — October 1, 1963

The sudden death of Professor Katherine Reeves was a profound shock to her professional colleagues and many friends in the Ithaca community. As a perceptive teacher, skillful writer, and creative worker for the welfare of children, she had served Cornell and the community for over thirty-six years.

Born in Winchester, Kentucky, Professor Reeves was the daughter of the Reverend John Reeves and Mae McCormick Reeves. She received her early education in the public schools of Pendleton and Weston, Oregon, and her later elementary and secondary education at Science Hill School in Shelbyville, Kentucky. After two years at Ohio Wesleyan University she transferred to Kentucky Wesleyan College where she received her Bachelor of Arts degree with a major in English in 1922. She taught for a year in her native Kentucky and then joined the staff of Hull House Settlement in Chicago. While there, she became interested in early childhood education in general and the relatively new nursery school movement in particular. To prepare for what she always referred to as an “exciting educational adventure,” she studied at the National College of Education at Evanston, Illinois, receiving the nursery-kindergarten-primary teaching certificate in 1927. She later attended Columbia University and completed her Master of Arts degree in 1948.

Professor Reeves joined the staff of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University as a nursery school teacher in the fall of 1927 and was appointed Director of the Cornell Nursery School in 1937. She was named Associate Professor of Child Development and Family Relationships in 1943 and Professor in 1952.

As a teacher of young children, Professor Reeves was especially gifted. For her each child was a very special person, different from all others. She loved each one—the rebel, the conformist, the bright child, and the slow child—and each child responded with love, trust, and spontaneity. She was curious about how children see the world of nature, words, and people; insightful in sensing children’s needs; and skillful in providing a stable environmental situation conducive to individual and group development. Her knowledge of children’s needs for space, materials, and natural beauty was instrumental in determining the design of the present Cornell Nursery School, which for many years was regarded as a model for university nursery schools.

Professor Reeves’s concern for children and her activities in their behalf extended well beyond the sphere of her professional responsibility. Ever an active worker in the community, she took a leadership role in the establishment of wartime day care centers in Ithaca and throughout the state. She was one of the founders of the New York State

Nursery School Association. Throughout her life she was involved with a variety of community activities such as the Tompkins County Mental Health Association, the Social Planning Council, and the Youth Bureau. She was a member of the Advisory Committee on Nursery Education of the State University Agricultural and Technical Institute at Cobleskill, the International Association of Childhood Education, and the National Association of Nursery Education; she was named to the governing board of the latter in 1960.

Endowed with unusual ability to communicate ideas, orally and in writing, Professor Reeves's classes in "Kiddy Lit" (Children's Literature) will long be remembered by the many students she inspired. Students report being held spellbound by her "soft, pleasant, yet expressive voice" as she read from a children's classic or analyzed a child's behavior. They recall her patience and kindness, her willingness to arrange informal studies, and her encouragement when they had academic or personal problems. Her office and her home were always open. Students expressed their appreciation by choosing her Professor of Merit for the year 1961, a recognition that moved her deeply. But even more, she found satisfaction in the considerable numbers of students whom she helped to influence to enter teaching. She followed the careers of these students, taking quiet pride and deep satisfaction in their accomplishments.

Writing was Professor Reeves's major avocation. She loved to write and often said that she never wrote anything which she didn't enjoy writing. She conducted a monthly column, "The Children We Teach," for *Grade Teacher* for several years. She published many articles for teachers in professional magazines. For her book, *Children—Their Ways and Wants*, she received the citation of the Child Study Association of America in 1961. In one of her articles Professor Reeves wrote, "A book is a personal statement, a way of giving out again what you have learned and taken and come to consider important as you have lived." This was the essential characteristic of all her writings. From a seemingly inconsequential incident of everyday life she was able to elaborate a theme for an article or children's book. One of her books for children, *The Farmer's Catnap*, was the 1957 selection of the Kansas State Reading Circle, adopted for use in that state as a school text. In 1959 she was honored for her "outstanding contribution to children's literature" by the State Association of Elementary School Principals. Her last book, *The Cloud Eater*, was a selection of the Children's Literary Guild. She was at work on a fifth children's book at the time of her death.

In addition to writing for teachers and children, Professor Reeves wrote essays, fiction, and poetry. She received the Emily Clark Balch Award for adult fiction in the *Virginia Quarterly Review* in 1961. Of her many poems, twenty were selected for the 1958 Durham Chapbook Award and published under the title *Time Is a Cadence*. She was a member of the Poetry Society of America and the Central New York Branch of the National League of American

Pen Women. At the time of her death, she was serving as a judge for nonfiction and miscellaneous articles for the National League of American Pen Women. She was also a member of and past president of the Writers Association of the Ithaca area.

Endlessly generous of her self—her time, her strength, her concern—Professor Reeves will be sorely missed by all who knew her. She had that rarest of human gifts, unerring awareness of the moment when sharing would increase another's joy, or diminish another's sorrow. She has left splendid legacies in her writing, in the outstanding collection of children's literature assembled under her direction for the University Library, and in the weekly story hour which she founded at the Cornell Public Library and which will continue as a happy, living memorial. But to her friends she has left riches "for the mind to keep"; they are unique and immeasurable, the gift of one whose quiet, unassuming selflessness was a testament of faith.

Mary Ford, Catherine J. Personius, Virginia True

Felix Reichmann

September 14, 1899 — July 24, 1987

Those who knew Felix Reichmann well considered him to be the very embodiment of European culture, widely read, widely interested, with a thorough classical education, a life devoted to books—books as products of man’s total capacity, his technical skills, artistic ingenuity and intellectual power. He was a complete bookman, an expert in bibliographic history—especially the history of the medieval booktrade, the tradition of writing, illuminating and printing, book collecting, librarianship, and literacy in its highest sense of letters and learning.

Felix Reichmann was Viennese and he ran the family bookstore, one of the centers of the intellectual life in the Vienna of the twenties and early thirties. His preparation for such a career was not altogether typical for a Viennese intellectual in those days, having served as a cavalry officer in the Austrian army on the Russian front during World War I. But then, more suited to his future career as a bookman and art historian, he studied under the giants of the field, Julius von Schlosser and Max Dvorak among others. In 1938 at the time of the “amalgamation” (Anschluss) of Austria with the German Reich, Felix was interned in the infamous Dachau concentration camp and then in Buchenwald. A year later he was released, and he emigrated to America.

A new career began, still the career of a bookman, but now as librarian, first in Pennsylvania, and later, after a stint with the Office of Strategic Services, at the Library of Congress.

Therefore when Felix Reichmann arrived at Cornell, he brought unique qualifications for the tasks and responsibilities that were awaiting him. And, unusual as the extraordinary compatibility of talents to his responsibilities were, the timing of his arrival was even more so. It occurred at the moment when — after decades of neglect — the Cornell University Library was about to experience a period of revival and growth that placed it among the ten great research libraries in the United States.

The happy circumstance that was unfolding at Cornell after World War II just at the time of Felix Reichmann’s arrival offered the opportunity for the full exploitation of his rare assortment of talents. With the energy and capacity of the Library’s newly assembled leadership and the wisdom and vision of President Deane Malott ready to encourage and support the renewal of Cornell’s Library and its re-creation as a mighty instrument for scholarship and research, Felix was the man to accomplish the goals that were being set forth. He was a dedicated scholar with a breadth of knowledge and scholarship that equipped him to guide and encourage his fellow scholars at Cornell

in the development of the bibliographical resources he knew that they would need for the multiplying academic programs that characterized the post-war academic scene.

He was, however, first and foremost a librarian. He immediately established himself at Cornell as a leader among the library staff, earning their affection as well as their respect. Major decisions were not matters to be mulled over, referred to committees, delayed pending a consensus, or passed along for the consideration of some higher authority. A decision was something to be decided upon, and with the wisdom and experience that he had accumulated and the keen judgment that never failed him, he was ready to act. The shift to the Library of Congress classification and its cataloging rules and processes is a case in point. It involved major long term expenditures of thousands of dollars but the benefits that were realized are here today and will continue into the age of automation.

This small tribute to the memory of Felix Reichmann must also acknowledge how he and his wife, Lilly Dörfler Reichmann, helped to enrich life at Cornell. Much has been said on happier occasions than this about his attributes as scholar, bookman and librarian, but those who knew him and felt close to him — and there were many — knew him, too, as a gracious, witty and cultured gentleman. He shared this aspect of himself with all — not just within a small circle. One would not describe him as an extrovert, but as a whole person he opened himself to all with whom he shared friendship. This happy condition was apparent particularly among the staff with whom he worked. He held them in high esteem, respected them as human beings and fellow workers and as friends — and they in turn valued and esteemed him. Remarkably even the humblest among us seemed to acquire through our association with him a share of the cultural and humane values that were a part of him.

Recognition of the tremendous work that Felix Reichmann was undertaking in rebuilding the Cornell University Library collections and immeasurably extending their scope came about very quickly among the librarians and the research and teaching faculties. Word soon spread to the academic library community across the country and Cornell and Reichmann acquired a national reputation that continues. It was somewhat longer before formal and official acknowledgement came, in 1964, with his being named by the university as Professor of Bibliography recognizing both his scholarship and his success in achieving the goals that he and Steve McCarthy had set seventeen years before.

The qualities and attributes he demonstrated in his professional career at Cornell as assistant director of the University Libraries and professor of bibliography were complemented by his grace and distinction as a husband, father and friend to many of us. We are happy that we may share his memory with his wife Lilly, whose friendship

we cherish; his daughter Ingrid Reichmann Matheson; and his many friends and colleagues at Cornell and throughout this country and abroad.

H. Peter Kahn, Stephen A. McCarthy, J. Gormly Miller

J. Thomas Reid

March 14, 1919 — November 18, 1979

J. Thomas Reid, professor of animal science at Cornell for thirty-one years, and a Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor since 1977, was known and respected worldwide as one of the foremost animal nutritionists of the past three decades.

Professor Reid, known to everyone as Tom, was born and reared on a farm near Cumberland, Maryland. After his early education in the elementary and high schools in Cumberland, he enrolled in the University of Maryland, receiving the Bachelor of Science with honors in 1941. He earned much of his college expenses through work in the university dairy barns where he developed interests that ultimately led to his major contributions in animal biology.

Tom's graduate work was done at Michigan State University where he earned the master's degree in 1943 and in 1946 the doctorate, with distinction, in animal nutrition and biochemistry. He served as assistant professor at Michigan State for one year and as associate professor at Rutgers University for two years before joining the faculty at Cornell in 1948 as associate professor of animal husbandry (as the department was then known), with major responsibilities in research and teaching in dairy cattle nutrition and production. He was promoted to professor in 1951 and later served as head of the Department of Animal Science from 1971 to 1976.

Professor Reid's research and publications rapidly led to national and international recognition. Methods and principles he developed were widely adopted as research tools by fellow scientists around the world. His early work on perennial forages showed their nutritive value could be predicted by the date of harvest, a principle that changed forage harvesting and storage patterns throughout the Northeastern United States. It was an important factor in providing forages of higher nutritive value for livestock.

Professor Reid led a team of colleagues and graduate students in long-term studies on energy use by dairy cattle for productive, reproductive and life-span performance that led to the determination and clarification of the nutritional requirements of a number of species. A classical study was conducted on the effect of level of early nutrition on ultimate lifetime performance of dairy cattle that clearly showed the disadvantages of both overfeeding and underfeeding during the growing period. His intensive research on the quantitative nature of body composition as influenced by energy, growth rate, age, and species was acclaimed by animal scientists in

many countries. These studies with cattle, sheep, and swine demonstrated that sex, breed, and body weight are more significant in predicting the composition of carcass at slaughter than the kind of ration fed.

Tom Reid and his graduate students published more than two hundred articles dealing with nutrition and physiology in national and international scientific journals. He contributed one or more chapters to sixteen books on forage evaluation and utilization by livestock, physiology of digestion and metabolism in ruminants, body composition in animals and man, and food production and consumption.

Tom Reid was a popular lecturer and discussant and presented over seventy-five invitational papers at national and international meetings and conferences. He served on numerous committees of scientific and professional organizations and was a consultant to research institutions in Uruguay, Brazil, and Peru; the United States Department of Agriculture; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; and the Latin American Society of Animal Production.

At numerous times, Professor Reid served on committees of the Cornell faculty and the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences on educational policy, graduate studies, and administration.

Professor Reid was a very effective teacher for both undergraduate and graduate students. His standards were high and he always gained the deep respect and admiration of the students. He was chairman or cochairman of graduate committees for forty-four doctoral students, plus many master's degree candidates, of whom about one-half were from other countries. Tom Reid's influence on the intellectual growth of these graduate students was deep, rich, and rewarding. Most of them now hold key positions in major universities and research centers in the United States and in other countries and in industries allied with animal agriculture.

Possessed with a keen, analytical mind, Tom Reid served very effectively as a critic and interpreter of research data. He was a theoretician, but was always seeking a practical application of the principles and postulates of nutrition and energetics.

To the public, Tom was always dignified, serious, and reserved. This often tended to mask an intense interest in sports and a dry sense of humor. He was a dedicated and prodigious worker, spending long hours both day and night, including Sundays and holidays, in his office and laboratories, even to the detriment of his own well-being. At the time of his death, Tom was engaged in the writing of extensive grant proposals intended to procure financial support for domestic and international research. Also, he was preparing an invitational paper for presentation at the Sixth Western Hemisphere Nutrition Conference in 1980.

In recognition of his accomplishments Professor Reid was the recipient of many high awards: the American Feed Manufacturer's award in nutrition in 1950 and the Borden Award in 1957 (from the American Dairy Science Association); American Grassland Council's award in 1965; and the Morrison Award in 1967 (the highest award of the American Society of Animal Science). His portrait was hung in the gallery of the world's leading nutritionists in the Royal College of Agriculture of Norway in 1968. He also was honored with a request to give an invitational paper at the 1972 Sir John Hammond Memorial Lectures to the British Society of Animal Production. He received a Guggenheim Fellowship Award in 1955-56 and spent the year as a visiting scientist at the National Institute for Research in Dairying, University of Reading, England. Also, he was visiting scientist at Cambridge University in 1960 on a National Science Foundation travel award.

Tom was a member of the American Dairy Science Association, the American Society of Animal Science, the American Institute of Nutrition, the British Society of Nutrition, and the British Society of Animal Production.

He is survived by his father, F. Ernest Reid of Cumberland, Maryland, his wife, Alice Smalley Reid, four daughters and one son, two sisters, a brother, and several nieces and nephews.

Kenneth L Turk, George H. Wellington, Samuel T. Slack

Otto August Reinking

February 11, 1890 — May 31, 1962

Otto August Reinking was Professor Emeritus and former head of the Department of Plant Pathology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. He died May 31, 1962, at the National Institutes of Health hospital in Washington, D. C. He is survived by his wife Addie.

Professor Reinking was born in Madison, Wisconsin, February 11, 1890. He was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, where he received the B.S. and M.S. degrees in 1912 and 1915, respectively. He was granted the Ph.D. degree in Plant Pathology by the University of Wisconsin in 1922.

Prior to receiving his Ph.D. degree, Professor Reinking taught in Honolulu and at the Colorado Agricultural College, and from 1916 to 1921 was on the faculty of the University of the Philippines where he organized and headed the Department of Plant Pathology.

In 1922, Dr. Reinking joined the Research Department of the United Fruit Company and five years later was named director of the Tropical Research Division, a position he held until 1932. His accomplishments as teacher, researcher, and administrator in the Philippines and with the United Fruit Company won for him worldwide recognition as an authority on diseases affecting tropical plants, particularly sugar cane, bananas, and Manila hemp.

For three years, 1932 to 1935, Professor Reinking engaged in private research on the genus *Fusarium*; most of that research was done at the Biologische Reichsanstalt in Berlin, where he collaborated with H. W. Wollenweber in the publication of *Die Fusarien*.

On July 1, 1936, Dr. Reinking was appointed Professor and head of the Department of Plant Pathology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, retiring April 30, 1950. In addition to organizing and directing the broad program of the department, he also carried on considerable research on pea root-rot, cabbage yellows, and other soil-borne diseases of vegetable crops and continued independent research on *Fusarium*. He published numerous bulletins and scientific articles pertaining to his Station projects and was author of more than ninety publications. His findings with regard to disease control in important canning crops grown in New York and his wide general knowledge and experience led to many demands upon him in an advisory capacity, both from his professional colleagues and from farm organizations.

During the Second World War, Dr. Reinking filled special assignments for the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Department, and the Board of Economic Warfare in Central America. Upon retirement from the Experiment Station he accepted appointment as Counselor in Plant Pathology, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, and served for four years in the Philippines to aid in the development of research in the western Pacific area. He won the department's Superior Service Award in recognition of his contributions.

Professor Reinking was consultant for the United Fruit Company, 1956-1959. He also was invited by the U.S. Department of Interior to be a tropical plant disease specialist in the examination of cocoanut decline in the territory of Guam, February and March of 1961.

Dr. Reinking was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Phytopathological Society, the Botanical Society of America, the American Genetic Association, the Cosmos Club, the Explorers Club, Rotary, and Torch.

Dr. Reinking's scientific approach to a problem and his sound conservatism, coupled with a genial personality, won and held the respect and confidence of all who came in contact with him.

J. D. Lockett, W. T. Schroeder, J. M. Hamilton

Leonard Reissman

June 10, 1921 — January 29, 1975

Leonard Reissman died at the age of fifty-three in Ithaca, New York, on January 29, 1975, the victim of a heart attack that had struck him two days earlier. The day before he became ill was the opening of the spring semester, and in excellent health he had met his large class of students in Urban Society.

He had come to Cornell University as professor and chairman of the Department of Sociology in the fall of 1970. Before that he had held only one permanent teaching post, serving at Tulane University, New Orleans, for nineteen years, where he was the Charles A. and Leo M. Favrot Professor of Human Relations. From 1967 he was chairman of the Department of Sociology and director of the Urban Studies Center at Tulane. He also served from time to time as visiting professor or fellow at Columbia University, the London School of Economics, and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences.

Len's parents were Polish Jewish immigrants who raised their children in the Workmen's Circle tradition, with its emphasis on non-Marxist socialism and secular (Yiddish) Jewish culture. Len grew up in Detroit and finished his undergraduate work at Wayne University just before World War II. After army service, he sampled several graduate schools: he studied at Wisconsin and Princeton and, under the auspices of a fellowship from the Social Science Research Council, was a visitor in the seminars of Robert K. Merton at Columbia and Talcott Parsons and Florence R. Kluckhohn at Harvard. But when his mentor, Paul Hatt, went to Northwestern, Len enrolled at that university and was awarded the doctorate in 1952.

During his years at Tulane he was engaged in a number of cooperative projects based on studies of the local community and its institutions. Among his partners were K. H. Silvert, J. H. Rohrer, R. V. Platou, and T. Ktsanes. They published many articles and monographs on local voting patterns, on the nursing profession, on the Jewish community, and on the urban South. Stimulated by these researches, his maturing theoretical interests focused on two interrelated themes: the nature of social stratification and the underlying processes of urbanization and urban life. The results were published in the two books that established him as a major figure in sociology: *Class in American Society* (1959) and *The Urban Process: Cities in Industrial Societies* (1964). Both reflected his creative talent at synthesis: the ability to absorb a huge body of empirical research and evaluate it with the eye of an experienced practitioner of the art and then exercise the higher skill of imposing theoretical order and coherence on what would otherwise be confusion and contradiction. He wrote with sophistication about complex matters

and led the rest of us toward understanding, and he did it without pretentious jargon; at its best, his prose was lucid and elegant, but it was never either fancy or oversimplified. He continued to read the theoretical masters of social science, both old and new (particularly Max Weber), and was always aware that social reality was more complex and challenging than our models could fully encompass. He learned new techniques, but never fell for new fads. Recently he again demonstrated his style in a critical review of current thinking on the linkages between social research and social policy concerning poverty in *Inequality in American Society* (1973), and the week before he died he finished the final proofreading of a book written with his long-time friend, Kalman H. Silvert, to be published as *Education, Class and Nation: The Experiences of Chile and Venezuela*.

Len Reissman was as steady in his family life and friendships as he was in his academic posts. He married Ethel Banner while they were both graduate students, and they were approaching their twenty-fifth anniversary. They have two daughters: Alison, who is a senior at Cornell, and Carla, who is a freshman at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. His great warmth and blunt honesty, coupled with his earthy sense of humor, tied him to a network of friends that was started during his student years and never weakened. In turn, many of his own students joined the network and along with colleagues became a part of the Reissman family circle. He was at Cornell for fewer than five years, but the people who came to his memorial service from the local area and from miles away overflowed a large chapel on campus and thus attested to the impact he had made on so many lives. We wept, although Len would have preferred that we laugh in remembrance of the good times we had shared.

Recognizing his devotion to students, Ethel has asked that we establish a memorial fund for their benefit. Contributions may be sent to the Trust Office, Cornell University, Day Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853, with the request that they be deposited in the Leonard Reissman Memorial Fund.

Joseph A. Kahl

Thomas A. C. Rennie

February 28, 1904 — May 21, 1956

Dr. Thomas A. C. Rennie, who died at the age of 52 from a cerebral hemorrhage on May 21, 1956, was an outstanding clinician and teacher. After graduation from the University of Pittsburgh and the Harvard University Medical School, Dr. Rennie spent three years in internal medicine at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston and at the University of Michigan. With this experience, it was not surprising that he should have become attracted to the psychobiologic teaching of Adolf Meyer. He spent from 1931 to 1941 in the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic (Johns Hopkins Hospital), first as assistant resident and resident psychiatrist, and later as a member of the full-time staff. During this period he became especially interested in the dynamic understanding of schizophrenia, and the problems of effectiveness of treatment and prognosis of various schizophrenic disorders. Other publications during this period dealt with physiologic and psychopathologic aspects of psychiatric illness. When in 1941 he accepted the position of associate professor at Cornell University Medical College, he continued these interests. Much of his time was, however, devoted to the supervision of treatment of patients in the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic and to the teaching of the resident staff. His interest in general medicine and in its relationship to psychiatry was demonstrated in his clinical activities and in his teaching. In all psychiatric patients he stressed physiologic findings as well as psychodynamic factors. He was greatly interested in teaching physicians his dynamic type of psychiatry and he participated eagerly in courses for general practitioners and internists. His excellent clinical judgment was highly valued as a consultant to patients in various departments of The New York Hospital, where he occupied the position of attending psychiatrist.

During the Second World War, Dr. Rennie organized a rehabilitation service for veterans. This successful venture brought him in close touch with activities in the community. He expanded his interest in rehabilitation to discharged psychiatric patients and to the utilization of community resources for minor and major psychiatric problems, and increasingly to the problems of social and preventive aspects of psychiatry. In 1950 he became Professor of Social Psychiatry, and with the liberal support of several foundations was able to develop the large project of social psychiatry at Yorkville in New York City. The new Department of Social Psychiatry became well organized and highly productive. National and international recognition of this new attempt in research in mental health soon followed. The results of a four-year study are now being put together in book form.

Dr. Rennie was born in Motherwell, Scotland on February 28th, 1904 and came with his family at the age of six to Pittsburgh. He remained closely attached to all members of his family, yet acquiring new friends readily wherever he worked. His friendliness, courtesy, and interest in all types of people, as well as his high sense of integrity made him not only liked but admired, and he became a recognized leader in his field. He found recreation in literature, theater and music. As a talented pianist he enjoyed music by himself and with others.

Dr. Rennie was an outstanding teacher whose lectures and scientific presentations were most carefully prepared and delivered in excellent style. His superb command of the English language made it a pleasure to listen to him, and he was in constant demand for presenting addresses at professional meetings. However, he enjoyed most the direct contact with students in individual discussions and in seminars. His efforts toward increasing the effectiveness of psychiatric teaching were untiring and he exerted a great influence on the resident staff of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic and the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Veterans Administration Hospital (Montrose). His influence in teaching and in broad social aspects of psychiatry made itself felt while he was a member of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, and during the time that he served on the Council of the American Psychiatric Association. His attitude was well expressed in one of his last requests that instead of flowers for his funeral, contributions be made toward a scholarship for special work in psychiatry by medical students. The Cornell University Medical College has accordingly established the Thomas Rennie Scholarship Fund.

Dr. Thomas A. C. Rennie will be long remembered by his many friends, colleagues, students, and patients, and he will have a permanent place in psychiatric literature.

Oskar Diethelm

Ernest William Rettger

April 6, 1871 — October 9, 1938

In the death of Ernest William Rettger on October 9, 1938, Cornell University lost a member of its staff who had given the College of Engineering most distinguished service for over thirty years. After obtaining his A.B. degree from Indiana University and the degree of doctor of philosophy from Clark University, Professor Rettger taught at Warrensburg State Normal School and at Princeton and Stanford Universities before coming to Cornell in 1906. Here he held successively the positions of honorary fellow in Structural Mechanics, instructor in Civil Engineering, and assistant professor and professor of Applied Mechanics.

Professor Rettger's remarkable ability in using higher mathematics in the fields of applied mechanics and hydraulics made his services invaluable to the School of Civil Engineering and to a large group of engineers who sought his aid in the solution of many complicated technical problems.

He was a very modest man who had little or no appreciation of his great influence upon his associates. He hated sham in all its forms. He was the personification of honesty and all that was honorable. He was an indefatigable worker and a confirmed progressive. He was prodigal in his expenditure of time and energy for the benefit of the University, his fellow members of the staff, and his students. He enriched the University community by countless acts of kindness, and enhanced the reputation of the University by his masterly teaching and by his many contributions to knowledge in his chosen field.

He was especially interested in graduate work, and devoted much time in recent years to the guidance of graduate students. Foreign students in particular came to look upon him as their most sympathetic friend and adviser.

He will be sorely missed because of his value as a friend, his deep scholarship, his tolerance and humor, his sage advice, and his spirit of helpfulness. We are grateful for the privilege of having known him and shall always cherish the many happy memories of our long years of association with him.

Juan Estevan Reyna

December 26, 1878 — October 7, 1974

Juan Estevan Reyna was born in the state of Morelos, Mexico; received his early education in a private school in Cuernavaca, the capital of Morelos; and then spent three years in Denver, Colorado, in a Jesuit School, College of the Sacred Heart, later called St. Regis College. In 1893 he transferred for one year's work in the Ithaca High School, after which he spent three years in Sibley College at Cornell in electrical engineering. Then, because his father was interested in mining, he transferred in 1897 to Columbia School of Mines. Upon his father's death in October of that year, he changed back to electrical engineering and received the degree of E.E. from Columbia University in 1898, after which he returned to Ithaca and took a summer course in civil engineering. After a year in the engineering department of R. Hoe and Company, manufacturers of printing presses, he returned to Mexico to settle his father's estate, a sugar plantation of fifteen thousand acres, of which he became manager. In 1906 he was construction engineer of a canal eleven miles long, carrying 106 cubic feet of water per second to irrigate approximately five thousand acres of land planted in rice and sugarcane. This involved the design and construction of a dam across the river, the dam gates, the sluice gates, and twenty-two aqueducts.

In 1910 while Professor Reyna was visiting in Ithaca, political disturbances broke out in parts of Mexico; the state of Morelos was taken over by nongovernment forces; the large estates were overrun and financial return to the owners ceased. In 1912, being thus deprived of income, Professor Reyna accepted a position in the Department of Drawing at Cornell, under Professor W. C. Baker, to teach mechanical and perspective drawing, a connection that continued for seven years, when that work was transferred to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, where it has since remained. In 1921 the federal government in Mexico took over the Reyna plantation and divided the irrigated land into small parcels, which they distributed among the families of the neighboring towns, promising at the same time to reimburse the owners at a fraction of the fair value of the property. Because there appeared to be no hope of ever receiving this payment or recovering control of any of the property, Professor Reyna became a citizen of the United States. During World War II Professor Reyna spent six months in Washington as engineering consultant to the coordinator of the Inter-American Affairs Emergency Rehabilitation Division in preparing designs and drawings of improvements of simple implements and equipment to assist the less educated of the farming population of Latin America.

Professor Reyna was a master of his subject, being expert as a draftsman, a penman, and a scientific illustrator and in the special field of perspective drawing; as a teacher, while strict and demanding and always requiring accurate and correct work from his students, he was always sympathetic and cooperative with any young person who was desirous to learn, always ready to give special help where it was sought.

Professor Reyna was well known on the campus for his vigorous and skillful games of tennis and squash, which he played until his eightieth year. He developed an indoor tennislike game that he and his friends played frequently. His other interests included floriculture, the study of diet and vitamins, and the study of the archaeology of the Aztecs of his native country.

Professor Reyna retired on June 30, 1946, but was called back to teach for an additional year.

He attributed his long life to “clean living,” lots of sleep and a good wife, who died several years ago. He stopped smoking at age seventy because it might interfere with his “wind.”

He and Mrs. Reyna celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1947, marked by a special blessing bestowed upon them by Pope Pius XII.

He leaves a son, Leon C. of New York City, two daughters, Mrs. Phillip (Nenetzin) White of Mecklenburg and Mrs. Frederick (Nancy) Todd of Stamford, Connecticut, eight grandchildren, and twelve great grandchildren.

All who knew him will remember him as a very sociable, friendly person who liked company and enjoyed living.

O. C French, E. S. Shepardson

Eben Sumner Reynolds

June 23, 1917 — December 15, 1969

Eben Sumner Reynolds was born in Milford, Massachusetts, June 23, 1917, the son of Sumner C. and Esther Williams Reynolds.

He prepared at Loomis School, Windsor, Connecticut. He received his A.B. degree in English from Dartmouth College in 1939 and an M.S. in hotel administration from Cornell in 1947.

He started teaching as an instructor in hotel accounting in 1959 and was appointed an associate professor in 1965.

Following graduation from Cornell, and prior to his return, he was employed as food controller for the Sheraton Corporation of America during 1947 and 1948, as vice president and general manager of Exchange Buffet Incorporated from 1948 to 1953, and as an associate director of the Boston Children's Medical Center from 1953 to 1959. Here he formed a concern for children which persisted throughout the rest of his life.

During the war years he obtained a disability waiver from the armed forces, serving in the U.S. Army Medical Corps from June 1942 to October 1945 in England. Here he met Ann Gillespie Herbert, whom he married in 1944. Five children were born of this marriage—Peter E. 1946; Wendell A. 1947; Elizabeth A. 1949; Meredith I. 1951; and Alister 1957.

It is difficult to reduce a man's life to words. It is particularly difficult to convey the supreme attributes of gentleness and intentness which were Eben's.

His interest in teaching led to participation in the varied seminar programs conducted by the Hotel School for many segments of the hospitality industry and for the alumni in many countries. Eben was a particular favorite of the Club Managers Association, for whom he developed a financial management seminar program that has stood the test of several years and the scrutiny of hundreds of students from all sorts of clubs. Teaching trips—to England while on a leave of absence in 1967 and to the Far East in 1969—helped to spread his unique financial management concepts to many countries. Always eager for new experiences, he often said that he learned more from his students at such meetings than they did from him; however, it was his special knack for making everyone a participant in his teaching that enriched the educational experience of all who heard him.

Concerned by the fact that there was no text on financial management in the hospitality industries, he proceeded to remedy this situation and produced first a self-study program for the Educational Institute of the American

Hotel and Motel Association and then a text for publication on the same subject. At the time of his death he was busy planning an advanced text in financial management covering his chosen field. He wrote as he taught, not lecturing but encouraging participation by his audience. In his classes it sometimes seemed as though the students conducted the class until one realized that the proceedings had a logic and direction that could come only from one thoroughly familiar and even fascinated by the topic.

Professor Reynolds was vitally concerned with keeping the Hotel School program in tune with the times. He was prolific in developing suggestions to the administration relative to course improvement for his area. He was a member of many committees, among them the Petitions Committee, the Registration Committee, the Student-Faculty Committee, and the Subcommittee on Curricula Reorganization. As a teacher he was outstanding, attracting many students from outside his own college. He was interested in students as individuals, giving freely of his time to those who needed extra help with either scholastic or personal problems.

He was a member of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen, Ye Hosts, Phi Kappa Phi, Chi Phi, the Cornell Hotel Association, and the Statler Club, of which he was secretary.

Beyond his teaching responsibilities, Professor Reynolds advanced valuable suggestions for the structural redesign of the Statler Hall accounting laboratories.

Although he was an excellent teacher he never considered himself exclusively such. Rather, teaching was only a part of his many faceted life. His community activities and his hobbies were many and varied.

He was an accomplished golfer. Additionally, he served for many years as a director of the Ithaca Country Club, bringing his innovative views to the operation of that organization.

Fishing was one of his keenest interests. He enlisted a wide circle of friends who joined him fishing the Grasse River. He was a member of the Twin Falls Club, located on that river.

His summers, when not otherwise occupied, were spent at Star Lake. He was a very active member of the Star Lake Protective Association, taking a major part in the annual sailing regatta.

His interest in sports was widespread. In spite of early physical handicaps he played semipro ball. He was closely associated with basketball, contributing to the development of his three sons in this sport. He followed hockey and football with avidity.

A consuming interest in gardening led to the acquisition of a greenhouse where he spent many rewarding hours.

He and his wife taught Sunday school with a deep reverence and commitment. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church in Cayuga Heights.

Eben's loss is keenly felt. However, his inspiration is self-perpetuating, and his influence on and interest in the improvement of curriculum and teaching methods will be effective for a long time.

Charles E. Cladel, John D. Lesure, Charles I. Sayles

Cornelius Packard Rhoads

June 20, 1898 — August 13, 1959

Cornelius Packard Rhoads, Professor of Pathology in the Department of Biology and Growth of the Sloan-Kettering Division of the Cornell University Medical College, died suddenly at his home in Stonington, Connecticut, August 13, 1959. Dr. Rhoads was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 20, 1898. After receiving a Bachelor's degree from Bowdoin he graduated *cum laude* from the Harvard Medical School in 1924. Various internships and graduate fellowships followed. An instructorship in pathology at Harvard preceded his joining the staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, first as associate in pathology in the laboratories of Dr. Simon Flexner and later as associate pathologist and member of the Institute in charge of a laboratory dealing with hematologic disorders.

With the erection of the new Memorial Hospital buildings on a site provided by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and largely with funds provided by the Rockefeller Foundation, the board of Managers of Memorial planned to develop an institution where clinical investigation by experimental methods would have a predominant position along with pure laboratory research in the field of cancer. With the retirement of James Ewing from the directorship of Memorial the position was offered to Dr. Rhoads because of his great interest in clinical instigation. He came to Memorial in mid-1939 and officially assumed the directorship on January 1, 1940. He had scarcely begun his task when the war came and Dr. Rhoads assumed the position of chief of the medical division of the Army's Chemical Warfare Service, with the rank of Colonel. This position in turn introduced him, by casualty studies, to the possibilities inherent in the nitrogen mustards as chemical agents for cancer treatment. Cancer chemotherapy became his principal interest for his remaining years.

In 1945 Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., determined to build an institute for cancer research on land adjacent to the Memorial Hospital, and in 1948 the Sloan-Kettering Institute was opened. Dr. Rhoads was director of what had become the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases until 1953, at which time he relinquished a portion of his activities, assuming the title of scientific director of the Center and director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute. The Center grew; it added the Strang Clinic, the James Ewing Hospital, and lastly the new Walker Laboratory of the Sloan-Kettering Institute. The Sloan-Kettering Division of the Medical School was set up. Arrangements were made for acceptance of graduate students and candidates for advanced degrees who would work within the Institute.

Dr. Rhoads was a member of many professional scientific societies, the recipient of many awards and of three honorary doctorates—two of sciences, one of laws. He was a trustee of the Charles F. Kettering Foundation.

The present American Cancer Society owes much of its being to him as the rejuvenator of the virtually extinct American Society for the Control of Cancer. He was a man of enormous energy and capable of a huge amount of work, but even these attributes could not withstand the demands made upon him. We know of no man about whom it can be more justly said that he worked himself to death.

Fred W. Stewart

Fred Hoffman Rhodes

June 30, 1889 — November 30, 1976

Fred Hoffman “Dusty” Rhodes, affectionately known as the father of chemical engineering at Cornell, died November 30, 1976, in De Land, Florida. He was born on June 30, 1889, in Rochester, Indiana, where he completed his elementary education, graduating from high school in 1906. He then entered Wabash College, where he majored in chemistry, also acting as an English instructor in his senior year. Apparently this was the start of his interest in perfection in writing that later plagued many Cornell chemical engineering students but proved to be a great help to them in their professional careers.

The Cornell Department of Chemistry needed an assistant in qualitative analysis in February 1910. Dusty accepted the job, although he had never had qualitative analysis at Wabash. He later became a personal research assistant to Louis Dennis, the head of the Department of Chemistry for many years.

After receiving his Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1914, he went to the University of Montana for a year to teach chemistry and metallurgy. In 1915 he returned to Cornell as an instructor in qualitative analysis, the course he had never taken. After two years he decided that he needed industrial experience, and from 1917 to 1920 he worked for the Barrett Company, starting out as a research chemist and ending up as director of research. In this period he contributed to some of the developments that became the foundation of chemical engineering. He returned to Ithaca and Cornell in 1920 as a professor of industrial chemistry. At this time, Professor Dennis was buying equipment in Europe for Baker Laboratory, which was then under construction, leaving Dusty with instructions to buy some equipment that might be suitable for industrial chemistry. When Dennis returned, he found that some of the equipment that had been installed in the basement of Baker Laboratory was curiously similar to that found in chemical engineering laboratories. For the next ten years there is no documented evidence that chemical engineering as such at Cornell was anything but a figment of Dusty’s imagination. During this period, however, Cornell graduated many bachelors of chemistry, who later turned out to be some of the outstanding leaders of the chemical industry. It was also during this period that Dusty published a number of articles covering such things as soaps, lubricating oils and greases, phenol, and paints. Interspersed among them were research papers on unit operations. In the worst part of the depression he finally convinced the faculty there was such a thing as a chemical engineer, at least to the extent that they agreed the degree of chemical engineer would be granted to any bachelor of chemistry who completed a fifth year under Dusty’s direction. In 1933 the first class of three chemical engineers was graduated.

In 1938, the School of Chemical Engineering was created as a separate school in the College of Engineering with an integrated five-year course reading towards the degree of bachelor of chemical Engineering. At this time the school's faculty consisted of Rhodes and an assistant professor, with an occasional instructor when one could be found who would work hard enough to meet Dusty's standards. The official faculty, however, included two other engineers and two chemists carefully chosen so that faculty policies did not conflict with those of Professor Rhodes. This proved to be very satisfactory, and before long it became unnecessary to hold faculty meetings.

Since Dusty had achieved his objective and had created a separate School of Chemical Engineering, the next step involved obtaining a suitable building to house the school. Fortunately, S. C. Hollister, the dean of the College of Engineering at that time, proved an able and willing coworker in obtaining a chemical engineering building, which was to be the first unit of the new engineering quadrangle. In 1940, Franklin W. Olin donated the funds for Olin Hall, and construction was started early in 1941. The new Olin Hall of Chemical Engineering was first used in May of 1942, and Dusty was named the first Herbert Fisk Johnson Professor of Industrial Chemistry.

During the World War II period, in addition to a heavy twelve-month teaching load, Rhodes served in the Office of Production Research and Development, under the War Production Board. He was also developing staff, faculties, and a curriculum for metallurgical engineering, a new discipline for Cornell, and a bachelor's degree program was started in 1947. The school then became the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering until 1963, when metallurgical engineering was combined with materials science. In addition, Dusty was elected a director of the former German firm, the General Aniline and Film Corporation, a post he held for nearly ten years. The influx of veterans after the war caused a critical housing shortage for Cornell, threatening to lower the number of chemical engineering students, so Dusty provided rooms for twenty in Olin Hall under strict rules to govern their behavior.

Dusty officially retired July 1, 1957, after a year's terminal sabbatic leave (the only one he ever took) to "go fishing." He then proceeded to write a history of the chemistry department and the chemical engineering school and was elected an alumni trustee for a five-year term. Shortly afterwards, the Cornell Alumni Association voted that all candidates for this position must have been a Cornell undergraduate, which Dusty was not.

Dusty, above all, insisted his chemical engineering students be given the best possible chance to achieve the competence needed to further their careers. He required excellence in teaching; he helped provide facilities and financial support for the school and for chemical engineering students; he strongly resisted interference by outsiders and had the personality to succeed in these endeavors. Dale R. Corson, president of Cornell University and former dean of engineering, made the following comments:

“Dusty Rhodes was himself no ordinary person, and he wanted extraordinary individuals as students. He wanted to teach and train superior engineers. With a humanity covered with a veneer of gruffness and mild chicanery, he built the curriculum and the program, forced his students to superior work, and then assured them of positions of status in the profession. He fought for his students, he supported them, and he defended them against incursions from alien beings. He continued to be concerned about them when they left Olin Hall. His continued interest in the fate and fortunes of chemical and metallurgical engineering alumni is well documented.”

About a year before Rhodes retired, a small group of his former students and Professor Winding of the School of Chemical Engineering, formed a committee to attempt to raise enough money from the then approximately seven hundred chemical engineering alumni to endow a chemical engineering professorship in Rhodes's name. It was an ambitious undertaking for such a small group, but by 1970 well over a half million dollars was accumulated, almost all of it from Dusty's former students. In 1971 the Fred Hoffman Rhodes Professorship in Chemical Engineering was established. Dusty was very pleased when one of his students, Professor Peter Harriott, was made the first holder of this professorship. The professorship is a fitting tribute to an extraordinary person, an example of the affection and high regard extended by his students.

He is survived by his widow, Ethel, of De Land, Florida, and a daughter, Clara Rhodes Rosevear of Toronto.

Peter Harriott, Franklin A. Long, Julian C. Smith, Charles C. Winding

Kathleen Rhodes

February 22, 1914 — May 12, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jerry Rivers, Jerome Ziegler

Thor Rhodin

December 9, 1920 — February 17, 2006

Professor Thor Rhodin died quietly in his sleep on February 17, 2006. He was an eminent scientist and educator, a dedicated Quaker and a devoted family man.

He earned his B.S. degree from Haverford in 1942 and his Ph.D. degree from Princeton in 1946. His career as an educator spanned more than 30 years beginning at the James Franck Institute of the University of Chicago and ending at the School of Applied and Engineering Physics at Cornell University during which time he taught at Cambridge University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as well. Professor Rhodin, widely recognized for his distinguished research in surface chemistry at DuPont and the University of Chicago, joined the Cornell faculty as an Associate Professor in 1958. Thor's enthusiastic dedication to the Engineering Physics undergraduate program throughout his long career at Cornell had a significant influence in the development of the Engineering Physics curriculum; his contributions were a major force contributing to the "first in the nation" ranking enjoyed by our Engineering Physics Department. He lectured on a wide range of subjects in the physical sciences to countless undergraduate, graduate and post-doctoral students on three continents. He is remembered by his students as an outstanding teacher and trusted and sympathetic advisor, whose office was always open. Long after his retirement in 1991, Thor continued as Professor Emeritus to be an active teacher and advisor, maintaining enthusiastic interests in graduate seminars in surface science and in introduction to engineering courses for freshman and sophomores.

Professor Rhodin is credited with pioneering work in the early days of solid-state surface sciences beginning with his research on surface analysis using Auger electron spectroscopy. He played a major role, over several decades, in shaping the development of the field from fundamental work, using the field ion microscope, on the imaging and bonding of individual atoms at surfaces to the fundamentals of surface catalysis of hydrocarbon chemistry by the transition metals. His early work at Cornell on the atomic processes that led to the formation of oriented epitaxial crystalline films on substrates is still quoted extensively in current literature. Thor had a reputation for excellent instincts in choosing the directions of research that would make the biggest impact in the fields of surface physics and surface chemistry. Author of more than 200 scientific articles over his career, Thor attracted the best students to work with him, many of whom have subsequently become recognized leaders in the field in their own right. He

received the Humboldt Senior Scientist Prize in 1986, was a fellow of the American Physical Society, and served as advisory editor on numerous scientific journals.

In his 80s, Thor actively participated in cutting-edge research in the field of atomic force microscopy (“AFM”). He enthusiastically pursued interdisciplinary initiatives involving physics, surface sciences, microbiology and genetics, culminating in the publication of several articles on the imaging of RNA polymerase II. This research illustrated the use of AFM as a direct imaging tool for large protein complexes that are being increasingly recognized to be critical for many cellular functions.

Thor worshipped with the Ithaca Society of Friends and actively supported its mission from 1958 until his health began to deteriorate. He served as its Clerk from 1976-78 and was active in its First Day School in the 1960s and the 1980s. At various times, he acted as Recording Clerk on numerous committees including the Program Committee, Ministry and Oversight, Trustees, Peace and Social Action and the Burt House Committee; in addition, he frequently served as the Meeting’s representative at Regional Meeting and the New York Yearly Meeting. As a longstanding member of the Union of Concerned Scientists, he was steadfast in his support of their work in addressing critical arms control and environmental issues. Working evenings and weekends, Thor was an active draft counselor during the Vietnam War.

He is survived by his wife of 57 years, Elspeth Lindsay Rhodin, his four children and seven grandchildren. His son, Robin, practices as an orthopedic surgeon in Beaufort, South Carolina. His daughter, Ann, is an artist living in Ithaca, New York. His son, Lindsay, is a merchant banker in London, England, and his son, Jeffrey, is a business process re-engineering expert based in Boston, Massachusetts.

John Blakely, John Silcox, Watt Webb, Terrill Cool

James Edward Rice

March 12, 1865 — October 25, 1953

After a long and eventful life, James Edward Rice, Emeritus Professor of Poultry Husbandry, died in Miami, Florida, on October 25, 1953. He and Mrs. Rice had made their home in Miami for a number of years. He had been ill for some time and for the last five years had been blind. Interment was at Grove Cemetery, Trumansburg, New York, near the farm which he operated with the help of his sons, when still Professor and Head of the Poultry Department at Cornell.

Professor Rice was farm reared and possessed in great abundance the sturdiness and character traditionally associated with a man of the soil. He was born at Aurora, Illinois, March 12, 1865. Both parents and foster parents died before he was fifteen. His father lost his business in the Chicago fire of 1871. His sense of honesty forbade him to take the name of the family which adopted him and his sister, so he lost an opportunity to become their heir.

He also defied his aunts and uncles who wished that he might become a doctor like his grandfather and who would have financed his education. Instead he followed the wishes of his father who urged him to go to Cornell University and become an “educated farmer.” It was necessary for him to earn all his expenses while in college.

His personal qualities of persistence, enthusiasm, leadership, and determination showed up early in his career during his attendance at Granville Military Academy and while in the officer-training unit at Cornell, where he earned virtually every honor attainable. Only his love for agriculture gained as a child and youth and the inspiration of articles he had read wooed him away from a regular Army appointment.

After graduation in 1890, Professor Rice remained at Cornell for a year as graduate assistant to Professor Isaac P. Roberts, teaching the first formal course in poultry husbandry to be offered.

The urge to carry on in the business of farming called him back to the land, and for eleven years he farmed in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and Westchester County, New York. He took time out during this period to spread the gospel about scientific poultry raising, delivering 1134 talks at farm institutes in four states. He became head of the Cornell Experimenters’ League. Then when Liberty Hyde Bailey was made Dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell in 1903, he asked Rice to join him as assistant professor of poultry husbandry. This was one of the most fateful business decisions Professor Rice ever made. He became professor and head of the department in 1907 and continued at that post until his retirement June 30, 1934. The poultry building named Rice Hall in 1940, and

the recently established Rice Memorial Library in the Albert R. Mann Library of the College of Agriculture are monuments to his memory. He was the first professor of poultry husbandry in America and probably in the world. An oil portrait placed in Rice Hall by friends and former students does him honor, as does a bronze bust, the gift of Mrs. Rice.

Professor Rice's achievements were many. He organized the first poultry judging school in the United States in 1918, and the first poultry show, emphasizing production qualities in 1922; served as the first institute lecturer on poultry husbandry and started the first poultry extension work. He edited the Poultry Science series of text-books and was coauthor of two poultry books, Judging Poultry for Production, and Practical Poultry Management.

He was one of the founders of the Poultry Science Association, serving one term as its president, and of the World's Poultry Science Association, and was a life member of both. He served as chairman of the 7th World's Poultry Congress, in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1938, and was president of the World's Poultry Science Association from 1939 to 1948. One of the peaks in his long and distinguished career came in 1948 when he presided as president of the World's Poultry Science Association at the 8th World's Poultry Congress, in Copenhagen, Denmark. At the meeting in Denmark he was made an Honorary Past President of the Association. He attended six of the World's Poultry Congresses (Holland, Canada, England, Germany, United States, and Denmark) and his contacts were so wide that he became the best known poultryman in the world. He was a founder of the Northeastern Poultry Producer's Council and served one term as its president.

It is impossible to measure or even grasp the wide influence of Professor Rice. Twenty-eight of his students became heads of poultry departments in the United States, Canada and other lands. Many others have become teachers in high schools and colleges, research workers, practical poultry farmers and commercial operators in the rapidly expanding poultry industry. Research that Professor Rice and his colleagues began in the nutrition and health of the lowly hen has not only made the chicken the most scientifically fed animal we have today but the fundamental knowledge gained has aided materially in improving human nutrition and health.

Youth always held an important place in the thinking and activities of Professor Rice. He early fostered club work for boys and girls which later developed into 4-H Club work. Locally and nationally he devoted much time to the Boy Scout movement. He served on the National Council and was primarily responsible for the establishment of a fine camp in his own district.

Student groups held his interest. Because of his enthusiasm for youth he established at Cornell several debate stages, speaking contests for university students. He played an important part in establishing Ho-Nun-De-Kah, an honorary society for students in the College of Agriculture at Cornell and for many years entertained the group with a chicken barbecue on his beloved “Egg and Apple Farm,” near Trumansburg.

Professor Rice’s long life was marred by two personal tragedies—the loss of his first wife, Elsie Van Buren Rice, in 1926, after 28 years of married life, and the untimely death of his eldest son at the age of 46. He married Louise E. Dawley, a lifelong friend in 1936, who was a most helpful and loving companion. Professor Rice is survived by Mrs. Rice, two sons, John V. B., and James E., Jr., both of Trumansburg, New York; and three daughters, Mrs. Alice Paddock, Gettysburg, Pa; Mrs. Ruth McMillan, Ithaca, N. Y.; and Mrs. Cyrus W. Riley, Oakland, California, and 15 grandchildren.

To describe Professor Rice fully—that is impossible. One of his former students said, “His character is made up of all the little incidents, like sparks from an emory wheel, that constitute his life.” Another said, “It’s his contagious vision.” A third said, “It’s in his every expression—in his sparkling eyes,” and a fourth said, “It’s his faith, ability, energy, enthusiasm and great and lovable personality; qualities of a pioneer and leader.”

J. H. Bruckner, G. O. Hall, G. E. Peabody

Floyd Karker Richtmyer

October 12, 1881 — November 7, 1939

Floyd Karker Richtmyer was born on October 12, 1881, in Cobleskill, New York, of a family settled in that region since colonial times. He received the A.B. degree from Cornell University in 1904 and after two years as instructor in Physics at Drexel Institute he returned to Cornell for graduate work, which led to the doctor's degree in 1910. He served as assistant in Physics during his senior year and was appointed instructor in Physics in 1906, assistant professor in 1911, professor in 1918, and dean of the Graduate School in 1931.

During the thirty-three years between his return to Cornell and his untimely death on November 7, 1939, his services to the university as teacher, investigator, and administrator were such as it is the lot of few men to give. Throughout the period he was giving prodigally of his time and effort to scientific and educational projects outside the university. The numerous positions which he filled do not adequately indicate the magnitude of the labors which he performed. He undertook each new task with an optimistic enthusiasm which persisted in spite of difficulties, and he gave to each the same careful attention as though it were his principal interest. As a result, his success in administrative positions brought upon him ever more demands. Four national societies, each of which he served in many capacities, honored him with the presidency, the Optical Society of America in 1920, the Society of the Sigma Xi in 1924, the American Physical Society in 1936, and the American Association of Physics Teachers in 1937. Similar services extending over many years culminated in his appointment as chairman of the division of physical sciences of the National Research Council in 1930, vice-president of Section B of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1930, vice-president of the American Association of University Professors in 1932, and secretary of the Association of American Universities in 1938. Active in the founding of the American Institute of Physics, he was a member of its governing board from its foundation and a member of its executive committee after 1934.

He was associated with the editorial staff of the *Journal of the Optical Society of America* from 1917 until his death and was editor-in-chief of that journal after 1933; he was largely responsible for the establishment of the "Review of Scientific Instruments," first as a part of that journal and later as an independent periodical; he was its editor from 1933 to 1939. From 1929 until his death he was consulting editor of the International Series in Physics. During that period thirty volumes of the series were published. In 1928 he published his *Introduction to Modern Physics*, which has been widely used as a textbook. At the time of his death he was preparing the third edition of this work.

In the classroom he was an inspiring teacher; outside he was the student's warmhearted friend and counselor. He won the affection and enduring loyalty of many a Cornell student by the help he freely gave in any kind of difficulty. He was particularly interested in foreign-born students and he made use of his nation-wide influence to assist them. No one of his many activities was closer to his heart than the International Association of Ithaca, of which he was the president for several years.

Professor Richtmyer's career as an investigator began when he was an undergraduate. Scientific research and its application to human needs became the dominant interest of his life. As a graduate student he published four notable papers on the photoelectric effect. Thereafter he devoted himself for several years to the fields of photometry, physiological optics, and illumination. In 1919 he began the series of investigations on x-rays which has given him an outstanding reputation, but his interest in optics continued. He studied the intensity of the solar corona during the eclipse of 1932 and was in charge of the polarization measurements of the solar eclipse expedition to Canton Island in 1937.

His classic work on the absorption of x-rays, a long series of precise measurements, led to the establishment of the law of variation of absorption with the frequency and with the type of absorbing material. It also furnished important evidence against the existence of the controversial "J" radiation. In 1926 he turned his attention to x-ray emission spectra and suggested an explanation for the existence of the x-ray satellite lines which was the basis of his subsequent experimental research. This work shares honors with the absorption work in perpetuating his memory in the x-ray field. When in 1935 it became evident that his original suggestion would not adequately account for the observed facts, Professor Richtmyer was among the first to recognize the limitation and he immediately directed the program of x-ray research at Cornell toward the broader aspects of the problem.

He contributed more than one hundred and fifty papers and abstracts to scientific periodical literature and gave uncounted addresses of which no abstract was published. He was awarded the Levy Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1929 for his work on x-ray satellite lines. He was elected to membership in the National Academy of Science in 1932, and in 1935 to the American Philosophical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. From one point of view it is unfortunate that a man of superlative capabilities for research should be drawn out of the laboratory by administrative duties. From a broader point of view, one that recognizes the far-reaching benefits to research that have come and will continue to come from his extraordinary administrative talents, his many activities were to the end an expression of his devotion to scientific research.

Despite these numerous labors and honors, it is as dean of the Graduate School, the genuine friend at the head, that most of us remember and cherish Floyd Richtmyer. As we look back over the years of his studies and progress and successes, it seems as if the direction of the Graduate School was his destiny. Thorough as a student, gifted as a teacher, enthusiastic and resourceful as an investigator, he proceeded to the deanship as to a natural no less than a deserved promotion; and his nine years in that office gave promise of an even longer period of devoted and zealous leadership. His administration from the beginning was marked by an ever increasing efficiency, to which the General Committee and the Faculty alike have borne steady testimony. No part of the diversified range of graduate studies, whether in the sciences or the humanities, went without his sympathetic understanding, his active interest, his helpful advice, his guiding hand. Here his own soundness of judgment and his insistence on the maintenance of standards was coupled with the spirit of tolerance, good nature, tact, and discretion which distinguished him as a leader. No call on his time and energy went unheeded; he was ever attentive to the incidental tasks of the office, the meeting of visitors, conferences, chairmanship of committees, as well as to the routine duties. All this is a record to be proud of; and we who have been associated with him on the Cornell campus are indeed proud that we have known and have had some share in the life and labors of Dean Richtmyer.

Charles Glenwood Rickard

May 4, 1922 — October 20, 1993

Professor Emeritus Charles G. Rickard, 71, of 1234 Ellis Hollow Road, died Wednesday, October 20, 1993 at his home.

He was born on May 4, 1922 on a farm near Cairo, Hall County, Nebraska, where he spent his early years in farming activities. His family moved several times, eventually settling in Ithaca, New York. On June 10, 1943 he married Florence Mae Gates of Hamilton, New York.

After having completed the pre-veterinary collegiate requirements at Franklin and Marshall College, he matriculated in the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University, and was awarded a D.V.M. (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine) degree in 1943. He practiced veterinary medicine for two years at Catskill, New York. Then, after having been admitted to study in the Graduate School at Cornell, he was awarded a M.S. degree in Microbiology in 1946. At that time, he was appointed as Assistant Professor in the Department of Pathology of the College of Veterinary Medicine where he established the first Clinical Pathology Laboratory at that institution.

After four years as Assistant Professor and then as Associate Professor of Clinical Pathology, he was appointed Professor of Pathology, a title he held until his retirement in 1985.

His first sabbatic leave (1952-53) contributed to his meeting the requirements for a Ph.D. degree, which he received in 1957. It was spent at the Medical College, University of Michigan, studying pathological aspects of liver disease under Dr. C.V. Weller, a preeminent pathologist. The title of his thesis was "Liver Cell Dissociation". He was elected a Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Pathologists in 1953.

His second sabbatic leave (1960-61) was spent in Tubingen, West Germany, at the Federal Research Institute for Virus Diseases of Animals, where he studied electron microscopy of virus-induced diseases in collaboration with Dr. Eva Reczko, an internationally recognized scientist.

Dr. Rickard was involved in diverse activities at the College of Veterinary Medicine. He served as Chairman of the Pathology Department from 1965 to 1973, as Acting Chairman of the Department of Microbiology, as Associate Dean for 15 years (1969-84), and as Acting Dean for one year immediately prior to his retirement.

He was Professor of Aquatic Animal Medicine from 1980 to 1984, and co-founder with Dr. Donald A. Abt of the University of Pennsylvania of “Aquavet”, a teaching program in aquatic animal medicine. The program involved collaboration with scientists at the Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory in Massachusetts. This initial venture predated the expansion of the Department of Avian Diseases and its re-naming as the Department of Avian and Aquatic Animal Medicine in the College of Veterinary Medicine.

In 1962, Dr. Rickard established the Oncology Laboratory for Cancer Research. From 1965 to 1976 he was Principal Investigator for research projects on feline and canine leukemia, largely supported by federal grants and contracts. One contract, supported entirely by funding from the National Cancer Institute, called for the design, construction, staffing and operation of a splendid, biohazard-safe laboratory building on off-campus land opposite the P. Philip Levine Laboratory for Poultry Disease Research on Hungerford Hill. His research involved viral induction of leukemias and sarcomas, characterization of tumor-producing viruses, and chemicals that interact to produce cancer.

He served during 1981-87 as the College’s veterinary representative in a U.S. consortium which assisted in establishing a modern veterinary college at the King Faisal University in Saudi Arabia.

He had extensive involvement in the Veterinary College’s capital projects during his last fifteen years there, including the Veterinary Research Tower and the master plan for the present building program.

Dr. Rickard was actively involved in the design and operation of a biohazard-controlled facility for the study of equine infectious anemia, a disease of enormous importance to the horse racing sport, and two other major research programs involving horses. One, a program to study equine bone and joint diseases in collaboration with the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, required readaption of the Warren Farm to construct a model harness racing track for experimental physiological studies. The other required a specialized staff of pharmacologists and facilities for research and monitoring of drug interventions in race horses.

The New York State Veterinary Medical Society awarded him the status of Distinguished Member, and in 1989 named him Veterinary Educator of the Year. He enjoyed membership in a large number of scientific societies and professional organizations, including the Societies of Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi. In addition, he was elected to membership in the Society of Phi Zeta, the “Phi Beta Kappa” of veterinary medicine.

A careful and positive thinker, always sensitive to another point of view, never condescending and consistently optimistic, Dr. Rickard had a low-key and confidence-inspiring manner. His eloquent speech, his sterling integrity,

and his calmly persuasive manner were qualities that, along with his tall, strong physique made him a giant, indeed, among visionary, scholarly academic leaders. He was considered a genius by some, and admired for being a most patient teacher. He was a magnificent Cornellian whose impact upon the institution and the students he served will remain with them always.

An important avocational interest in Dr. Rickard's life was sailing his sloop, "Cricket". His sailboat, in turn, spawned his interest in and commitment to the United States Power Squadron (U.S.P.S.), an organization committed to teaching boating and boating safety, which consumed much of his retirement before and even after he became ill. He joined the U.S.P.S. in April 1976 and quickly rose through the ranks to become the Commander of the Ithaca Power Squadron for two years before he went on to become a Lieutenant Commander in New York's District 6. He was next in line to become the District Commander when his illness interrupted his boating career. All during his career in the U.S.P.S., he taught several courses every year and won the District Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1990 for his devotion to and active participation in more than 10 years of teaching boating. He is one of the few locally to have attained the designation of N, which signifies that he not only attained the highest possible rank in the U.S.P.S., but also that he took all of the courses available. He was rightfully proud of his "Full Certificate" classification.

Dr. Rickard is survived by his wife of fifty years; sisters, Mrs. Shirley Caplan and Mrs. Janice Stahr, both of Seattle; sons, Charles G. Rickard III of San Diego, David B. Rickard of Minneapolis, and Andrew W. Rickard of Burlington, Vermont; daughters, Jean (Mrs. Kenneth Sill) of Mendon, New York, and Claire (Mrs. George Whitcomb) of Orlando, Florida; and six grandchildren.

John M. King, Robert W. Kirk, George C. Poppensiek

Blanchard Livingstone Rideout

April 28, 1906 — December 3, 1993

“I came to Cornell in 1933 in the middle of the Depression. My salary was \$1,350 per year and I taught eighteen hours. One of my early students, Anna Louise Roehrig, got the highest grade I ever gave. She became my wife soon after.” These words written by Blanchard Rideout in a charming, light hearted letter he sent a friend shortly before his death, could be the beginning of the Cornell biography of a man who in the next sixty years was to grace us all with his presence and until 1971, serve the University in more diverse ways than probably any other individual in its modern history.

Blanchard, who was born in Johannesburg, South Africa, received an A.B. degree in 1927, magna cum laude, from Harvard College, the A.M. degree from Harvard University in 1930, and the Ph.D. degree in 1936 from Cornell. He came to Cornell in 1933 after teaching French Language and Literature at the University of Vermont, Harvard, Radcliffe, and the University of Rochester. While he is remembered by his students as a lively and devoted teacher, it is his many services as a gifted and innovative administrator that gave him a place in the University’s history. A series of deans and especially Presidents soon became aware of his talents and he was asked over the years to undertake a host of University-wide administrative tasks, including Assistant Dean and Director of the Navy V-12 Program, chairman of the committee on Admissions for the College of Arts and Sciences, and founding director of the Division of Unclassified Students (DUS). In this respect, his enthusiastic promotion and dedicated leadership of DUS was both typical and outstanding. It was his conception and that of the Division that scores of students would find themselves every year having selected and been admitted to the college at Cornell that was not right for them, yet unable to transfer at once to the new college of their choice. DUS offered them the transitional opportunity to remain at Cornell, change curriculum and prove their admissibility into that second college. Hundreds of students, now loyal Cornell alumni, will attest that Blanchard helped them in this way through a difficult transition in their lives, and in effect saved them for Cornell.

From 1962 to 1965, Blanchard was also the founder and Project Director of Peace Corps Training Programs at Cornell. Finally, in 1966, he was appointed as Secretary of the University and occupied this position until his retirement in 1971, when he became Professor of Romance Studies Emeritus. He also served for twenty years as University Marshal and as such led the yearly Commencement procession and presided over the ceremony including calling out the names (many of them with a distinctly exotic flavor) of all the Ph.D. candidates. What struck observers of these activities was Blanchard’s unflappable authority and control.

During his life he received many honors including being named to Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, and many other honorary societies. He also served as director of the Sweet Briar Program in Paris and the Middlebury Graduate School of French during sabbatical leaves.

This brief list only gives a partial view of a man who served five Cornell Presidents but also touched the lives of thousands of students, many of whom remember him with affection and respect. Such was the case over the years for members of the Cornell University Glee Club, many of whom thought of themselves as part of the Rideout extended family. Blanchard was, if anyone ever was, a citizen of Cornell and of the world. He was always in love with France and spoke fluent idiomatic French, often traveled to that country and even served as a bi-lingual lecturer aboard the S.S. France on cruises around the world after he retired.

For Cornell, he was for many years an all around ambassador who received important visitors, introduced visiting VIPs to the University, and helped hundreds of foreign faculty members and students feel at home in Ithaca. The latter trait is typical of a man who was not only kind, but profoundly generous and thoughtful, as so many of us can attest. Blanchard helped many people in many ways, but always in a discreet and tactful fashion.

What perhaps stands out above all for his many friends was his irrepressible energy and sense of humor. He brought good cheer to all (including in his well known tour of friends' homes at Christmas as Santa Claus handing out outrageous ties). One always felt better off after talking to him, and his generosity of spirit included never burdening others with the problems of his jobs or his health. In the fullest and richest sense, he embodied an expression of his land of adoption: "joie de vivre".

Dale R. Corson, Alfred Kahn, Barlow Ware, Alain Seznec

Heinrich Ries

April 30, 1871 — April 11, 1951

Heinrich Ries, Professor of Geology, Emeritus, died unexpectedly and suddenly at his home in Ithaca on April 11, 1951. He is survived by two sons. Since his retirement in 1939, he had continued his consulting work in geology and was especially interested in research on molding sand. He was to have received a bronze placque at a testimonial dinner in Statler Hall on April 13 for his contribution to the foundry industry.

Dr. Ries was born in Brooklyn, New York on April 30, 1871. He received his early education partly in Europe and partly in the United States, and in 1892 he was graduated from the Columbia School of Mines. His graduate work was done at Columbia University, where he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts in 1894 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1896. The following year he studied at the University of Berlin.

Professor Ries came to Cornell in 1898, at a time when the importance of geology in mineral deposits and in engineering construction projects was not well understood. Recognizing the need for textbooks in these branches of geology, he wrote "Economic Geology", the first edition of which appeared in 1905 and the seventh edition in 1937, and was senior author of five editions of "Engineering Geology". These texts were very widely used and Heinrich Ries soon became well known, not only within the United States but also abroad. His advancement at Cornell was rapid. He was appointed Instructor in Economic Geology in 1898, Assistant Professor in Economic Geology in 1902, Professor in Economic Geology in 1906, and Head of the Department of Geology in 1914, a position he held until 1937.

He was a member of sixteen scientific societies and served on many committees. In 1910 he was elected President of the American Ceramic Society, and in 1929 he achieved the most distinguished elective office in geological affairs, the Presidency of the Geological Society of America.

Dr. Ries was an authority on the geology of clays and molding sands, and many of the more than two hundred technical papers and bulletins that he wrote dealt with these important materials. In addition, he established at Cornell the first laboratory in the country for research on foundry sands.

From 1928 to 1945 he was Technical Director in charge of sand research for the American Foundrymen's Association, and much of this research was done at Cornell. At the time of his death, he was still active in research

on molding sand and was writing the fourth edition of his "Clays, Occurrence, Properties and Uses". It may well be said that he led an active and full life to the very day of his death.

During forty years of teaching at Cornell, Heinrich Ries gave thousands of students their first insight into geology through his lectures to large classes in the elementary courses. But his greatest satisfaction came from the group of more than fifty students who completed their advanced degrees under his direction. Perhaps his most lasting memorial will be the contributions this group makes to geologic science.

J. D. Burfoot, Jr. D. S. Kimball, C. M. Nevin

Howard Wait Riley

May 2, 1879 — August 19, 1971

Howard Wait Riley, professor of agricultural engineering, emeritus, was invited by Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey in 1907 to develop applied engineering educational programs to improve the life of rural people. Professor Riley accepted this challenge and initiated the Department of Farm Mechanics in the College of Agriculture at Cornell, in the basement of Stone Hall. The name of the department was changed to that of Rural Engineering in 1913 and to its present name of Agricultural Engineering in 1930.

Professor Riley served as Department head until 1944 and was one of two men for whom Riley-Robb Hall was named upon its completion in 1956. He retired from Cornell in 1947.

Professor Riley was born in East Orange, New Jersey, son of William H. and Louisa Lord Riley, and came to Ithaca with his family in 1894.

In 1901 he received the Mechanical Engineering degree in electrical engineering at Cornell. Electrical Engineering was not considered mature enough at that time to award degrees, as alternating current was only then being proved as superior to Edison's direct current.

His initial employment was that of chief draftsman with United Telpherage Company in New York City. At the end of three years he resigned from this position to accept an engineering post with Morse Chain Company, then located in Trumansburg, New York.

Two important events in the life of Professor Riley occurred in 1906. He married Julia Whiton Mack of Ithaca, and he resigned his position with Morse Chain Company to accept an instructorship in the Senior Mechanics Laboratory of Sibley College at Cornell. In this position he became intrigued with internal-combustion engines, and in later years his knowledge of and interest in these engines earned him the title of "Gas Engine" Riley. During his early years on the faculty he owned and operated the only automobile making a daily appearance on the Agricultural campus.

From the time the department was organized until 1946, Professor Riley was known among students for his lucid presentation of subject matter in the courses that he taught, which included introductory mechanics, structures, drainage, surveying, and dairy mechanics. It was his aim to make his courses not only vocational, but to have his students understand sound engineering reasoning and application.

Wishing to add a firsthand knowledge of agriculture to an engineering background, Professor Riley in 1913 purchased a farm on West Hill, which he operated as a successful dairy enterprise until he sold his registered Holstein herd in 1946.

In his early days of teaching, to develop coordination between mind and hand, Professor Riley authored an extensively used bulletin on knots, splices and hitches. This bulletin became the pattern for that section of the Boy Scout Handbook.

Because of his innate interest in the improvement of life on the farm, it was clear to him that the most important improvement to rural living was running water in the home. This, however, required some safe means for disposing of the water following use. So he studied the problem of sewage disposal systems that would be satisfactory and at the same time simple to construct. This work resulted in a bulletin setting forth a new and original design of a concrete septic tank that is still recommended by engineers and health departments.

The work on septic tanks was followed closely by a 3,500-mile tour during the summer of 1920, when Professor Riley, equipped with a truck and trailer-load of demonstration equipment, covered the state giving demonstrations on how to install water and sewage disposal systems in farm homes.

Professor Riley was one of the judges at the last international Winnipeg Motor Contest, held in 1913, where huge internal-combustion engine tractors of the day were tested.

During World War I he conducted extension tractor schools; he also conducted one of the first tractor demonstrations in New York State and gave an early demonstration of horse-drawn grain combine harvesters. He designed the first test device to obtain a visual record of spray pattern from spray nozzles. He did research on milk cooling and electric fence controllers, and also devised an important element of the basic system for natural draft dairy stable ventilation. From 1943 to 1947 he was a consultant for Harry Ferguson, Inc., on haying machinery.

Professor Riley was one of eighteen charter members of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, which was organized in 1907. He was a life member, and fellow, and the fifth president of this society. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, and for two decades prior to his retirement he served as a faculty adviser to the Christian Science Society at Cornell. He was also a devoted participating member of the First Church of Christ Scientist of Ithaca.

Professor Riley was a pioneer in the field of agricultural engineering; he was always ready to experiment with any new machine or mechanical theory if he thought that it would improve the welfare of the rural family.

Survivors include a son, Manton L. Riley, of Canandaigua, New York, two grandsons, and three great-grandsons.

Anson Wright Gibson, Orval C. French, E. Stanley Shepardson

George Stewart Rinehart

May 26, 1936 — November 2, 1972

George Rinehart was killed in an automobile accident in Ithaca on November 2, 1972. He is survived by his wife of fourteen years, Julie Roberts Rinehart, and three children, Matthew, Susannah, and Lucy.

Professor Rinehart was born in Ruston, Louisiana, and received his undergraduate training at Deep Springs Junior College, Deep Springs Valley, California, and at Cornell University, graduating with a B.S. degree in mathematics in 1958. After graduate work at Ohio State University and the University of California, Berkeley, he took his Ph.D. degree in mathematics from the latter institution in 1962. He held a postdoctoral fellowship at Columbia University during 1962-63. He joined the Cornell Department of Mathematics as an assistant professor in 1963 and became associate professor and associate chairman of the Department in 1969, a position he held until his untimely and tragic death.

George Rinehart's scientific work dealt with categorical and homological algebra, and he published a number of papers in this area; indeed, he had finished correcting the proofs for a paper a short time before the accident occurred. His work was widely known and has been the starting point of several mathematical investigations by others. This led to invitations to visit other universities, and he and his family spent the year 1968-69 at the Université de Strasbourg and the spring semester of 1971 at Queen Mary College of the University of London. He was also an invited participant at international scientific conferences in England and Germany.

In addition to his duties in the Mathematics Department, George Rinehart was a delegate to the Faculty Council of Representatives from September 1971 until his death. Since his undergraduate days he was a member of the Telluride Association and served for a number of years on its Board of Custodians. Throughout his adult life he maintained a serious and active interest in the affairs of his community and nation. During the late sixties he participated in the Peace Movement on the Cornell Campus, and for several years preceding his death he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Tompkins County Liberal Party.

He was the first associate chairman the Cornell Mathematics Department has had. Through his energetic and competent direction, this position developed into an indispensable part of the day-to-day operation of the Department, and the undergraduate teaching of mathematics at Cornell was greatly strengthened by his deep concern.

George Rinehart was one of the Mathematics Department's best teachers and advisers. He was extremely popular with students, and his door was always open to them. He gave most generously of himself to all who came into contact with him, spending many hours counseling and advising both undergraduates and graduate students, and discussing professional and departmental affairs with his colleagues.

His lively intelligence and clarity of thought and expression, coupled with an unfailing kindness and keen sense of humor, made him a uniquely effective and valuable member of our University community. To the very many Cornellians whose professional and personal lives were enriched by his presence among us, he was one of the very best representatives of his generation, and all of us are truly bereft at his passing.

Stephen U. Chase, Moss E. Sweedler, Alex Rosenberg

Seymour Harold Rinzler

May 19, 1914 — May 20, 1970

It is a great irony that Dr. Seymour Harold Rinzler died from the very disease he had studied and researched his entire professional life, namely, coronary artery disease. His desire was to prevent the occurrence of that disease. By reducing saturated fatty acid intake and substituting unsaturated fatty acids, he and his associates were able to demonstrate increased longevity due to diminution of coronary disease.

Born in New York City, Dr. Rinzler received the B.S. degree from Cornell University in 1934 and his M.D. from New York University College of Medicine in 1938. He served his internship in the Third Medical Division (NYU) Bellevue Hospital, New York (1940-41). His postgraduate training included a year (1939) in the Department of Metabolism, New York University College of Medicine, and a year (1941) in the Department of Pharmacology, Cornell University Medical College. He entered military service in 1942 and was assigned to the European theater of operations; he was discharged with the rank of major.

Dr. Rinzler held the following appointments: clinical assistant professor of medicine, Cornell University Medical College; attending physician, Beth Israel Medical Center, New York; physician in charge-Adult Cardiac Clinic, Beth Israel Hospital, New York; assistant visiting physician Second (Cornell) Division, Bellevue Hospital; assistant visiting physician, New York Hospital; Josiah Macy Fellow, Department of Pharmacology, Cornell University Medical College (under the tutelage of Dr. Harry Gold, 1952-58); cardiologist in charge, Diet and Coronary Heart Disease Study Project, Bureau of Nutrition, Department of Health, City of New York (1958-67); and director, Bureau of Nutrition, Department of Health, City of New York (1967-70).

He obtained his specialty boards in internal medicine as well as his subspecialty boards in cardiology. He was a fellow of the American College of Physicians, New York Academy of Medicine, Council on Clinical Cardiology, American Heart Association, and New York Academy of Sciences. In addition, he was a member of the New York Heart Association, American Federation for Clinical Research, Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha, Harvey Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Therapeutic Society, American Society for the Study of Arteriosclerosis, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, American College of Clinical Pharmacology, and the American Public Health Association. He had been a member of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics since 1951.

Dr. Rinzler published over seventy articles on arteriosclerosis and coronary artery disease and was the author of two books, *Cardiac Pain* (1951) and *Clinical Aspects of Arteriosclerosis* (1957). At the time of his death, he had just completed a chapter for *Diet in Arteriosclerosis*, edited by S. G. Schettler and G. S. Boyd (Elsevier Publishing Co., New York, 1969).

The last twelve years of his life were devoted to the study of diet and its relation to coronary artery disease. He and the late Norman Joliffe organized the first large pilot study with sufficient controls to determine the effect of using low saturated fat, high unsaturated fat diet on the prevention of coronary artery disease. As chief of that study and then head of the Bureau of Nutrition of the City of New York, he was able to reveal the long-range preventive aspects of that diet on the disease. Although his work was far from finished at his death, the studies in which he participated are ongoing and the influence of his research will continue to provide them with momentum.

In 1938 he married Rita Bernard. They had two children, Lois and Robert. His wife died in 1968 and he married Mrs. Beatrice Lassoff in October 1969.

Maurice Goodgold, M.D.

Robert F. Risley

March 28, 1922 — January 20, 1994

Robert Risley who spent most of his working life at Cornell, grew up in Horseheads, New York and graduated high school in 1940. After two years working variously as a construction laborer, grocery clerk, meter repairman, and lathe operator, he enrolled at Union College. For the next half year, he was both full-time student and full-time industrial worker until he entered the U.S. Air Force.

The three and one-half years spent in the service provided early experience in two areas in which he would excel during his lifetime — teaching and administration. After his own training as a bombardier-navigator, he became an instructor of others. When he was shipped overseas as bombardier in a B-29 crew with the 20th Air Force, he held various administrative assignments including those of Squadron Intelligence Officer and Squadron Executive Officer. Captain Risley was mustered out in August 1946.

Graduating from Union College in 1948, Bob came to Cornell's newly established School of Industrial and Labor Relations where he earned the M.S. degree in 1949 and the Ph.D. degree in 1953. While still working on the degree, Bob was administrative assistant to ILR Dean Martin P. Catherwood. He also served a year as consultant to the President of the State University of New York on administrative organization and personnel policy. His dissertation dealt with faculty personnel policies.

Bob Risley was appointed to the ILR faculty in 1953 and a year later was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor. In 1959, he became Acting Dean of the School pending selection of a new dean. This was an assignment he was to take on again on two other occasions, in 1963 and in 1971. In 1960 and 1961, Dean Catherwood, who had become Industrial Commissioner for New York State, persuaded Bob to take a leave of absence to assist him as Deputy Commissioner for New York City. From 1963 to 1970, Bob was Associate Dean for Extension and Public Service. From 1971 to 1974, he served in Day Hall as University Vice Provost. All of these assignments called on Bob Risley's special talent and sensibility in working with varied persons and interest groups whether he was dealing with governmental bureaucrats, legislators, labor or business people, or university employees. He accomplished these purposes, less by rhetorical skill, than by dint of a keen, perceptive and creative intelligence. He was a continuing source of fresh, imaginative ideas to those with whom he worked, and in turn he encouraged others to perform at their best.

Bob was not concerned with style, either in manner or in dress, a fact that sometimes led persons initially to underestimate him. What did come across was the absence of pretention, his total genuineness. What you see is what you got. This directness, coupled with an immense capacity to enjoy life and his great energy, earned him a very large network of friends.

What particularly marked Bob as a teacher was his commitment to the notion that students in the ILR School should acquire some sense of practical problems in the field. Consequently he always made extensive use of practitioners in the classroom. In his first years in the School, Bob was identified with a required course on Industrial Occupations and Processes, known to all as “Bus Riding”, because it featured field visits to area industrial firms including a Pennsylvania coal mine. The course afforded students an opportunity to study labor policies within a specific work setting. Years later, Bob developed a new course on human resource management in small business that focused on entrepreneurship and students did case studies of a firm and reported their findings to management.

Extending the idea of learning from firsthand experience, Bob led the way in creating the School’s credit internship program that permits students to earn full academic credit for a semester while working with some private or public organization related to industrial relations. Bob scouted out the internship opportunities, primarily in Albany, New York City, and Washington, and supervised the program for several years. The program has continued to grow to the benefit of students and to the School itself.

Another example of Bob’s interest in relating education to current problems and issues is the annual conference now called the Netter Seminar that he initiated over 25 years ago. These seminars jointly sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the ILR School examine timely issues with special attention to implications for race relations. It is a theme that was especially important to Bob harking back to his days as Deputy Industrial Commissioner for New York City when he inaugurated a number of programs dealing with the status of minorities in the work force, including a pioneering study of household workers. Also as Director of Extension, Bob initiated programs in urban affairs and civil rights leadership training, themes that have continued to occupy a prominent position in extension offerings. In cooperation with the Urban League and the Puerto Rican Forum, he founded Skill Advancement, Inc., a non-profit organization which conducted programs for upgrading the skills of low income workers.

In his various roles at Cornell, Bob was active in the affairs of the ILR Alumni Association. It was his idea to establish an annual award to honor a distinguished graduate of the School who has demonstrated exceptional

professional accomplishment in the field of industrial and labor relations. Over the years, the Judge William B. Groat Award has become highly prized. Fittingly, Bob himself was the 1989 recipient of the award.

From his graduate student days on, Helen and Bob Risley lived in Candor where they became central figures in the life of the village. Here they raised their two sons, Robert, Jr. and Thomas. Helen was a popular high school teacher. For over 25 years, Bob was active in public education as a member and president of the Candor School Board and also with the Tompkins-Seneca-Tioga Board of Cooperative Educational Services, including time as its president. Indeed, whenever the community needed to get things done, Bob Risley was usually called upon. Thus among many other public activities, he was at various times president of the Tioga County Economic Opportunity Board; president of the Tioga Industrial Development Corporation; and board member of the Tioga General Hospital and the Tioga County Chamber of Commerce.

The Risley's big house on Main Street was important in the social life of the community. Traditionally town and university friends would gather there for Fourth of July and New Year's Eve celebrations. Another regular event was the annual "Risley Open" at Catatonk Golf Course.

It was not uncommon for the Risleys to house or provide financial assistance to improvident students. One former student wrote to Helen Risley of her husband: "It was the quality of putting principle before personal advantage that marked him extraordinary. He taught me the job of giving, the job of reaching down and lifting up someone who needed a hand, the job of connecting with others rather than remaining aloof."

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These and similar sentiments shared by the many people who knew him fairly represent the lasting legacy of Bob Risley.

Karin Ash, Ronald Donovan, Lois Gray

Marie M. Rivera

February 25, 1921 — January 21, 1975

The Cornell and Ithaca communities lost an important person this year. The troubled Cornell students whom she counseled have lost a friend. The people with whom she worked lost a colleague who was not only professional but also uniquely human in her work.

Marie Rivera was born and raised and received her education in New York City. She attended New York University and was awarded her A.B. degree in 1942. She then went on to graduate school at Columbia University and received her master's degree in social work in 1945. She was a person who had much experience in counseling prior to coming to the Department of University Health Services at Cornell in 1972. From 1965 to 1972 Mrs. Rivera worked at the West Nassau Mental Health Clinic as supervising social worker and therapist, and at the New York University Graduate School of Social Work as a fieldwork instructor. In 1972 she joined the Cornell University Mental Health Clinic as psychiatric social worker. In this position she was a counselor and psychotherapist to the Cornell students whose personal problems brought them to the clinic for professional help.

Mrs. Rivera was active in local affairs, being a member of the Tompkins County Mental Health Association. Her membership in professional organizations included the National Association of Social Workers and the National Honorary Sociological and Anthropological Society. She also was a member of the Academy of Certified Social Workers.

Marie Rivera's concern and care for her clients was one of her outstanding characteristics. She was devoted to her work; she really listened, and she could hear both spoken and unspoken pain. She expressed the "understanding" that her clients treasured and responded to so much.

Marie's friendship was cherished; it was a happy friendship. She was fun to be near. She was a wise and gentle person whose strength and determination were cloaked in graciousness. She was without bitterness and maintained a positive outlook, an ever-present sense of humor about things past and present.

Her love and closeness to her family gave her strength. It was no surprise that in the months of pain and heartache that preceded her death, her courage and her love supported her family and friends while she herself was sustained by her own unconquerable spirit.

Her son's tribute, made at her memorial service, expresses the essence of Marie Rivera:

Mom liked flowers, trees, rain, wind, mountains, and most of all the sunshine. Life for her was happiest when she could see a new place and a new sunrise, and it follows that freedom was Mom's paramount interest. She sought her children's freedom from the bondages of servitude to others because of their race: she fought with many a torn child or adult for freedom from their own inner problems. A smile always led to inner happiness for Mom, and a love of the living—earth, wind, fire, water, animal, and man— L.O.V.E. was her strength; Life Over this Vast Earth made her want to live on.

Marjorie Doris, Joycelyn R. Hart, Marvin Waldman

Byron Burnett Robb

August 8, 1882 — July 8, 1961

Byron Burnett Robb, Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Engineering, died on July 8, 1961 after a long illness. He was born at Webster, New York, on August 8, 1882, to Frances and Charles Robb.

He attended the rural school at Webster, New York, and in 1904 graduated from Webster High School. After a year of postgraduate study at the same school he was granted a three-year certificate to teach in rural schools of the state.

From 1905 to 1907 he taught in School District No. 7, Town of Webster, Monroe County. In the fall of 1907 he entered Cornell University as a freshman and in 1911 received the degree of B.S. in agriculture. In the spring of 1909, his sophomore year, he was employed as a student assistant to Professor H. W. Riley, head of the Department of Farm Mechanics (now the Department of Agricultural Engineering), which position he held until graduation. After graduation he was appointed an instructor in the same department and continued his studies as a graduate student. In 1913 he received the degree of M.S. in agriculture from Cornell. He was the first student at Cornell, and one of the first in the country, to make his major study for an advanced degree in the field of what is now known as agricultural engineering. He pioneered research in this field.

On August 7, 1912, he married Miss Georgia Bills of Union Hill, New York. To this union were born two daughters, Mrs. Frances (Robb) Bowman and Mrs. Julia Ann (Robb) Newman, both of Cayuga, New York. At his death there were ten grandchildren.

In 1913, after receiving his Master's degree he was appointed Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering and in 1919 was promoted to Professor. He served in this capacity until June, 1950, when he retired with the rank of Professor Emeritus. During the period 1945-1947 he was head of the department.

During the summers of 1911 to 1915 he was drainage engineer for the New York State Department of Agriculture. In the school year 1923-1924 he studied in the Harvard Graduate School of Education. During World War II, as a member of the Farm Machinery Division of the Emergency Food Commission of the New York State War Council, he organized a corps of twelve district agricultural engineers who did outstanding service to the state and the nation in mechanizing agriculture for greater food production.

Professor Robb's outstanding ability as a teacher was not limited to the Cornell campus. He pioneered extension work in his field and was project leader in extension in his department until 1935. He knew New York agriculture and understood New York farmers. His exceptional ability to interpret technical subject matter into the farmer's language and his unerring judgment on what was best for agriculture made his extension work extraordinarily effective. Under his direction the extension program in agricultural engineering in New York State became one of the best known and most highly regarded in the nation. He pioneered many of the aspects of present-day extension in agricultural engineering.

In addition to his extension work Professor Robb managed to carry on considerable resident instruction. At one time or another he taught most of the early courses offered by the department. His outstanding achievement in resident teaching was the organization and development of a course in household mechanics for women students. Here, as in his extension work, his ability to explain technical subject matter in nontechnical terms opened a new world of experience to the woman student. The large enrollment in his classes over a period of many years is indicative of his success. At no other institution has such a course been so successful.

In addition to his extension and undergraduate teaching he skillfully and understandingly guided many graduate students through their studies and their research. Many of his graduate students now hold important positions throughout this country and abroad. He also gave freely of his time and sound advice to younger men of the department. He never turned down a sincere appeal for help from anyone.

Professor Robb was senior author of the book *Farm Engineering* (1924) and was author and co-author of a number of extension bulletins. His unusual ability to criticize constructively and to edit what other members of the department wrote has left his mark on most of the books and bulletins published in the department during the past fifty years.

In addition to his work at Cornell, Professor Robb gave a brief series of lectures at Ohio State, Missouri, and Columbia Universities. He was chairman of the G.L.F. Conference Board and was special consultant to the industrial and agricultural machinery section of the Standards Division O.P.A. during World War II. He was active in his professional society, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and served a term as chairman of the North Atlantic section of the society.

Active in fraternal and civic affairs, he was a thirty-second-degree Mason and for 31 years was trustee of the Ithaca Masonic Temple Corporation. In March, 1961, he received a Masonic fifty-year service pin. He was a past president

of the Acacia Alumni Corporation and a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Epsilon Sigma Phi. He was a member of the Grange for fifty-three years. For many years he was a member of the Tompkins County Fish and Game Club and served as a merit badge examiner for both Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts of the local councils. He belonged to the Episcopal Church.

Those who knew him as “Professor Robb” also knew him as a friend. He will be missed by a multitude of people whose lives have been enhanced by his long years of faithful service to his state and to his nation.

O. C French, R. H. Wheeler, F. B. Wright

Isaac Phillips Roberts

First Director of the College of Agriculture and Professor of Agriculture

July 24, 1833 — March 17, 1928

Isaac Phillips Roberts was born at East Varick, New York, July 24, 1833. He became Professor of Agriculture in Cornell University in 1873. Was made first Director of the College of Agriculture in 1896 and retired Professor Emeritus in 1903. He died at San Francisco, California, March 17, 1928.

For thirty years Isaac Phillips Roberts was the exemplification of Agriculture in Cornell University. He taught the subject wisely, managed the farms successfully, directed the students in their many activities with sympathy and good judgment, bore the difficulties of a pioneer period with courage and unfailing hopefulness, and was a trusted counselor and leader with his colleagues. He was admired and trusted by the farming people of the State, and became an acknowledged master throughout the country of the subjects associated with agricultural education. In the period when the rural subjects were unorganized pedagogically and when the way was not plain, he planned the work clearly and definitely for agriculture and had always in mind the welfare of the farming people; and in so doing he made a basic and enduring contribution. He lived to see his faith justified and established. His memory will occupy a large place in the history of the University.

For these reasons and for all the associations that cluster around such an upright and devoted life, the members of the Board of Trustees and of the University Faculty now place on record this expression of their profound regret at Professor Roberts' death and extend to his family and friends their heartfelt sympathy.

Source: Fac. Rec. p. 1544 Adopted by the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University May, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Eight

Stephen James Roberts

August 5, 1915 — January 21, 2005

Stephen J. Roberts, Professor of Veterinary Medicine, contributed greatly to Cornell in several capacities over his lifetime. He earned distinction as a student-athlete, as a faculty member and athletic coach, and as an alumnus in private veterinary practice. Born in Indianapolis, Indiana, Steve was raised in Hamburg, New York where his father, Dr. James Roberts, also a Cornell graduate (DVM 1912), practiced veterinary medicine. Steve learned horsemanship in the Buffalo area, where the Knox family had established a polo club that brought players of international caliber to the town of East Aurora. Steve brought his riding skills to Cornell in 1933, where he enrolled in the College of Agriculture and earned a place on the Cornell polo team. While a student in the Veterinary College in 1937, Steve was a member of Cornell's first national intercollegiate championship team, along with fellow veterinary student Clarence C. Combs, Jr. and Tommy Lawrence. After graduating in 1938, Steve married Betty Jane Harris (Cornell '38), and they moved to Kansas State University where Steve taught veterinary medicine and earned a Master of Science degree.

Returning to Cornell in 1942 as a faculty member in the Department of Large Animal Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery in the Veterinary College, Roberts established himself as a leading figure in domestic animal reproduction and was promoted to the rank of Professor by 1946. Roberts' colleagues regarded him as a prodigious worker who 'did the work of five people', according to his longtime colleague Francis Fox. During his career, Roberts served as chairman of his department twice: from 1965-66 and from 1969-72. Steve authored over 150 scientific articles and wrote what remains the most comprehensive textbook on veterinary reproduction: *Veterinary Obstetrics and Genital Diseases*. First published in 1956, Roberts produced new editions in 1971 and 1986. Generations of veterinary students and researchers from around the world used this book as an encyclopedic source of reference material. What is most remarkable about Steve's writing scholarship is that his productivity did not stop when he left academia to join a busy private practice. Indeed, he produced the third (and best) edition of his book while in practice, and he never stopped making contributions to scientific journals. He published many unusual clinical observations well into the 1990s, when he had officially retired from private practice. He continued to submit letters to the editors of professional journals until near the end of his life.

Steve Roberts was among the first faculty members to advocate for a research component in all faculty appointments. He is acknowledged for his pioneering effort to promote equine research at Cornell. In addition, Roberts played a major role in the establishment of the Cornell dairy cow mastitis control program (now the New York State Quality

Milk Program that is regarded as the flagship program of its type nationwide). He was also instrumental in the Veterinary College's development of a comprehensive nutrition program. Roberts served 13 years on the Judicial Council of the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), was a charter diplomate of the American College of Theriogenologists, was an associate editor of *Veterinary News*, and provided years of service to the Cornell Veterinary Alumni Association. He received the prestigious national Borden Award from the AVMA for his research on cattle diseases, the Distinguished Service Award from the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, and the Salmon Award that is bestowed only on Cornell's most august veterinary alumni.

“Once a player, always an enthusiast” (Stephen J. Roberts)

Steve Roberts' accomplishments as a faculty member would fill the lives of most individuals, but Roberts' prodigious capacity for hard work left room for more. For 25 years Roberts served as the coach of the Cornell polo team that he had captained as a student. His scientific approach to training players and horses made Cornell a formidable power in intercollegiate polo from the 1950s into the early 1970s. Cornell teams won eight national titles under Steve's leadership. More important than the victories were the principles of team play, hard work, and sportsman-like conduct that Steve instilled into generations of Cornellians who came to Ithaca from across the globe to study and play polo. Those players became an extended family that helped host visiting teams in social evenings at the Roberts' home after every Saturday night polo game. No Cornell polo player of that era ever forgot the lessons of hospitality and generosity they learned on those evenings with Steve and his wife BeeJay. Roberts was inducted in the Cornell Athletic Hall of Fame in 1990, and in an even greater honor in 1996, into the United States Polo Association Hall of Fame in Palm Beach, Florida. Roberts chronicled the fortunes of Cornell polo in his book: *An Autobiographical History of Collegiate Polo and its Players at Cornell University, 1919-1972 and Beyond*.

Roberts' career trajectory was unusual in that he achieved international prominence as a veterinary professor and scientist, and then retired in 1972 to join his brother in private veterinary practice in Vermont. Known there for his work with large animals, he continued in practice for 21 years. While in Vermont, Steve engaged in many community activities, serving on the board of the local hospital and in other capacities that earned him widespread admiration and recognition. His beloved sport of polo was never far from his mind, and he helped establish the Quechee Polo Club in Vermont that continues today. During this period, Steve spent much time assisting his wife, BeeJay, through a chronic illness that resulted in her early death. In 1993, Steve married Ruth Webb Shipman and

began retirement in Bath, New York. Steve and Ruth enjoyed more than a decade of happy life together, and they were often seen at Cornell functions in the Veterinary College and polo arena.

In the year of Roberts' death the Cornell men's polo team won their tenth national championship, and the women's team captured second place after completing a string of five consecutive first place finishes—evidence of Steve's enduring legacy to Cornell sports and a fitting tribute to the “Dean of Intercollegiate Polo.” Stephen J. Roberts had an extraordinary breadth of interests and accomplishments rarely seen in academia. He was an independent and creative thinker, a pioneer of the specialty of veterinary reproduction, a pioneer of polo at Cornell, and one of the faculty members who made the College of Veterinary Medicine great. Steve Roberts was a towering personality, and we are honored to have known him. We have lost someone quite special.

Robert O. Gilbert, Robert Hillman, Douglas F. Antczak

Charlotte Brenan Robinson

August 29, 1884 — November 16, 1953

Charlotte Brenan Robinson, Associate Professor of Housing and Design, died November 16, 1953, after a long illness.

Mrs. Robinson was born August 29, 1884 at Saint John, New Brunswick. She was educated at Mt. Allison University, Pratt Institute and Teachers College, Columbia University. Prior to coming to Cornell, Mrs. Robinson held various positions including: Principal of School of Occupational Therapy, Montreal, Canada; Director of Occupational Therapy in seven hospitals of the Canadian Government in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; Head Counsellor in crafts in several summer camps; proprietor and partner in Crafts Studios in Massachusetts and Connecticut; a member of faculty at Hunter College and Head of the Department of Household Art at Hampton Institute.

Professor Robinson came to the College of Home Economics at Cornell in 1932 and until her retirement in 1950, spent most of her time in Extension teaching. Her work, over many years of service as extension specialist in home furnishings, was highly successful and fruitful. She had the ability clearly to transmit color knowledge and usage in ways lay people could understand and apply in homes to family needs and wishes. Her manner and ease in teaching encouraged creative self expression but she kept standards high and stressed principles underlying choices. In addition to basic work in selection, buying and arrangement of furnishings and the use of color, Mrs. Robinson also was a key person in the extension craft program.

From her wealth of experience and knowledge, Professor Robinson prepared several publications which are an invaluable heritage. Her bulletin "Color in the Home" is being used throughout the United States and was one of the first Cornell bulletins to use color plates extensively. She also was the author of bulletins on room arrangement, braided and hooked rugs, furniture repair, and the coauthor of publications on making lampshades and buying of furniture.

Mrs. Robinson was a member of the National Home Economics Association, Kappa Delta Phi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and Faculty Wives Club at Cornell.

Surviving are her husband, Professor Emeritus Montgomery E. Robinson, now at Los Banos, Laguna, the Philippines; two brothers and a sister, and several nephews and nieces.

R. B. Comstock, V. B. Hart, L. D. Rockwood

Gustavus Hill Robinson

January 11, 1881 — September 11, 1972

Gustavus Hill Robinson, a former law teacher at Cornell, died on September 11, 1972, aged ninety-one years.

He took all his degrees at Harvard, Bachelor of Arts in 1905, Bachelor of Laws in 1909, and Doctor of the Science of Law in 1916. He came to Cornell in 1929, after distinguished service at Tulane, Missouri, California, and Boston University, and twice at Harvard College. Prior to his teaching he practiced law in New York City and was an early associate of Charles C. Burlingham, then and later one of the most distinguished and influential members of the American bar. He retired in 1949, becoming William Nelson Cromwell Professor of International Law, Emeritus, after his retirement.

Several times in later years he came back to active teaching to present his course in admiralty in which he had attained national and international distinction. In over thirty-five years he ranged over the whole law school curriculum except property and procedure. In 1926 he published his case- book on public utilities and in 1939 his authoritative textbook on admiralty, a copy of which was in a few years to go into the library of every American maritime captain. He was a consultant of the New York Law Revision Commission and an admiralty consultant of the United States Lend-Lease Administration in World War II.

These are the bare facts of a most distinguished career, at the end of which he had become universally recognized as the leader of American scholars in the field of maritime law and the mentor of a whole generation of members of the Admiralty Bar. Yet, these facts tell only part of the life story of a man who was sparkling and venerable at the same time.

Husband and father, teacher and scholar, he lived out — to the end — a rich and rewarding life. We, his colleagues, as well as the students and alumni of the Cornell Law School, all knew him as Robie. Our affection for him — earned by his wit and deep human understanding as much as by his brilliant contributions to legal learning — was many times made manifest, and especially in his later years, when his annual appearances at the spring reunion of the Law School graduates became a cherished tradition. As the senior member of the Law School community, he kept his office a meeting place for us, and for the present and former students of the school. He came daily to his office for over twenty years after his retirement, keeping regular working hours and always adding new bits of wisdom and of humor to the living legend of “Robie” — a legend that will remain in the hearts and minds of all

those who were fortunate enough during his lifetime to become captivated by the grace with which he bore his greatness.

Rudolf B. Schlesinger, W. David Curtiss, John W. MacDonald

Montgomery Evans Robinson

April 30, 1884 — July 16, 1960

Montgomery Evans Robinson was born in Brooklyn, New York, the son of Dr. Franklin E. Robinson, M.D., and Lillie Ludlam Robinson. During his early youth his family moved to Carthage, Jefferson County, New York. He grew up in the rugged “North Country” along the St. Lawrence River. Here he acquired an intimate understanding of the life and problems of the sturdy farm and village people whose living came directly, or indirectly, from the soil, the forests, and “The River.”

After attending Collegiate Grammar School in New York City, he entered Cheltenham Military Academy at Ogontz, Pennsylvania. Here for four consecutive years he stood at the head of his class in both academic grades and general rating of the student body; he graduated as valedictorian of his class and with the highest four-year academic standing ever attained by a student in the Academy. In addition to his outstanding academic work, Montgomery Robinson was also captain of the Academy football team, captain in its military corps, and a member of its track team.

In 1902 he entered Princeton University, from which he graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Literature. He spent some time studying chemistry and metallurgy in the Graduate School of Princeton University and then “went west” to serve as assayer and chemist for the Lone Mountain Gold Mining Company. For the next several years, he was engaged in Idaho, Nevada, and Wyoming in managing a gold mining company, in operating his own gold and silver mining enterprises, and in cattle ranching.

He then returned to New York State with plans for engaging in livestock farming, in preparation for which he enrolled in the New York State College of Agriculture, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1914.

While he was a student at Cornell, his maturity and excellent literary training resulted in his appointment as an instructor in extension teaching. In this capacity, he taught classes in public speaking and English composition and assisted in organizing and supervising Farmers Institutes and the early Extension Service Schools of the College of Agriculture. He continued in this line of work for several years, being appointed Assistant Professor in 1916 and Professor in the Extension Service in 1920.

After serving for a year as Assistant State Leader of County Agricultural Agents, Professor Robinson became assistant to the then Director of Extension, M. C. Burritt. He then began working on the important problem of developing extension programs and serving as liaison staff member to coordinate and integrate the work of the subject-matter extension specialists at the College with that of county extension agents.

During his period of service with the College, Professor Robinson saw the staff of extension specialists grow from a few part-time workers to a large staff of specialists in many different subject-matter fields. This rapid expansion of personnel brought on an important problem, which Professor Robinson quickly recognized, and in the solution of which he made a most valuable contribution to the College and farm people of the state. This problem was that while the farmer thought of his cows, potatoes, and apples as complete enterprises, the extension work of the College was divided into many separate specialized programs such as feeding, breeding, fertilization, spraying, and farm and livestock management.

Professor Robinson was instrumental in introducing a change in Extension programs from a departmental or highly specialized type to one based on the enterprise or type-of-farming approach. This brought together all extension specialists concerned with an enterprise, such as dairying or fruit growing, in setting up programs to meet the many needs of farmers handling such enterprises. The results were that not only did the farmer get what he wanted and needed, but also that there was much more efficient use of extension personnel and of the results of research studies.

One of the later contributions Professor Robinson made to state, national, and world agriculture was his services as liaison officer and official host to hundreds of foreign scientists and public officials visiting Cornell on missions to study agriculture and rural problems. In this capacity, his friendly but dignified personality and his efficiency provided international guests of Cornell with much valuable information and advice and made many friends for Cornell University and the United States.

Professor Robinson was a charter member of the Cornell chapter of the honorary extension fraternity, Epsilon Sigma Phi. He served as chief of the local chapter and in 1947 was cited for outstanding service by the national chapter. He also played an important part in the development and activities of the Cornell Extension Club, which was organized to bring together the members of the extension staff of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics for professional improvement and mutual cooperation.

While an undergraduate at Princeton, Professor Robinson was a member of the Princeton Campus Club and a letter man on the track team. As a resident of Ithaca, he served as president of the Ithaca Automobile Club and for many years was a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church.

On his completion of thirty-eight years of service with the College of Agriculture at Cornell, Professor Robinson retired on June 30, 1952. He then accepted the position of project leader in general charge of the Cornell Technical Assistance Program to the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines. In this connection, he was appointed Professor of Extension Education in the University of the Philippines.

After three years of a most successful tour of duty in administering the assistance program for the rebuilding of the College of Agriculture of the Philippines at Los Banos, Professor Robinson established his residence at Munich in West Germany. Dean Umali of the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines, commenting on Professor Robinson's passing, said, "The College lost a man who had made himself one of us and whose work for three years on the campus had made important contributions to what the College is today. We, in the College, mark and feel the passing of a friend we will always fondly remember."

The responsibilities that Professor Robinson handled at Cornell involved dealing with many persons whose backgrounds, education, and points of view varied greatly. The ability to get the research worker, the farmer, the college extension worker, the resident teacher on the campus, and the county agricultural agent working together smoothly and efficiently on a joint program calls for the acme of judgment, diplomacy, patience, and discretion. These attributes Montgomery Robinson had and used in a way that inspired confidence, cooperation, and friendship among those with whom he worked.

Death came to him on July 16, 1960, at his home in Munich, West Germany. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Ina Luitgard Robinson, of Munich, West Germany; by two sisters, Miss Gertrude Robinson of Newton Center, Massachusetts, and Miss Katherine Robinson of St. Albans, Maine; by his daughter, Mrs. Janet Cantrell of Ithaca; and by his grandson, Cyrus Cantrell III, now an undergraduate at Harvard University.

C. G. Bradt, V. B. Hart, L. D. Kelsey

Willard Bancroft Robinson

April 19, 1918 — December 28, 1997

Dr. Willard B. “Robby” Robinson, 79, was Professor Emeritus, retired head of Cornell University’s Institute of Food Science, and retired head, Department of Food Science and Technology (1967-82), New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva. Robby served as head of the Department of Food Science and Technology for 15 years until his retirement in June 1982. He was appointed head of Cornell’s Institute of Food Science in 1975 that was established to help coordinate teaching, research, and extension activities in food science in Ithaca and Geneva.

Robby was an authority on New York State wines and wine making. He organized a Wine Industry Advisory Committee that served as a vehicle for the exchange of technical information between Cornell scientists and wineries. He also organized seminars and workshops for the benefit of the wineries. He helped organize and served as chairman, Eastern Section, American Society of Enologists, and in 1974, he was awarded the American Wine Society’s Annual Award of Merit. Robby served as co-chairman of the annual New York State Fair wine tasting competition from its inception in 1978 until his retirement from Cornell. His efforts also contributed towards the New York State legislature passing a bill that permitted establishment of small (farm) wineries.

Robby was also an authority on nutrition and food safety. He was a member of a number of committees of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences: the Food and Nutrition Board and served as chairman of the Committee on Food Chemicals Specifications, the Food Protection Committee and served as its secretary and a member of the subcommittees on food technology, artificial sweeteners, generally recognized as safe (GRAS) additives, and chemicals used in food processing. He was a member of the panel on saccharin of the Institute of Medicine of the National Research Council.

As a consultant to the U.S. Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Development, Robby served as food technologist for nutrition surveys in Colombia, Bolivia, and Honduras. He also served as a food technology consultant in Bolivia for the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization. Perhaps, because of his extensive international travel, he felt comfortable appointing several foreign-born faculty in the Department of Food Science and Technology.

Dr. Robinson was born in State College, Pennsylvania, the son of the late Clair and Helen Bancroft Robinson. He joined Cornell in 1943 after receiving his B.S. degree from Pennsylvania State University, and his M.S. and Ph.D.

degrees from the University of Illinois. He was named Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and Professor of Chemistry in 1944, 1951, and 1955, respectively.

Dr. Robinson was a gladiolus enthusiast since boyhood and developed the color classification system used by the North American Gladiolus Society. He served as chairman of the Phelps Democratic Committee and was a member of the school board of Phelps Central School District. At the United Church of Phelps and its predecessor, the United Presbyterian Church of Phelps, he was a member of the choir, and served as Presbyterian Sunday School superintendent and ruling elder.

He is survived by his wife, Alice; five children; nine grandchildren; two siblings; and several nieces and nephews.

D.F. Splittstoesser, G.S. Stoewsand, M. Anandha Rao

Lemo Dennis Rockwood

March 28, 1896 — December 16, 1982

For close to forty years Lemo Dennis Rockwood was a leader in the family-life education movement in the United States. Born in a rural county in western Nebraska, Lemo Dennis taught grade school for a year after receiving her high school diploma in 1915. She was responsible not only for academic instruction but also for serving lunch to thirty-five students ranging in age from four and one-half to nineteen!

In 1919 Miss Dennis completed her undergraduate study in home economics at the University of Nebraska. For the next two years she ran a vocational home economics course for high school students in Lincoln that included supervised experience in a “practice house”—one of the first such programs for high school students.

From 1921 to 1925 Miss Dennis was assistant professor of home economics at Nebraska Wesleyan University. She spent her summers in graduate study at Teachers College, Columbia University, where she received a master’s degree in 1926. This was at the height of the progressive education movement. She wrote later, “The emphasis in progressive education on organizing the curriculum around functional nuclei rather than in fields of traditional subject matter fitted in exactly with the purposes of family-life education.”

Lemo Dennis moved next to Lewis Institute in Chicago (now Illinois Institute of Technology), where she was responsible for the home management house as well as courses in child development and economic problems of the family. She spent a summer working at Hull House and became a charter member of the Chicago Association of Family Living.

Her studies took a new turn in 1929, when she came to Cornell on a Laura Spelman Rockefeller fellowship to work for a Ph.D. degree in sociology and psychology with a special emphasis on the family. After two years she received her degree and then spent a year in Rochester as director of the Observation Home for Dependent and Delinquent Children. At the lowest point in the Great Depression she went to Washington, D.C., to become the field worker in child development and parent education for the American Home Economics Association (AHEA). During the next three years she established a national reputation in this still young and hopeful field.

As AHEA field-worker Dr. Dennis encouraged college and high school home economics teachers to establish family-life education as an integral part of the home economics curriculum. To aid in this effort she published two books based on her research at Cornell, *Living Together in the Family* and *Pictures of Family Life*, and a teacher’s

manual to go with them, *Teaching Family Relationships in the High School*. Conferences and workshops brought this material to the attention of home economics teachers in every state.

In 1935 Dr. Dennis, now Lemo Dennis Rockwood, returned to Cornell as extension specialist in the New York State College of Home Economics. Her husband, Cedric Rockwood, became a staff engineer at National Cash Register Company in Ithaca. The following year she was promoted to full professor, and from 1937 until her retirement in 1958 she devoted herself primarily to undergraduate teaching and research.

Teaching family-life courses to mixed groups of Cornell students was a very challenging task. The traditional sociology course on the family emphasized historical and anthropological materials, while the courses she had been designing for high school students emphasized the personal experiences and problems of the students in the course. Professor Rockwood was determined to combine both approaches in her teaching, but it was the experiential emphasis that brought large numbers of students to her course on marriage. There were presentations by physicians and nurses, and each year three or four married couples discussed with the class specific problems of marital adjustment. There were also frequent sessions in which students could explore their own attitudes and values. Lemo Rockwood was a superb discussion leader. She also believed that any faculty member offering such a course must be prepared to spend a great deal of time in personal counseling of students. She was extremely generous with her time and helped great numbers of students with emotional as well as academic problems during her years at Cornell.

Professor Rockwood's major piece of research was carried out with a younger colleague, Mary Ford, and grew directly out of her teaching experiences. It was a systematic study of the attitudes of several hundred Cornell juniors and seniors on such topics as sex education, premarital behavior, expectations of the marriage partner, working wives, number of children desired, separation, and divorce. The book reporting their findings locates Cornell students in 1940 along a continuum of attitudes—more liberal than their parents and the majority of middle class Americans but more traditional than students in urban college settings.

During Lemo Rockwood's last decade at Cornell she was in great demand as a speaker both on and off the campus. One of her major presentations was a review of the history of the family-life education movement, made in 1948 at the tenth anniversary meeting of the National Council on Family Relations. In this review she mentioned the interest in old-age clubs and counseling centers that had been developing since 1940; soon she was active herself in gerontology. She became a member of the Gerontological Society and with Professor Philip Taietz offered the

first course at Cornell on maturity and old age. She also helped with organization of the Tompkins County Senior Citizens Council—one of the first such organizations outside a major metropolitan area.

In July 1958 Lemo Dennis Rockwood was made emeritus and retired with her husband to Nebraska and then to Arizona, where she lived until her death in 1982.

Helen T. M. Bayer, Urie Bronfenbrenner, John S. Harding

Albert Sutherland Roe

April 16, 1914 — December 19, 1988

Albert S. Roe, or “Shad” as he preferred to be called, was a professor of history of art in the College of Arts and Sciences. He was brought to Cornell as a full professor and chairman of that department in 1961 in order to reorganize and revitalize its curriculum. He put the department on its feet, expanded its faculty, increased its course offerings, and negotiated outside funding for a newly initiated graduate program.

Born in New York City, Shad earned his Bachelor’s degree in 1936 and a Master of Fine Arts degree in 1940, both from Princeton University. During World War II, he served as a commissioned officer with the United States Navy. After the war, he resumed his studies in history of art, obtaining his Ph.D. degree from Harvard University in 1950. Before coming to Cornell he held academic appointments at Bowdoin College, Swarthmore College, the University of Pennsylvania, the State University of New York at New Palz, and the University of Delaware.

Throughout his scholarly career, Shad devoted himself to the study of Blake’s watercolors which culminated in the publication of *Blake’s Illustrations to the Divine Comedy* (Princeton University Press) that won the Emily S. Hamblen Memorial Award of the Poetry Society of America in 1954. He also specialized in the study of American art. Through his association with the Winterthur Museum, which developed during the period that he taught at the University of Delaware, he became increasingly interested in American decorative arts and the European sources for their designs. The highlight of his courses on American art at Cornell was the several-day field trip he organized at the Winterthur Museum so that his students could study real objects close at hand.

Love of the actual art object led Shad not only to collect art on his own, but also to serve in curatorial positions in a number of museums. He was curator and acting director at the Bowdoin College Museum of Fine Arts from 1946 to 1953, and keeper of prints and painting at the Winterthur Museum from 1958 to 1961. In 1964, while still in the midst of reorganizing and revitalizing the History of Art Department at Cornell, Shad was asked to take on the additional responsibility of serving as curator of collections at Cornell’s art museum, then housed in the building we know today as the Andrew Dickson White House. It was a much-troubled period in the museum’s young history when Shad stepped into the breach. The director had suddenly resigned and left the operation without an experienced leader. Drawing on his previous museum experience at Winterthur, Shad gave much needed direction and assistance to the staff. He was instrumental in designing and overseeing a major exhibition to celebrate the museum’s first decade of existence. Entitled *Desired Acquisitions: A Tenth Anniversary Exhibition*, this imaginative

project and the accompanying catalogue have become models of the type, and have stimulated similar exhibitions at other institutions like Cornell. Shad went on to serve as the senior curator at the museum before stepping down in 1967 to return to his regular academic duties. Without his timely help and nurturing, the art museum might not have survived this critical period in its growth. He also served as a consultant for the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, assisting in the preparation of the catalogue for a major exhibition on American colonial art titled, "New England Begins: the Seventeenth Century." It was held in the spring of 1982.

A warm, generous, thoughtful person, and always a gentleman, Shad, together with his wife, Daphne, made it a point to take bewildered new faculty members, graduate students, and especially international students, under their wing, giving them a home away from home, and making them feel like welcome members of the Cornell community. For those of us to whom he reached out, his interest and caring hospitality will never be forgotten.

Shad was a faithful and active member of the Episcopal church at Cornell, a stabilizing, reassuring and beloved presence in the congregation for twenty-seven years. Shad's kind and generous disposition of heart and mind encompassed all who came his way.

He is survived by his wife, Daphne Roe of Ithaca; two sons, David Imbrie Roe of Portland, Oregon, and Adrian Nathaniel Roe of Washington, DC; one daughter, Laura Cynthia Roe of London, England; and one grandson.

Maurice F. Neufeld, Martie W. Young, Robert G. Calkins

Daphne A. Roe

January 4, 1923 — September 22, 1993

Daphne Anderson Roe was Professor Emeritus of Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University. A native of London, England, Professor Roe received her undergraduate training at the University of London, and was awarded a Doctoral degree in Medicine from that institution in 1950. She joined the Cornell faculty in 1961 as a Research Associate in the Graduate School of Nutrition. In 1970, she was appointed to the professorial faculty as an Associate Professor, and was promoted to full Professor in 1976. Professor Roe also held appointments in the Department of Medicine of the Cornell Medical College, and at SUNY Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse.

Professor Roe was recognized internationally as an outstanding teacher and researcher whose career spanned over four decades of achievement. Her scholarly talent was recognized early in her career by the award in 1950 of the Chesterfield Medal in Dermatology by the Institute of Dermatology, London. Later in her career, she was named a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, received the Lederle Award from the American Institute of Nutrition and the Joseph B. Goldberger Award in Clinical Nutrition from the American Medical Association, and was named a Fellow of the American Institute of Nutrition in 1990.

Recognition of Professor Roe as an outstanding educator grew from the many students she mentored through graduate studies, classes she taught in both the undergraduate and graduate curricula, and from the many texts she authored on various aspects of clinical nutrition. During her career at Cornell she taught classes in several subjects, including geriatric nutrition, public health nutrition, nutritional toxicology, and methods of human metabolic study. She attracted graduate students from around the world, and was keenly interested in nutritional problems of developing countries. Many of her former students have gone on to productive careers in academia, industry, medicine, and government. A sensitive and caring mentor, Professor Roe would often have students living in her home. She authored and edited 21 books and contributed to over 60 other books on various aspects of clinical nutrition related to aging, drug-nutrient interactions, and toxicology. Her treatise on the history of pellagra is considered a classic.

Professor Roe made significant contributions in many areas of nutrition research, weaving interests in geriatrics, drug-nutrient interactions, toxicology, carotenoids, and photodermatology. Her work is documented in over 150 original publications in the peer reviewed literature and invited reviews in her recognized areas of expertise. These papers, many utilizing imaginative approaches, expanded knowledge of the many aspects of health and disease

that influence vitamin utilization and requirements. Recently she was recognized for her contributions to the understanding of nutritional problems and food-drug interactions in older persons. Professor Roe was one of the first to draw attention to the subtle effects of chronic drug administration on nutritional status, particularly in vulnerable populations. Her recent appointment to the Committee on Nutrition and Aging of the International Union of Nutritional Sciences recognized her significant contributions in geriatric nutrition. Other recent research of note included the study of effects of ultraviolet light exposure on immune function, and the photoprotective effects of *β*-carotene. Having received medical training in dermatology, she was concerned with the effects of excessive sun exposure, particularly in the elderly. Combining imagination and curiosity with a constructively critical mind, Professor Roe was an effective collaborator. She was especially eager to offer her clinical talents and experience to colleagues interested in aspects of human metabolism. She carried out fruitful collaborative projects in many areas, such as regulation of energy intake, and the relationship between oral nitrate reduction and endogenous formation of N-nitrosoamino acids.

In addition to her teaching and research activities in nutritional sciences, Professor Roe was a practicing dermatologist. Prior to her appointment to the Cornell faculty, Professor Roe served at St. John's Hospital, London, first as Registrar for Diseases of the Skin (1948-52), then as First Assistant in Dermatology and Radiotherapy. After coming to the U.S., she served as a Research Associate in Dermatology at the University of Pennsylvania and the Memorial Hospital in Wilmington, Delaware. She continued her practice in the Ithaca area and was an Honorary Member of the Central New York Dermatological Society. She passed on her love of medicine through her involvement with the Health Careers Program at Cornell, and always made time for counseling students interested in medical school.

Although diminutive in size, Professor Roe possessed boundless energy, infectious enthusiasm, and emotional strength. A devoted mother of three (David, Adrian, and Laura), she combined her crisp intellect with wisdom, wit, and kindness. When her beloved husband of thirty-four years, Shad (Albert S. Roe, Professor of Art History, Cornell University) passed away in 1988, her many activities continued unabated. At the time of her death, Professor Roe was preparing for a third career, that as a priest in the Episcopal Church. She had long been an active member of the Episcopal Church at Cornell, and was instrumental in the endowment of its chaplaincy. This new challenge, taken on at age 70, typified Professor Roe's life as a helper-healer. Throughout her career, she championed the cause of the impoverished, lonely, elderly person, in need of medical and nutritional advice delivered with a caring

heart and hand. Her remarkable life will continue to serve as a role model for students and colleagues alike, a life with space for science, family, lifelong learning, and giving.

Cutberto Garza, David A. Levitsky, Robert S. Parker

Louis Michael Roehl

October 21, 1881 — September 16, 1956

Louis Michael Roehl, for 30 years an active member of the staff of the Department of Agricultural Engineering and Professor Emeritus since 1948, died in Ithaca on September 16, 1956 after a long illness. He was born on October 21, 1881 at London, Wisconsin to Christian and Sophia (Albrecht) Roehl.

As a boy he attended a country school at Helenville, Wisconsin, then did preparatory work at both Whitewater Normal, Whitewater, Wisconsin, and Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wisconsin, from which Institute he received the B. A. degree in 1919.

On August 3, 1910 he married Minnie Barbara Kaercher at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He and the late Mrs. Roehl are survived by their two sons, John and Harvey, and by two grandchildren.

Professor Roehl had a long and distinguished career as a teacher. This career began in the years 1903-1904 when he taught at Helenville, Wisconsin. From 1904 to 1908 he was principal of a grade school in Madison, Wisconsin. He then turned to the technical field where he was to find his main life work, holding in turn the following positions: teacher and Director of Industrial Arts at Negaunee, Michigan (1908-10); teacher of Farm Mechanics in the Dunn County Wisconsin School of Agriculture (1911-12); and teacher of Farm Mechanics at the Wisconsin School of Agriculture in Milwaukee (1912-18).

On February 1, 1918 Professor Roehl came to Cornell to teach Farm Shop in what was then the Department of Rural Engineering. This last position he held until his retirement, as full Professor, in June of 1948.

During his 30 years of service at Cornell, Professor Roehl spent many of his summers and sabbatical leaves giving special short courses in Farm Shop in other institutions, this work taking him into fourteen other states of the nation. A sabbatical leave of 1927-28 was spent in England, where he organized and taught farm shop courses at Dartington Hall, the Elmhurst School, in Devonshire.

In addition to being a teacher, Professor Roehl was an inventor and a writer. He acquired several patents on shop equipment, prepared a number of Cornell Extension Bulletins, and contributed numerous articles to professional magazines. His most outstanding effort in writing was his "Farmers' Shop Book", first published in 1923 by the Bruce Publishing Company. This textbook has gone through 10 editions and 17 printings, having grown to be the standard shop text throughout the country.

Professor Roehl was a good teacher in every sense of the word—expert at presenting his subject matter and possessing a skill in relating the subject matter to life and its problems that not only added interest but also inspired his students. He was first and foremost a teacher of men. Everywhere he taught he acquired friends and enthusiastic disciples. He has probably done more than any other man to raise the standards of shop work and to give it a place of dignity in the halls of learning. He was affectionately known as “The Father of Farm Shop Work.”

Aside from his professional duties, Professor Roehl was very active in church work and was for many years an active member of the Ithaca Rotary Club. He was a writer of poems, the printing of a collection of which, entitled “Poems of Farm, Home and Friendship”, was arranged for by his friends at the time of his retirement in order that they might have at hand a clear and helpful portrayal of his unique and philosophical outlook on life.

He was a kind and considerate neighbor, a loyal friend to all his acquaintances. His influence will be missed on the Cornell Campus, particularly by those colleagues who have had the privilege of working closely with him.

Harley E. Howe, W. A. Smith, Forrest B. Wright

Fred Stillman Rogers

December 19, 1886 — October 2, 1949

Fred Stillman Rogers, Professor of Machine Design, was born in Alfred, New York on December 19, 1886 and died in Tompkins County Memorial Hospital in Ithaca, New York on October 2, 1949 following several years of ill health.

Professor Rogers graduated from Alfred Academy in 1905 and received the degree of Bachelor of Science, *magna cum laude*, from Alfred University in 1909. He entered Cornell University in 1910 and received the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1913. He was appointed Instructor in Machine Design at Cornell in 1914, Assistant Professor in 1918, and Professor in 1924.

From 1909 to 1910, before entering Cornell, he taught science and mathematics in the High School at Watkins, New York. During vacations and at other times from 1902 to 1916, for periods aggregating about 5 years, he worked as a machinist and designing draftsman for Rogers Machine Tool Company at Alfred, New York. During the summer of 1917 he worked as draftsman and engineer for Cayuga Cement Corporation at Portland, New York, and as a designing draftsman for Shepard Crane and Hoist Company at Montour Falls, New York during the summer of 1920.

In 1916 Mr. Rogers married Miss Edna M. Collins of Ithaca, New York. They had two daughters: Janet, Mrs. Leonard W. Kline of West Hartford, Connecticut; and Helen, Mrs. Karl H. A. Lorenzen of Ithaca. All survive him.

As an active member of the First Unitarian Church of Ithaca, Professor Rogers served for eighteen years on its Board of Trustees where he was esteemed for his sound judgment. The position of Financial Secretary he handled over a like period with skill, tact, and ability.

A loyal Mason, Professor Rogers was a member of Hobasco Lodge No. 716, Free and Accepted Masons, Eagle Chapter No. 58, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was High Priest, and St. Augustine Commandery No. 38, Knights Templar.

He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Society for Engineering Education, and was a Licensed Professional Engineer of the State of New York. Among Cornell Fraternities his affiliations were with Acacia.

In view of the fact that Professor Rogers' thirty-five years at Cornell were devoted to the teaching of Kinematics and Machine Design, it is but natural that he appears as co-author of the book "Kinematics of Machinery" by Albert and Rogers.

Professor Rogers was for many years in responsible charge of the courses in Kinematics. He was highly regarded and very well liked by the many instructors who, through the years, were associated with him in the work. He captured and retained their friendship and secured their cooperation by his ability, helpfulness, and unfailing kindness. His good judgment and the quality of his idealism contributed greatly to improving the standards of instruction and to increasing the effectiveness of the department in which he worked.

Professor Rogers was an excellent teacher of Kinematics and of Machine Design and was held in high esteem by his students as teacher, counselor, and friend. He had a genuine interest in teaching and tried continually to improve his methods of instruction and to raise the standard of work of his students.

Professor Rogers will be remembered by his colleagues as an able, loyal, and devoted member of the Department of Machine Design and of the College of Engineering, and he will be remembered by all those who knew him as a loyal and kindly friend.

C. D. Albert, R. E. Clark, R. S. Hosmer

John Rogers

February 19, 1866 — November 19, 1939

Dr. John Rogers was identified with the Cornell University Medical College from its beginning in 1898 until his death on November 19, 1939. He was born in New York City on February 19, 1866, the son of John and Harriet Moore Rogers. His father was the noted John Rogers, sculptor of the story-telling “groups,” of which the replicas ornamented so many American homes of the Victorian era.

Dr. Rogers graduated from Yale College with an A.B. in the class of 1887 and immediately, with a rather unusual appreciation of the value of fundamental training, returned to Yale and entered the Sheffield Scientific School for work in the sciences essential to the study of medicine. He earned the Ph.B. degree in 1888. During that year, under Chittenden and Smith, he developed that interest in the scientific side of medicine which characterized his work throughout his life.

At Yale he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and of Skull and Bones. He was captain of his class crew and chairman of the junior promenade committee. In his senior year he was captain of the varsity crew, and he was crew coach for three years following his graduation. Those activities of his undergraduate years gave evidence of characteristics which distinguished his whole life—broad interests and qualities of leadership—thus early appreciated by his fellows.

Dr. Rogers took his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1891 and then served as intern in the New York Hospital. He married Elizabeth S. White of New Haven, Connecticut, on November 27, 1895. She survives him, with two of their three children.

As was the custom of ambitious young medical men at that time, Dr. Rogers opened an office. He taught as a demonstrator of Anatomy at Yale, and he worked in the dispensaries and clinics of the city hospitals of New York. From the beginning his professional interests were based upon human interests; at Gouverneur Hospital the suffering of numbers of children from the effects of intubation after diphtheria moved him to a deep interest in the surgery of the larynx. His interest in the thyroid grew out of his concern for his own wife during a protracted illness. His later interest in epilepsy was derived from the care of one of his relatives.

Nor were his efforts limited to an interest in the physical ills of his patients. A kindly humanitarianism was shown in his constant successful effort to obtain money from his wealthier patients to aid the unfortunates whom he

was treating professionally in the public dispensaries. He did this long before the foundation of the hospital of the Salvation Army—the Booth Memorial Hospital—with which he was intimately connected from the day of its foundation to the day of his death.

Dr. Rogers was visiting surgeon to Gouverneur Hospital (1896-1909), surgeon to St. Francis Hospital (1902-1921), and visiting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital (1909-1921). He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the New York Surgical Society. He belonged to the University Club and the Boone and Crockett Club.

His connection with the Medical College of Cornell University was a threefold one, as teacher, as administrator, and as one actively engaged in research. With the founding of the college in 1898 Dr. Rogers became identified with the faculty, first as an instructor in Surgery and assistant demonstrator in Anatomy, then as an instructor in Clinical Surgery, as professor of Clinical Surgery after 1909, and as professor emeritus after 1926. He was secretary of the faculty from 1898 to 1908, during a period when the duties of that office included admissions to the school.

Dr. Rogers's interest in the thyroid gland led to some of the earliest work on the function of that organ and to the development first of a serum and then of extracts of the gland which have ever since been standard extracts for the treatment of thyroid disease. For nearly thirty-five years, with funds independently raised, he supported laboratory work in the Medical College along the various lines in which he was interested, chiefly the study of the thyroid.

In this day, when extracts of about every organ of the body are being used, it is difficult to realize the obstacles which had to be overcome by Dr. Rogers and other workers of that day. Fortunately for us, the field chosen was that of the thyroid gland, where substitution therapy gave clear-cut and definite response. To overcome the ridicule of one's fellows in the profession, to work out methods for the extraction and utilization of active principles, to see those products come into general use, to live to see one's work so firmly established that the early days of trial are completely forgotten—that is a gratifying experience granted to but few. The Cornell University Medical College ought to remember that this achievement of establishing the basis of modern organotherapy was in no small measure due to the imagination and the pertinacity of Dr. John Rogers.

From all these varied activities there stands out the man himself. Of tall, commanding presence, a natural leader, the man's most memorable characteristic is his kindness, whether as surgeon or teacher or administrator. If the story of his life could be told with all the human interest that informed his father's sculptures, for an example to

young persons who would study medicine, it would serve admirably to show that before one can become a great surgeon one must be a great physician and before that a great man.

Joseph Thomas Rogers

October 22, 1957 — May 25, 2004

Joe was born in Chicago and lived most of his childhood years in Glen Ellyn. His parents, Joseph and Gertrude, were artists trained at the Art Institute of Chicago. He attended SUNY at Stony Brook where he graduated with a B.S. degree in Physics in 1980. At Stony Brook, he received the Outstanding Student Award, also in 1980. After graduating, he worked as a Research Engineer for a laser manufacturer for two years. Joe then entered the graduate program in physics at the University of Rochester, receiving the Ph.D. degree in 1987. His thesis topic was entitled “Limits on the Electromagnetic Coupling and Density of Galactic Axions”. In this work, Joe showed great versatility in both technology and physics, as well as very broad scientific interests, although topics close to astrophysics and cosmology remained close to his heart throughout his career.

In 1987, Joe worked as a Visiting Scientist at Istituto di Fisica dello Spazio Interplanetario, returning to Rochester as a Research Associate stationed at Brookhaven National Lab (BNL), where he started working on an experiment to measure the birefringence of the vacuum using high field superconducting magnets and optical techniques. While at BNL, his outstanding talent did not go unnoticed and he received an offer to take a position with the National Synchrotron Light Source. Although unfamiliar with this kind of research, Joe’s experience with his thesis at Fermi National Accelerator Lab enabled him to begin making important contributions to the operation of two storage ring accelerators at BNL. His BNL colleagues had this to say about him:

“He was an easy person to like—cheerful, friendly, warm and gentle. Those with whom he worked at the time recall that he had a gift for finding simple solutions to complex problems. Also he was able to communicate his results in an elegant manner, quickly getting to the heart of the matter. Joe enjoyed his work, and that, combined with his quick intellect, led to very thorough and superbly performing systems that remain in use today”.

When an Assistant Professorship in accelerator or particle physics came open at Cornell in 1992, Joe easily got the nod and began his productive Cornell career where he made important contributions to teaching, service and research. In teaching, Joe was active in developing Peer Instruction using new technologies. He was very keen on student interaction and “active learning”. Joe was Director of Undergraduate Studies in the Physics Department from 1998 to 2001. Of his teaching, here is a typical quote from one of his student evaluations:

“From the first few days of class, it was very apparent that Professor Rogers was a genuinely nice man. There was nothing arrogant or presuming in his demeanor, and he always seemed happy to be sharing his knowledge of physics with the class... This class was the best physics class I’ve had at Cornell”.

In other service activities, he served on Graduate Admissions, Bethe Prize Committee, co-coordinator of Research Experience for Undergraduates, Faculty Search Committee, Colloquium Committee and Research Associate Search Committee. He also served in the Teaching Assistant Training Workshop of 1995 as well as several activities in the college and university.

When Joe arrived at Cornell in 1992, he joined the CESR operations group. At about that same time, the CESR group had undertaken the challenge of circulating trains of closely spaced bunches of electrons and positrons only to discover that multibunch instabilities limited the total beam current. Joe spearheaded the effort to develop a broadband feedback system to control the instabilities. He designed the digital signal processor and a stripline kicker that was capable of delivering distinct impulses to bunches as few as 10 billionths of a second apart. The digital processing electronics has evolved in the past decade, but we continue to depend on Joe's kicker to stabilize the multi-bunch beams.

Joe had an unusual ability to find simple explanations for apparently complex phenomena. In the mid 1980s, a collective instability was observed in the Cornell storage ring. The current dependence of the instability was so unusual and counterintuitive that it was designated the "anomalous" antidamping. We eventually learned to control the effect but its origin remained mysterious. When Joe came to Cornell, he reviewed the data that had been accumulated over the years. He made a few well-conceived measurements of his own and then proposed a wonderfully simple model of a photoelectron trapping mechanism. His calculations predicted precisely what we had long observed.

Joe applied his deep intuition for beam dynamics and his ability to translate physics of complex systems into computer models, to the study of the beam-beam interaction in electron-positron colliders. He worked with students to develop a so-called strong-strong simulation. His innovative strategy for treating the collisions yielded a calculation that relied on few approximations but could be completed relatively quickly. And he put a cluster of two dozen high-speed computers to work investigating the nature of the interaction.

Recognized as an international expert in the field of electron positron colliders, Joe was invited to give a review talk at the 2001 Particle Accelerator Conference entitled "Beam Dynamics in High Luminosity e^+e^- Factories." But Joe's interests in accelerator physics research extended beyond the Cornell Electron Storage Ring to the wider programs of the international community of elementary particle physics.

In recent years, the world community of particle physics has been planning for the next frontier facility, an electron-positron collider capable of investigating important questions about energy, matter, space and time. Joe

played an important leadership role in both the joint international efforts and in the American regional effort. In 2001, an international coordinating group commissioned a review of the worldwide state of R&D and design concepts on which to base a selection of the technology to be carried through to final engineering. Joe was a key member of that review, acting as leader of the review team for a major sub-system of the accelerator complex. In the American regional efforts, Joe has been a leader in the process of engaging universities in contributing to the R&D and planning for the future facility, taking on important coordination activities in creating a multi-university proposal to the National Science Foundation.

In addition to these community service activities, Joe has, himself, made significant contributions to the R&D and concept design activities. Together with his students and collaborators at Cornell, the University of Illinois, and Fermilab, he developed innovative designs for the injector sub-system of the collider. These ideas will continue to be developed and will play a crucial role in simplifying the design of a key element of the international linear collider.

Joe is survived by his wife, Rene; sons, David and Michael; his father, Joseph W.; and a brother, Steven. We have lost a dear friend and colleague and a major contributor to world science.

Gerald F. Dugan, Sam Krinsky, Adrian Melissinos, David Rubin, Maury Tigner

Mabel A. Rollins

May 19, 1909 — December 18, 1986

Mabel A. Rollins, professor emerita of household economics and management, died on December 18, 1986, in Chatham, New Jersey. She was born an American citizen in London, England, to the late John G. and Mabel Rollins. The family was engaged in an importing and exporting firm in both New York City and London. Mabel Rollins was at home in both countries. She was a partner in John G. Rollins and Sons in New York and a director of Rollins and Sons in London for most of her adult life.

She transferred to Cornell from Packer Collegiate Institute and received a Bachelor of Science degree in home economics in 1932. Between 1932 and 1940 she worked as a graduate assistant and lecturer in the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management while she studied for her advanced degrees. There were several interruptions in her studies, as she returned to work in the family business for short periods of time. Mabel may have seriously been trying to decide her future. She was very close to her father; having no brothers, she could have had a career in the family business. However, with the encouragement of Professor Helen Canon, head of the department, Mabel completed her Ph.D. in 1940. Her doctoral program combined work in home economics with a strong background in economics, statistics, and related areas from throughout the university.

After completing her Ph.D., she returned to New Jersey and the export-import firm. It is evident from her correspondence with Helen Canon that her heart and her head were more attracted to academia. Professor Canon encouraged her enthusiasm for ideas, particularly those related to the world of work and more specifically to the neglected area of women's work in the home. These two women obviously sparked each other—they were intent on integrating an understanding of economics, markets, work, and home to address the basic problems of society: feeding, clothing, and housing people. They saw the family as the most efficient organization to do that task.

Mabel Rollins returned to Cornell in the fall of 1942 as an assistant professor in economics of the household and household management. Thus began a long and productive academic career. In 1952 she was chosen to receive the first annual Professor of Merit Award for Distinguished Teaching by the seniors in home economics. She was named head of the department in 1952 and continued in that capacity until she retired and was named professor emerita in 1969.

Mabel Rollins dedicated her professional life to studying and improving the economic well-being of families. Her understanding of the interrelatedness of activities in the home and the functioning of consumers in the market

furthered the development of programs that emphasized resource allocation and use. Her leadership in that area was nationally recognized. She served as a member of the advisory committee to the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the 1960-61 survey of consumer expenditures, and she chaired the Family Economics and Management Section of the American Home Economics Association. In her later years she helped develop programs related to the legal aspects of consumer issues, disadvantaged groups in urban areas, and health agencies responsible for training employees of nursing homes and other long-term care facilities.

Mabel Rollins's national reputation is impressive, but her strongest and most lasting accomplishments were made in her work with graduate students and faculty in a developing field of study. Her ability to generate ideas with unique linkages was an outstanding trait. A discussion with Professor Rollins was always a stimulating experience. She was an administrator of rare quality and provided evenhanded support among the faculty for the competing interests of management, economics, and science in the home. At the same time she encouraged developments in research, extension, and resident teaching. Her genuine respect for the individual—faculty member, clerical worker, and graduate student—brought forth dedicated service and achievement. She was a good listener—she encouraged the expression of ideas and helped create an environment that would enhance the development of each staff member. Her philosophy of providing support to seed ideas fostered new research directions and change. She insisted that graduate students develop a sense of professionalism while studying for their advanced degrees. She held memberships in, and contributed to, numerous professional associations and was elected to membership in Omicron Nu and Phi Kappa Phi, both national honoraries. She was listed in *Who's Who in America* and *Who's Who of American Women*.

Mabel Rollins viewed the responsibility for the department, the college, and the university as *ours*, belonging to faculty and students—even when it meant accepting the obligation for the more routine chores. As an administrator she was a strong advocate of Carl Becker's idea of "freedom with responsibility." One of the authors of these notes remembers being given a copy of Becker's book to read on the plane as she returned home after her initial interview.

Professor Rollins had a strong sense of economic and social justice. She passionately disliked segregation, whether by race, sex, or age; by social or economic status; or by political or religious thought. She was an avid reader, a producer of new ideas and insights. She resisted change for the sake of change but encouraged it wherever she could see the potential for progress.

Mabel Rollins had the ability to ask penetrating questions that helped to give perspective and provide impetus to progress. In recognition of her contributions as a teacher, scholar, and leader, at the time of her retirement the

faculty of the Department of Household Economics and Management (now known as Consumer Economics and Housing), together with former students, established a Cornell University scholarship in her honor—the Mabel A. Rollins Scholarship Fund. It is awarded annually to a graduate student who wants to specialize in the study of economic and managerial problems of families.

She is survived by a sister, Ruth Rollins of Madison, New Jersey, and two nephews. A memorial service was conducted on June 13, 1987, in Anabel Taylor Chapel during reunion week.

Alice J. Davey, Kathryn E. Walker, Gwen J. Bymers

Nancy McNeal Roman

September 5, 1882 — June 9, 1970

Nancy McNeal Roman came to Cornell University in 1917 from the University of Chicago, where she had obtained the Ph.B. degree and where she had been an instructor in home economics for three years. The opportunity that brought her to Cornell University was the possibility of developing a program for rural girls in what was then Junior Extension, now 4-H Club work. Federal funds had recently become available through the Smith-Lever Act for extending the work of land grant colleges in home economics. While at Cornell University Mrs. Roman was a program developer, home improvement specialist, professor of housing and design, and always a dedicated teacher.

Her career had a contemporary flavor. She worked with the disadvantaged young, she worked under conditions that were often personally uncomfortable, she was acutely aware that not only must interest be stimulated, but that the results must be sufficiently swift and definite to maintain this interest. She had few guidelines: her tasks were to develop a program and an effective method of teaching it. Her problem differed from that confronting today's workers with the disadvantaged, mainly in that it was focused toward rural, not city, youth.

For more than thirty years Mrs. Roman worked with the 4-H Club program for rural girls. The tool she developed for stimulating and educating was the furnishing of the girls' own rooms. Through this medium, she demonstrated that not only could a girl's aesthetic appreciation and sense of accomplishment be advanced but that the results could be spread to other members of the family and community. Mothers were enlisted as local leaders, i.e., lay teachers. Rural families learned to appreciate the simple lines and sturdy workmanship of the handcrafted furniture that had often been relegated to the attic or barn, or which might be found in secondhand stores for a small price. Fathers and brothers helped to refinish and restore this furniture and build simple improvements in the rooms.

Nancy Roman had certain characteristics that were as crucial to her success as they would be to any present-day teacher. She had tremendous physical energy. She was willing and able to carry quantities of illustrative materials with her all over the state. She could turn unprepossessing rooms in churches and grange halls into acceptable teaching and work areas, even occasionally starting the fire in whatever heating equipment was available. She was highly skilled in the use of tools and materials, which enabled her to make practical applications of her theoretical knowledge.

She had the conviction that improvement of the most meager room was possible and worth undertaking. She constantly stressed that beauty in home surroundings need not, and should not, be limited to families of wealth. She believed that all persons responded to beauty and that to achieve it through their own creative efforts was doubly satisfying. She was familiar with the contents of many secondhand stores throughout the state and delighted in leading expeditions of would-be room-improvers through them, helping to discover the restorable pieces. She was aware of bargains in variety stores and mail order catalogs. She taught consumer education at the grass roots.

All those who worked with her, 4-H Club members, local leaders, and 4-H Club agents, were constantly stimulated. Her sensitivity to the capabilities and needs of youngsters and local leaders was coupled with an enthusiastic and innovative teaching style. Extension teaching, unlike classroom teaching, required practical demonstration of what needed to be done, but the actual teaching had to be left to the local community leaders. Thus the extension teacher had to teach the volunteer leaders how to teach, as well as what to teach. In 1927 Mrs. Roman completed work for the master's degree at Teacher's College, Columbia University, then noted for its new educational methods.

Her last five years at Cornell University, before her retirement in 1950, were spent in the resident teaching program. She found that the methods she had used in 4-H Club work, of stimulating and developing the aesthetic appreciation and creativity of the individual, were equally effective in teaching college students. She worked particularly with those who were expecting to teach, and with graduate students. She was the author of a number of bulletins, perhaps the best known of which were the *Handy-Man* series. This series has been adapted by workers in numerous states and has established a model for many of today's teaching aids.

She was the wife and widow of Dr. Frederick W. Roman, a well-known teacher and regent of the University of California. After her retirement she lived in Winter Park, Florida, with her sister, Wylle McNeal, former director of the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota.

Ruby Loper, Virginia True, Mabel A. Rollins

Alexis Lawrence Romanoff

May 17, 1892 — January 24, 1980

Alexis Romanoff was born in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) and lived there up to the troublous times of the Russian revolution. He studied chemistry and engineering at St. Petersburg Teachers College and art at the Academy of Fine Arts. Before the Bolsheviki came to power, Alexis had become a lieutenant in the Imperial Russian Army. As such, he was a marked man, but he managed to escape and to make his way across Siberia to Vladivostok. That journey was made slowly, with stops at Kazan and Tomsk for study at the universities there. Many of his harrowing experiences and narrow escapes are recounted in his *Diaries Through War and Peace*, and in *Stormy Days*, the first volume of *A Solemn Promise* (in verse).

From Vladivostok, Alexis reached China, and thence, in 1921, the United States. He came to Cornell as a student in 1923. Here his training and talents were soon recognized and his Bachelor of Science degree was followed by a Master of Science degree and (in 1928) a Doctor of Philosophy degree.

After his appointment as a research assistant in the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Alexis climbed the usual steps on the academic ladder and was appointed professor of chemical embryology in 1948. He retired in 1960 after thirty-six years of distinguished service.

Professor Romanoff was a member of many scientific societies and of the Ithaca Rotary Club. From the Poultry Science Association he received the Borden Award for research in 1950. His interests took him to many laboratories in Europe and in the United States and during sabbatic leaves he held appointments as research associate at Harvard, Yale, and the University of Florida.

Professor Romanoff devoted his scientific career to the study of eggs and avian embryos. That, in turn, necessitated much study to find, not only the optimum conditions for artificial incubation, but also how the embryo kept changing and growing during its twenty-one day transition from egg to chick.

In the early 1930s when many poultry men still operated their own incubators, each year for several years Alexis conducted a one-day school of incubation to help them with their problems. He also perfected a technique whereby chick embryos could be kept alive and observed in opened eggs at all stages of incubation. In the years when Farm and Home Week brought crowds of visitors of all ages to the campus, his chick embryos and hatching chicks were always a stellar attraction. So was his motion-picture film "Where Chick Life Begins," produced in 1937, which

showed in color all the stages of development, as a small circular spot on the yolk was gradually transformed during twenty-one days into a fluffy chick. It won international acclaim as an educational film and brought many visitors to Cornell to see its producer.

To study incubation and embryology one should know all about fresh eggs before they go into the incubator. Years of his own research and study of the pertinent literature resulted in publication by Professor Romanoff (with his wife, Anastasia) of an indispensable book on that subject—*The Avian Egg*. It came out in 1949. Thirty years later it is still a standard reference book and is known throughout the world. Its 918 pages begin with the laying habits of hens and cover everything one could want to know about eggs, their chemical composition, food value, industrial uses, preservation, and even the decorations painted on their shells in different countries. The index alone is 46 pages.

That book was followed eleven years later by *The Avian Embryo* and, after his retirement, *Biochemistry of the Avian Embryo* (1967) and *Pathogenesis of the Avian Embryo* (1972).

While all of us in the department fully appreciated the achievements of Alexis in science, and their applications in practice, few among us realized until after his retirement that he was both a poet and an artist. There then appeared several little books of verse under his name. One of these, *The University Campus*, tells of his affection for the Cornell scene; another, *Ithaca*, does the same for the town, and in *Profiles of American Heritage* he salutes each and every state in the Union with a poem which refers to its distinguishing features as he saw them. The *Artist-Poet's Album* carries a frontispiece showing in color seven of his paintings. Four of these are scenes on the Cornell campus, and one is the very lifelike head of a brown Leghorn hen.

Professor Romanoff's philosophy of life is nicely revealed in his final book, *Encyclopedia of Thoughts* (1975) with its 3,007 aphorisms (all indexed), 187 pages of couplets, and 143 pages of epigrams. They expound his modest, industrious, and cheerful way of life that endeared him to us. One of those epigrams deals with a trait by which he was always distinguished:

*One's courtesy—a pleasant chore—
In daily life can always win;
It is most welcome at each door—
Acquired and held by discipline.*

Alexis died after a long illness. He is survived by his widow and helpmeet, Anastasia (Sayenko) whom he had married in 1928. They had no children.

Robert C. Baker, Ari van Tienhoven, Frederick B. Hutt

Flora Rose

October 13, 1874 — July 25, 1959

Flora Rose, former director of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University, died July 25, 1959, at her home in Berkeley, California, where she had lived since her retirement in 1940.

As teacher and as administrator, Miss Rose gave thirty-three years of distinguished service to the development and guidance of home economics at Cornell University.

Born in Denver, Colorado, in 1874, she received her early education in the Denver schools. Then followed a period of travel, informal study, and reflection that brought both a sure desire to become a teacher and a growing interest in a newly developing field of education—a field that was later to be called home economics. In 1903 she received a diploma in Household Arts from the Framingham Normal School in Framingham, Massachusetts, and in 1904 the B.S. degree from the Kansas State Agricultural College, after which for three years she taught courses in food and nutrition at that college. The next year she completed work for the Master's degree at Columbia University under the direction of Dr. Henry C. Sherman in the Department of Chemistry. Her first association with Cornell University came in the winter of 1907.

At this time Martha Van Rensselaer had been at Cornell for seven years. She had come to the College of Agriculture to write leaflets and organize groups of study clubs for farm women throughout the state with the purpose of giving leaning and method to their work and thus easing their daily tasks. On this concept and on these beginnings was to be built slowly what has become the New York State Extension Service in Home Economics.

Another concept also was taking shape in the minds of both Martha Van Rensselaer and Liberty Hyde Bailey, Director of the College of Agriculture. They had begun to explore the possibility of offering courses in home economics at the college level within the College of Agriculture. They saw the scope of such a development and were not deterred by the difficulties that they also foresaw. A first step could be taken: an able person must be found to give assistance to the undertaking.

In Miss Van Rensselaer's files was a letter from Miss Rose expressing a wish to be considered for an opening in home economics should such a position materialize. In 1907 she was invited to teach a course for two weeks in food and nutrition as part of the winter course in the College of Agriculture. Impressed with her scientific training, her educational philosophy, the enthusiasm that her teaching aroused, the vigor of her personality, Director Bailey

offered her the opportunity to join Miss Van Rensselaer in building a Department of Home Economics in the College of Agriculture.

Thus began the long friendship and close association of two great women which continued until Miss Van Rensselaer's death twenty-five years later. Each one had fundamental qualities of clear and far vision, pioneering spirit, capacity for hard work, humor, and high courage. Each added to the power of the other; the two were greater than two times one. Through their work there came to be built first a Department of Home Economics in the College of Agriculture, then a School of Home Economics, and finally the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University, which was to become a force throughout the state and an influence in national education.

Miss Rose's unique contributions grew out of her vital interest in human nutrition. Generations of students remember the depth and vividness of her teaching. She was called upon for national and international assignments when food and nutrition were of critical concern, as during World War I and the depression years. She served as deputy director of the Food Conservation Bureau of the New York State Food Commission, the arm of the United States Food Administration in the state. She took a leading part in the research and development of low-cost reinforced cereals. For her study of the nutrition of Belgian school children, she was awarded the Insignia of the Order of the Crown by King Albert of Belgium.

In time the demands of a growing College forced Miss Rose to relinquish formal teaching, yet she never gave up her devoted interest in students and her contacts with them. For eight years after Miss Van Rensselaer's death, she continued as Director of the College—leading, guiding, experimenting, achieving. Enthusiasm, generosity, capacity for rigorous and sustained effort are qualities she possessed in full measure. When she retired, she left a College of Home Economics with a large Faculty and undergraduate student body, an Extension Service program enrolling 50,000 young persons and adults, and an expanding graduate student body and program of research.

Miss Rose's memorial will always be then the College that she helped to build. Yet for those who knew her, the person herself dominates. The abiding picture is one of vividness and warmth, of poise and strength, of open-door hospitality, of instant and personal interest, and of loyal friendship.

Mabel A. Rollins, Beulah Blackmore, Dorothy Delany, Mary F. Henry

Alex F.T.W. Rosenberg

December 5, 1926 — October 27, 2007

Alex F.T.W. Rosenberg, 80, died October 27, 2007, in Schwerte, Germany, following a long illness. He was born in Berlin, December 5, 1926. He and his parents, Theodor and Rela, and his sister, Edith, fled Nazi Germany in 1939, and subsequently obtained safe passage to Canada, and resettled in Ontario.

He received a B.A. degree (Math/Physics, Div. I) in 1948 and an M.A. degree in 1949 from the University of Toronto, followed by a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1951.

Following a year as a postdoc at the University of Michigan, Professor Rosenberg began a decade-long association with Northwestern University in 1952. That same year, he married Beatrice F. Gershenson of New York City; and their sons, Theodore Joseph and David Michael, were born in 1953 and 1956, respectively. He became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1959.

Professor Rosenberg joined the faculty at Cornell University in 1961 as Professor of Mathematics, and he served as chairman of the department from 1966-69. He was named Professor Emeritus in 1988.

He had been a Visiting Scholar at UCLA (1970-71); a Visiting Professor at Berkeley (spring 1961 and spring 1979); a von Humboldt Foundation Senior U.S. Scientist awardee at Ludwig-Maximilians University in Munich (fall 1975) and at ETH Zurich (spring 1976); Distinguished Lecturer in Mathematics at the University of Southern California, where he delivered a series of seven lectures (April and May 1980); and in 1984-85, he spent the year at the University of Dortmund.

While at Cornell, he was active in library affairs and was the department's liaison with the mathematics library for two decades. Hard times in the 1970s led to the cancellation of several journals due to a shortage of funds. Alex wrote to a number of Cornell alumni whom he thought might be in a position to help, and today these funds pay for a large portion of the library's monographs.

Professor Rosenberg maintained a high profile in both the AMS and MAA, serving as Editor of the *Proceedings of the AMS* (1960-65) and Editor of the *American Mathematical Monthly* (1974-76). He chaired, in the early 1970s, the MAA's Committee on the Undergraduate Program in Mathematics.

Following a divorce in 1984, Alex remarried in Germany in 1985, and in 1986 left Cornell to become department chair at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Many Cornell colleagues remember his professional dedication, dark sense of humor and often-colorful language.

Peter Kahn recalls:

“He growled and grumbled and complained, but (in my hearing---at least most of the time) usually with a certain spark that let you know he was only partly serious. I think the most important thing I could say about Alex, beyond praising his mathematical talents and contributions, is that he cared deeply about the professor of mathematics in the broadest sense: from department administration, to teaching, to mentoring graduate students, to helping colleagues, etc. His level of caring was often intense and accounted for much of what might be called his acerbic quality.”

Steve Chase recalls:

“My impression of Alex’s attitude toward mathematical research is that it should be a collaborative effort. A great number of his papers were collaborations. One of my clearest memories of our collaboration of long ago is the fact that he was especially skilled at taking an afternoon of disorganized and occasionally incoherent discussion and blackboard work and transforming it all into intelligible and orderly exposition, often providing elementary arguments in place of more advanced methods that we had originally used to obtain the results...”

As Marshall Cohen observed, “Alex Rosenberg was a big-hearted man and champion of the underdog. I will always remember him fondly.”

Professor Rosenberg is survived by his wife Brunhilde, of Schwerte, Germany; his adopted son Daniel, of Washington, D.C.; his former wife Beatrice, of Ithaca, New York, and their son Ted, of Rochester, New York; and his sister Edith, of Washington, D.C. His son, David, predeceased him in 2002.

Office of the Dean of Faculty

Frank Rosenblatt

July 11, 1928 — July 11, 1971

Frank Rosenblatt died on Sunday afternoon, July 11, 1971, in a boating accident in Chesapeake Bay.

He was born on July 11, 1928, in New Rochelle, New York. He obtained his A.B. from Cornell in 1950 and his Ph.D. in 1956. He then went to Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo, New York, where he was successively research psychologist, senior psychologist, and head of the cognitive systems section. In 1959 he came to Cornell's Ithaca campus as director of the Cognitive Systems Research Program and also as a lecturer in the Psychology Department. In 1966 he joined the Section of Neurobiology and Behavior within the newly formed Division of Biological Sciences, and simultaneously became associate professor.

His research interests were exceptionally broad. One aspect dealt with models of brain function, and in 1958 he described his Perceptron, an electronic device which was constructed in accordance with biological principles and which showed an ability to learn. He developed and extended this approach in numerous papers and a book, *Principles of Neurodynamics*, and he gave an annual course in Brain Mechanisms and Models. In 1966 he added an interest in the transfer of learned behavior from trained to naive rats by the injection of brain extracts, and he published extensively in this area. He also had a serious research interest in astronomy and recently proposed a new technique to detect the presence of stellar satellites.

In 1970 he became field representative for the Graduate Field of Neurobiology and Behavior, and in 1971 he shared the acting chairmanship of the Section of Neurobiology and Behavior.

His other interests included music, which he composed, and liberal politics. His special contribution was the application of computer techniques to political statistics. He was active in the McCarthy primary campaigns in New Hampshire and California, in Democratic reform politics in New York State, and in a series of Vietnam protest activities in Washington. At Cornell he played a major role in the constructive aspects of the upheavals in spring 1969, and he was very active in the Constituent Assembly that set up the University Senate.

He had a deep interest in student affairs and a personal concern which led him to help very many who had difficulties in adjusting to University life. This willingness to help was a feature of all his relationships. We have lost, in his passing, one of the most selfless and sympathetic colleagues, whose good humor and brilliant mind left a deep impression on us all.

Stephen T. Emlen, Howard C. Howland, Richard D. O'Brien

Meyer Rosensohn

September 14, 1882 — April 26, 1953

Meyer Rosensohn was born in Russia on September 14, 1882 and was brought to the United States by his father and mother along with several brothers and sisters when he was two years old. The family settled on the lower East Side of New York City. At a very early age it became necessary for Dr. Rosensohn to work after school hours to help meet the family budget because of the untimely death of his father. He attended elementary and high school and by virtue of his own industry he was able to finance his way through college and was graduated from the College of the City of New York with honors and a Bachelor of Science degree in 1901.

Because of financial considerations it was not until the fall of 1905 that he was able to enter medical college, an early and lasting ambition. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in the Spring of 1909 with honors including membership in the Alpha Omega Alpha fraternity which he received after his third year. He served as intern in pathology followed by three years service as house physician in internal medicine at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York. This service was followed by an appointment as House Surgeon at the New York Lying-in Hospital. Upon completion of this duty he became an Assistant in private practice to the late Dr. Alfred Meyers. In 1916 he began his own private practice and was appointed to the attending staff (First Division) of the New York Lying-in Hospital, a position he continued to hold until he was retired by virtue of the age limit in 1949. For many years he was Director of Obstetrics at the Bronx Hospital and recently was appointed Consultant in Obstetrics at that institution. He also was on the Attending Staff of Montefiore Hospital for a number of years. Between the years 1932 and 1949 he was in turn Instructor and Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology at Cornell University Medical College. Dr. Rosensohn made a great success of his life work and was indeed a true prototype of the Horatio Alger saga.

Doctor Rosensohn was a member of the New York County and State Medical Societies, a Fellow of the American Medical Association, The American College of Surgeons, the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York Obstetrical Society. His last scientific paper, still to be published, was read before this latter organization in December 1952. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Doctor Rosensohn was a deep thinker with an amazing memory, a scholar and a lover of history. He was thoughtful, kind and ever ready to offer instruction, in his modest manner, to any of the students or younger men with whom he came in contact. He delighted in sharing his knowledge With others. He was conservative in his judgment

and never shirked responsibility. He never wore the mask of pretense. Dr. Rosensohn was a prodigious student of medical literature, and to the amazement of attending staff and students, would frequently quote from memory titles of articles, names of journals, page numbers and brief summaries of contents. In these references, he always appeared to be right. He never missed an opportunity to talk to the students, and he did most of his teaching in the delivery and operating rooms, on the pavilions, in the corridors and in the Out-Patient Department. He was a great believer in the less formalized type of teaching. He made a substantial contribution to the training of the resident staff and preferred to have them do his operations but he was always present in the operating or delivery room, giving instruction to the best of his ability. This practice he continued until the last week of his life.

Doctor Rosensohn's patients idolized him, and they were one of his greatest pleasures in life. Seriously ill for several months, he attended patients in his office and in the hospital until his end came on April 26, 1953 in Larchmont, New York.

Doctor Rosensohn is survived by a son William, two daughters; Mrs. Lucy Rothlein and Miss Eleanor Rosensohn; and four grandchildren.

R. G. Douglas

A. Frank Ross

April 20, 1911 — March 28, 1989

Frank Ross was a modest scholar whose combined programs of teaching and research provided a model for many others. He applied his background in agriculture and biochemistry to his specialty in plant pathology—plant virology—with a success all out of proportion to the fact that he never had any formal training in plant pathology. Frank was a good example of the potential of a solid scientist working in a field different from that of his training.

Professor Ross was born in New Hampton, Missouri. His B.S. degree in agriculture, with distinction, was awarded in 1933 by the University of Missouri, where he also earned the M.A. degree. At Missouri his life-long interest in virology began when he worked in the virus laboratory of Dr. C.G. Vinson. His Ph.D. degree in agricultural chemistry was obtained at the University of Wisconsin in 1937.

He studied plant viruses for three years at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at Princeton University, and for six years as biochemist at the University of Maine. During World War II, he served as a consultant on food dehydration and preservation for the Office of the Quartermaster General. He came to Cornell as associate professor of plant pathology in 1946, became professor in 1949, and was appointed professor emeritus in 1973. The first course in plant virology at Cornell, which Frank initiated, became one of the most effective graduate courses in the department of plant pathology. He also served the department as acting head and as graduate field representative. Other assignments included visiting plant pathologist, University of Puerto Rico; visiting professor, University of California, Berkeley; and visiting scientist, Laboratory for Virology, Wageningen, The Netherlands, under the auspices of a Guggenheim Fellowship and a Fulbright Award.

Frank was active in the affairs of the American Phytopathological Society. In addition to serving as a member or chairman of numerous committees, he represented the Society on the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was editor in chief of the *Journal Phytopathology* from 1955 through 1957. Frank was associate editor of *Virology*, and a member of the editorial committee of the Potato Association of America. He was a member of the Virology and Rickettsiology Study Section of the National Institutes of Health.

Professor Ross held memberships in the honorary societies of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Alpha Zeta, and Pi Mu Epsilon. In 1968 the American Phytopathological Society presented the Fellow Award to him. Frank was also honored by invitations to lecture at many national and international meetings, such as the Third International Symposium on Virus Diseases of Ornamentals.

Frank made many contributions in research on the isolation and characterization of viruses, the analysis of mixed infections, and the nature of mechanisms that restrict virus replication and movement within plants. His balanced programs of research and teaching were supported for many years by the National Science Foundation and by the National Institutes of Health during his 27 years of service at Cornell. Graduate students benefited from the quality of his research, the clearness of his writing, the soundness of his teaching, and the preciseness of his editing. He was the major advisor for 20 completed theses and the informal advisor for many others. His insistence on seeking reasons and facts caused many students and colleagues to re-examine their concepts and statements. He truly made a productive application of the motto of his home state—"show me!"

Frank is survived by his wife, Avis Lucille Ross of Sun City, Arizona; his daughter, Rebecca Irene Ross of Phoenix, Arizona; his son, John Charles Ross of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania; and by grandchildren.

Carl W. Boothroyd, William F. Mai, William F. Rochow

Harold Ellis Ross

October 23, 1881 — July 1, 1966

In the death of Professor Harold Ellis Ross, Cornell University lost an outstanding teacher who trained hundreds of students during the forty years from 1906 to 1946.

Professor Ross was born in Leadville, Colorado, while that town was still a turbulent mining center; but while he was yet very young his family elected to move to the then more peaceful atmosphere of central southern New York State. His early education was gained in the rural schools of that region, and in the high school at Waverly, New York. In 1906, he was graduated from the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in agriculture.

Before graduation, he was employed on a part-time basis by the department of dairy industry as a student assistant, and immediately upon graduating he entered a full-time position as assistant in that department. In 1907, he was advanced to an instructorship. In 1909, he obtained the degree of Master of Science in agriculture and was appointed Assistant Professor in Dairy Industry. In 1912, he was appointed to a full professorship in the department, in which position he continued until his retirement on October 31, 1946.

For many years Professor Ross was actively affiliated with the Society of American Bacteriologists, and with the American Dairy Science Association. His university fraternal memberships include Sigma Xi and Gamma Alpha.

Although he had a keen interest in all matters pertaining to dairying, Professor Ross specialized in the teaching of fluid milk-processing, in the course popularly known as "market milk." Both by training and experience, and in personality, he was admirably fitted for this work. Actually, he pioneered in this field, being credited with having given the first course in market milk procedure ever offered in an American college. In periods free from classwork, he contributed substantially to the development of extension work in his department, in cooperation with county agents, through direct contacts with farmers and dairy plant operators, and by means of educational exhibits at county and state fairs. During all these years he was also actively concerned with the administration of the business affairs of the department. He was especially concerned with operating the College dairy plant in order that it would function to provide materials for teaching purposes and to provide promising students with an opportunity to gain experience under practical conditions.

With all this to occupy him, Professor Ross still found occasional time for research and writing. Either alone, or jointly with associates, he published a number of bulletins, and wrote on various dairy topics for dairy journals. He was also the author of four books which have been widely recognized: *A Dairy Laboratory Guide*; *A Laboratory Guide for High Schools*; *A Laboratory Guide in Market Milk*; and *The Care and Handling of Milk*. The titles of the first three definitely indicate their respective fields of application. The fourth book is much broader in its scope and is planned to serve all persons interested in its phase of dairying—the teacher, the student, the milk plant operator, and others.

During World War I, Professor Ross was released from his University duties for a period in order that he might assist the federal government in a national campaign for better utilization of the by-products of milk. During a sabbatic leave in 1917-18 he pursued additional studies along these lines at the University of Chicago. Again in 1925, he was released to permit his spending a year in Argentina, where at the request of the Argentinian government he established and equipped in Buenos Aires a laboratory for the production of modified milk for infant feeding, and trained resident physicians and nurses in the proper procedures of preparation and distribution.

Professor Ross was active in any movement which he felt led toward better dairy practices. Upon his retirement, the American Dairy Science Association conferred a life membership upon him in recognition of his service in teaching and research, and his contributions to the commercial dairy industry.

Professor Ross was an inspiring teacher, and untiring co-worker, and a faithful friend. Occupied though he was with the varied duties of his position, Professor Ross always found time to take an active part in the civic and social activities of his community.

R. F. Holland, J. C. White, W. F. Shipe

Clinton Rossiter

September 18, 1917 — July 10, 1970

With the passing of Clinton Rossiter, Cornell University has lost a distinguished son and dedicated servant. A member of this Faculty since 1946, and from 1959 the holder of the John L. Senior Chair of American Institutions, his death at the age of fifty-two brought to a close a life of extraordinary achievement.

As few of us need reminding, his intellectual contributions were conjoined with a literary craftsmanship that carried his ideas to a wide and admiring audience. Significantly, this reputation never diminished his stature in the world of serious scholarship. Thus while more than a million copies of *The American Presidency* were sold in drugstores and supermarkets, the American Historical Association awarded him its coveted Bancroft Prize for *The Seedtime of the Republic*. And if editors, publishers, and producers continually called upon him for articles, interviews, and television appearances, his peers in the American Political Science Association twice elected him to their executive council.

The very subjects of Clinton Rossiter's books testify to his breadth of knowledge and catholicity of interests. Among his nine published volumes were a biography of Alexander Hamilton, studies of the Constitutional Convention and American political parties, and analyses of Marxist and conservative thought. It was not surprising that a worldwide community sought to share with Cornell his gifts of interpretation and analysis. Clinton Rossiter visited more than two hundred academic centers within this country, as prepared to speak at a small black college in the South as to deliver the Walgreen Lectures for the University of Chicago. In the same spirit, he accepted invitations to institutions on every overseas continent, ranging from an afternoon at an obscure Indian university, to six weeks in the Soviet Union, and a year as Pitt Professor of American History at Cambridge University.

While no stranger to the Tompkins County Airport, Clinton Rossiter's first loyalty was his citizenship in the Cornell community. Only on the rarest of occasions did any of his extramural engagements—including invitations to the White House—cause him to cancel a class. In his scheme of values this campus had first priority, to the extent that throughout his twenty-four years at Cornell he took only three sabbatical leaves, turning aside countless opportunities for more frequent respites from his scholastic schedule.

The son of a Cornell alumnus, and a graduate of our own College of Arts and Sciences, his affection for this community was manifested in countless ways. There was hardly a board or committee of which he had not been a member: Academic Freedom and Academic Integrity, Aptitude Testing and Long-Range Planning, Cornell

University Press, the Statler Club, and the Constituent Assembly are only a few of the assignments he accepted. The John L. Senior Professor even spent one Saturday morning on his hands and knees, scrubbing the floors of West Sibley Hall: a wash-in which moved Buildings and Properties to guarantee a more salutary standard of cleanliness across the campus.

He delighted in teaching the freshman class in American Government, even though fully entitled to confine himself to more advanced offerings. And his upperclass courses in American Political Thought and the American Presidency stood out as academic highpoints for literally thousands of Cornell alumni. At the same time, numerous letters from college and university teachers throughout the United States affirm that their graduate seminars with Clinton Rossiter demanded an intellectual rigor which provided a firm launching for their professional careers.

Here was a man who truly loved Cornell: who gave to an institution far more than he received in return; whose entire life was committed to the spirit and values of the educational mission embodied by this University. There can be no doubt that his imprint will endure. Yet bereft of his presence, Cornell can never be the same.

Herbert Briggs, Arthur Mizener, Andrew Hacker

Joseph Linville Rosson

December 7, 1919 — April 1, 1995

Joseph Linville Rosson was born in Memphis, Tennessee, on December 7, 1919. (Colleagues who know of the date would good-naturedly kid him by saying they knew two bad things that happened on December 7, one was Pearl Harbor, and the other)

After graduation from the University of Tennessee with a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering degree in 1942, he joined the Naval Reserve as an ensign. It is interesting that he spent the 90 days of his commissioning indoctrination at Cornell.

By his discharge in 1946, he had risen to the rank of Lieutenant and the position of commanding officer of an LSM (Landing Ship Medium). Although he served in the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Pacific theatres, his colleagues do not recall that he recounted any “war stories.”

Joe spent 1946-47 as an Instructor at the University of Tennessee Junior College. While there, he contacted Jack Tarboux (who had been the Head of EE at Tennessee when Joe was a student there, but who was now a Professor of Electrical Engineering at Cornell) concerning graduate work and employment. Through Tarboux’s efforts, Joe became an Instructor and a graduate student in Electrical Engineering.

Upon receiving his Master of Electrical Engineering degree in June 1951, he was appointed an Assistant Professor. He was highly recommended for promotion to Associate Professor in 1956, but the Engineering College administration felt that he had not had enough research experience and so decided not to promote him. He then took over the directorship of a research project on the atmospheric refraction of radio waves (an area completely unknown to him because his experience in teaching and in industrial contacts had been in electric power and feedback control). His performance on that project led to his promotion to Associate Professor in 1957. He became a Professor in 1969 and, upon his retirement in 1986, an Emeritus Professor.

If only one word could be used to describe Joe in his professional career, it would be *versatile*. Others would include *dedicated*, *loyal*, and *unselfish*.

Shortly after his promotion to Associate Professor, Joe was asked to represent the University on an extra-high-voltage cable project sponsored by the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies of the Edison Electric Institute. In collaboration with electric utilities and cable companies, he coordinated the construction and

installation of operating facilities and designed all the test and measurement systems. In addition, he trained more than 60 students to operate the field facilities on 24-hour schedules.

When the project was completed in 1964, the cable text was considered a landmark event and Joe was the recipient of the highest compliments and commendations from all the industry officials concerned.

Joe was appointed Assistant Director of the School of Electrical Engineering in 1965 and subsequently Associate Director in 1975. In these positions he was responsible for course and staff scheduling, the budget, non-academic staff, and student-faculty relationships. While carrying out these administrative responsibilities, he continued to teach undergraduate courses and to advise students. In all of these activities, Joe's performance was considered to be outstanding.

In 1968, he became the advisor for a Master of Electrical Engineering design project of an electric vehicle for urban and suburban transportation. More than 70 students participated in all aspects of developing and manufacturing five prototypes of electric vehicles, three of which were licensed for continuing study and evaluation. In 1970, a Cornell team was placed first in the National Clean Air Race, and in 1977, another Cornell team won the Emission award in the Urban Vehicle Design competition.

Joe was a member of the honorary societies, Eta Kappa Nu, Tau Beta Pi, and Sigma Xi. He was also a member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.

Joe's non-professional life was as interesting—and full—as his professional life. His dedication to students was as great outside the classroom as it was in. (The students lovingly referred to him as “Pappa Joe.”) He could always be counted on to participate in any activity that they would organize—golf, bowling, poker, bocci ball, Monte Carlo night, Delta club (a student-faculty organization whose only activity was beer drinking. The initiation consisted of chug-a-lugging a quart of beer and, for many years, Joe held the record—nine seconds over both students and faculty. He said it was simple—”just open up your throat.”).

Joe played golf on a regular basis with a Phillips Hall foursome for many years. He enjoyed all aspects of the game whether spectator or participant.

Joe had an extraordinary talent for getting people together whose cooperation was essential to building up a successful event. Every spring he collected an enthusiastic team of students and faculty (along with his devoted wife, Olive, whom he married in 1950) to prepare the food for the school's Annual Alumni Breakfast get-together.

While they were busily cooking away, Joe never failed to give them encouragement and, when all was done, they especially appreciated his sincere words of thanks (and the alumni appreciated the excellent breakfasts!).

The annual end-of-term picnics he organized were also appreciated. Many think back fondly of the refreshments, games, and especially the good-fellowship they enjoyed.

When Olive died in December 1991, Joe decided to move to a retirement home in Memphis, where he died. He is survived by his son, Michael and daughter-in-law, Marianne of Brooklyn, New York.

Paul D. Ankrum, G. Conrad Dalman, William H. Erickson

Oscar S. Rothaus

October 21, 1927 — May 24, 2003

Oscar S. Rothaus, Professor of Mathematics, died on Saturday, May 24, 2003, at the Cayuga Medical Center. Oscar was born in Baltimore, Maryland on October 21, 1927. He received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees from Princeton in 1948 and 1950 respectively. He served in the U.S. Signal Corp from 1951-53, during the Korean War. He was a staff mathematician at the National Security Agency (NSA) from 1953-60. He received his Ph.D. degree in Mathematics from Princeton in 1958. In 1960, he moved to Princeton to the new Communications Research Division (CRD) of the Institute for Defense Analyses at the invitation of its founding director, Professor J. Barkeley Rosser, of Cornell. Oscar was its Associate Director from 1963-66. A tragedy that affected Oscar and his family grievously was the loss of his two young sons, who fell through the ice and drowned in Lake Carnegie in Princeton. After that, Oscar left Princeton and CRD, where he had previously been very happy. He was a Visiting Professor at Yale in 1965. He joined the Cornell faculty as Professor in 1966, where he spent the rest of his career. Oscar visited Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1972-73, the Institute for Advanced Study in 1979-80, the University of Strasbourg in the fall of 1986, and Kings College, London, in 1986-87. He was a consultant to classified projects as well throughout his career. He served as Chair of the Mathematics Department from 1973-76, and as Acting Chair in the fall of 1995.

Oscar had two careers. The first was in cryptanalytic research at the National Security Agency (NSA) and CRD, and its successor agencies. Most of his research from that career is still classified. But this work led to several papers in the open literature, one on "bent functions" and contributed to the formation of the theory of the Hidden Markov model. He inspired the authors of a seminal (classified) paper on the "E-M" or "Baum-Welch" or "forward-backward" algorithm. Lee Neuwith and Anil Nerode, who worked with him at CRD, describe him as a renowned mentor in cryptanalytic research. He had the ability to see the mathematics behind cryptanalytic problems, and to explain it to both mathematicians and cryptanalysts, often with surprising results.

His second career was as a Professor of Mathematics, teaching and publishing research in the open literature. His primary unclassified research interests were the theory of functions of several complex variables, combinatorics and coding theory, Lie and Jordan Algebras, and Sobolev and Log-Sobolev Inequalities. He was the author of about forty research papers.

He is remembered above all as gentleman and scholar who treated each person he met with kindness and respect. His wife, Tobe Barban; his daughters, Carla of Brookline, Massachusetts, Ruth Caston of Davis, California, and Tamar of Buffalo; and five grandchildren survive him.

Marshall Cohen, Harry Kesten, Anil Nerode

Colin Frederick Rowe

March 27, 1920 — November 5, 1999

So. What to say? (As he might have said.) In a eulogy for his great friend, James Stirling, Colin made this remark:

Jim loathed, as I do, the sanctimonious soft voice, the agonizing verbal message, which is apt to be the predominant tone of obituary eulogia. ... [Stirling] had a Churchillian vehemence about pietistic evasiveness; and I share with him an impatience about the whole sentiment of grief, often a spurious and nearly always a self-indulgent emotion.

So someone has died—kinda tough because you had wanted to say something to them; and now all possibility of communication is forever extinguished. Simply they are no longer there; in other words, we are denied our pleasure.

With Colin Rowe's death, on Friday, November 5, 1999, the world lost one of the century's greatest deducers on things architectural, and Cornell University lost the most significant fabricator of its sense of architecture. Among the complexity and chaos of an architectural education, two very simple principles made an education in Cornell Architecture unique and valuable. The first is that the individual building is part of a greater whole: it exists in a context. A building would then be designed in a manner that is not only affected by this physical context, but it simultaneously responds to that context and contributes to it. This building would not be a decorated object standing alone, but would be a part of the city, part of the landscape. The second principle is that history is important (not a particularly obvious concept in a modernist endeavor that considered itself to be founded on continuous invention): the student should be placed in a philosophical and historical context. The person responsible for making these two principles the foundation of Cornell's architectural pedagogy was Colin Rowe.

Colin Rowe saw the teaching of architecture differently from most. He taught students, colleagues and architectural scholars around the world that modern architecture in particular was not revolutionary, as it was supposed to be, but evolutionary and connected to history. In his first great essay, "The Mathematics of the Ideal Villa" (first published by the *Architectural Review*, 1947) he brilliantly and conclusively demonstrated the influence of Palladio's Villa Foscari (the Malcontenta of c. 1550-60) on LeCorbusier's modernist manifesto, the Villa Stein (1927) at Garches, France. In this one essay, he reunited modern architecture with a past that, according to the polemic of the time, it was never supposed to have. Many years later in an introduction to a book, *Five Architects* (Wittenborn, 1972), Colin wrote:

When, in the late nineteen-forties, modern architecture became established and institutionalized, it lost something of its original meaning. Meaning, of course, it had never been supposed to possess. Theory and official exegesis had insisted that

modern building was absolutely without iconographic content. That it was no more than the illustration of a program, a direct expression of social purpose. Modern architecture, it was pronounced, was simply a rational approach to building; it was a logical derivative from functional and technological facts; and at the last analysis it should be regarded in these terms, as no more than the inevitable result of twentieth century circumstances. There was very little recognition of meaning in all this. Indeed the need for symbolic content seemed finally to have been superseded; and it was thus that there emerged the spectacle of an architecture which claimed to be scientific but which—as we all know—was in reality profoundly sentimental. For very far from being as deeply involved as he supposed with the precise resolution of exacting facts, the architect was (as he always is) far more intimately concerned with the physical embodiment of even more exacting fantasies.

With statements like this, many have credited (or blamed) Rowe for setting the stage for “Post-modernism” and the “New Architecture”. However, far from criticizing modern architecture’s inherent ideas, Rowe was pointing out its inevitable relationship to historical precedent. Many years after writing *Five Architects*, Colin wrote:

While I am constantly moved by the magnificence of the original idea of modern architecture and while I can scarcely think except in terms of its repertory of forms, I cannot really believe in it any longer.

This is, in many respects, more a critique of modern architecture’s execution than its inherent principles. Characteristically Rowian, it professes an enthusiasm that is both faithful and filled with doubt.

As a teacher and a muse, Colin Rowe constantly crossbred an extensive knowledge of architectural history with equally extensive erudition in the arts, as well as in political and cultural histories. All were combined with one of the most perceptive eyes to have ever been cast in the direction of a building or a drawing. More than retellings, more than reconstructions, Rowe’s writings and lectures were biographies of architecture: chronology and documentation can provide only skeletal information; the mind and the eye would provide the organs and flesh. He conveyed a conviction that speculation was the mind’s most intimate engagement with a work. And that designing was the flirtation of minds through eyes. With his brilliant insights he was able to enlighten students to the notion that many ideas in architecture are universal; that by studying the history of architecture, the arts, politics and culture, one could liberate their ideas, and through a process we call transformation, apply them to contemporary problems. Colin Rowe went on to write many more important essays and books. His most influential work, *Transparency: Literal and Phenomenal*, was written as two essays with Robert Slutzky; the first in 1955, published in 1963, and the second published in 1971. The essays related analytical cubist painting and Gestalt perception psychology to architecture. Alex Carragone, in *The Texas Rangers* (MIT Press 1995), wrote:

Credit both of them for discerning a new perception and conception of architectural space, a reemphasis of the relationship of the plan to architectural space, and most importantly the recognition of phenomenal transparency as a means of conceptually organizing architectural space.

Colin was best known by colleagues and students at Cornell for creating the graduate urban design studio, which drew students from around the world and produced more educators in the field of urban design than any other such program. Colin's lectures on the architecture of the Italian Renaissance drew not only students, but many faculty members from all corners of the campus.

For all of his intellectual contributions, Colin will be best remembered and loved by many of us for his conversations—amazing conversations—late into the night, and for his friendship. In his eulogy address, David Rowe, Colin's brother, put it this way:

It is obvious that my brother inspired great affection, yet he was undeniably self-centered (although not selfish). He was certainly not given to showing emotion. I think the answer is that he liked his friends greatly, and he needed them for all sorts of reasons. Somehow and despite his apparent gruffness he made this known...elliptically, of course. I suppose this amounts to that indefinable quality—the gift of friendship.

We all retain our memories of this amazing, amusing, grumpy, sometimes infuriating, endearing, but above all, life-enhancing man. Memories make his loss so painful, but keep him among us in our hearts.

After a brief stay during the 1957-58 academic year (while on leave from Cambridge University), Colin Rowe returned to Ithaca and Cornell University in 1962, where he remained until his appointment as A.D. White Professor Emeritus in 1994. Andrew Dickson White, a great expounder of architecture and humanism, would have been delighted with Colin's appointment to a professorship in his honor. At Cornell, Rowe inveigled students and faculty alike with ingenious projections of everything from cities—ones where, as T.S. Eliot would have it, "...the women come and go/Talking of Michelangelo"—to rooms, like those of Edith Wharton's Mrs. Mingott, "which recalled scenes in French fiction, and architectural incentives to immorality such as the simple American had never dreamed of."

His presence at Cornell over more than three decades has directly inspired hundreds of architects, and through them, indirectly inspired thousands of other architects, and unaccountable numbers of individuals who have wandered, with eyes and minds, through the prodigious spaces engendered by Colin's scions. No one has built more for as many.

Val Warke, Jerry A. Wells

Supplement: Educated at Liverpool University, The Warburg Institute, Cambridge and Yale, Colin Rowe taught at the University of Texas at Austin and at Cambridge University before arriving permanently at Cornell. He was named Andrew Dickson White Professor of Architecture in 1985; in 1990, he was named Professor Emeritus. His contributions to architectural pedagogy were recognized by the AIA and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture in 1985 when he was awarded the Topaz Medallion, their highest prize for teaching excellence. He was named an honorary fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) in 1983, and became only the third academic to be awarded the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture by RIBA in 1995; it is widely perceived as the most prestigious award for architecture in the world. Colin Rowe's books include *The Mathematics of the Ideal Villa and Other Essays* (1976), *Collage City* (with Fred Koetter, 1978), *The Architecture of Good Intentions* (1994), and *As I was Saying: Recollections and Miscellaneous Essays* (1996). He was working on a book about Italian Renaissance architecture with Leon Satkowski (B.Arch. '70) when he died. (Elizabeth L. Kim, "The Reluctant Modernist: Colin Rowe at Cornell" in College of Architecture, Art and Planning Newsletter, Vol. 3:2.)

Professor Val Warke (B.Arch. 1977, Cornell; M.Arch. 1978, Harvard) was a student of Colin Rowe's both at Cornell and at Harvard, and a colleague of Rowe since joining the Cornell faculty in 1982. Professor Jerry Wells (B.Arch. 1959, University of Texas) was a student of Colin Rowe at the University of Texas and a colleague of Colin's at Cornell since 1965, and a life long friend. Both Professors Warke and Wells served as chairs of the Architecture Department during Colin's tenure at Cornell.

Willard Winfield Rowlee

Professor of Botany

1861 — August 8, 1923

The Board of Trustees and the University Faculty deplore the loss of Professor Willard Winfield Rowlee, who died, after a protracted illness, August 8, 1923. Professor Rowlee was graduated from Cornell University in 1888. For thirty-four years he gave his Alma Mater continuous, loyal service and was summoned just as he was taking up special research of a character for which he was eminently fitted,

On graduation he was appointed an assistant in botany and entered the Graduate School. In 1893, he received the degree of Doctor of Science. Beginning as an assistant in botany in the College of Arts and Sciences he advanced to the headship of that department.

Professor Rowlee was a painstaking teacher, a wise counselor and a careful investigator. He made many valuable contributions to the technical journals of botany, particularly through articles in the field of dendrology. He was keenly interested in the geography and ecology of the plants of Central New York. From his work with Willows, Professor Rowlee was generally regarded as an authority on that botanical family. In his later years his revision of the genus *Ochroma* served as the basis for his studies on the utility of Balsa. He also revised the genus *Costus* in Central America and investigated other tropical plants. It was ever his desire to seek the practical application of the results of scientific investigation.

Professor Rowlee served the University in a variety of ways. For many years he had supervision of the grounds and the planting on the campus. He was interested in athletics and devoted much time to the development of the playground and also of Schoellkopf Field and was faculty advisor for football. He served most acceptably on the Committee on Student Affairs and for several years was its chairman. He was long secretary of the Associate Alumni Association, was active in the organization of the Association of Class Secretaries, and was a most efficient Secretary of his Class. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science a member of the American Society of Naturalists and of the Botanical Society of America. He had also been a member for many years of the Town and Gown Club of Ithaca.

Professor Rowlee was quiet and unassuming. He had the ability of impressing everyone with his personal sincerity and scientific accuracy. He was public spirited and interested in civic affairs. He was an alderman for four years and belonged to the Protective Police of the city. Few men have served the University for a longer period or in a

larger sphere of usefulness than did Professor Rowlee. In his death, the University has lost a friend of high ideals, a thorough and distinguished teacher, and a devoted and loyal supporter.

Source: Fac. Rec, p. 1334 Adopted by The Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University October, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Three

Charles Clyde Russell

September 29, 1919 — July 8, 1988

One of the truly great teachers in the field of Communication, Charlie Russell met his obligations in the truest sense of the word. As former Dean of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Charles E. Palm, often said, “Charlie Russell never failed to put his entire self into whatever assignment he was given.” Using the hallmarks of wit, sincerity, compassion, and a great love for students, Charlie was beloved by all who were fortunate enough to have known him. Perhaps his brother-in-law best summed it up by saying, “every state should have one Charlie Russell.”

At a time when students seemingly suffered daily from strain, burnout, and campus anguish over the Vietnam War and race relations, Charlie Russell provided relief, and a chance to learn and enjoy. For thousands of students, over his 20 years at Cornell, Charlie demonstrated that showmanship and scholarship are not mutually exclusive.

Charlie was a leader in bringing innovation to undergraduate instruction. He was one of the first to use television to extend the teaching in one classroom to “satellite” classrooms. He spent a sabbatic leave in 1973 in Great Britain studying the Open University and visiting major universities in the United States that were noted for their high teaching standards. The following year he and his associates in the department received an award from SUNY for improving the teaching program.

As a teacher and as a human being, he had the unique ability to evoke joy and laughter no matter what the circumstances. Charlie was known for his ability to make teaching come alive, as evidenced by his having developed and taught two of the most popular courses in the department of communication: “Introduction to Mass Media” and “Advertising and Promotion.”

An example of his ingenuity was a pre-arranged class incident using a campus patrolman as his “partner in crime.” Halfway through a lecture there came a rap at the door, and the patrolman asked Charlie to remove his car from a no-parking zone. Charlie agreed, but indicated that he was in the middle of a lecture and would take care of it as soon as possible. After two more appearances by the man in blue, the discussion became increasingly heated and eventually resulted in a shoving match. At this point the officer pulled his gun, loaded with blanks, and fired. After falling to the floor, Charlie quickly jumped up and instructed the class to write a news article on the incident they had just observed. Students in the class probably never forgot the lesson of that day.

Charlie's education was truly southern-based. Following service with the Navy Intelligence from 1942-45, he received his Bachelor of Journalism degree from the University of Texas in 1948 and a Master of Journalism from the same institution the following year. He earned his Ph.D. degree at the School of Journalism from the University of Missouri in 1968.

Following his World War II service, Charlie was invited to join the faculty of Arkansas Polytechnic College, and from 1949-51 was chairman of its Department of Journalism and Director of Public Relations. After the next year as chairman of the Department of Journalism at Howard College in Birmingham, Alabama, he left academia to join the public relations bureau of the Portland Cement Association. While there, he prepared "The Cement Story," a publication used throughout the country as a supplementary text for high school science courses.

But Charlie missed the daily contact with students. During the academic year 1956-57 he returned to teaching, this time as a visiting professor at Cornell in what was then the Department of Extension Teaching and Information. At the end of that academic year, students took the unusual step of petitioning the dean to keep him as a member of the faculty. There not being an opening at that time, Charlie left for the University of Arkansas where he served as chairman of the Department of Journalism for two years. By then a position was available, and he returned to Cornell where he was granted tenure in 1963 and made a full professor in 1969.

For 15 years, including a two-year term as department chairman, Charlie charmed students, faculty and administrators alike. During his years at Cornell, he was a much sought-after speaker for county Cooperative Extension functions and for Cornell Club meetings. His sense of humor, enthusiasm, and stage talents made him a favorite master-of-ceremonies for many community events, including the venerable Savage Club. His election to Alpha Zeta was testimony to his leadership and scholarship in agriculture.

Charlie contributed in many ways to the Department of Communication during its years of rapid growth and its transition from a largely service unit to an academic unit with undergraduate majors and a masters program. Indeed, he left his mark on many parts of Cornell and its institutions. Each year he was advisor to more than 50 undergraduate and graduate students; he served on a long list of college and university committees; and he served on the *Cornell Daily Sun* Board of Directors, as faculty advisor to the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Student Council and as chairman of the Faculty Committee for Minority Programs.

Meanwhile Charlie participated actively in professional activities outside Cornell, including affiliation with the American Agriculturalist Foundation, the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, the Advertising Research Foundation, Sigma Delta Chi, and Toastmasters International.

But the lure of his hometown of Russellville, Arkansas was just too great. In 1978 he was granted the title of professor emeritus at Cornell, and for one year served as Dean of Liberal and Fine Arts at Arkansas Tech. But administration was not his first love.

The University of South Carolina had long known of Charlie's talents as a teacher, so it was not a difficult decision for him to accept a professorship in its Department of Journalism. During his five years at South Carolina, Charlie devoted his summers to communication training with public affairs officers in the United States Army. Finally, in 1985 Charles E. Russell became a professor emeritus for the second time and retired to Birmingham, Alabama. But it didn't last long. Soon he was invited to join the Superior Federal Bank in Fort Smith, Arkansas, as its education and training coordinator, working with the bank's employees throughout the state. He held that position until his untimely death.

Charles Russell died July 8, 1988 at the age of 68, after being stricken with an inoperable malignant brain tumor. He will be sorely missed by all who knew and loved him. He is survived by his wife of 34 years, Mary Barnard Russell of Fort Smith, Arkansas; two daughters, Patti Lu Hill of Fort Smith, and Kimberly Brueggemann of Baltimore, Maryland; and six grandchildren.

Royal D. Colle, Chester H. Freeman, Russell D. Martin

William Logie Russell

July 24, 1863 — March 31, 1951

William L. Russell, Emeritus Professor of Psychiatry of the Cornell University Medical College and Medical Director Emeritus of the New York Hospital-Westchester Division, White Plains, New York, and formerly Psychiatric Director of the Society of the New York Hospital, died of a heart condition in Santa Barbara, California, on March 31, 1951, at the age of eighty-seven.

Of English and Scottish ancestry, Dr. Russell was born in New Brunswick, Canada, July 24, 1863. He received his early education in Canada and came to this country for professional study, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical College of New York University in 1885. He served his internship in the Jersey City Hospital and had his first psychiatric experience in the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains, New Jersey. He entered private practice in New York City in 1888 and remained there until 1897.

In 1897 Dr. Russell accepted an appointment as First Assistant Physician of the Willard State Hospital. There he became interested not only in clinical psychiatry but in the broader aspects of community needs, psychiatric administration, and training.

In 1903 Dr. Russell was appointed Medical Inspector on the staff of the New York State Hospital Commission. He visited and inspected all the state hospitals and licensed private institutions for the mentally sick. He early became interested in the training of nurses for psychiatric hospitals and gave much attention to the organization of the schools for training in the state hospitals.

Dr. Russell was impressed with the need for improved methods of caring for patients prior to their admission to state hospitals from their homes and was active in transferring by legislation this responsibility from the superintendents of the poor and other officials to the medical health officers of the communities.

His interest in mental hygiene came early. He realized the problem of mental health could not be solved by the hospitals alone. He was interested in the action of the State Charities Aid Association in undertaking aftercare service for discharged patients, and he became a member of the first mental hygiene committee of the State Charities Aid Association. Later he became an active member of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and was chairman of the executive committee, and also Vice-President of that organization.

In 1910 Dr. Russell was transferred from the position of Medical Inspector to that of Superintendent of the Brooklyn State Hospital.

On July 1, 1911 Dr. Russell became Medical Director of the New York Hospital-Westchester Division, then known as Bloomingdale Hospital. With the support of the Governors of the hospital, Dr. Russell entered immediately upon a program of improving and advancing the various services of the hospital. Under his direction the hospital became a center for the training of psychiatrists and other workers in the field. The plant was completely renovated, many additions were constructed, and in 1916 the first of the buildings for the program therapies was completed, the building for occupational therapy for men. The following year a library for patients was established. Before the other occupational therapy building for women and the two gymnasias were built, the departments of occupational therapy, physical education, and physiotherapy were organized and staffed with trained workers. The grounds were developed including walks, play fields, and a golf course. Later a staff house, cottages for physicians, and a nurses' residence were completed. After bringing to pass the dreams of the founders of the hospital, he became interested in the establishment of a psychiatric department in the City of New York, and in 1926 he was appointed General Psychiatric Director of the Department of Psychiatry of the Society of the New York Hospital. He devoted much of his time to the planning and organization of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic of the New York Hospital, which was opened in 1932. He continued in active service until his retirement in 1936. His interest did not wane and in addition to his many community and committee activities, he compiled a History of the Psychiatric Service of the New York Hospital, which was published in 1945.

Dr. Russell was Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College from 1928 to 1932. He was Consultant in Psychiatry to the New York Hospital, to Grasslands Hospital, and the Burke Foundation.

He was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association, of which he was President in 1931, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the New York Psychiatric Society, of which he was President in 1914 and 1915, the New York Society for Clinical Psychiatry, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Medical Society of the County of Westchester, of which he was President in 1919, the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, and a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was a Diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. He was also a member of the National Arts Club.

Dr. Russell was a member of the Advisory Committee to the National Institute of Mental Health of the U. S. Public Health Service.

His many publications in scientific journals showed his broad interests in administration, teaching, and mental hygiene.

In 1888 Dr. Russell married Addie Lewis, who died in 1935. He is survived by two sons, Dr. Ernest F. Russell, a psychiatrist of Santa Barbara, California, and Mr. Blake Russell of New York.

Dr. Russell was a strong and vigorous leader who was loved and respected by all who knew him. He had great vision and a firm grasp of all that was good and constructive in the intensive treatment of the sick and troubled. A diligent student, he learned from those who preceded him and from those with whom he worked. With the courage of his convictions, unstinted devotion and indefatigable energy he accomplished much for the State, the communities, and the hospitals he served so long and well. Ever mindful of the trust and responsibilities of his positions, and with the generous support of those who believed in him, he was able to advance the psychiatric services of the New York Hospital, living reflections of his ideals, ability and life's work.

James H. Wall

Thomas Arthur Ryan

September 15, 1911 — June 16, 1996

“Art” Ryan was continuously associated with Cornell and its Department of Psychology since he arrived as a freshman in 1929. He was an undergraduate until 1933, then a graduate student until he completed his Ph.D. degree in 1937, then an Instructor until 1942, then an Assistant Professor until 1946, then an Associate Professor until 1949, then a Professor until his retirement in 1977, and finally an Emeritus Professor. He chaired the department 1953-61. He also taught in Administrative Engineering 1939-46 and in Mathematics 1943-45.

Art consistently pressed for connecting the Psychology Department to the real world. This interest was reflected in his teaching, which at various times included courses in industrial psychology, personnel management, occupational analysis, and fatigue and efficiency, in addition to less applied courses in experimental psychology, perception, statistics, and introductory psychology. Reflecting this wide range of interests, Art was Book Review editor of the *American Journal of Psychology*, 1957-67.

Art was in many ways an ideal model of a scientist—he worked on problems he considered important, his judgments in that respect were generally ahead of their time, and his work was of consistently high quality. His early work on the interrelations of sensory systems, on symbolizing, and (with Mary Ryan) on geographical orientation, all stand out as excellent pioneering work in areas still considered important. Similarly, his continuing attention to how statistics are used to draw conclusions from data anticipated more recent developments in that field. He recognized that artificially devised research problems could very likely lead to dead ends, or even misleading conclusions. He brought scientific concerns to the applied settings (effort and work) that guarantee what is now called ecological validity, well before there was a discipline of ergonomics. In all of these, he was extraordinarily open to new ideas, while soberly checking consistency and implications. Art was generally indifferent to the spotlight. Though well-known in his fields of interest, he never sought out the media.

During his career, Art published three books: *Work and Effort: the Psychology of Production* (1947), *Principles of Industrial Psychology* (1954) with Patricia Cain Smith, and *Intentional Behavior: an Approach to Human Motivation* (1970). He also was long interested in the problem of “multiple comparisons”—the fact that in a long series of significance tests, one expects some of the results to appear significant just by chance. In 1960, he developed a new method for handling such problems, which is still used and accepted. This interest in multiple comparisons

continued into his retirement, and in later years he ran numerous analyses on his personal computer, completing a manuscript on the topic in 1990.

As Chair of Psychology, 1953-61, Art was again thought of as a near-perfect role model for that position—not a manipulative or self-aggrandizing “Head,” but a considerate, thoughtful and fair chair of peers, each with his or her own agenda. He was known for his ability to minimize onerous and contentious faculty meetings by distributing memos in advance that laid out the major issues and alternative solutions. Under his chairmanship, the department built up a small but internationally known program in industrial psychology, with effective research connections to various firms around central New York.

Art consistently urged the department to trust its own judgments in hiring, promotions, and in decisions on new research directions, rather than seeking the advice of the same small cadre of outside psychologists whose views were simultaneously influencing many other departments. He was inspired more by the chance to be unique than by the fear of being thought out of fashion.

Art was truly a pioneer concerning women in academia. Under his leadership, Patricia Cain Smith became the first tenured woman, and later (1963) the first female full professor, in the College of Arts and Sciences—all years before this issue became important politically at Cornell and across the nation.

His students and colleagues also remember the conscientiousness with which he acted as a statistical consultant on numerous research projects. He once told a colleague that he avoided leaving Ithaca for sabbatic leaves, because he felt a responsibility to remain available for students. With his own graduate students, he felt it important to allow them freedom to choose their own research problems within a broad area; he felt that learning to select problems was perhaps the most important skill a student could gain in graduate school.

One of Art’s favorite activities was playing chamber music on his viola. For most of his adult life he played in various chamber music groups and attended string quartet workshops.

Art and his wife, Mary, lived for many years in a comfortable house on Linden Avenue, a short walk from campus, and spent their summers in a lakeshore cottage they built themselves near King Ferry, where they often invited students and colleagues. They also often invited new faculty and others to stay at their home while searching for permanent housing. After retirement, Art and Mary lived for many years in Ithaca, but later moved to the Foxdale retirement community in State College, Pennsylvania, where their son, Tom, served on the Board of Directors.

As a friend, Art was honest, fair, and unobtrusively and unaggressively upright and straightforward on all occasions. His politics were humane but subject to debate, and his assistance always available and generous.

Art's interest in statistics was picked up by his son, Thomas Arthur Ryan Jr., who created the popular Minitab statistical package. Besides Mary and Tom, Art is also survived by a daughter, Adelaide Lyon of Canandaigua, New York.

Elizabeth Adkins-Regan, Julian Hochberg, William Lambert, Richard Darlington

George Holland Sabine

December 7, 1880 — January 18, 1961

George Holland Sabine, one of Cornell's most distinguished scholars and teachers, died just after passing his eightieth birthday. Until several months prior to the end, Professor Sabine lived "in the midst of life," continuing lifelong habits of scholarship, writing, and editing. Throughout his life he was an excellent illustration of the statement of Montaigne that "we are born to inquire after truth." He was thus fortunate in his death as he was in life; for almost as soon as work became impossible for him, life itself became impossible and glided softly into death.

Born in Dayton, Ohio, Professor Sabine received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Cornell in 1903 and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1906. He taught philosophy at Stanford University from 1907 to 1914, at the University of Missouri from 1914 to 1923, and at Ohio State University from 1923 to 1931. He returned to Cornell in 1931 and served as Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy until his retirement in 1948. From 1940 to 1944 he was also Dean of the Graduate School, and from 1943 to 1946 he was Vice President of the University, in which position he was concerned chiefly with academic matters.

Following his retirement, Professor Sabine was Visiting Professor at the University of Washington, Seattle, at the University of Oregon, and at Northwestern University.

For the last four years of his life, following the death of his wife, Professor Sabine lived at Telluride. In 1957 he delivered the Telluride lectures at Cornell —three lectures on Marxism that were heard by many hundreds of students at Bailey Hall. They were subsequently published as a monograph by Cornell University Press. At the time of his death he was active as one of the editors of the *Philosophical Review*.

Professor Sabine held honorary degrees from Union, Kenyon, and Oberlin Colleges, the University of Missouri, and Ohio State University, and he was President of the American Philosophical Association. When he became professor emeritus in 1948, there was presented to him a *Festschrift* prepared by a group of colleagues and former students: *Essays in Political Theory Presented to George H. Sabine*, published by Cornell University Press.

The most important of Professor Sabine's works was *A History of Political Theory*. This work has been translated into Greek, Italian, Japanese, Arabic, and Indonesian, and at the time of his death the publisher was negotiating for Hebrew, Hindi, and other translations. The book is probably the most widely read and cited work on the subject

in any language. Professor Sabine revised the book in 1950; and he completed the second revision several months before his death.

Professor Sabine had a lifelong special interest in seventeenth-century English political theories. Out of this interest came *The Works of Gerrard Winstanley*, which he edited, with a long introduction, and which was published by Cornell University Press in 1941. One of his most perceptive essays was the one he wrote on Jean Bodin for the *Festschrift* in honor of George Lincoln Burr, who was one of his closest friends. (For other publications by Professor Sabine, reference may be made to the bibliography in the *Festschrift*.)

Professor Sabine himself provided clues of his approach to political ideas. It is impossible, he said, to arrive at the truth of any allegation of fact through logic; and one cannot reach a value through either fact or logic; therefore, the combination of these three operations, as in Hegelianism or Marxism, means only intellectual confusion. Values are always “the reaction of human preference to some state of social and physical fact.” From the standpoint of social relativism, then, one cannot find support for democratic ideals in metaphysical beliefs; nor may these ideals be established in scientific propositions, for “hopes and ideals are not facts to be seen or theorems to be proved.” These ideals, like all moral values, “in the last resort are matters of choice,” and hence their authority must be found within man—in his heart, will, desire. “At some point,” he said, “a nation confronts its final conviction about what it is possible for human life to be and what they desire that it should become, and upon that choice they build their civilization and so they make their place in history. On that conviction it has to stake its life and fortune.”

Time and again Professor Sabine reiterated his position that “any clearheaded theory of politics requires discrimination between states of fact, causal connections, formal implications, and the values or ends that a policy is designed to achieve.” While in any political philosophy these factors are combined, “no combination can alter the fact that they are logically different and that conclusions about them are differently warranted.” While he was convinced that no man can stand apart from the values of his culture, he was equally convinced “that there is in intelligence and good will a power of discrimination and of intellectual honesty that is not wholly limited either by nationality or by social class.” For this conviction he was indebted, he said, “to the tradition of liberalism itself,” and hence he saw himself “forced to see in that tradition the most hopeful prospect for social and political improvement by peaceful means.”

Thus, the separation of the realms of logic, facts, and values did not make it impossible for Professor Sabine to develop his own configuration of values. He took his stand for civil liberties, intellectual freedom, and the use

of the intelligence in the peaceful solution of social problems. These beliefs were not, however, abstractions to Professor Sabine. They were tools with which he worked, from day to day, as a scholar, teacher, administrator, and, above all, as a thinker.

Professor Sabine influenced his students not by making them disciples or followers but by freeing their minds. No school can be built on what he taught. What mattered, and mattered greatly, was how he taught: he gave constant evidence of a richly endowed, sternly disciplined, liberal, free intelligence at work. Above his seminar door there might have been the inscription that Montaigne had for his library: "I do not understand; I pause; I examine."

But often he did not have enough time to examine; he pointed to unanswered questions. Often a bright, eager student noted the question, and years later he undertook his own scholarly investigation; and thus, through the stimulation of other minds, Professor Sabine opened up lines of inquiry and was justly credited, in private or public acknowledgements, with the seed that bore fruit in the works of other scholars.

Professor Sabine's physical presence was itself impressive. He was tall, well built, and gave the impression of muscularity. As a young man he had worked in a blacksmith shop and always enjoyed working with his hands, particularly with carpentry and a cabinetmaker's tools. Perhaps he expressed with his hands the same quality of spirit that was prominent in his work: a desire to see things cleanly and honestly done. The same instinct probably accounted for his lifelong interest in fine prints and etchings, which he collected with the knowledge of the expert and with the feeling of the amateur. If there was anything that he hated, it was humbug, whether in work, thought, or feeling, and he tested himself by the same demands that he made of others.

Professor Sabine takes his place in the annals of Cornell alongside Andrew D. White, Carl L. Becker, and Liberty Hyde Bailey: men who brought the world to Cornell and Cornell to the world.

Stuart M. Brown, Jr., Frederick G. Marcham, Milton R. Konvitz

Henri S. Sack

November 25, 1903 — March 16, 1972

In the death of Professor Henri S. Sack in Ithaca, New York, Cornell University lost a distinguished scientist, an educator of exceptional skill and insight, and an individual of the highest personal integrity. Institutions are built by people and reflect the character of their builders, and his service to Cornell was in the finest tradition.

Professor Sack was born in Davos, Switzerland, and received his education at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule in Zurich, receiving a diploma in mathematics and physics in 1925 and a doctorate in physics in 1927. For six years he was head assistant in the Department of Physics at the University of Leipzig in Germany, and then, for seven years, was chef de travaux in the Department of Physical Chemistry at the University of Brussels. While in Leipzig, he was a research associate of the late Peter J. W. Debye, Nobel laureate in chemistry who later became professor and head of the Chemistry Department at Cornell. Professor Sack came to Cornell in 1940 as a research associate in the College of Engineering. He became an associate professor in 1946 and a full professor in 1949. He was named to the Walter S. Carpenter Jr. Professorship in 1963 and held that post until his death.

The breadth of his early experience resulted in a depth of understanding of the basics of the physical world which allowed him to rise above the details of a current approach and take a leadership role in developing “new” areas of physics and applied science. For example, Professor Sack played a major role in the formation of the Materials Science Center, a highly successful venture in cooperation in research by five autonomous departments. During his tenure as second director of this Center, he solidified the spirit of cooperation which continues to this day.

Professor Sack was equally dedicated to improving the quality of education in his college and field at Cornell. He worked tirelessly on committees and projects for curriculum revision and, in particular, was a major force in forging the Engineering Physics degree program which rapidly attained national recognition as a major step forward in bringing engineering education into tune with the national needs of the profession.

His scientific career spanned a long dynamic era in the evolution of modern physics and to his last day, spent in the research laboratory, he was actively in contact with the forefront of his subject. His earliest contributions were on the physics of dielectric relaxation and he also was one of the first investigators to use ultrasonic techniques to study related molecular mechanisms. During World War II, he turned his inventive experimental talents to a variety of applied problems. From then until the present he was a leader in the use of ultrasonics and dielectric techniques to

study the solid state. Over all this time he constantly incorporated the latest theoretical and experimental methods into his programs.

Through his career, Professor Sack had three principal interests: an intense interest in physics as it developed through the years, a love for helping students to gain such knowledge and to acquire standards of excellence and industry, and an unswerving loyalty to his college and to Cornell.

A man of great modesty and total selflessness, Henri Sack was admired and beloved by the many students who knew him; there were about seventy-five who completed master's or doctoral theses under his direction. Above all, he was dedicated to excellence; this dedication demanded much of his students and sought to instill in them the code of excellence which guided his life. In the words of one student, "He has given us a gift of lasting value."

His colleagues respected Henri for his complete personal integrity in difficult negotiations and the compromises inherent in administrative activity. He was very human, quick to make a joke to relieve tensions, and, when things looked darkest, he would express an optimistic and patient attitude. He had a deep concern for the feelings of others. A widely read man, Henri Sack had a vast knowledge of literature and music and was a member of the University Orchestra for a time. He was a loyal supporter of the humanistic aspect of the Cornell scene, and it was a rare concert or play in which Henri Sack was not seen in the audience.

He was a member of a number of professional organizations, including the American Physical Society (Fellow), the Swiss Physical Society, the American Society for Engineering Education, the American Association of University Professors, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was an active consultant to various industrial laboratories and other organizations on applied physics.

Professor Sack is survived by his wife, Lotti; two daughters, Renee Sack of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Samuel (Claudia) Adams, and a brother, Fritz Sack, of Bern, Switzerland. The Henri Sack Memorial Fund, initiated by his former students, will be used to further the endeavors which he himself long served so well at Cornell.

Dale R. Corson, James A. Krumhansl, Trevor R. Cuykendall

Wolfgang O. Sack

March 17, 1928 — June 21, 2005

Most of his associates called him Wolf. He was born in Leipzig, Germany and grew up in eastern Germany and in Berlin. By the time he was six years old, in 1934, the Nazis were in control of the national government. In WWII, his entire class and their teacher were drafted as a home defense anti-aircraft unit. They were expected to continue schooling in the morning and drill on their gun in the afternoon. Near the end of the war, Wolf was running from the advancing Russians when he was shot in the leg, but he made it to the American lines.

In 1951, he immigrated to Canada. While he was selling nursery stock in Ontario, he found his way to Guelph, the site of the Ontario Veterinary College, founded in 1862, and the oldest living veterinary College in North America—the alma mater of Septimus Sisson, author of the first comprehensive textbook of Veterinary anatomy in English (1910). Unaware of this omen, he applied for admission and was accepted.

Wolf was well grounded in veterinary anatomy, first under John Ballantyne at Guelph, where he received the D.V.M. degree from the University of Toronto in 1957. After two years in a veterinary practice in Chicago, he returned to Guelph as an Assistant Professor and later, Associate Professor (1959-64). On leave from Guelph, he completed an embryological study of the pharynx of the dog under Professor Tom Grahame of the University of Edinburgh and received a Ph.D. degree in 1962. After his stay in Edinburgh, Wolf went to Giessen in the spring of 1962 and studied for six months under Professor August Schummer, of Nickel Schummer, and Seiferle, authors of the five-volume gold standard, *Lehrbuch der Anatomie der Haustiere*.

In 1964, Wolf was appointed Associate Professor of Veterinary Anatomy at Cornell, and he and his wife, Lorraine Brant Sack, and their two young sons, Christopher and Kevin, moved to Ithaca. When his boys were old enough to crew for him, Wolf enjoyed sailing his 26-foot sloop in races on Cayuga Lake. Much later, Kevin and his wife presented Wolf with a cherished grandson, Jacob, now seven.

Wolf was an enthusiastic musician, with a particular love of baroque and early classical music. Soon after coming to Ithaca, he built his own harpsichord. He sang regularly with several Cornell and Ithaca choirs. His main instrument was the recorder, with a special preference for the bass. He played for more than forty years with groups ranging from trios to octets and larger, thereby sharing much pleasure with many friends.

Wolf was a dedicated teacher, illustrating his lectures with diagrams and models and carefully labeled dissections sealed in museum jars. He worked constantly on the improvement of the large animal dissection guides for the course he taught. His efforts were much appreciated by his students, who often celebrated his birthday (on St. Patrick's Day) with embarrassing enthusiasm. His rare lapses into German usually went unnoticed, but he confused the German an (at) with English on, resulting in a startling invitation to "sit on the table."

Wolf's translation of volume II of Nickel, Schummer, and Seiferle: *The Viscera*, was a significant advance in anatomy for Anglo-Americans, and his first big project at Cornell. His work in writing and translation and his compulsion to get it straight, to do it right, account for his early association with the International Committee on Veterinary Anatomical Nomenclature. The committee was formed because the terms of position and direction in the human nomenclature are not applicable to quadrupeds or embryos, and many features of animals are absent in man. The committee consists of about 40 members, varying from year to year. They work in English, French, or German. Wolf served as an English-German and German-English interpreter in heated exchanges at meetings in 1960 in New York, 1961 in Vienna, 1963 in Hannover, 1965 in Giessen and Wiesbaden, and 1967 in Paris, where the first edition was finally hammered out.

His contributions to the nomenclature went far beyond interpretation. The nomenclature is in Latin and his editing of those Latin endings made the American committee members look far more erudite than they really are. He served on the Subcommittee for General Terms and Regions and Parts of the Body, the Subcommittee on the Skin and its Derivatives, and the Editorial Committee. He took over the neglected committee on Veterinary Embryological Nomenclature, reorganized it, and turned out a complete list of terms in record time.

Wolf was the author or co-author of 28 research publications on the anatomy of domestic animals, including embryology, vagal innervation of the stomach, abomasal displacement, blood vessels and nerves of the bovine abomasum and intestines, bones and nerves of the equine limbs, genital ducts, clinical anatomy of the equine hock, parasites of the equine visceral arteries, passive stay apparatus that enables the horse to rest while standing, function of the bovine cecum, surgical access to the joints of the limbs of the sheep and goat, and the equine hoof.

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

Wolf was a joiner; he belonged to the American Veterinary Medical Association, New York State Veterinary Medical Society, Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (London), American Association of Anatomists, American Association of Veterinary Anatomists (President 1981), European Association of Veterinary Anatomists and the World Association of Veterinary Anatomists (Secretary-General 1983-91, President, 1991-95). He handled sales in the Western Hemisphere of the 316-page volume containing *Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria*, *Nomina Histologica Veterinaria*, and *Nomina Embryologica Veterinaria*.

Wolf served on several faculty committees of Cornell University and the College of Veterinary Medicine. He was promoted to Professor in 1973, and retired to emeritus status in 1991.

Abraham Bezuidenhout, Alan Dobson, Robert E. Habel

Carl Sagan

November 9, 1934 — December 20, 1996

Carl Edward Sagan, David Duncan Professor of Astronomy at Cornell University, who died on December 20, 1996, was an enthusiastic scientist of great breadth, and a preeminent spokesman for science and for critical thinking. In the exploration of the solar system, the technical achievement for which our generation will be remembered, Carl was a pivotal figure.

The son of a garment worker from Russia, Sagan was born on November 9, 1934 in Brooklyn, New York. The University of Chicago granted Carl two undergraduate degrees and a Master's, all by the age of 20, before he continued for his Ph.D. degree there under Gerard Kuiper, at the time America's only full-time academic planetary scientist. Carl spent postdoctoral years at Berkeley and then joined the geneticist Joshua Lederberg at Stanford. After a faculty appointment at Harvard, Carl came to Cornell in 1968 where he remained.

Sagan's publications, more than 600 in number, spanned a remarkable breadth of fields. Among his earliest papers, written while in his early twenties, are discussions of the synthesis of complicated molecules by natural processes in early reducing atmospheres and of lifelike forms in meteorites, showing the direction of his emerging interests. The recent discovery of putative microfossils in a Martian meteorite has rekindled interest in these topics. The possibility of life elsewhere was his scientific passion, and much of his work touched on some aspect of this, often by pointing out the harshness of our own surroundings.

SETI, the search for extraterrestrial intelligence, gained scientific respectability following Carl's first book as an author, in which he heavily annotated a slender volume earlier written by the distinguished Soviet astrophysicist, I.S. Shklovskii. He participated in several SETI programs, most recently with Jim Cordes. With support from the 100,000-member Planetary Society, which Carl and Bruce Murray founded to involve average citizens in space exploration, Harvard's Paul Horowitz is now pursuing a multi-million channel search. The LAGEOS, Pioneer, and Voyager spacecraft carried messages designed by Carl, Frank Drake, and others, intended ostensibly for any extraterrestrials who might happen upon the craft; the real purpose (well achieved) was to advertise to other humans that our species had begun to visit the stars.

Most of Carl's planetary studies arose out of his participation in spacecraft missions. Carl was a member of the Infrared Radiometer Team for the Mariner 2 space mission to Venus, the earliest successful interplanetary flight, and wrote a series of papers during the 1960s with the late James Pollack, Carl's initial graduate student and

long-time collaborator on the radiation balance of the Venus atmosphere. He argued, correctly as it turned out, that a strong greenhouse effect warms Venus, thereby explaining the till-then mysterious high brightness temperatures observed by microwave measurements.

From 1966-73, Sagan was on the Imaging Team of NASA's Mariner 9 orbiter of Mars. Prior to the spacecraft's launch, he and Pollack suggested that seasonal variations detected in Martian surface markings by telescopic observations were caused by windblown dust. The Mariner 9 imagery verified this, and even today the most complete information concerning the distribution of global surface winds on Mars comes from mapping eolian streaks in spacecraft images.

The 1976 NASA Viking Mission to Mars placed two spacecraft in orbit to monitor the planet, and two landers on the surface, principally to carry out biological experiments. Sagan was a member of the imaging teams for both the landers and on the orbiters. These missions produced the first detailed maps of the surface of another planet, and the first in situ study of another planet. Together with Pollack and Joseph Veverka, Sagan analyzed the nature of wind erosion on Mars, and mapped surface erosional wind indicators. With Brian Toon and Peter Gierasch, he proposed climate change mechanisms for Mars in an effort to explain the puzzling drainage patterns that indicated water once flowed on a planet whose temperatures are currently below the triple-point temperature of water.

From 1970-90, Sagan was part of the Imaging Team for the Voyager missions to the outer solar system that made close flybys of the four gas-giant planets and of Saturn's satellite Titan. Surfaces and atmospheres in the outer solar system contain dark coloring agents in the solid form whose spectroscopic signatures are inconclusive and whose composition remains uncertain. Sagan, his students, the late Reid Thompson and Bishun Khare, argued that the dark materials are produced by photochemistry that leads to complex hydrocarbons formed by the action of sunlight on ubiquitous methane. They demonstrated the process in the laboratory, and carefully measured the optical properties of the products from the infrared through the visible.

By the 1980s, it had become clear that dust in the dry atmosphere of Mars affects atmospheric and surface temperatures, and that interannual differences in dust storm activity is a major cause of climate variability on Mars. This information, combined with his longstanding interest in radiative heat balance, led Sagan, together with Brian Toon, Richard Turco, Thomas Ackerman and Pollack, to explore the thermal effects of atmospheric soot and dust following a major nuclear exchange on Earth. The "Nuclear Winter" image that emerged from this work in 1983 stimulated wide discussion and study of possible global consequences of large scale warfare. The

size of the effect, even its sign, remains controversial, but the failure of national security agencies to imagine this horrendous outcome highlighted the limitations of previous models.

Carl was an Interdisciplinary Scientist on the NASA Galileo orbiter and probe mission to Jupiter, which was launched in 1989 and arrived at Jupiter in late 1995. His preparations for this experiment included extensive laboratory measurements, in collaboration with Khare, Thompson and Gene McDonald, of the optical properties of candidate organic materials that might be identified on Jupiter or its satellites. He became ill just before data began to be returned.

As a first-generation planetary explorer of the first rank, Sagan enormously influenced the direction of the early NASA program, not so much in mission details (although, as mentioned above, he was active in the Mariner, Viking, Voyager and Galileo flights), but through the public attention that he brought to these enterprises and through his access to policy-makers. He was an unwavering critic of NASA's manned space program, including the Space Station, and a staunch advocate of unmanned planetary exploration.

Planetary studies was born as a scientific discipline three decades ago, and Carl was one of its founders. He helped establish the Division for Planetary Sciences (DPS) of the American Astronomical Society, and was one of its first chairmen. Early on, he edited the journal *Icarus* for 11 years, introducing peer-review and guiding the journal's affiliation with the DPS. Most of all, Carl set the tone for the discipline, through his infectious enthusiasm about space exploration, his scientific generosity, and his interdisciplinary interests. He enticed students and faculty, including ourselves, to join him in the fun of exploring a previously unknown Solar System. In addition to others named above, David Morrison, Dave Pieri, Kathy Rages and Chris Chyba, were his students who are still influential in space exploration; although not officially his advisees, Steven Soter, David Stevenson, William Newman and Steve Squyres were greatly influenced by Carl as graduate students at Cornell.

Carl's talent as a popularizer of science set him apart. A remarkably gifted writer, he was aptly called the poet laureate of science. As James Michener wrote when reviewing the book, *Cosmos*, "His style is iridescent, with lights flashing upon unexpected juxtapositions of thought." *Dragons of Eden*, Sagan's ruminations on the evolution of the human brain, received a Pulitzer Prize. All told, his books stood on best seller lists for more than three years. At his death, he was co-producing the movie, "Contact," based on his novel, and the Omnimax film, *Comet*.

The Emmy and Peabody award-winning "Cosmos" television series, written with his wife-to-be, science author Annie Druyan, and Soter, was seen by half a billion viewers worldwide. It was a visually stunning amalgam of

anthropology, history, biology and astronomy, that showed how our changing perception of the Universe led to a new view of ourselves. In this series and especially during his frequent appearances on Johnny Carson's couch, Carl's charm, puckish sense of humor and boyish good looks overturned the popular perception of the scientist as a remote, stoop-shouldered character in a white lab coat. Suddenly science was interesting and woven into the human fabric.

Perhaps Carl's greatest public influence came through his columns in *Parade*, the Sunday newspaper supplement with a circulation exceeding 80 million. Here, sometimes collaborating with Annie, he shared his wonder at the Universe's beauty and he explained difficult scientific concepts, while simultaneously chiding the public for tolerating scientific charlatans. Because of his interest in exobiology and his visibility, Carl was frequently drawn into public debates about all manner of pseudoscience: from UFOs to parapsychology. With sharp wit, he argued vigorously for rationality and the scientific method, maintaining that the known world was fascinating enough; one need not look for extraterrestrials in every unexplained happening. This campaign led to Carl's most recent book, *The Demon-Haunted World: Science as a Candle in the Dark*.

Not an aloof academic, Carl ventured frequently into debates with public policy implications, such as the already mentioned Nuclear Winter, the reduction of nuclear stockpiles, the hazard posed by asteroid impacts, the best way to destroy threatening asteroids, and strategies to get the superpowers to explore Mars together. In the early 1990s, he brought together a broad coalition of scientists to alert the world's religious leaders, and ultimately its politicians, that the environment was in a crisis that would profoundly affect all the world's peoples.

Sagan received more than twenty honorary degrees, and numerous awards for his pioneering efforts in space exploration, and for his writing and public service. Yet, this most widely known scientist of his generation was never admitted to the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, reportedly because he was blacklisted at the last moment by a few members as someone whose pure scientific accomplishments were insufficient for membership. The paradox is that others have become academicians because of their influence in their field or their administrative positions. Nevertheless, in the last year of his life, Carl was awarded the Academy's Public Welfare Medal, its highest honor.

In a similarly odd twist, Carl was occasionally dismissed as a "mere" science popularizer by some scientific colleagues. His accomplishments in this arena, which would have been considered remarkable had he been a full-time journalist or author, were judged somehow less worthy because of his scientific training and professional standing. Yet most scientists agree that, strictly from self-interest, our community should be urging members to be engaged in interpreting scientific ideas and bringing critical thinking to the public at large.

Every life cut short is a tragedy. Perhaps the most poignant aspect of Carl's death is that life elsewhere—the search that was his scientific passion—may soon be found.

Joseph A. Burns, Peter J. Gierasch, Yervant Terzian

William Merritt Sale, Jr.

February 16, 1899 — January 7, 1981

William Merritt Sale, Jr., was born the son of a bank teller in Louisville, Kentucky, and attended public school there. He entered the University of Virginia in 1917, enlisted in the Army in 1918, and in 1919 enrolled in the University of Wisconsin, where he became editor of *The Daily Cardinal* was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and was graduated *summa cum laude*. After taking a Master of Arts degree in English at Harvard in 1923, he taught English for two years at the Bernt School in the Philippines. In 1925 he entered Yale Graduate School. He wrote his thesis under the direction of Chauncey Brewster Tinker, whose standards of scholarship he especially admired, and who (Sale once said) convinced him that he had made the right choice of a life. In 1929 he married Helen Stearns, a fellow graduate student in English. In 1930 he received his Doctor of Philosophy degree, and for the next six years he served as an instructor at Yale.

Sale came to Cornell as an assistant professor in 1936. At the end of his first year he was made assistant chairman, and for most of his career at Cornell when he was not in the chair he was the strongest of the powers behind it. He was named Goldwin Smith Professor of English in 1959, and in 1968, upon retirement, he was made professor emeritus.

Sale was an authority on the life and works of Samuel Richardson, and his *Samuel Richardson: A Bibliographical Record* (1936) and *Samuel Richardson, Master Printer* (1950) will not soon be superseded. His occasional critical essays and special lectures (on Shakespeare, Upton Sinclair, Edith Wharton, John Marquand, et al.) were always elegant and original. But it was as a teacher that he made his greatest contribution—in his courses in fiction and literary criticism and in his sections of Freshman Composition. Many Cornellians remember the excitement of his lectures on the novel from Fielding to Joyce. In 1940, almost alone in the department in his interest in modern fiction, he offered a course that included Thomas Mann and Sigrid Undset, along with Hardy, Conrad, and Flaubert. To read fiction under his guidance was to discover ways of seeing, hearing, thinking, and talking that did more than simply illuminate a particular work. Good novels well read intensify one's sense of life, and clarify and focus one's vision of it—of people and societies, of manners and cultures. Sale left his mark on many who later became professional students of literature or writers of fiction.

Fascinated by the art of writing, he was also blessed with the knack of teaching it. Many Cornellians who were not primarily interested in the study of literature learned to write in one of his sections of Freshman Composition, a

course which he taught with great pleasure for most of his career. These students characteristically learned more than the syllabus promised: they discovered the moral implications of style and came to understand the ugliness of cant and jargon; they learned to test skeptically the clichés (ancient and modern) of the discourse of politics as well as of literary criticism.

As a teacher of the theory of “practical criticism,” Sale played an important part in the history of the English Department. In a way, he succeeded Frederick Prescott, and for a short but important period he was the Cornell authority on modern critical trends. He brought to the department and its graduate students a new “New Criticism” from the works of I. A. Richards and F. R. Leavis, and to his undergraduate teaching the most liberating aspects of the theory and method of Brooks and Warren. Never a zealot, he nonetheless took a line, and his lively and genial advocacy of it sharpened through many years the perceptions (and wits) of his colleagues and students.

By the natural ascendancy of his intellect, by his passion for perfection, by his devotion to his ideals of professional excellence, William Sale managed, during thirty-two years at Cornell, to exert an extraordinary influence on the shape and direction of the Department of English. In debates on appointments, curriculum, and academic standards, his judgments usually prevailed.

Beyond the walls of Cornell, the society of his family, the bounds of his garden, and the realms of sport—particularly, baseball—Sale’s chief interest was the English Composition Test of the College Entrance Examination Board. He was chief reader of that test for sixteen years during the period when the number of students taking “the Boards” increased tenfold, and the task of grading the tests required 150 school and college teachers of English to be brought together annually from all over the United States for a week’s work at Princeton. During the first two days of each session Sale persuaded this heterogeneous group of teachers to look beyond the easily recognized errors in spelling, punctuation, and grammar to discover evidence of the writer’s power to use English effectively—to find the right word, to choose the right idiom, to intuit the right syntax; in short, he taught teachers how to recognize in student writing better evidence of aptitude and achievement than the examples of faulty usage stressed by tradition. As chief reader for CEEB, Sale influenced the teaching of English composition in America out of all proportion to the size and frequency of the annual reading sessions at Princeton. As chief examiner, moreover, he was equally influential, for by changing the form of the test to improve its validity and the reliability of the reading, he also changed the emphases in writing courses.

Though Sale enjoyed the challenge of inventing tests that would be fair to all concerned, and the challenge of convincing his readers about how to grade them, he was always a skeptic about examinations—particularly in

writing and in literature. Yet he worked enthusiastically for the CEEB, partly because he believed that selective admission to college should be based on aptitude and achievement and not on social or racial evidence. He rejoiced that the board made it hard for admissions officers to admit a student from a posh prep school with scores in the 500s at the same time that they rejected a girl from Brooklyn or a boy from Louisville with scores in the 700s.

During the last three years of his life Sale lived at Ithacare. He endured the sorrow of separation from his wife, who lived in a nursing home, the victim of premature senility, and he bore cheerfully the miseries of his own poor health. He dressed for dinner in an oxford-cloth shirt with a button-down collar from Lewton's, one of his many rep silk ties from the Yale Coop, and a tweed jacket from Langrock's in Princeton. He watched the news and sports on TV, read detective stories at a brisk clip, and enjoyed occasional visits with old friends. Till he fell into a mortal coma, his mind was as quick as life and his humor was rich, ironic, and witty. He was a proud man with a fearsome temper; but he was also an extraordinarily honest and clear-sighted man with great self-discipline.

He is survived by his wife, Helen, and by their three sons: William, professor of Classics and chairman of the Department of Comparative Literature at Washington University; Roger, Professor of English at the University of Washington; and Kirkpatrick, a journalist and free-lance writer.

Anthony Caputi, James O. Mahoney, Scott Elledge

Edwin Salpeter

December 3, 1924 — November 26, 2008

Edwin E. Salpeter, among the most influential, prescient and innovative astrophysicists of the last half-century, died in his home on November 26, 2008.

Ed was born in 1924 in Vienna. In 1939, his family fled to Australia after the Nazi takeover of Austria the previous year. After he graduated from the University of Sydney, a prestigious scholarship allowed him to become a doctoral student of Rudolf Peierls in Birmingham. Peierls and his old friend, Hans Bethe, often sent outstanding students to each other for post-doctoral experience, and so Ed came to Cornell in 1949. He stayed at Cornell for almost 60 years, and for most of this time, occupied the same office in Newman Lab assigned to him on his arrival (“the worst of the postdoc offices”).

With the publication in 1951 of the Bethe-Salpeter equation, which governs two-particle bound states in quantum field theory, “Salpeter” became a household name in theoretical physics. For most scientists, such an early success would set the trajectory of their career. Not Ed. He soon decided that his own talents and temperament were not well suited to quantum field theory. He started to look for a field that, in his own words, was,

“more controversial, more open-ended and new, where quick was useful and sloppy did not matter too much because it would all change soon anyway.”

He found it in astrophysics.

In 1939, Bethe published his Nobel-prizewinning work showing how the conversion of hydrogen to helium powers ordinary stars like the sun. He subsequently received much correspondence on the subject. When Ed became the most junior of Bethe’s postdocs, he was often delegated to respond to this correspondence, sparking his interest in nuclear astrophysics. Beginning in 1951, Ed started spending summers at Caltech, working with Bethe’s friend, the nuclear experimentalist, Willy Fowler.

His very first astrophysics paper, published in 1952, solved the great puzzle of how giant stars, which have completed their burning of hydrogen into helium, transform helium into carbon. Before this discovery, the origin of the elements beyond helium in the periodic table was a mystery.

The puzzle was that it was already known that there are no stable nuclei of atomic mass number 5 or 8, and so there was no way to fuse hydrogen (mass number 1) with helium (mass number 4), or to fuse two helium nuclei.

Furthermore, the probability of three helium nuclei coming together directly to produce carbon (mass number 12) was much too low to be feasible. Using new data from Fowler's group, Ed realized that beryllium-8, formed by fusion of two helium nuclei was metastable, and would persist in sufficient abundance to lead to carbon-12 by fusion with a third helium nucleus. Fred Hoyle then predicted that there must be a specific energy-level structure in carbon that greatly enhances the probability of this final step. This work led the Royal Swedish Academy to award the Crafoord Prize to Hoyle and Salpeter in 1997.

As the new field of nuclear astrophysics burgeoned, a vital question was how much heavy-element enrichment of the interstellar gas occurs when massive stars die. The answer hinges on how many stars of a given mass have been born – the “initial mass function.” In 1955, Ed provided a “sloppy” answer to this crucial question that has turned out to be remarkably good and is still widely used today.

Ed showed his versatility with work in plasma physics, work that was important for understanding white dwarfs and neutron stars, as well as the physics of the ionosphere, which became important when the Arecibo radio telescope was built. Starting in the 1960s, Ed turned from stars to ever-larger scale phenomena: the physical chemistry of interstellar gas; galaxy rotational velocities and dark matter; and the development of galaxy clusters and superclusters.

Ed paid close attention to phenomenology, and while thinking about what might become observable, he often predicted new phenomena. The most famous such prediction, also made independently by Yakov Zel'dovich in the Soviet Union, was that black holes could be revealed by the radiation emitted by accreting gas, which has become one of the standard ways of identifying black holes.

In this and subsequent work, perhaps more than any other single person, Ed brought the full menu of physics into astronomy. This represented a transformative shift: there may have been a few “astrophysicists” before Ed, but he was the one who made astrophysics a real profession.

Ed was virtually unmatched in success in mentoring great students who themselves became leaders in the field. He created a diverse and vibrant “Salpeter school of astrophysics” that continues to energize the field today.

Ed became a tenured faculty member in the Physics Department in 1954 and eventually the J.G. White Distinguished Professor of Physical Sciences. He played a key role in helping to found the “new” Department of Astronomy at Cornell, and was one of its intellectual leaders from the outset. He received many honors, including election to the National Academy of Sciences (1967), the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society (1973), the Russell

Lectureship of the American Astronomical Society (1974), election to the American Philosophical Society (1977) and as a Foreign Member of the Royal Society (1993), the Crafoord Prize (1997), and the Hans A. Bethe Prize of the American Physical Society (1999).

Late in his career, Ed became increasingly interested in neurobiology, collaborating with his wife, Miriam (Mika, then Professor of Neurobiology and Behavior at Cornell, who died in 2000), on the interactions between nerves and muscle fibers. He also worked on epidemiology and the statistical analysis of clinical trials, both in collaboration with his daughter, Shelley Salpeter, a physician, and recently with his grandson, Nicholas Buckley. Of this work, Ed said,

“My switch to epidemiology was not as radical a change as you might think. Humans coughing tuberculosis mycobacteria into the air at different ages required similar mathematical treatment to stars of different lifetimes disbursing heavy elements into the interstellar medium.”

Among his numerous contributions to public service, Ed’s most important role was in the rigorous technical studies of anti-ballistic missile defense systems, starting in the 1960s. This impressed on him the limitations of such systems, and in the 1980s, he participated in an influential study by the American Physical Society that debunked the feasibility of the “Star Wars” Strategic Defense Initiative. Ed sparked some controversy by referring to the “dishonesty without outright lies” that pervaded the anti-ballistic missile defense community, then and now. Recently, with his second wife, Antonia (Lhamo) Shouse, he was a fervent opponent of the Bush administration’s use of torture.

In addition to his wife, Antonia, Ed is survived by his daughters, Judy and Shelley; his grandsons, Jamie and Caleb Irvine, and Nicholas and Jacob Buckley; and many devoted nieces, nephews, sons-in-law, and other members of this extended family.

Ed had come to Cornell at the age of 24, where Bethe had assembled one of the greatest physics departments in the world, with young members who would become famous in popular culture. Within a few years, Ed demonstrated comparable intellectual powers. But Ed was a modest man who did not display his depth and brilliance at first sight. His amazing productivity always seemed incompatible with his relaxed demeanor, his role as the engaged father of a large extended family, his worldwide friendships, and his endless zest for travel, grand opera and skiing. We count ourselves among the many who had the good luck to be touched by the truly remarkable life of Ed Salpeter.

Miriam (Mika) Salpeter

April 8, 1929 — October 24, 2000

Miriam (Mika) Salpeter was born in Riga, Latvia, on April 8, 1929, and died on October 24, 2000, in Ithaca, New York. She was born into a family of scholars and businessmen. Her father was a teacher and scholar of Yiddish, and Mika, who remained fluent in Yiddish, retained a lifelong interest in the history and culture of the Jewish people. Under threat from Nazi persecution, her family emigrated from Latvia in 1938, first to Canada, and then in 1945, to the United States. She completed her high school education in New York City, where she went on to attend Hunter College, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and graduated summa cum laude. Subsequently, in recognition of her professional accomplishments, she was named to the Hunter College Hall of Fame.

Mika received her Ph.D. degree in Psychology at Cornell University in 1953, in the record time of three years. Her dissertation, under the sponsorship of the distinguished behaviorist, Howard S. Liddell, was on stress-induced maladaptive behavior in goats. At the time, the Psychology Department had intrinsic strength in diverse experimental areas, with both neuroanatomists and physiologists in prominence. Although her research interests were later to undergo a major shift, her training in psychology provided her with a lifelong interest in the brain, and for many years she taught a successful course on the anatomy of the brain.

In 1950, Mika married Edwin Salpeter, then a Research Associate in Physics. There followed a year's study at the Australian National University in Canberra, and the birth of two daughters, Judy in 1953, and Shelly in 1955. The family remained in Ithaca, where Mika and Ed pursued their parallel careers in biology and physics.

Upon her return from Australia, Mika obtained a postdoctoral position in Marcus Singer's laboratory in Cornell's Zoology Department. Singer gave her complete freedom and she was soon to discover the virtues of the electron microscope, the instrument that would remain her research tool for life. Mika fell in love with cells and was quick to realize that biological exploration at the ultrastructural level was an immense frontier. Intrigued by the expanding field of neurobiology, she eventually settled on the study of the vertebrate neuromuscular junction, the connection between neurons and muscles that controls all voluntary movement. Mika became an acknowledged authority on this synapse, and many of her papers on the structure and function of the junction stand as classics of the literature.

Mika had a strong sense of right and wrong, which could find expression in her advocacy of women's rights. In the mid-fifties, women were not readily accepted into faculty ranks, and although Marc Singer championed her, she

was soon to lose him as an ally. Having found Cornell's biological establishment too conservative for his liking, Singer had accepted an offer from Case Western Reserve University. Mika was isolated, and without support from either the chair of the Zoology Department or the dean of Arts and Sciences. Her chances for an academic post at Cornell were reduced to nil. There was downright disbelief at the time that academic performance could be combined with motherhood and Mika did not initially escape the consequences of such misjudgment. It was not until 1967, after the Division of Biological Sciences had been created at Cornell, that Mika was appointed to the newly established Section of Neurobiology and Behavior, thereby finally receiving the professorship she deserved. Her talents had clearly been underestimated. Professionally she rose to the challenge in every respect, just as she succeeded as parent. Judy and Shelly are now themselves established as professionals with families of their own. And Mika's friendship with Marc Singer continued through life. Upon Marc's death, Mika organized a highly successful scientific meeting in his memory at Cornell.

Mika became a strong role model and rights advocate both at Cornell, and nationally within her professional community. The Miriam Salpeter Award was established in her honor by Women in Neuroscience to recognize outstanding women in the profession, and in the year 2000 she was herself honored by WIN for her achievements.

Prior to her appointment as Professor, Mika had been given a home in the laboratory of Professor Benjamin Siegel in Cornell's Department of Applied and Engineering Physics. She received a Career Development Award from the National Institutes of Health, and also spent a year in Cambridge, England, in the laboratory of the distinguished insect physiologist V.B. Wigglesworth. Those were productive years, during which she developed a technique, quantitative electron microscopic autoradiography that established her international reputation. The technique was put to use, both by her and others, to answer many a question pertaining to the function of the neuromuscular junction, in both health and disease.

While her appointment to a professorship had been late in coming, it was acclaimed by her immediate colleagues. Dale Corson, Provost at the time of her appointment, and former Dean of the Engineering College, openly welcomed her to the ranks, and Richard O'Brien, chairman of Mika's new department, let it be known that Mika's outside letters of support were the strongest ever received by his office on behalf of a candidate. Mika was promoted to full Professor in 1973, and in 1982 began serving a five-year stint as Chair of the Section of Neurobiology and Behavior.

In her new post, Mika was enabled to put together a strong research team, and her work flourished. She quantified the density of important molecules, such as the acetylcholine receptor and acetylcholinesterase at the

neuromuscular junction. She made major discoveries in developmental neurobiology, looking at the mechanisms by which the neuromuscular junction is formed, and studying the molecules that regulate the density and turnover of critical signal-transducing molecules, both during development and after peripheral nerve injury. She embarked on a long collaboration with her husband, Ed, to formulate mathematical models of the actions of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction, using the data that she obtained with quantitative electronmicroscopic autoradiography. These models are among the most detailed and sophisticated ever put forth to explain synaptic function.

Mika's legacy at Cornell extended beyond her achievements in the sciences. She was a veritable presence on campus, and will long be remembered for her strong views, loyalty to friend and cause, compassion, love of children, contempt for arrogance, and liberal politics. She sparkled when triumphant and did not easily yield to contrary views, although she was singularly reluctant to hold grudges. In dealing with Mika, you took one issue at a time. Total disagreement on one matter in no way prejudiced the debate over another. She could be wrong, but never uninteresting.

Humor was all-important to Mika, who viewed jokes as being curative. She remembered jokes, told them well, and was quick to make the departmental rounds whenever she heard a new one. Everyone benefited. When we ourselves were initiators of a joke, we always waited in eager anticipation, wondering when and in what form the joke would come back to us via Mika. She was a master raconteur, who told stories to diffuse tension, or simply to bring joy, and she used this talent with enormous success as chair, colleague, and friend.

Ed played a crucial role in Mika's life, not least in her professional activities. She could always count on Ed's support, and their collaboration was exemplary. To work with them was to experience a successful venture firsthand. Always inquisitive, Mika held herself and her collaborators, Ed included, to the highest standards. Whether over the kitchen table or on the ski lifts, she never hesitated to bring up science. The intellectual exchanges between her and Ed were exciting and memorable to participants.

In the course of her career, Mika received recognition for her achievements both in teaching and research. The National Institutes of Health awarded her a Jacob Javits Research Grant, an honor reserved for those judged to be in the top ranks of the neurobiological research community. She was invited to serve on the Council of the National Institutes of Health, being enabled thereby to help formulate policy for that most important of grant-giving institutions. Mika was, at age 71, still at the peak of her academic life, surrounded by a buzzing entourage of graduate and undergraduate research students. When she fell victim to the devastatingly quick-spreading thyroid

cancer that was to be her last illness, she came to her lab daily, to work, discuss ideas, and mingle—and, yes, to hear jokes—until almost the day she died.

Thomas Eisner, Ronald Harris-Warrick, Thomas Podleski

Gerard Salton

March 8, 1927 — August 28, 1995

Gerard Salton, Professor of Computer Science, died of cancer on August 28, 1995. Gerry was the preeminent researcher and leader in the field of information retrieval—almost from the time he started working in it in the early 1960s until his death 35 years later. Today, dozens of well-known commercial systems, including some “search engines” on the world wide web, use ideas developed in his work. Gerry was the first recipient of the award for research given by the ACM Special Interest Group for Information Retrieval (1983), and upon his death, the award was named the “Gerard Salton Award for Distinguished Contribution to Information Retrieval Research”.

We share the grief of his passing, as well as all the fond memories of him, with his wife, Mary Birnbaum Salton; younger brother, Jean Sahlmann; daughter, Mariann Salton Thompson and her husband; son, Peter and his wife; and three grandchildren.

Gerry was born in Nürnberg, Germany, on March 8, 1927, the son of Rudolf and Elisabeth Sahlmann. He spent his youth in Germany. During World War II, however, he and his parents had to flee Germany. Later, at one point, he and his brother Jean were spirited across a border in the middle of the night, taking care to elude German guards.

Gerry came to the United States in 1947, changing his name from Sahlmann to Salton, and became a citizen in 1952. In 1950, he married Mary, his wife of 45 years. He attended Brooklyn College, receiving a Bachelor’s degree in mathematics in 1950 and a Master’s degree in 1952.

Gerry entered the Ph.D. program in Applied Mathematics at Harvard, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1958. He was the last of Howard Aiken’s Ph.D. students, and also one of the first programmers of Harvard’s Mark IV computer. He stayed on as Instructor (1958-60) and Assistant Professor (1960-65). Gerry was extremely fond of Harvard, and he often prefaced remarks with, “When I was at Harvard ...”.

In 1965, Gerry moved to Cornell to help create the Computer Science Department—along with Richard Conway, Juris Hartmanis, and a few others. He served as Chair of the Department from 1972-78 and was active in the Department until his death.

Gerry’s real professional love was not the Department but his research in information retrieval, which he had started while at Harvard. This research, including working with students, was all-important. To him, a good Department Chair was one who kept the administration away from the rest of the faculty, giving them a chance to

do their research and teaching—most administrative problems would go away by themselves, if you just let them alone. And to some extent, he practiced that philosophy very effectively while Chair of the Department.

While at Harvard, Gerry conceived of and began implementing SMART, an experimental computer System for the Manipulation and Retrieval of Text. He persisted with this work, despite discouraging comments about its relevancy and applicability from many people. But Gerry was right, and today, the concepts and techniques developed in SMART by Gerry, his students, and his colleagues elsewhere are found in dozens of well-known commercial systems on the Internet.

Gerry demanded the highest scholarship from himself and his students. It has been said that he was more responsible than anyone else for the development of a sound experimental tradition in his field. He was a prolific writer—the excellence of his 150-plus research articles and six texts on information retrieval make him the most cited person in information retrieval. His writing was indeed excellent—worth a Best JASIS Paper Award, a Best Information Science Book Award, and even an award for the best review in *ACM Computing Reviews*. He was a Guggenheim Fellow; he was selected as an ACM Fellow; and he received an Alexander von Humboldt Senior Scientist Award (Germany) and the ASIS Award of Merit.

In the midst of his research and writing, Gerry found time to be of service to his field. He was editor-in-chief of several journals at various times and on the editorial board of several others. He was on the Council of the ACM, was a member of the ASIS Board of Directors, and chaired Section T of the AAAS. He was founder and first chair of ACM's Special Interest Group in Information Retrieval.

Gerry was professionally literate across a variety of subjects, from linguistics to European literature. He could express himself like a professor of English; yet, he created a highly technical subject that depended heavily on computers and mathematics. Classical music was also important to him, and he and Mary rarely missed a Cornell concert. For years, he was a member of the Cornell University Faculty Committee on Music. A series of four Brahms concerts was dedicated to his memory and to Mary, and a plaque is being installed on the back of his favorite seat in Barnes Hall.

Gerry did not believe in “bigger is better”, and he did not like change for the sake of change. Talk of increasing the size of the Department would evoke the retort that it was better when it was smaller, as would talk of growth at Cornell and in Ithaca over the years. When the Department constructed two new floors in Upson Hall in the 1980s, Gerry said of his bigger and better office, “It’s nice, but I don’t like it—it’s *different*.”

Gerry loved his family, and took the time to be with Mary, Mariann, and Peter. Exercise and the outdoors were a source of joy for him. He sailed, swam, ice-skated, and hiked. He was a strong supporter of Cornell hockey. He skied regularly, both downhill and cross-country, in Ithaca and in Aspen, Colorado, where he and Mary had a condominium.

Richard Conway, Juris Hartmanis, David Gries

Martin Wright Sampson

Professor of English

— *August 22, 1930*

The sudden death of Professor Martin Wright Sampson in the fullness of his powers is felt by the University and the community as an irreparable loss.

Professor Sampson joined this Faculty in 1908 and was made Goldwin Smith Professor of English in 1912. After his early training under Professor James Morgan Hart, whose sound tradition he was later to maintain and amplify, he had prepared himself for a life of devotion to letters and learning by study in European centers. He came to Cornell with the ripe experience gained by service in three American universities.

His broad scholarship, his intellectual keenness, his delicate sensitiveness to all that is fine in literature and art, combined with his rare power of awakening interest and insight in others, are attested by the number of his former students who have made themselves names as writers or scholars and by those who, in other fields, have preserved the love of literature which they acquired in his classroom.

His readings and lectures for students in architecture and engineering were eagerly attended. His open-minded fairness, his patience and courtesy, his helpfulness to all who sought his aid or counsel, were unflinching.

He administered his department as a republic. He found time to render service on many Faculty committees. As chairman of the Committee on War Alumnus Certificates and as editor of the Military Records of Cornell Alumni in the World War, he made invaluable contributions to the records of the University. He promoted intelligent appreciation of the arts by the foundation of the Sampson Fine Arts Prize, and consistently advocated full recognition of their cultural value.

The esteem in which he was held by the Alumni caused him to be frequently invited to speak at their gatherings, and made him a bond between the University and its former students. His genuine comradeship, his broad humanity, and his interest in all civic affairs made him, in equal measure, a bond between the University and the community.

As a teacher, he brought to the interpretation of his favorite subjects, poetry and the drama, an understanding and sympathy possible only to one himself a poet. His editions of Milton and Webster are lasting memorials of his scholarship and his critical power. His own writings showed the grace, charm, and humor characteristic of the man. It is due to his innate modesty that most of these were known mainly to his close friends and to the young

men whose aspirations he was encouraging through the Manuscript Club, which he founded and of which he was the guiding spirit.

But those who knew and loved him will think foremost of all of his generous and winning personality, of his buoyant spirit, and of the inspiration to high intellectual achievement and fine character which by his own life he daily offered.

Source: Fac. Rec., p. 1647 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, December, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty

Martin Wright Sampson, Jr.

July 11, 1914 — June 6, 1999

Professor Emeritus Martin Wright Sampson, Jr., died on June 6, 1999, in Roseville, Minnesota. He was born in Ithaca, where his father was an eminent Professor of English at Cornell. He received the degree of B.S. in Administrative Engineering from Cornell in 1939 and the degree of M.S. from Cornell in 1945, with a major in Industrial Engineering and a minor in Industrial Psychology. His wife, his son, and many other family members also received their baccalaureate from Cornell.

After receiving the B.S. degree, Marty worked for one and one half years as an engineer at the Buffalo, New York Chevrolet Division of General Motors, gaining experience in plant layout, production methods, and industrial organization and management. He started teaching at Cornell in 1941, in the Administrative Engineering Department, which at that time was a part of Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. This department gradually evolved into the present School of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering, and Marty played an essential role in constructing the new curriculum, teaching a variety of courses. He also played an important role in educating students outside of Cornell. He taught courses in job analysis and evaluation to industrial and labor union groups in several cities in Mexico, aiding about twenty different Mexican firms. He spent a year as a Visiting Professor at the Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Turkey, as part of a program administered by the Cornell Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, under the auspices of the United States Agency for International Development. In addition to teaching courses there, he advised the Department of Business Administration on curriculum revision and teaching methods. Marty also taught courses at the University of the West Indies in Trinidad as a Fulbright Lecturer, and numerous extension and adult education courses for many American corporations. Wherever he gave courses, he was known as an excellent teacher.

In addition to his teaching duties, Marty served on several college and university committees, and for several years before he retired in 1980, he was Director of Cornell's Summer Session.

Marty Sampson had broad interests outside of his academic work. He was active in track and field as a young man, and later officiated at track and field events. He was a vestryman and treasurer at St. John's Church in Ithaca. After his retirement, he served on several committees involved with improving conditions in the Ithaca area.

Marty Sampson was an exceptionally kind and considerate person. After he retired, he was a volunteer van driver for "Gadabout," an organization which transports the elderly and the handicapped to medical appointments and

shops. When students who were sent to Cornell under the accelerated military training program were invited back for the 50th anniversary of the program, Marty was still remembered with affection.

Marty's wife, Anne Beers Sampson, died in 1987. He is survived by his son, Martin Wright Sampson III; daughter-in-law, Ellen Sampson; grandson, Aaron Sampson; daughter, Debbie Sampson; a brother and sister; and nieces and nephews.

Robert N. Allen, Henry P. Goode, Narahari U. Prabhu, Lionel I. Weiss

Ethel Wiley Samson

May 3, 1918 — July 4, 2002

Born in Fall River, Massachusetts, the daughter of William and Rachel Wiley Samson, Professor Ethel Samson was a “New Englander,” living in Massachusetts and Rhode Island before moving to New York State. Following graduation from Nassau College in Maine in 1941 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics, she was an Assistant Dietitian at Women’s Hospital, Boston, and later an Administrative Dietitian at Rhode Island Hospital in Providence, Rhode Island. In these positions, she taught nutrition to student nurses and to Red Cross Dietetic Aides in addition to other responsibilities. She later studied at Columbia University earning a Master’s degree in 1947.

Professor Samson began a distinguished career of over thirty years in Cornell Cooperative Extension when she became an extension educator in Ulster and Rensselaer counties in 1947. In 1956, she was recruited from the field to join the Cornell Cooperative Extension administrative staff in the College of Human Ecology with responsibility for program leadership and supervision of extension home economists in northern New York. Promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in 1961, she was appointed Staff Development Officer for the statewide extension system with a joint appointment in the Colleges of Human Ecology and Agriculture and Life Sciences. A long time interest of Professor Samson was in continuing education for mature women recognizing the dearth of programs directed to advanced educational opportunities for them. In study leaves and sabbatics, she investigated approaches and actions of others across the country in addressing the needs of women in career development. In her position as Staff Development Officer, she was instrumental in establishing a nationwide process to recruit high caliber extension staff for the New York system; in upgrading staff competencies through the development and coordination of in-service education opportunities from both colleges; and in providing staff with counseling on their careers and professional development. Her effective pursuit of excellence in staff employed by county associations contributed greatly to the success of extension’s diversified programs for the people of New York State. The alternatives she recommended enabled staff both to build career ladders acceptable to them and to meet challenges in providing educational programs to a complex society.

During her career at Cornell, she served on college/university committees focused upon searches for extension administrators; extension curriculum; career ladders and continuing education for staff; educational policy and field study for undergraduates. She represented the College of Human Ecology on the Faculty Council of Representatives for a two-year term and was a member of the Provost’s Advisory Committee on the Status of

Women. Professor Samson also accepted national assignments to work on personnel management and staff development issues with the United States Department of Agriculture – Extension, the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy (ECOP), and the National 4-H Council.

She was professionally active in the Adult Education Association of the U.S., the American Dietetic Association, the American Home Economics Association (AHEA – now American Association of Family and Consumer Sciences), the American Society for Training and Development, Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national Association of Extension Home Economists (now National Extension Association of Family and Consumer Sciences). She chaired the Educational Grants Committee in Epsilon Sigma Phi. During her fifty-year membership, Professor Samson served elective terms in AHEA – New York State as district president, committee chair, state treasurer, president-elect/president, and she also served as officer and chair of the Home and Family Life Section in the Adult Education Association. She was recognized for her leadership in staff orientation/in-service education by Epsilon Sigma Phi in 1970, for meritorious service by the Adult Education Association in 1976, and for career counseling by AHEA – New York in 1982.

Professor Samson became an active community volunteer after her retirement in 1982. She assisted the staff at Cornell Cooperative Extension of Tompkins County by helping with a consumer hot-line, and, with others, establishing Housing Options for Seniors Today (HOST), a joint project of extension and the County Office for Aging that identified alternative housing solutions for the elderly. She served as the first chair of the HOST Advisory Committee. In addition, she chaired the Economic Vitality Program Committee and served on the Board of Directors of the Tompkins' Extension Association. Continuing her affiliation with Cornell, she was president of the Association of Cornell University Emeritus Professors. She also led a successful fund-raising effort to establish the first endowed Extension Chair in Family Policy¹ for the College of Human Ecology. She was presented with the Dean's Distinguished Leadership Award in 1993.

A Remembrance Tea honoring Professor Ethel Samson was held on Saturday, July 27, 2002 at Kendal at Ithaca. Services with internment in Spring Grove Cemetery, Northampton, Massachusetts were private. She is survived by her brother, Donald A. Samson, of Newport News, Virginia; two nephews, William D. Samson, of Northport, Alabama, and James G. Samson, of New York City; and a grand nephew, Stephen Samson, of New York City.

She is deeply missed by family, friends, and colleagues.

Mary Morrison, Bettie Lee Yerka

¹ The Hazel E. Reed Human Ecology Extension Professorship in Family Policy

Bernard Samuels

— *July 26, 1959*

It is with profound regret that we record the death of Dr. Bernard Samuels which occurred at Wiscasset, Maine, July 26, 1959.

Dr. Samuels was associated with the New York Hospital and the Cornell Medical College for many years. Beginning as instructor in ophthalmology in 1914, his outstanding abilities were soon recognized and his responsibilities gradually increased. From 1927 to 1941 he served as head of the Eye Department and as Professor of Ophthalmology, continuing afterwards as Professor Emeritus and consultant in his specialty. It was during his term as head of the Eye Department that the present building was opened, and he was largely responsible for the physical arrangement of the Eye Clinic, which has proved so satisfactory that it still remains essentially unchanged.

The teaching program of the Medical College was one of his chief interests, and he possessed a remarkable flair for student teaching. He always employed many charts and models, believing that the student should be shown as well as told. His methods were so successful that many a student, years after graduation, would clearly recall Dr. Samuels' demonstrations. We are fortunate to still have a large number of these same helpful teaching aids, which he acquired here and there in his extensive travels and donated to the Eye Clinic.

He was always interested in the welfare and education of the young physician who wanted to study ophthalmology. Nothing was too much trouble for him to further this aim. His personal advice and the contacts he arranged were frequently the starting point for a young doctor's successful career.

With the residents on his service, he would spend long hours instructing in the clinic, on the wards, and in the operating room. When reading and describing the daily pathologic eye sections at the New York Hospital and the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, he was enthusiastic and inspiring and usually was surrounded by a group of appreciative and eager young physicians.

Dr. Samuels was of a scholarly type of mind, and books on medical and historical subjects were one of his chief pleasures. He possessed a fine library of his own and was always actively interested in improving the medical library of the College. He enjoyed writing and was the author of numerous lengthy publications on the subject of ophthalmology, many of them dealing with the microscopic changes in ocular tissues, in health and disease. His

historical interests were made evident in papers he wrote on the history of ophthalmology in New York City, and on the history of eye hospitals in New York and London.

No attempt is made here to recount his medical achievements, which were important. He was an active member, and usually an executive officer, of most of the ophthalmological societies here and in Europe, where he traveled each summer. It was a fitting and well deserved honor that he should be chosen, in the twilight of his career, to be the president of the XVII International Congress of Ophthalmology, which was held in New York City in 1954. This was only the second time that the Congress had ever been held in the United States.

Dr. Samuels conducted a very large private practice.

He always moved rapidly and was endowed with the most unusual and boundless energy. He was a fascinating and entertaining conversationalist and had a knack for learning foreign languages. He was fluent in several and could make himself understood in most of the languages encountered in a large New York City clinic.

In the setting of his spacious home and large gardens, situated in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, surrounded by his furnishings, books, and paintings collected over a long lifetime, he was a most charming host and dearly loved to entertain. Those who knew him well will sadly miss this talented friend.

Eric C. Richardson

Dwight Sanderson

September 25, 1878 — September 27, 1944

Dwight Sanderson, Professor of Rural Sociology Emeritus, passed away at his home, Elmcote, in Ithaca, N. Y. on September 27, 1944.

He retired from active service in the University as professor and head of the department on October 15, 1943, after 25 years of service. He had been the head of this department from its inception and was chiefly responsible for its growth and development.

Dr. Sanderson came to Cornell in 1918 to become its first active professor of rural sociology. He was not unfamiliar with the University. A year after receiving his Bachelor of Science degree at Michigan Agricultural College in 1897, he became a student here and received his second degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, specializing in entomology, in 1898.

From 1898 to 1917, he served in several positions in the field of entomology in Maryland, Delaware, Texas, New Hampshire, and West Virginia. In 1904 he became professor of zoology and state entomologist at New Hampshire State College. That he was a successful teacher, research worker, and administrator in this field is evidenced by the responsible positions which he held and the long list of entomological writings which he produced. These included four books and more than 50 articles on entomological problems. During these years, he served as president of the Association of Economic Entomologists.

In 1907 Dr. Sanderson began a period of service as an agricultural college administrator, first as director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at New Hampshire. In 1910 he went to West Virginia as dean of the college of agriculture, a position which he held until 1915. In this period he became interested in the study of the human problems of rural life, and in 1917 he entered the University of Chicago to take graduate work in sociology. He received the Doctor of Philosophy degree in sociology at Chicago University in 1921 and immediately returned to Cornell.

The beginnings of the department of rural sociology at Cornell were humble. It was a new and uncharted field of work. For several years, Professor Sanderson and one other colleague did all the teaching and research work. Soon, he was able to add an extension worker, then an additional teacher and research colleague. In those early days he began research projects in the delineation of the rural community, and it was in this area that he made his most important contribution to rural sociology.

First there was produced by him and his graduate students, a series of monographs on the rural community. About the same time a series of his editorial writings were combined and published as ‘The Farmer and His Community.’ He next wrote a volume, “The Rural Community,” this was followed by a volume on “Rural Community Organization.” Later he produced “Rural Sociology and Rural Social Organization,” a text book in rural sociology.

Dr. Sanderson was active in the American Country Life Association of which he was one of the founders and the first secretary, and later its president. He was also a member of the American Sociological Society, and of the Rural Sociological Society and served as president in both organizations. In addition to holding membership in the sociological and rural life organizations, Dr. Sanderson was a member of Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

That the department which he directed became recognized as a leading one in the United States is evidenced by the large number of graduate students who come to Cornell to study in this field. In the last quarter century, 40 students have taken the doctor’s degree in rural sociology, in addition to the large number who have received the master’s degree. Practically all of these men now hold responsible positions in the field of rural sociology in colleges of agriculture, experiment stations, and in the United States Department of Agriculture, as well as in several foreign countries.

Dr. Sanderson was a continuous writer in the field of general and rural sociology. In addition to five books, he published 17 research bulletins, most of them from the Experiment Station at Cornell, 48 articles in scientific journals and magazines, and a very extensive list of reports, proceedings, and book reviews.

It is rare that one man attains eminence during a life-time in two distinct fields, but this is true of Dwight Sanderson.

Besides achieving eminence in his scientific work, Dr. Sanderson was a public spirited citizen, taking part constantly in civic affairs. During his residence in Ithaca he served as a Director of the Community Chest, the Council of Social Agencies, the Social Service League, the Red Cross, and the Family Society.

His generous personality endeared him to a wide circle of colleagues and friends.

Roger F. Sandsted

August 5, 1918 — March 12, 2003

On Wednesday, March 12, 2003, Professor Roger F. Sandsted, 84, of Dutcher Road, Freeville, New York, passed from this world in the same manner he lived his life; in quiet dignity and in gentle poise. Roger was born in Holdrege, Nebraska to the late William and Otelia Sandsted. The family lived on a farm where Roger participated in many of the farming operations. He graduated from the Holdrege High School in 1936 and went to work on the family farm before entering the armed forces just prior to World War II. He joined the Air Corps and became a pilot of a B29, "Superfortress." He flew 30 missions over Japan, while stationed on Tinian Island in the South Pacific. He was discharged from the army in October 1945.

After the war, Roger finished his college studies at the University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture, receiving a B.S. degree in 1948. He continued his education at the University of Minnesota in the Horticulture Department, acquiring a Ph.D. degree in 1954. Roger's first job was at the University of Idaho in the Agriculture Department, where he lived in Parma, Idaho.

He came to Cornell University as an Assistant Professor of Vegetable Crops in 1957. He was elevated to Associate Professor in 1963 and to Professor in 1977. He also held the title of Department Extension Leader from 1976-83. As a research and extension Horticulturist with primary responsibility for legume vegetables, Roger made numerous contributions to the bean industry. He conducted yearly variety and cultural practice trials on snap and dry beans. His keen observations led to the selection and development of the small white bean "Aurora," which was released in 1973, and the black bean "Midnight," which was released in 1980. "Midnight" attracted national attention due to its improved growing characteristics. Another notable accomplishment as a result of his selection and breeding efforts is the red kidney bean "Ruddy." Roger made valuable contributions to the bean industry. The results of his research have been effectively communicated in extension bulletins, newsletter articles, motion pictures, and professional publications noted for their straightforward language. He was a cornerstone of the New York Bean Industry who made his mark on the national level through devoted research and infectious enthusiasm for beans.

He retired from Cornell in 1983 and was named Professor Emeritus. Roger maintained a strong interest in agriculture, establishing many gardens at his home. Roger became a Master Gardener with the Tompkins County Cooperative Extension, helping home gardeners with problems and answering questions. Professionally, he was a member of Alpha Zeta, Alpha Gamma Rho, American Society for Horticultural Science, Bean Improvement

Cooperative and Epsilon Sigma Phi. Roger became a member of the Town of Dryden Historical Society and served on the Board of Trustees. He was chairman of the Collections Committee and was a valued member for many years. Roger was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Dryden and served as a trustee. He was also a longtime member of the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club of Rotary International. For many years, he was a member of the 40th Bomb Group Association, made up of members of the squadron he flew with. He enjoyed many reunions of the group.

He is survived by Gwen, his wife of 54 years; his three sons, Craig (Jane), Jeff (Reenie) and Eric; three grandchildren, Paul, Travis, and Sarah; one brother, Wesley (Dorothy), of Holdrege, Nebraska; cousins, nieces and nephews. He was preceded in death by a brother, Raymond and a sister, Helen.

He was known as a kind and generous man who always found time to help others. His quiet, sincere and gentle manner was a calming influence for many and will be remembered by his family, friends and colleagues.

Elmer Ewing, Robert Sweet, Hans C. Wien

Diva Sanjur

December 16, 1933 — December 7, 2002

Diva Sanjur was an internationally recognized scholar in international and community nutrition. She was one of the first individuals trained in nutrition to apply social science theories and methods to investigating food and nutrition problems in communities around the world. Throughout her academic career, she focused on several social science constructs in relation to nutrition: food habit formation and the influence of culture, ethnicity, migration, and socioeconomic status on food habits and dietary intake.

Professor Sanjur was born in the Village of Remedios, Chiriqui Province, Republic of Panama. One of ten children, she received a USAID Scholarship and studied home economics at the University of Puerto Rico, earning a B.S. degree in 1958. Graduating with the highest academic record in home economics, she received the University's Willsey Medal of Honor. She was honored in 1981 by the University of Puerto Rico as recipient of the 16th Lydia J. Roberts Memorial Lecture Award. Professor Sanjur earned a M.P.H. degree from the University of California at Berkeley in 1962. Following the completion of her doctoral degree from Cornell University in 1968, Dr. Sanjur joined the faculty in the Department of Human Nutrition and Food, now the Division of Nutritional Sciences. Her early research focused on the feeding patterns of young children in low-income families in upstate New York, and subsequently expanded to include minority populations in New York City. This research provided important insights for designing the nutrition education programs of Cornell Cooperative Extension and similar programs at other land grant universities. During her academic career, Dr. Sanjur conducted numerous investigations in Puerto Rico, where her research formed the basis of the current knowledge of food habits in the commonwealth. She and her students conducted research in Ghana and Nigeria, in Indonesia and the Philippines, and in many Latin American countries, including her native Panama.

Dr. Sanjur published over 40 journal articles from her research on food habits, dietary intake, and other nutrition topics. In 1995, she published *Hispanic Foodways, Nutrition and Health*, drawn largely from her studies of Hispanic populations including Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Cubans, and Central Americans. Her statement on the goal for the book aptly captures the motivation for her lifetime of research: "We hope this book will help nutritionists and program planners better serve Hispanic populations through diet counseling and nutrition education." She was a founding member of the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Nutrition Education*, thus exerting major influence on the course of that scholarly journal. Professor Sanjur also conducted research and co-authored journal articles with her husband, Professor Malden C. Nesheim.

Dr. Sanjur was a leading scholar and teacher of dietary assessments (one of the major approaches to determining nutritional status), especially among minority, low-income populations in the United States and Latin America. She published a manual on dietary assessment that was used in her course on the topic at Cornell. She compiled an extensive collection of recipes and nutrient content information for Hispanic foods that serve as a researchers' resource around the world.

Dr. Sanjur's course on the Sociocultural Aspects of Food and Nutrition, became a requirement for nutrition majors in the late 1980s. In 1982, she published a widely used textbook on the *Social and Cultural Aspects of Nutrition*. She and Cornell University were recognized nationally for emphasizing the importance of this topic in the undergraduate curriculum.

During her 31 years on the Cornell faculty, Dr. Sanjur was the major advisor to 32 graduate students, served on the Special Committees of many more graduate students, and served as an undergraduate advisor to countless students. She was an understanding but demanding advisor, and an effective role model for an untold number of female and minority students from the United States and abroad.

Professor Sanjur's students noted the rigor of her teaching and her standards for writing and research and how these standards challenged them. They recounted her patience and generosity, and her skill in inspiring new perspectives on the importance of culture in nutrition.

She was passionate about teaching and learning, believing that education provides life-changing opportunities. She wanted her students to learn from everything they did, to maximize their academic experiences, and to continuously grow personally and professionally.

Dr. Sanjur knew firsthand how alone international students often felt so far from their families for an extended period. As a Berkeley student in her twenties, she left her young son in Panama in his grandmother's care. Such memories she found difficult to recount; but as a professor advising her international students, she could empathize with the personal sacrifices many endured in furthering their education. Dr. Sanjur understood that the challenges every graduate student encounters are multiplied for foreign students, especially women. She would often lament that so few women pursue graduate education in the United States, mostly because they lack support both in their home countries and their host institutions. Thus she worked to increase awareness at Cornell of many students' needs for extra support, such as developing personal ties with mentors sensitive to each student's abilities, who could therefore provide appropriate guidance and encouragement.

Professor Sanjur believed that international students and scholars greatly enhanced the educational experiences of their classmates. She considered bilingual literacy and bicultural experience as valued assets. She frequently conveyed this concept of extra strength and extra potential of international students to those inclined to rely on testing as a primary factor in selection for admission. She supported international students because they would go to the “front line,” to work to improve the lives of marginalized and impoverished populations. When students were overwhelmed, she would wisely remind them of their long-term goals and the necessity of perseverance. With her Latino students she would bring her “Hispanic ways” and using traditional sayings would advise, “remember, it is better to have it and not need it, than need it and not have it.”

Her students, and others she championed, repeatedly proved to be dedicated to their studies, intellectually able and committed to service. Their ability to work across cultures and to translate knowledge in culturally sensitive ways is legend.

Perhaps because of her own separation from family and culture, Diva remembered her international students during holidays and times of their customary celebrations. She and Malden opened their home to make these occasions memorable. Diva likewise reached out to American students to share her culture, providing a bridge for deeper learning about the role of tradition and culture in food, diet, health and art.

Professor Sanjur is survived by her husband, Malden Nesheim and her son, Leonardo Tunon-Sanjur.

Brenda H. Bricker, Christine Marie Olson, Pilar A. Parra, Francille M. Firebaugh

Francis W. Saul, Sr.

April 24, 1920 — January 20, 2005

Following a brave fight against cancer, Francis W. Saul, Sr., 84, died January 20, 2005 at his home in Cayuga Heights.

Professor Saul was born on April 24, 1920 in Washington, D.C., the son of Benjamin and Marthe Lanet Saul. Following an early high school graduation from Western High School in Washington, D.C., he served in the District of Columbia National Guard and then attended the United States Military Academy at West Point. Upon graduating in June 1943, he married Elizabeth (Betty) Edwards. He served in the European Theater during WWII with the 335th Field Artillery, the 87th Infantry Division, and the OSS. Decorated for his courage, he was wounded during the war and forced into a medical retirement in 1946.

After the war, Professor Saul graduated from Harvard University in 1948 with a Masters of Civil Engineering degree and went to work in the office and field in heavy construction for United Engineers and Constructors, and Day and Zimmerman in Philadelphia. He also taught civil engineering in the evenings at Drexel University.

Frank, Betty and family lived in Syracuse in the mid-1950s, where Frank was the district engineer for the American Institute for Steel Construction.

In 1959, the Saul family moved to Ithaca where Professor Saul had been invited to teach at Cornell's College of Architecture, a position he held for 26 years, retiring in 1985 as a Professor Emeritus. At Cornell, Frank and Betty loved to host students at their home and immersed themselves in campus life. Particular sources of enjoyment were summer travel all over the world and studying at many universities across the nation under National Science Foundation grants. In the evenings, Frank frequently taught at Tompkins Cortland Community College.

A resident of Ithaca for forty-five years, Professor Saul was an active volunteer in the community. For years, he could be found at the hospital bringing cheer to patients. When it was tax season, he would help seniors with their tax preparation. Later on in life, he volunteered at local public schools assisting students with their homework. A former president of the Ithaca Rotary Club, he was also active with his friends in Lambs Club and City Club.

Professor Saul is survived by his beloved wife of 61 years, Elizabeth (Betty) Edwards Saul; and his children, George K. (Sheila) Saul of Seattle, Francis W. Saul, Jr. of Ft. Myers, Florida, Nancy Saul of Buffalo, New York, and John Beau

Saul (Valerie) of Ithaca. Also surviving are seven grandchildren: Francis III, Matt, Kelly, Christopher, William, Luke and Ryan; his sister-in-law, Theresa Lambert of Tampa, Florida; and several nieces and nephews. Frank's parents, Benjamin and Marthe, and his brother, Patrick, predeceased him.

Office of the Dean of Faculty

Byron W. Saunders

June 27, 1914 — January 4, 1987

Byron Winthrop Saunders, retired dean of the University Faculty and professor emeritus of operations research and industrial engineering, died in Ithaca, New York, on January 4, 1987. When he retired in 1979, he had been a professor at Cornell for thirty-two years. He was always deeply involved in university and related affairs; at the time of his death he was president of the Association of Cornell University Emeritus Professors, an organization he helped found.

Byron was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on June 27, 1914. He received his B.S. degree in electrical engineering from Rhode Island State College (now the University of Rhode Island) in 1937 and spent the next ten years with the Radio Corporation of America and other industrial firms. In 1945 he received his M.S. degree in engineering economics from Stevens Institute of Technology. Byron's formal education and years as a full-time practicing engineer had a profound effect on his outlook on engineering education. He recognized early the key role that the efficient design of manufacturing and production systems plays in cost and output, and that viewpoint greatly influenced his outlook on engineering education in the School of Industrial Engineering and Operations Research as a professor and later as the director. He was always a strong champion of a balance between applied and theoretical work in his discipline.

In 1947 Byron joined the faculty at Cornell as an assistant professor of industrial and engineering administration in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. He was promoted to associate professor in 1951 and to professor in 1957. He spent the academic year 1960-61 as the Joseph Lucas Visiting Professor at the University of Birmingham, England. There he investigated the design of manufacturing systems, including both production and warehousing, and he later used much of the new information in the development of courses. His stay in Birmingham broadened his perspective on engineering, and he made many friends for himself and the university. He was invited to return to Birmingham in 1978 and spent another very pleasant and fruitful sabbatical year there.

He served as acting head of the Department of Industrial Engineering from 1962 to 1964 and as head the following year. When the department was reorganized as the School of Industrial Engineering and Operations Research within the College of Engineering, Byron was appointed director, a position he held until 1975. During the academic years 1971-74 he was also the director of continuing education in the College of Engineering.

In 1974 Byron was elected dean of the University Faculty by his colleagues. His election was a fitting tribute to his willingness to be involved in a broad range of college and university activities and the recognition of the outstanding job that he did in every area in which he was involved. In every assignment, whether professional or administrative, Byron participated with full effort and dedicated himself to top achievement. His loyalty, integrity, and high moral and performance standards were always evident. While serving as dean of the University Faculty, Byron exhibited his strong support for academic freedom during the so-called Ky incident in December 1975. A speech by then vice president Ky of South Vietnam was disrupted by those protesting his policies. Byron urged the faculty to take a stand on the issue. His opinion was stated forcefully in his annual report: "There can be no honest search for truth, no honest hearing of differing opinions and differing perceptions, if one allows the closing off of views, no matter how objectionable they might be or how objectionable the people who are voicing these views." He served with distinction as dean until 1978. Then, following his sabbatical year in his much-beloved England, he retired in 1979.

Byron was a fellow of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers and chairman of its Visitor's Group, which performs accreditation inspections of industrial and systems engineering programs. In addition, he was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and chairman of its Materials Handling Division. He was a member of the American Society of Engineering Education and served as chairman of the Industrial Engineering Division and as chairman of the National Council of Industrial Engineering Academic Department Heads. He was also a member of the American Association of University Professors, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Institute of Management Sciences.

In the College of Engineering Byron served as chairman of the Special Committee on Engineering Design, as chairman of the Engineering Policy Committee, and as chairman of the Graduate Professional Programs Committee of the Engineering Division of the Graduate School. During his years in the college he also served as a consultant to several industrial concerns, including the General Electric Company and the Western Electric Company.

At the university level he was a member of the original Faculty Council and the first chairman of the council's Committee on Research Policy and Personnel. He was a member of the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Membership of the University Faculty, the Administrative Board of the Cornell University Council, and the University Senate. He served as chairman of the board of directors of Cornell United Religious Work and was the faculty adviser to the swimming team.

Byron's interests were broad and varied. For example, he served with energy and enthusiasm as an official at the Cornell track meets. Less noticeable, but equally enthusiastic, were his behind-the-scenes responses to the financial needs of many groups at Cornell and elsewhere: he was an outstanding practitioner of quiet philanthropy.

For several years Byron was a member of the Faculty Committee on Music and later served as a consultant to the committee. When the committee was in dire financial straits and it looked as if the Statler and Bailey Hall concert series would have to be drastically cut back, he worked with former university president Dale Corson to organize a fund-raising campaign, the Fund for Quality Concerts. That effort was highly successful and continues today. Byron was also chairman of the Friends of Music of Cornell University.

Byron and his wife, Miriam, were active members of the First Unitarian Church of Ithaca, where Byron served at one time as chairman of the board of trustees. He was devoted to the church, which occupied a significant portion of his time and energy. Both he and Miriam were involved for many years with the Unitarian-Universalist conference center on Star Island at the Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

It was because of his great attraction to things marine and his knowledge of the Shoals that Byron became a strong behind-the-scenes force in the founding of the Shoals Marine Laboratory on Appledore Island, Maine. (This is a joint venture of Cornell and the University of New Hampshire that has become one of the most successful marine science programs in the country.) He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Sea Education Association at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, an organization that provides intensive nautical education for undergraduates of many colleges.

Byron was very active in community affairs. He served as a member of the Town of Ithaca Planning Board, as chairman of a citizens' committee to establish the northeast water district in the Town of Ithaca, and as president of the Eastwood Commons Residents Association.

Byron had a phenomenal memory for names and faces: he was able to call by name virtually all his students, including those who had graduated many years ago. He was very well liked by his students and helped them in many ways to realize their full potential. He kept in touch with many of them as their careers developed. In recognition of Byron's reputation as a humane and caring educator, the Byron W. Saunders Award was established in 1970 in the College of Engineering. This award, accompanied by a cash prize and medal, is presented annually to the senior who achieves the best academic record in the School of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering.

Byron was a devoted family man who took great pride in his children, William C. Saunders of Urbana, Illinois; Martha E. Nabation of Ottawa, Ontario; and Carolyn E. Munger of Seattle, Washington, as well as in his five grandchildren. His wife, Miriam Wise Saunders, whom he married on December 28, 1942, shared deeply his interests and ideals. She resides at 17C Strawberry Hill Road, Ithaca.

Byron expressed his credo in *Who's Who in America*: "My primary motivation and basis for decision making has been to try as best I can to help others as I have been helped and to make the world just a little bit better for my having been here." Throughout his life he more than achieved his ambition. He will be greatly missed by his family, his many friends and colleagues, and his former students.

William L. Maxwell, Martin W. Sampson, Jr., Robert E. Bechhofer

Elmer Seth Savage

June 15, 1884 — November 22, 1943

In the death of Professor Savage on November 22, 1943, the dairy industry lost one of its outstanding leaders, who had exerted a wide influence in this and other states.

Elmer Seth Savage was born at Lancaster, New Hampshire, on June 15, 1884, and grew up in that state on the home farm. After being graduated in 1905 from the New Hampshire College of Agriculture, he taught animal husbandry for two years in the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School in New Jersey. He then took up graduate studies at Cornell University, serving as assistant in the Department of Animal Husbandry. In 1909 he received the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture and in 1911 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1933 he was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by the University of New Hampshire.

At Cornell he advanced rapidly through the successive ranks of instructor and assistant professor, and in 1913 was appointed to a professorship in the Department of Animal Husbandry. In 1929 he was placed in charge of the dairy cattle division of the Department. Throughout his period of service in the Department, Professor Savage taught large classes of students who were drawn to him because of the soundness of his teaching and of his rare gift of kindling enthusiasm for his subject.

The investigation upon which his doctor's thesis was based dealt with the same general problem on which, some years later, he conducted extensive experiments—the protein requirements of dairy cows. As a result of this early investigation he formulated a set of feeding standards for dairy cows, which became known as the Savage Feeding Standards and found wide use.

In 1927 he began an extensive series of experiments to determine how much protein was needed in the concentrate mixture for dairy cows fed the types of roughages common in the northeastern states. These experiments were of great importance to northeastern dairymen for they proved that it was entirely unnecessary to feed concentrate mixtures as rich in protein as those which had commonly been fed in this region. Just as high production was secured on lesser amounts of protein, and under usual conditions such rations were decidedly more economical.

Later, Professor Savage and his associates conducted extensive experiments to develop more economical methods of raising dairy calves in market milk districts. In these studies the method widely known as the Cornell Calf Starter was developed. Just prior to his death Professor Savage carried on tests to determine the effects of making

decided changes in the formulas of mixed dairy feeds, such as are frequently necessary under present war-time conditions. These experiments showed that considerable changes could be made in formulas without lowering production, provided the mixtures were made up of suitable feeds that supplied the proper amounts of protein, fat, and total digestible nutrients.

Professor Savage was the pioneer advocate of the manufacture of mixed livestock feeds according to "open formulas." Under this plan the manufacturer not only guarantees the chemical composition of the mixed feed, but also states on the tag the exact proportion of each ingredient. This plan was adopted by farm cooperatives throughout the country, and put into operation with the assistance of College Feed Conference Boards which Professor Savage was instrumental in organizing for the purpose of devising formulas for the feeds in question. This development has had a marked influence on the manufacture and processing procedures of the feed industry generally, and has resulted in a large benefit to agriculture.

Professor Savage traveled extensively to study agricultural and dairy conditions in various parts of this country. In 1931 he was a representative of the United States Government at the World's Dairy Congress in Copenhagen, Denmark, and at that time made observations on dairying in several countries.

In addition to experiment station bulletins and articles on dairying published in farm papers, Professor Savage was the author of the book, *Feeding Dairy Cattle*, and of *Feeds and Feeding Manual*, and was the joint author of *Better Dairy Farming*.

Professor Savage was always deeply interested in his fellowmen and took a prominent part in organizations for human betterment. For several years he was a member of the board and also treasurer of the interdenominational organization, Cornell United Religious Work.

Professor Savage always took an active part in the activities of farmers in his home county. He maintained continuous membership in the Farm Bureau and the Grange, and for several years he was Superintendent of Cattle at the New York State Fair. For many years he operated a dairy farm at Ithaca where he developed a purebred Guernsey herd to a 400-pound fat level.

In 1911, Professor Savage was instrumental in organizing the livestock breeders of Tompkins County into a County Breeders' Association with the object of "promoting the breeding and improvement of high grade and purebred livestock in Tompkins County." Professor Savage was Master of the Forest City Grange and Secretary of the Tompkins County Pomona Grange for many years.

Professor Savage was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Dairy Science Association and of the American Society of Animal Production. In the last named organization he served as secretary and vice-president. He was a member of the social fraternity, Kappa Sigma, and of the following honorary and professional fraternities: Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, and Alpha Zeta.

Not only was Seth, as we all called him, an outstanding agricultural leader, but he also endeared himself to us all by his kindness and helpfulness. The host of his warm friends will long cherish his memory.

Will Miller Sawdon

January 1, 1873 — April 1, 1952

Will Miller Sawdon, professor emeritus of Mechanical Engineering, and one of the community's most beloved and respected citizens, passed away Tuesday, April 1, 1952 at his home in Ithaca. He was 79 years old, and had been an active member of the Cornell University Faculty for forty-one years. Professor Sawdon was born January 1, 1873 in Aurora, Indiana, the son of George W. and Annie R. (Miller) Sawdon. A district school in the town of his birth provided his early education, after which he attended the Aurora High School. He was graduated with a bachelor of science degree in Mechanical Engineering from Purdue University in 1898. As an undergraduate, he was a captain in the Cadet Corps, and president of the Emerson Society. He spent the next six years in the middle west gaining both practical experience and facility as a teacher: he taught mathematics and manual training at the Detroit School for Boys; a summer was spent with Cincinnati Shaper Company; for three years he taught at Kansas State College, after which he served as assistant professor of Mechanical Engineering at Armour Institute of Technology.

In September, 1904, Professor Sawdon joined the Engineering Faculty at Cornell as instructor in experimental engineering. He combined his teaching duties with various research projects and was awarded his masters degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1908. At that time he was advanced to Assistant Professor, and in 1919 he was appointed to a full professorship. For many years, Professor Sawdon served as secretary of the Cornell University Engineering Experiment Station. In this capacity, he directed its numerous and diverse projects and investigations, and prepared its scientific reports. He was responsible for the leather belting laboratory when this was the only center of its kind in the country. He pioneered work and initiated courses in heating, ventilating, and refrigeration, and contributed extensively to the literature in these fields. His broad practical knowledge combined with his versatility in so many phases of engineering work made him widely sought as a consultant by many industries and individuals.

Although he was officially retired from active teaching in June, 1941, such a valuable member of the engineering staff could not be overlooked when the university inaugurated its V-12 training program for the Navy. Consequently, Professor Sawdon was immediately recalled to teach the mechanical laboratory courses. He worked without vacation or recess until the war training program was completed in 1945, when he was again retired. Professional and academic societies to which Professor Sawdon belonged included: The American Society of Heating and

Ventilating Engineers, The American Society for Engineering Education, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Atmos, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Cornell Society of Engineers. Many of these societies honored him by election to executive office. Professor Sawdon was among the first to register as a Professional Engineer. His extensive knowledge made him a valuable member of the University Library Committee.

Although Professor Sawdon's primary interest was in teaching and technical research and development, coupled with an active participation in the affairs of the University and national scientific societies, he, nevertheless, found time to pursue his special avocation of civic and community service. This, for him, was a genuine avocation, for it called him away from his work on the hill, he followed it with vigor and ardor, and without any financial remuneration or the slightest thought of any personal gain. He had a sincere faith in his fellowmen, and an unselfish belief that this entire community deserved to benefit from any special talents which he might have to contribute to its welfare. With this thought in mind, he accepted an appointment to his first public office on the Municipal Civil Service Commission. His distinguished service on the Board of Public Works over a twenty-three year period is testimony of his technical ability and wise planning. He was primarily responsible for the development of the city's water supply system, its reservoirs, filter plant, and distribution system. He not only did the bulk of the engineering work involved, but he established it on a sound financial basis so that while this utility is operated by the municipality, it does not have to be financed from taxes.

Although Will Sawdon was never, in any sense of the word, a politician, the Republican party persuaded him to be its candidate for Mayor of the city in 1923. He won the election by an overwhelming majority and served the two year term without pay. At the time Professor Sawdon's candidacy was announced, the incumbent mayor said: "It would be difficult to find a citizen of Ithaca more interested in its welfare than Will Sawdon. I know his great capability, his earnestness and thoroughness, and above all, his great love for the city which has been his home for twenty years." This fine tribute to Professor Sawdon's ability and character is especially significant because it came from "Lou" Smith who has also unselfishly devoted much of his time to community welfare.

Further evidence of his interest in the social well-being of others is to be found in the enthusiasm and energy he devoted to his church, the Masonic fraternity, and the Rotary Club. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist Church, serving as trustee of the First Methodist Church, a member of the official board, a trustee of the Wesley Foundation Board and treasurer of the foundation. As an active Mason for many years, Professor Sawdon was a member of the original planning board which undertook the construction and financing of a new temple, following the complete destruction of the lodge rooms by fire thirty years ago. He was president of the Corporation at the

time the temple was built, and for a long time a member of the Board of Trustees. He was past high priest of Eagle Chapter 58, Royal Arch Masons, past commander of St. Augustine Commandry 38, Knights Templar, and prelate through 1950. He was also instrumental in establishing a DeMolay chapter in Ithaca, and served for ten years as chairman of its advisory council. Professor Sawdon was an ardent Rotarian, who rarely missed a meeting. Even in the most inclement weather during the past winter, he summoned the courage and effort necessary to arrive at the regular Wednesday noon meetings of Rotary where he would exchange a friendly greeting with his associates in the community and share their responsibilities. He also took an active interest in the Tompkins County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association.

During World War I, Professor Sawdon was inspector in the United States Fuel Administration, and during the summer of 1919 was inspector for Jersey City at the Carnegie Steel plant. He served on the Board of Directors of Treman, King and Company for several years.

In 1902, at Manhattan, Kansas, Professor Sawdon married Adelaide F. Wilder, who survives him. Surviving also are two sons, George W. of Garden City, L. I., and Will W. of Palo Alto, California; three daughters, Mrs. Walter C. Guthrie of Pavilion, Mrs. Warren Taylor of Plattsburg, and Miss Agnes F. who lives with her mother.

Rarely indeed has Cornell University had the distinction of having as a member of its faculty, one who has contributed so much to the welfare of the community as did Will Miller Sawdon. His sympathetic understanding, his wise council and cordial smile will long be remembered by the thousands of students whom he inspired. And a host of friends in the community will cherish his memory for years to come.

R. R. Birch, R. F. Chamberlain, J. O. Jeffrey

Charles I. Sayles

July 17, 1903 — January 9, 1991

This past year the Hotel School lost a most loyal friend, former faculty member, and alumnus, Charles I. Sayles. He was a member of one of the first graduating classes of the newfound hotel program and returned, in 1931, to spend almost 35 years on the faculty.

Chuck Sayles was born in Watertown, New York, into a family of New York educators and innkeepers. His father was president of the State Teachers College in Albany and, during the summer months, operated the Star Lake Inn in the Adirondacks. Chuck embraced these family traditions; he recalled taking the Inn's horse and wagon to the train station at Indian Lake, greeting summer guests arriving from New York, and carrying their trunks back to the lodge.

Graduating from Colgate University in 1924, Chuck then attended the Alliance Francaise in Paris before returning to the States where he received a second Bachelor's degree from the Department of Hotel Management (then in the School of Home Economics) in 1926. At that time, the hotel program was directed from a closet under the stairs in Roberts Hall. Chuck describes these humble beginnings of the School of Hotel Administration in his last work, *The Closet Under the Stairs* (1989). He later earned a Master's degree in electrical engineering from Cornell in 1937.

Chuck Sayles became an instructor in industrial engineering at the Hotel School in 1931. In those early years he would arrive back from the Adirondacks in late September, only a day or two before the fall term. He loved the outdoors and was an avid hunter and fisherman. A charter member of the Cayuga Heights Fire Department, the back of Chuck's car invariably held a combination of fishing and fire gear.

In his office at Cornell, Chuck loved to point out to the Home Economics dean the framed letter from his wife, "Ted", announcing her resignation from the faculty at the time of their marriage. Their nearly fifty years together produced three children, Harriet, John, and Margaret. Chuck's second wife, Janet E. Sayles, of Ithaca, and his son, John, survive.

Chuck created an impressive legacy at the Hotel School. He maintained, out of his own pocket, a personal loan fund for students, lending amounts up to \$100 as the need arose. He kept a ledger of names and amounts and, when settled, would tear out the appropriate page and return it to the student. No one ever failed to repay a debt.

Chuck taught courses in construction, property management, and electrical engineering to two generations of Cornell hoteliers. His inquisitiveness for education—and for the practicality of innkeeping—continued throughout his career. In the 1960s he became a pioneer in the emerging field of data processing and its application to the hospitality industry. As the School's first director of research, Chuck was highly involved with IBM, NCR, Hilton Hotels, and other leading firms in practical application of information systems to the industry. Chuck was the consummate faculty member. Engaged with teaching and research alike, he served at one time or another on practically every school committee as well as two terms as acting dean of the School. In 1949-50 he was appointed to supervise the construction of Statler Hall, which was built on the former site of faculty homes lining East Avenue.

All this time Chuck continued to operate his beloved Star Lake Inn, travelling north each spring weekend to prepare for the upcoming season. As a professional hotelier, Chuck also served as president of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen and was a director of the New York State Hotel Association. He is the quintessential faculty member and alumnus, combining passions for education, research, and service to the university and industry.

It is rare, indeed, when faculty and alumni together can honor the myriad contributions of one of their own. We remember with affection and love our friend, colleague, and mentor, Charles I. Sayles. Many lives are richer today for having known and worked with Chuck.

Richard H. Penner, Richard G. Moore, Robert M. Chase

Charles Bovette Sayre

January 3, 1891 — January 8, 1979

Charles Bovette Sayre, professor of vegetable crops emeritus at Cornell University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, died on January 8, 1979, following an extended illness.

Professor Sayre, "Charlie" to his friends, was born in Chicago on January 3, 1891. He received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Illinois in 1913. He was an accomplished fencer, and as an undergraduate, held the Western Intercollegiate Saber Championship.

Professor Sayre began his scientific career as an assistant professor of vegetable gardening at Purdue University in 1914. However, in 1917, just four days before the outbreak of World War I, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the field artillery in the United States Army. After serving as commander of the Second Battery of the 6th Field Artillery at Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indianapolis, he was promoted to the rank of major and was sent to Camp Zachary Taylor in Louisville, where he served as commander of the First Battalion of the 326th Field Artillery. His next assignment was as a student and, after serving in France, as an instructor in aerial observation at the Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Artillery School of Fire. While at Fort Sill, former President Harry S. Truman and former presidential nominee Wendell Wilkie were both students of Professor Sayre. Shortly thereafter, Sayre was promoted to lieutenant colonel and became a permanent staff member at the School of Fire until the end of World War I. He later became one of the founding members of the American Legion, an honor he greatly cherished. There are only a few living members of this group remaining.

At the end of the war, he resigned his commission to become an associate professor at the University of Illinois, where he received his Master of Science degree in 1924. He moved to Geneva in 1925, joining the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station as an associate horticulturist. In 1928 he was promoted to the rank of professor, and in 1930 was appointed head of the newly formed Department of Vegetable Crops. He remained head of that department until his retirement in 1959.

During his long scientific career, Professor Sayre published almost one hundred scientific articles. Many of these dealt with proper rates, ratios, and placement of fertilizers for obtaining maximum yield and quality of processing vegetables. He worked on methods of producing strong healthy transplants of crops such as tomatoes. He also did a lot of work studying physiological factors affecting quality and yield. Major contributions to New York agriculture included his development of effective starter solutions for transplanted crops and his development of

a heat unit method of scheduled planting for peas. The latter was a system for forecasting maturity of peas so that growers could schedule their plantings, thus avoiding a glut at harvest.

With the strong orientation of the research of his department toward vegetables for processing, Professor Sayre became closely acquainted with many food processors. The Fieldmen's Conference, held for many years at Geneva, was a highlight at which he expected his staff to report on their research.

He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Agronomy, the American Society for Horticultural Science, the New York State Horticultural Society, the New York State Vegetable Growers Association, and Sigma Xi.

Upon his retirement, Professor Sayre was awarded the title of professor emeritus of vegetable crops by Cornell University. He remained active for a number of years, serving as a special consultant on vegetable problems in the food processing industry of New York.

In local affairs, Professor Sayre was an active member of the Geneva Rotary Club and the Geneva Torch Club and was a past president of each. He was also active in the North Presbyterian Church. He is survived by his wife, who resides at the family home, 563 West North Street, Geneva, New York 14456.

Nathan H. Peck, Morrill T. Vittum, Donald W. Barton

George Albert Schaefers

March 19, 1929 — March 28, 2001

Professor Emeritus George Schaefers died at his winter home in Sarasota, Florida after a brief struggle with cancer. He is survived by his daughters, Lynn and Gwen; son, Richard; as well as four grandchildren; two sons-in-law; and a daughter-in-law. George's wife, Kathryn, died in June 2001. Together they created a home that was remarkable. They had a knack for welcoming colleagues, students and friends in a manner that mingled both the joys and responsibilities of rearing families with providing a social environment that was alive with discussions of an amazing array of local and international community issues.

George Schaefers grew up in Erie, Pennsylvania. He attended El Camino Junior College in Los Angeles, California for two years, joined the U.S. Naval Reserves at Long Beach, California from 1950-52, and then entered the University of California, Berkeley for a B.S. degree in 1955 and a Ph.D. degree in 1958 in Entomology. He immediately joined the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva as an Assistant Professor and began his 35-year career at Cornell University. He was Chairman of the Entomology-Geneva Department for eight years (1983-91) during which time he was instrumental in maintaining the international reputation of the department as six of the twelve faculty positions were refilled.

Schaefers established himself as an expert on aphid biology, including aphid transmission of plant diseases. He and his students expanded their research interests to include work on other pest species of small fruits, such as mites, tarnished plant bug, leafhoppers, and leafrollers. He was recognized nationally for his studies in the laboratory in which he electronically recorded aphid feeding and salivation as a means of studying the details of aphid feeding behavior in relation to host selection and the transmission of plant viruses; as well as of understanding the mechanisms underlying resistance of selected crop varieties to aphid pests.

George's interest in the field of international agriculture began to broaden in the mid-1970s. He went on a sabbatical leave in 1974 for a year to work at the Nigerian International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, where he conducted research on aphid transmission of sweet potato viruses. While at IITA, he became fascinated by the challenges and opportunities of working in international agriculture. His work with international agricultural organizations, such as the Consortium for International Crop Protection (CICP) and AID, took him to such countries as Puerto Rico, Nigeria, Colombia, Zaire, Tunisia, and Senegal. After stepping down as chair of the department in Geneva, he was

awarded a one-year Rockefeller Foundation Environmental Research Fellowship in International Agriculture. He went to sub-Saharan East Africa and studied traditional crop protection among small farmers.

His most recent assignment had been with CICP where he served as its director from 1993 to the end of 1998. He worked closely with CICP for almost 20 years before becoming its director. During that period, he made frequent trips abroad, especially to developing countries to assist them in developing reasonable and responsible crop protection programs against insects and diseases. As director, he was effective in securing funding to sustain CICP through a critical period and was instrumental in planning and coordinating an international workshop to facilitate the development of a network for IPM in Africa.

George's interest in serving his local community was expressed by over twenty years of service as a member of Geneva Rotary Club of Rotary International, by his membership and work in the Trinity Church, and as a Board of Directors member of the United Cerebral Palsy Happiness House.

Robert L. Andersen, George G. Kennedy, Wendell L. Roelofs

Stanley Lewry Schauss

September 2, 1908 — January 4, 1951

At the prime of his development in his chosen career, Stanley Lewry Schauss, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering, died while preparing to return to his teaching duties at Cornell University. He had just completed a one-term sabbatic leave, spent in engineering work with the Public Service Electric and Gas Company in Newark, N. J.

Born in Brooklyn, where he received his early education, Professor Schauss graduated from Cornell with the EE degree in 1929. After five years in industry, with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in Pittsburgh, he became instructor in physics at Cooper Union in New York. Simultaneously he worked to advance his own formal education, receiving a master of science degree from New York University in 1938. He joined the faculty of Cornell as instructor in 1942, was appointed assistant professor in 1944, and became an associate professor in 1949.

In 1940 he married Alice R. Northrop of Owego, N. Y., who is the only immediate member of his family to survive him.

Professor Schauss was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and of two honorary societies: Eta Kappa Nu and Phi Kappa Phi. He was secretary of the faculty of the School of Electrical Engineering and was active in a number of the standing committees of the School.

Endowed with an unusually precise and analytical mind, Professor Schauss was outstanding in his ability to quickly perceive the straightforward approach to the most intricate and difficult problems, and he was most conscientious, thorough, and patient in passing on to his students all that could be transmitted of his own high abilities. Backed by his unusual mastery of the sciences fundamental to his profession, his contribution to the mental development of his students was indeed great—the more so because he gave intensive study to, and knew how to make use of, the psychology of teaching. He was keenly interested in a wide variety of social and economic problems, and readily retained the salient content of his wide reading in these fields. This enabled him, in his position as class advisor and in student discussion groups, to contribute extensively toward broadening the interests and the knowledge of his students.

Stanley Schauss was deeply religious. He was a staunch Lutheran and he never failed to defend his faith and beliefs when the occasion arose. As a student at Cornell, he was faithful in his attendance at the Lutheran Church, and served it as Sunday School Superintendent and member of the Council. When he returned to Ithaca as a member of the faculty, he was soon elected to the Board of Directors of the Lutheran Association, where he served faithfully and well. But few men serve their God and church as fully and sacrificially as did Stanley Schauss.

The premature loss of this man was a great blow to his colleagues and to the institution he served.

P. D. Ankrum, L. A. Burckmyer, Jr., R. W. Leiby

George F. Scheele

May 23, 1935 — February 13, 1993

George Scheele was a prominent chemical engineer, a successful educator, a valued colleague, and, most of all, a much-loved friend and advisor to hundreds of undergraduate chemical engineers at Cornell. With his untimely death, Cornell lost one of its most beloved and effective professors. Although he had a recurring liver condition which became pronounced at the beginning of 1992, we had expected to see him recover as he had done before. Indeed, he had taught with his usual enthusiasm in both the 1992 summer session and the fall term. It was only at the end of 1992 that the prospect of a liver transplant seemed to become an urgent necessity. Our elation over an apparently successful transplant early in 1993 was turned to sorrow when he succumbed to complications. He is survived by his wife, Carol Teaman Scheele of Ithaca; his mother; one sister; and two nieces.

George came to Cornell in January of 1962 having just completed his Ph.D. thesis at the University of Illinois. There he had studied the effects of heat transfer on fluid flow instabilities under the direction of T.J. Hanratty. During a leave spent with the Dow Chemical Company in Midland, Michigan, he expanded his research interest to include the stability of jets and the general area of drop coalescence. Much of the work he directed in subsequent years grew out of these experiences. He spent other leaves at Exxon Research and Engineering and DuPont's Engineering Department. The latter contact led to his consulting for DuPont over a period of years. He also consulted for Union Carbide and IBM at various times. All of his exposure to industrial practice was incorporated into his teaching and made the subjects of transport phenomena and computer-aided design come alive for his students. Adding to his diverse background, one sabbatical leave was spent as a visiting professor in the Department of Chemical Engineering at the University of California Berkeley campus.

Growing up in Yonkers made George, naturally, into a New York baseball fan. He had a vivid memory of the Yankee's glory days from the 1940s on and could recall most lineups and batting averages with remarkable accuracy. He had numerous part-time jobs including a post as a doorman at Radio City Music Hall. He was certain that it was his height that got him that job although most of us would guess that his outgoing attitude was the key. As a Phi Beta Kappa student at Princeton majoring in chemical engineering, George found time to be on the crew. Through all his life he enjoyed many sports as a spectator as well as a participant. From Princeton he went on to graduate school as a National Science Foundation fellow at the University of Illinois. When he had completed his studies, he interviewed at several universities, then selected Cornell.

At Cornell, George directed research in the field of fluid mechanics. For example, a series of four papers with his student B.J. Meister appeared in the *American Institute of Chemical Engineers Journal* on the subject of drop formation from jets. These papers treated both experimental and theoretical aspects of the problem and had a major impact on research in this area. In addition to its influence on other academic research, insights from this work influenced practical industrial processes such as polymer formation. Other important papers appeared in quality journals such as *Chemical Engineering Science* and *Industrial and Engineering Fundamentals*.

In his teaching career, George taught courses ranging from a sophomore course in Material and Energy Balances to graduate courses in Numerical Methods and Computer-Aided Design. The latter course was introduced by George in 1980. On many occasions he taught the “meat-and-potatoes” courses of chemical engineering—heat and mass transfer, separations, and, of course, his first love, fluid dynamics. When chemical engineering first offered summer courses in the Engineering Cooperative Program in 1977, it was George who taught the fluid dynamics course. He continued to teach it almost every summer for the next 15 years.

Early in his teaching career, George established an easy rapport with students which made him an excellent teacher and advisor. Even when he was teaching a rigorous course in fluid dynamics, students recognized his combination of ability and conscientiousness. One result was his receiving the “Excellence in Teaching Award” sponsored by the Cornell Society of Engineers and Tau Beta Pi in 1970. Another kind of recognition came from students who were selected as Presidential Scholars (a campus-wide award). On several occasions George was named by awardees as the teacher and mentor who most influenced them. The summer Coop students in chemical engineering always had a team that competed in Cornell’s summer Softball league. George was an integral part of that effort which helped knit the Coop students into a kind of mutual support group.

Another aspect of George Scheele’s career was that of the “good citizen.” He served as member or chairman of numerous committees. He became associate director of the School of Chemical Engineering starting in 1982. In that post he ran most of the day-to-day operations at a time when administration was becoming quite complex. The undergraduate program became his primary responsibility. At the University level, he served several terms on the Faculty Council of Representatives including some key committees (Chairman of the Executive Committee, for example). In the Engineering College, he served at one time or another on almost every committee including those that established and administered the freshman and sophomore requirements. This gave him a superb knowledge of the life and governance of the University. George’s rapport with students and his common sense, along with

his knowledge of the University were called into action from time to time. On one occasion, the President of the University chose George to moderate discussions with student activists who had taken over a campus building. President Rhodes recalls that George successfully completed his mission with “fairness, strength, and grace/”

As a proud member of the chemical engineering profession, George was active in the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Besides publishing in the AIChE Journal, he was Cornell’s main representative in the group that established the Twin Tiers Local Section. He was the faculty advisor for the Student Chapter several times and always took a great interest in their activities. At national meetings of AIChE, George (and his wife Carol) often supervised the reception which was an important link to our alumni throughout the United States. Recognition for his activity came in 1985 when he was honored as a Fellow of the AIChE. This signified “professional attainment and significant accomplishment in engineering.” In the endorsements accompanying his nomination, the admiration and esteem of his colleagues and students was very evident.

George was a sensitive and perceptive counselor to many students over the years. In addition to his formal duties as an assigned advisor, he listened to the problems of those who found him to be the most approachable and sympathetic person on the faculty even when he was not their official advisor. He was a good listener. His faculty colleagues also found him to be understanding and responsive. We miss his insight, humor, and genuine concern for the students.

Michael L. Shuler, Julian C. Smith, Ferdinand Rodriguez

Rudolf Berthold Schlesinger

October 11, 1909 — November 10, 1996

Rudi and his wife Putti Schlesinger, as they were known to each other and to the world, died together in San Francisco on November 10, 1996 facing in each case suffering, illness, and death. But their lives with each other and among us were an affirmation of the triumph of humanity over the disaster that occurred in Germany in the 1930s. And their triumph was not one of merely surviving and enduring, but a triumph of high achievement even in the face of horrendous moral and social failure.

Rudi Schlesinger was born in Munich in 1909. His parents were comfortably well off and he had a large, extended family that owned a bank in Munich. The family enjoyed a happy bourgeois life in pre-war Germany, and like many successful families, they watched the unfolding of the Nazi nightmare with incredulity and with a hope that it stop. But eventually Rudi's mother became convinced that it would not be stopped and in a breathtaking escape at the last minute after Krystalnacht to Switzerland, the family eventually landed in New York. Putti's family, which was acquainted with Rudi's, left somewhat sooner and their brief early acquaintance was renewed and flowered in New York in the 1940s.

On his arrival in New York, Rudi, who had the equivalent of a doctorate in law, remade himself as an American lawyer, attending Columbia Law School and then clerking for the eminent Irving Lehman on the New York Court of Appeals. During this period Rudi and Putti were married.

In 1948, Rudi was interviewed by Robert Stevens, long-time Dean of the Cornell Law School and offered a job. It seemed like an unlikely match at first, the worldly Jewish Rudi and the insular upstate New York law school but it proved to be a relationship of mutual transformation. Rudi transformed the Law School into a center of international and comparative law. His meticulousness and his vivacity charmed law students and helped move the school to be a world class law school. But in so doing, Rudi did not want the school to be a factory or to ignore the beautiful Ithaca surroundings. He told the story of how he and Putti stayed up late one night considering a job offer from another eminent law school and then the sun came up, splendidly, and landed on Lake Cayuga which they could see from their home. They turned the offer down.

Rudi and Putti were both scholarly. Putti was an eminent critique of art and became, in their post-Cornell existence, the art consultant to the University of California at Hastings Law School. Rudi was a detail-a-phile collecting stories and facts and insights into law and related social phenomenon.

Rudi and Putti have three children and several grandchildren whom they loved. They had high standards for them as for everything in their life and left a legacy of parental commitment and affection. Many students were admitted to this same circle over the years and also labored for the family as gardeners, dog watchers, and child care workers.

Rudi and Putti both faced serious declines at the end, but they were active physically and mentally right up to their decision to leave us together and at peace. We are grateful to them for what they gave us and also mindful of how their escape, along with their families, must remind all of us of the enormity of the Holocaust but the triumph of humanity even over it.

John J. Barceló III, Roger Cramton, Gray Thoron, Russell K. Osgood

Oscar Menderson Schloss

June 20, 1882 — October 13, 1952

Dr. Oscar Menderson Schloss did not awaken from his sleep on the morning of October 13, 1952. This peaceful death brought to an end 70 years of an active life and 47 years of a notable career in medicine.

Oscar Schloss was born in Cincinnati, Ohio on June 20, 1882 and he graduated from the The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1905. After three years of in-resident training at the Kings County Hospital and the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, he embarked on a three-fold professional career of research worker, medical educator, and practicing pediatrician. It would be difficult to say in which of these fields he contributed most for he was pre-eminent in all.

Except for a span of two years (1922 and 1923) during which time Dr. Schloss occupied the chair of pediatrics at Harvard Medical School, his academic activities were centered in the Cornell University Medical College (1919 to 1952), the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital (up to 1932), and The New York Hospital (1932 to 1952). He served these institutions with distinction as professor and professor emeritus of pediatrics, and as pediatrician-in-chief, attending pediatrician, and consulting pediatrician. From 1919 to 1934 he headed the pediatric service and during these fifteen years there was a resurgence in the Department of Pediatrics at The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. This Department continued to gain renown under his wise leadership. When he relinquished the Headship of, but not his interest in, the Department in 1934, it was a simple matter to carry further the plans and policies which had been so successfully formulated under his direction. During the entire 33 years of his academic life, Dr. Schloss gave unsparingly of himself to students and staff alike. His skill as a teacher, his clinical acumen, and his integrity as an investigator aroused in them an admiration, respect and affection which were memorable. His colleagues sought him out for his wisdom and experience and they were always rewarded by his good and generous guidance.

This high regard and esteem were shared by his medical peers. Dr. Schloss was a member of the American Pediatric Society (president, 1932-33), the Society for Pediatric Research, The American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Society for Clinical Investigation, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the American Society for Study of Allergy, the American Society for Serology and Hematology, New York Academy of Medicine, and other scientific societies. In 1925 he gave a Harvey Lecture on "The Intestinal Absorption of Antigenic Protein" and he was elected to honorary membership in that Society. He served as an editor of the American Journal of Diseases

of Children from 1924 to 1950. These honors were accorded to him in recognition of his many fundamental contributions to medicine in the fields of infantile diarrhea and dehydration, eczema, ketosis, and others. His pioneer work on food allergy presented in 1912 initiated the beginning of a new era in this field in the United States.

In his research work, Dr. Schloss revealed the same humility and modesty, integrity and honesty, self-criticism and keen judgment as in his contacts with students and staff. His mastery of the written word is reflected in his publications as was his mastery of the spoken word in his lectures and ward rounds. The conclusions reported in his scientific papers remain as valid today as when they first appeared.

In medical practice, Dr. Schloss was equally revered by his patients. His love of children, his sympathetic understanding of parents, his rapport with referring physicians, together with his great store of basic knowledge and broad experience, were some of the attributes which made him a great practitioner and a superb consultant.

Oscar Schloss is survived by his devoted wife, Rowena Farmer, and one son, Oscar Menderson. His students, friends, colleagues, and patients share with them a great sorrow in his inestimable loss. His gentle yet forceful spirit led with a kindly and just light all who sought his wise counsel and advice.

S. Z. Levine

Nathaniel Schmidt

May 22, 1862 — June 29, 1939

Nathaniel Schmidt was born in Hudiksvall, Sweden, on May 22, 1862. In 1884, after spending two years at the University of Stockholm, he came to the United States and until 1887 he was a student at Colgate (then Madison) University. After a further year of study at the University of Berlin, he was appointed professor of Semitic Languages and Literatures at Colgate. In 1896 he was called to the chair of Semitic Languages and Literatures and of Oriental History in Cornell University and, save for two years (1904-5) when he was director of the American School of Archeology in Jerusalem, he taught continuously here until his retirement with the rank of professor emeritus in 1932. Successive generations of students who attended his classes in the Literature of the Old Testament or his survey courses on the History of Asia and of Africa have borne witness to his learning, his great gifts as a teacher, and his integrity as a man and a scholar. Throughout his life, from his first book, *An Introduction to the Hexateuch*, published in 1896, to his last, *The Coming Religion*, which appeared in 1932, Professor Schmidt by his writings contributed constantly and with unflagging power to the advancement of scholarship. Besides a number of books, of which the most important were his *Prophet of Nazareth*, which reached a second edition in 1907, and his study of the Arabian historian, Ibn Khaldun, issued in 1930, he was the author of numerous contributions to theological and oriental journals and composed some 1,500 articles in the *New International Encyclopaedia*. He served as head of the American School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, as president of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and as trustee of the schools of Oriental Research in Jerusalem and Baghdad.

Endowed with a remarkable gift of languages and with a knowledge that was encyclopedic in its range, he was yet the most modest of men and unfailingly generous of time and counsel alike to his colleagues and to his students. He took an active and weighty part in the affairs of our academic life and of the many learned societies of which he was a valued member. To a wider public he was known for many years as a persuasive and eloquent speaker on the religious and social problems of our time and as a fearless advocate, unswayed by the pressure of vulgar opinion, of what he believed to be the truth. His many friends will deeply mourn the death of one whose life exemplified the words:

“Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold.”

Thomas John Schoch

May 31, 1907 — December 12, 1970

Although his period of tenure as professor of human nutrition and food at Cornell University was brief (June 1968-December 1969), Thomas J. Schoch's influence on teaching and research programs in the University covered a more extended period. His extensive publications in the scientific literature, principally basic research in starch chemistry, had contributed richly to the instructional program in the Department of Human Nutrition and Food for several decades. Discussions with members of the Faculty and graduate students, while he served as research chemist and group leader for the Corn Products Company, encouraged the research interests of several in this field.

Professor Schoch, a native of Ontonagon, Michigan, received his primary and secondary education in New York schools, and at Columbia University he was awarded the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1928, Master of Arts in 1929, and Doctor of Philosophy in 1933. Here the foundation was established for a long and distinguished career as a research chemist concerned with the properties of starches, exotic as well as common types.

From 1934 to 1936 he was chief chemist for B. P. Ducas Company of Jersey City, New Jersey, a manufacturer of modified starches and other products. From 1937 until joining the University Faculty on June 1, 1968, he was associated with the Corn Products Company at Edgewater, New Jersey, and later at Argo, Illinois.

Dr. Schoch's scientific career resulted in major discoveries which gave him a position of eminence among carbohydrate chemists. His development of the classical method for separating linear from branched starch molecules was one of the great achievements in starch chemistry. Adopted in carbohydrate laboratories throughout the world, this provided impetus not only to fundamental starch research but also to the entire field of theoretical high-polymer chemistry. He contributed to the substantial progress that has been made toward an understanding of the molecular architecture of the starch granule and the physical phenomenon of starch gelatinization, an area offering marked potential for useful fundamental research and industrial applications. His investigations of the reactions of polar lipids with starch have contributed to an understanding of the role of fatty materials in starchy foods and of fatty "plasticizers" in paper and textile sizing. Studies of the associative reactions of the branched starch fractions provided some explanation for the role of starch in bread staling and in certain changes that occur in starch products during cold storage or freezing.

He was the author or coauthor of more than sixty papers and articles in scientific and technical journals, had contributed chapters and sections to twelve books, and held eight patents.

In collaboration with Dr. R. P. Walton of South Carolina Medical School, Dr. Schoch developed an acid-thinned hydroxyethyl derivative of waxy starch as a synthetic blood-plasma extender to avoid the instability and hemorrhagic side effects of dextran.

Among the awards he received were the Saare Medal of the German Federal Institute for Cereal Research, Detmold, Germany, in 1959; the Thomas Burr Osborne Medal, highest award of the American Association of Cereal Chemists, in 1964; and the Medal of Merit and Honorary Life Membership, Society of Starch Technology, Tokyo, Japan, in 1965. At the time of his death he was a candidate for the highest elective office of the American Association of Cereal Chemists. He had served on the board of directors of the Association and on the editorial board of its official publication, *Cereal Chemistry*.

His accomplishments and influence are a reflection of Tom Schoch's personal philosophy of research. He "felt that the field of starch chemistry is sufficiently large and varied to share it freely with others and that there is no necessity for selfish withholding of ideas, techniques, and assistance." He was "convinced that almost all phases of fundamental starch research will eventually have some practical value" and regretted that often there is a "long span of years between fundamental discoveries and practical utilization." He wrote, "I have tried to develop a mid-ground which can draw on fundamental science to aid the practical, and in reverse can derive inspiration for fundamental research from the everyday practical new and totally different areas of utility can only be uncovered by long and intensive fundamental research."

Professor Schoch's capacity for new and creative ideas and his breadth of interests, enthusiasm, and ability to express himself with clarity and vigor were important factors in his many accomplishments. His colleagues remember him as a stimulating, versatile, and genial associate.

At Cornell, Professor Schoch was engaged primarily in research, but he also taught a graduate course and seminar and directed the programs of graduate students.

He is survived by his wife, Lydia, and three daughters, Nancy, Karen, and Deborah.

Catherine J. Personius, E. Elizabeth Hester

Ernest W. Schoder

August 17, 1879 — May 16, 1968

Ernest Schoder was born in the state of Washington and attended primary and secondary schools in Seattle. He received both the B.S. and the B.S. in Mining degrees from the University of Washington in 1900.

After two years with the United States Geological Survey in California, Schoder came to Cornell in 1902 as a graduate assistant in the recently built (1899) Hydraulics Laboratory; he immediately became active in the ongoing pipe flow studies to which he later devoted a major part of his energies during the next forty-five years. He received the Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1903; his published dissertation still stands as a landmark in hydraulic experimentation. The next year, at the age of twenty-five, Dr. Schoder was named engineer-in-charge of the Hydraulics Laboratory, succeeding Professor Gardner S. Williams, who had directed his doctoral study. Dr. Schoder became an Assistant Professor of Experimental Hydraulics in 1905, Professor of Experimental Hydraulics in 1919, and was named Professor Emeritus in July 1947.

Professor Schoder's total commitment to hydraulic research and consulting brought such renown to himself and to Cornell that it could be said that the majority of the leading American hydraulicians of the first quarter of this century either were educated, or participated in tests conducted, at Cornell."

Professor Schoder pioneered in recognizing the need for precise measurement and experimentation under conditions not to be expected in the field, long since a universally accepted premise of engineering research. Prior to Schoder's taking charge of the Cornell Hydraulics Laboratory, it, like other similar laboratories, had been devoted almost solely to commercial testing. Schoder immediately saw the need for distinguishing between commercial testing and experimental research and changed the laboratory function accordingly.

By the start of the twentieth century, leadership in hydraulics had largely passed to the German scientists and engineers. Ernest Schoder contributed significantly to bringing leadership in experimental hydraulics to the United States. In 1902-03, Schoder, working with another doctoral candidate, Saph, made the precise measurements on frictional resistance to the flow of water in pipes that served as experimental verification of the still-accepted exponential relationship between velocity and head loss. This study became a classic in hydraulic experimentation and was the first experimental recognition of the effect of velocity distribution in a closed conduit on apparent head loss. These measurements were used by Blasius to show that for turbulent flow with smooth boundaries, the friction coefficient 'f' varied inversely as the 0.25 power of the Reynolds number. This use of the Saph-Schoder

results was the first use of American experimental data in Europe, reversing the long-established direction of flow of this information.

Schoder, with a single-minded dedication to experimental hydraulics that brooked no competing personal interests, devoted himself to research, consulting, publishing, and teaching until his retirement. His painstaking measurements of friction losses over weirs, in curved pipes, and in pipe fittings were widely published and accepted. A textbook *Hydraulics* by Schoder & Dawson, published in 1927 and revised in 1934, was a widely used text that continues as a commonly quoted reference. Professor Schoder was the author of the “Hydraulics” section in the 1916, 1924, and 1930 editions of *Marks Hydraulic Engineers Handbook*.

Schoder’s consulting services were widely sought after by industry and by public agencies, and they included field and laboratory tests, calibrations of flow-measuring devices, and model studies.

Professor Schoder’s teaching reflected his conviction that laboratory experimentation was an essential part of both undergraduate and graduate instruction. He believed that experimental thesis research taught the student independence in thinking and in action. He felt also that the experience of laboratory experimentation requiring great accuracy as well as rigorous analysis and interpretation was a disciplining exercise necessary to the development of a good engineer. Students found Professor Schoder one of those rare individuals whose primary goal was the development of his students. His dedication to his field was infectious; his intellectual honesty was pervasive.

His colleagues and friends remember Ernest Schoder as a fundamentally shy, yet genial person whose manner and individualism evoked positive reactions in those who knew and worked with him. Students and colleagues alike recall the many campus stories and episodes in which Professor Schoder, the perennial bachelor professor, was the central figure.

Solomon C. Hollister, John E. Perry, Charles D. Gates

Wilbur Theodore Schroeder

January 28, 1911 — February 24, 1972

Wilbur Theodore Schroeder was born in 1911 at Des Plaines, Illinois, the son of a successful farmer and ornamented nurseryman. He early became familiar with agriculture in its practical aspects and appreciated these throughout his life. After completing his secondary education at Des Plaines, he entered the University of Idaho with a major in agronomy. He graduated with honors in 1937 and was awarded the M.S. degree in 1938. He then turned to plant pathology and continued his graduate studies at the University of Wisconsin, which awarded him the Ph.D. degree in 1941.

After a brief association with a commercial vegetable-processing company, where he served as field pathologist, he returned to academic research, first at the University of Wisconsin and then at the Geneva campus of Cornell University. He was appointed assistant professor of plant pathology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1943, associate professor in 1948, and professor in 1951. This rapid promotion was in recognition of his outstanding abilities in research.

His successful career in research with a wide spectrum of vegetable diseases and their control resulted from a unique combination of dedication, thoroughness, persistence, and practicality. He believed that research should ideally lead to the development of practicable and economic control of diseases and that even fundamental studies of disease organisms and their epidemiology should be conducted with this end in view. His major interest was to identify and select genetic resistance to diseases, and this research led directly to the development of varieties of spinach, peas, beans, and tomatoes resistant to several important diseases. His versatility also enabled him to make significant contributions in fungicidal seed treatments, physiogenic diseases, concentrate fungicides, and the effects of environment on disease epidemiology and severity. His results, published in 112 technical articles and in innumerable popular presentations, led to recommendations for vegetable disease control that were widely adopted in New York and elsewhere.

Among his colleagues and acquaintances, Professor Schroeder quickly established a lasting impression of integrity and industry. He was forthright and outspoken about his convictions but tolerant of the opinions of others, even when not in agreement.

His major hobby was landscaping. The grounds of his country home were maintained immaculately, filled with flowers and a tree and shrub collection worthy of envy by many arboreta. He was justly proud of this collection and

delighted in discussing it with visitors. He was an active member of the First Lutheran Church of Lyons and had served as a member of its council. He was a member of Alpha Zeta, Sigma Xi, and the American Phytopathological Society.

Professor Schroeder is survived by his wife of thirty-three years, Charmion Childs Schroeder, a son, and two daughters.

Alvin J. Braun, Michael Szkolnik, Robert M. Gilmer

Andrew S. Schultz, Jr.

August 14, 1913 — March 13, 1998

Andrew Schultz, the Spencer T. Olin Professor of Engineering, Emeritus, died on March 13, 1998 at his home in Ponte Vedra, Florida. He was 86. He is survived by his wife, Mary; his children, Susan and Andrew III (Toby); and by hundreds of Cornell Engineering alumni for whom Andy made a tremendous difference.

Andy was the ultimate Cornellian. There cannot be many individuals who have experienced Cornell as completely as he did. He entered as a freshman, stayed for graduate work, progressed through each faculty rank, served as department chairman, and served as the Joseph Silbert Dean of the College of Engineering during a critical period of change for the college. Nor are there many that can match the impact Andy had upon his college, his university, and his students. Andy had a unique combination of the vision to foresee trends and needs, and the ability to lead his colleagues and his students in promising directions.

Andy was one of the founders of the academic discipline of Operations Research. His experience at the War Production Board during World War II led him to foresee the need for quantitative analysis in logistics. He returned to the Cornell faculty and began a campaign that led to the separation of industrial engineering from mechanical engineering and the development of a world-renown Department of Industrial Engineering and Operations Research. Andy's doctoral students during this era became the missionaries and pioneers of this new discipline around the country, and many have been recognized by election to the National Academy of Engineering. Few of these had planned on an academic career before they ran into Andy.

Perhaps even more important for Cornell was his leadership in the explosive field of computer science. Andy was a member of the committee that brought the first computer to Cornell in 1953. He was instrumental in creating the first course in computing at Cornell in 1956. In 1964, as Dean of Engineering, he sponsored the creation of one of the first university departments of computer science. Cornell's inter-college Department of Computer Science became one of the best in the world. Andy was also a leader in creating the Department of Materials Science and Engineering, which became a stellar department in that vital field. He also played a significant role in moving the Department of Geology into the College of Engineering and expanding its scope. In addition to his contributions to his department and his college, he was very active in University Faculty committees and professional societies.

For a man whose career was spent in academia, Andy had an uncanny appreciation of the problems and opportunities of the "real world". He somehow imparted to generations of students some fraction of his unique

ability to identify the critical problem in a noisy, complex system. This has helped them become remarkably successful in many different fields. On his retirement, they expressed their gratitude by endowing a professorship in his name. Fittingly, the first appointment to the Schultz Chair was one of Andy's own students.

Richard W. Conway, Dale R. Corson, William L. Maxwell

Otto Ernst Schultz

February 1, 1931 — May 30, 1978

Otto Ernst Schultz, professor of plant pathology, died on Tuesday, May 30, 1978, in Tompkins County Hospital. He was one of the outstanding extension specialists of his generation. A native of Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, he graduated cum laude from the University of Natal in 1954 with a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture (agronomy). He served in his native country from 1949 to 1957, first as a technical assistant in the Division of Soil Conservation and Extension in the South African Department of Agriculture, next as a technical assistant in the College of Agriculture, Cedera, Natal, and then as assistant professional officer in agronomy at the University of Natal.

Otto came to the United States in 1957 to undertake graduate work in plant pathology at Pennsylvania State University. He was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1961 for his studies on “Inter- and Intra-race Variation among Mass- and Mono-spore Isolates of *Phytophthora infestans* (Mont.) de Bary.” He became a citizen of the United States in 1967.

In 1962 he accepted a position as assistant professor of plant pathology at Cornell University and was placed in charge of extension activities related to diseases of potatoes and field and forage crops. He also conducted applied research on the control of diseases affecting these crops. He was promoted to associate professor in 1967 and to professor in 1975.

He spent 1969-71 as a visiting professor at the University of the Philippines, through the University of the Philippines-Cornell Graduate Education Program at Los Banos. During this period he contributed to the development of procedures for the control of the downy mildew disease of corn. In 1976 he was invited by U.S. Agency for International Development to return to the Philippines as a consultant for the establishment of the Pest Control Center for the Philippines. He frequently participated in international conferences. His advice was often sought by national and international bodies concerned with extending and adapting new technologies to agricultural practice. He was an active member of the American Phytopathological Society, the Potato Association of America, and the Potato Chip/Snack Food Association and contributed significantly to committee activities of these professional organizations. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi.

Professor Schultz’s duties brought him into frequent contact with county agents, farmers, agribusiness personnel, and research and extension personnel throughout New York, the nation, and the world. His sincerity, warmth,

enthusiasm, and zest for living coupled with a thorough knowledge of his subject made him an exceptionally popular and effective leader in promoting the latest developments in the technology of production agriculture. He served as an able chairman of the Interdepartmental Field Crops Committee of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences from 1974 until his death. He was an avid believer in and supporter of cooperative extension. He worked constantly to improve the subject matter competence of county and regional extension staff. It bothered him greatly when county or regional agents resigned their positions for jobs in industry.

Otto loved field and farm visits and winter meetings where he had direct contact with farm people who sought his counsel and valued his friendship. He had many friends among his contacts, including students, peers, technicians, janitors, farmers, agribusiness personnel, stenographers, and mechanics. His love for people, wit, and genuineness made him an exceptional communicator. His positive influences upon people, the agricultural industries, and the Department of Plant Pathology will be remembered and appreciated far into the future.

He is survived by his wife, Patricia, a son, William, and a daughter, Heidi, all of Ithaca; and his mother, Erika Schultz, a sister, Irene Hampson, and a niece and four nephews, all in South Africa.

Edward D. Jones, Arden F. Sherf, Durward F. Bateman

Jacob Gould Schurman

May 22, 1854 — August 12, 1942

The third president of Cornell University died in New York City last August in the eighty-ninth year of his age. Nearly three centuries earlier his Schurman ancestor had migrated from Holland, probably by way of France, to New Rochelle. Following the Revolution, Jacob's great-grandfather, William Schurman, a loyalist, removed to Prince Edward Island and there Jacob was born. After twelve years on a farm, two in a store, and one in a high school, he secured through a Canadian government scholarship two years at college and at the end gained a higher award, in a competition open to all Canadians under twenty-one years of age, which gave him three years of study in Great Britain. There he crowned his student career by winning, over a swarm of competitors, a Hibbert Travelling Fellowship open to any graduate of a British university. Thus he rounded out his preparation by two years of study on the continent before he returned at the age of twenty-six to Canada. The springs from which he drank deepest are identified by his dedication of an early book to James Martineau, "the ethical and religious helper of two generations," and by his tributes, one soon after his return, to Eduard Zeller as "the foremost thinker of modern Europe," and another, half a century later, to Kuno Fischer as "the most logical, the most lucid, and the most brilliant expositor I ever listened to, and the greatest of university orators."

Schurman's work after his apprentice years lay in three fields; as scholar and teacher, as educational leader and administrator, and as statesman and diplomat.

As teacher he excelled in the critical and sympathetic exposition of the work of others. One may apply to him his own characterization of Kuno Fischer, whose mind he said "was not of the creative order in the highest sense of that term, but his power of sympathetic understanding and appreciation and his gift of reproduction were marvelous. He was the expounder of other men's systems." This judgment is confirmed by the title of what Schurman doubtless planned to make his *magnum opus*, an *Examination of Kant's Critical Philosophy*, announced as late as 1896 but destined never to see the light.

The position he would have taken in that book, at least about ethics, was foreshadowed in his first publication, *Kantian Ethics and the Ethics of Evolution*, which was an outgrowth of his European studies. His conclusion was that neither the hedonistic system of Spencer nor "the empty abstraction formulated by Kant" could explain "the concrete facts of the moral world," but that "between them both lies the idea of humanity as foundation for morality."

On his return to Canada, Schurman taught for six years at Acadia and Dalhousie colleges and was then called to Cornell University to fill the chair of philosophy and Christian ethics which had just been endowed by Henry W. Sage, the wealthy and imperious chairman of the Board of Trustees. Sage and Schurman became friends as close as the difference of forty years in their ages and the wide diversity of their backgrounds would permit. From the start Schurman achieved such outstanding success as teacher and lecturer that four years after his appointment his patron endowed a School of Philosophy as a memorial to his wife, Susan Linn Sage, with Schurman as dean. When President Adams retired two years later Sage saw to it that his protege was selected as Adams' successor, a judgment which the ensuing twenty-eight years was amply to justify.

Schurman came to the presidency of Cornell University with an intimate knowledge of the institution, gathered during his six years as a member of its faculty, and was ready at once to take the helm. In several respects his career resembled that of the first president. Like White, he came to the office in his thirties and with the energy and confidence of youth and had a long term of service. Like White, he had at his elbow as co-worker and intimate friend an older man of wide business experience who was as devoted as himself to the University and a tower of strength in all matters financial. Like White, he was widely familiar with the institutions of higher learning at home and abroad. Like White, he interrupted his academic duties from time to time to undertake diplomatic service abroad. Over White however he had one enormous advantage: uninterrupted and abounding health.

With these qualifications Schurman in his inaugural address came out boldly for a radical change of university policy. He proposed to gear Cornell, as most beneficiaries of the Morrill Land Grant Act in other states were already geared, into the State system of higher education. Many in and out of the university were strongly against this proposal, but Sage, with the wisdom and tolerance of his years, urged: "Let the young man have his head," and Sage's word was law. Looking back over the intervening half-century one may doubt whether any other course would have brought as much gain to Cornell or to the State and Nation. The annual income of the university has increased since 1892 by more than ten million dollars including contributions from the State, which have risen from nothing to more than three millions. Three-eighths of Cornell's income now comes from State and Federal appropriations.

The success of a university president is gauged largely by the caliber of the men added to the faculty during his term of office and the ease with which they are able to work in their own fields or to collaborate among themselves without interference from the administration. It may be too early to apply the first of these tests, but undoubtedly in few American universities has the academic atmosphere been as free from strife and bitterness as it was at Cornell

during the Schurman administration. This fact is the more to his credit because it was mainly his creation rather than his inheritance. While professor he exemplified, and while president he exalted, vital teaching and productive scholarship as the essentials to which all the machinery of administration, including that of the president's office, should be subordinated. He insisted that the faculty's control over educational problems in peace and war should not be impaired by trustees or president, or by inflamed public or alumni opinion. He was tolerant of opposition and was unwilling that in vital matters a small majority of the faculty or trustees should have their way, preferring always to bide his time until substantial unanimity had been reached. Over considerable opposition from both sides, which he shrewdly conciliated, he secured the inclusion of elected representatives of the faculty among the Board of Trustees and thus increased the influence of teachers in all university matters.

His work as a diplomat was less important to Cornell. After seven years in the presidency he accepted an appointment as president of the first Philippine Commission, and for the rest of his life he maintained a warm interest in the people of those islands. This interest is revealed in a small book, *Philippine Affairs, a Retrospect and Outlook*, which appeared two years after his return to Cornell.

A dozen years later Schurman reentered the diplomatic field when he became American minister to Greece and Montenegro. This excursion also resulted in a small book, *The Balkan Wars, 1912-13*, which appeared just as the dragon's teeth sown at Sarajevo sprang up into a greater war. The First World War led him to abandon his plan of retiring from the presidency after twenty-five years, as White had done after twenty, but three years later he did so. His country then again urged its claims and sent him for four years as minister to China, and for a slightly longer term, 1925-30, as ambassador to Germany. During his residence in Berlin, in addition to other services in the line of duty, he obtained from American contributors more than half a million dollars with which to build an auditorium much needed by his German alma mater, the University of Heidelberg. The gift was made "in recognition of high and helpful service to American students for over a century."

Throughout his career he was aided more than the public ever knew by his wife, Barbara Munro Schurman. As he was, during the later years of his presidency, the most admired man in Ithaca, so his wife was the best loved woman. They had seven children of whom five are living.

Herbert Henry Schwardt

March 14, 1903 — May 14, 1962

Herbert Henry Schwardt, Professor of Entomology and head of the Department of Entomology, died suddenly May 14, 1962. His untimely death was a tremendous shock and a sad loss to family, friends, and associates.

Professor Schwardt was a native of Kansas and received the B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from Kansas State University. Early in his college career, which was leaning toward chemistry as a major field of interest, he had an opportunity to work on the problem of pests that attack stored wheat. That proved to be a turning point in his professional career. He changed his major field to entomology and zoology, with a background in chemistry to support it.

After completing the work for his Master's degree, he joined the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to work on control of deciduous-fruit insects in northwest Arkansas. Shortly thereafter he was appointed to the faculty of the University of Arkansas as an assistant entomologist. His pioneering work on the biology, ecology, and control of blood-sucking flies—particularly those that attack farm livestock—received national and international recognition. Further, his original research on pests of ricelands, including the rice water weevil, storage pests of rice, and mosquitoes and gnats that breed in the inundated fields, provided the basis for control of many of these insects.

In 1938, Cornell University invited Dr. Schwardt to join its faculty in the Department of Entomology and Limnology. In 1957 he was appointed head of the department. Professor Schwardt was a stimulating teacher, and many of his students went on to graduate study and to positions of professional responsibility. His interest in his students was by no means confined to their academic needs—many times his keen sense of personal balance steadied and guided a graduate student who was shaken by grief or disappointment.

Professor Schwardt had a boundless enthusiasm for his work and a fund of patience and humor that endeared him to everyone. At Cornell he served in many capacities: first, he worked on the control of insect pests of forage crops, then on control of pests of stored products, and finally on control of livestock insects. His genuine interest in the welfare of farm people and in the industries that provide the goods and services for modern pest control brought him into contact with people in all walks of life. Probably no group in the entomological profession loved “Herb” more than his many friends in industry. He worked with them on a wide array of problems and was always ready to help with the issues that constantly arise in the rapidly expanding field of pesticides. Because of his ability and

prominence he was sought by all levels of government and industry for advice and assistance. This invaluable leadership tied college and industrial personnel into a working team for the benefit of producers everywhere. In the year before his death Professor Schwardt participated in a policy planning conference in Rome sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Here international policies for pesticide application and use were established.

Professor Schwardt's publications were extensive and covered a range of interests from fundamental insect biology to policy development in a wide scale of pesticide-application problems. His membership in professional societies included Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Phi Mu Alpha, Phi Zeta, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, and the Entomological Society of America. He served often on committees in the latter two organizations. Many university committees received his support and counsel, and the changing problems in academic development, his thoughtful attention.

His wife, Bernice Hedge Schwardt, his two children, and six grandchildren were a source of continuous pride and joy to Professor Schwardt. A capable photographer for many years, he attained professional competence in this art in recent years, with his grandchildren as the stimulus.

In the passing of Herbert Henry Schwardt the university has lost a distinguished professor and educational leader; his friends and associates, a man they can never replace. Yet in knowing and working with him, our lives are immeasurably richer, and his memory will ever be a part of us.

R. F. Holland, G. C. Kent, C. E. Palm

Hans J. Schwartz

1876 — February 15, 1956

Dr. Schwartz, Consultant in Dermatology and sound and generous contributor to our fund of medical and scientific knowledge, died on February 15, 1956, at the age of seventy-nine. Dr. Schwartz was born in Quebec and was graduated in medicine from McGill University. He came to New York at the turn of the century, and he was Professor of Dermatology at Cornell Medical College from 1920 to 1941 when he became Professor Emeritus. His association with The New York Hospital started in 1924; he was attending physician from 1932 to 1941. He also served at Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Booth Memorial and Post Graduate Hospitals.

His opinion was greatly valued professionally, and he was a kindly physician, a helpful teacher who many students at Cornell and former interns at the hospitals he served remember with affection and gratitude.

D. P. Barr

Herbert Henry Scofield

October 5, 1880 — October 6, 1975

Herbert H. Scofield, professor emeritus of civil engineering at Cornell University, was born at Bemus Point, New York, on October 5, 1880, the son of George and Sarah Brown Scofield. He was married in 1907 to Kathryn Margaret Pease.

The young Herbert Scofield attended public school in Bemus Point and preparatory school at the New York State Normal School, Fredonia, New York, from which he graduated in 1901. He received the degree of Mechanical Engineer from Cornell University in 1905.

In 1905, he became an instructor at Purdue University, advancing to assistant professor in 1912 and remaining there until he became an inspection engineer with the Curtis Wright Aeroplane Company of Buffalo in 1918. In 1919, he came to Cornell University as assistant professor of civil engineering, becoming professor of civil engineering in 1924, remaining here until his retirement in 1948.

In other professional activities, he worked for brief periods as a testing engineer for the American Locomotive Company at Pittsburgh and for the Society for Automotive Engineers. He consulted for the New York State Court of Claims and for the New York Telephone Company in connection with its building program. He was engaged actively in work involving Hoover (then Boulder) Dam and Mt. Morris Dam. He was a registered professional engineer in the State of New York.

Professor Scofield was engaged in various research activities and published numerous technical papers, primarily in the field of concrete. He was a coauthor, with W. K. Hatt, of a book, *Laboratory Manual for Testing Materials*.

He was a member of the American Concrete Institute, the American Society for Testing and Materials, the Committee on Materials of the Highway Research Board, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Chi Epsilon, Pyramid, Triangle, and an honorary faculty member of the Tau Beta Pi.

Professor Scofield was recognized as an effective and dedicated teacher and was respected, or even at times a bit feared, by his students. He demanded high quality work and gave assignments calculated to force extensive effort. He was regarded as tough but fair. His returning former students would pay him the tribute of especially seeking

him out to chat about their practical, professional experiences and to recall how Professor Scofield's teaching had been of great value to them.

Herbert Scofield was a sports enthusiast and occasionally officiated at track and field events. As hobbies, he enjoyed fishing, golf, trailer travel, and mountain climbing. He was a member and past master of Lodge 123, Free and Accepted Masons, Lafayette, Indiana.

Professor Scofield is survived by two sons, Herbert T. Scofield and Robert L. Scofield; by two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth K. S. Nielson and Mrs. Dorothy A. S. Simms; and by a brother, G. Glenn Scofield.

Solomon C. Hollister, George Winter, Floyd O. Slate

Bernice Margaret Scott

August 21, 1919 — March 26, 1985

Professor Scott was a native of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio.

Upon graduation from Wintersville High School in 1936, she entered Capital University, in Columbus, Ohio, earning a Bachelor of Science degree in music in 1941. From 1942 to 1944 she taught music in the public schools of eastern Ohio. In 1945 she became the public relations director for the Jefferson County Farm Bureau and in 1948 joined the Agricultural Extension Service of West Virginia. The following year she accepted the position of extension specialist in recreation leadership and leisure education at Cornell. Scotty's recognized competence in music and her ability to work with youth were important considerations in her initial appointment as an instructor in 1949. In 1951, when extension specialists were placed in academic departments, Scotty was invited to join the Department of Rural Sociology. She was appointed assistant professor in 1954 and associate professor in 1961.

Scotty's educational philosophy is summarized in one sentence, taken from her vast writings of teaching materials: "Through leisure education an individual becomes capable of choosing those activities which contribute to the achievement of purposes, the satisfaction of needs, and enhancement of the quality of life." Scotty inspired thousands of youth leaders across New York State when they attended her classes and workshops in social recreation, crafts, performing arts, camping and outdoor education, and cultural heritage and the 4-H Leadership Laboratory, which she established in 1965.

The pinnacle of her achievements came perhaps in recent years, when she launched a cultural heritage program based on history, folklife, and folklore of New York State. The educational emphasis was on personal development through greater knowledge and understanding of one's own heritage, one's community, or one's region of the state. The program was financed in part by the New York State Council on the Arts.

For many years Scotty helped organize and conduct management conferences for leaders of various youth agencies responsible for developing educational programs and implementing operational standards for camping. It has been said that through her educational programs for youth she developed more contacts with New York State residents than any other extension specialist. Her publications on recreation leadership and leisure education often had press runs of ten to twenty thousand.

In 1978 the New York State Association of Cooperative Extension 4-H Agents honored Scotty with the Award of Merit for leadership at state and national levels in camping, youth leadership development, and innovative approaches to the expressive arts. Again, in 1983, the same organization honored her by including her programs among those eligible for support from the New York State 4-H Foundation Leadership Development Fund. This is an ongoing fund to provide financial support for excellence in youth leadership programs.

Throughout a career extending over three decades Scotty kept abreast of innovations in her field through advanced study. In 1954 she received an M.A. degree from Columbia University Teachers College. She also studied at the University of Pittsburgh, the University of Maryland, the University of Illinois, and the Scandinavian Seminar for Cultural Studies in Sweden.

Scotty also served the University community through membership on the Faculty Council of Representatives and the Physical Education Committee. She was a member of the Agricultural Extension Faculty Committee. Her organizational affiliations included the National 4-H Extension Leisure Education Committee, the National Recreation and Park Association, the New York State Recreation Society, the New York State Camping Association, and the American Camping Association. The American Camping Association presented her with a leadership award in 1985.

Scotty retired May 1, 1984, from the Department of Rural Sociology with the title of professor emerita. At a retirement party she learned of the establishment of the Bernice Scott Fund, to which hundreds of her friends and colleagues have contributed as an expression of support for her philosophy and work with youth. She was also honored on that occasion by the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences; one of the young trees on the upper quadrangle of the campus bears her name as a symbol of the high esteem in which she will long be held.

Bernice M. Scott is buried back home in Steubenville, Ohio, at Fort Steuben Burial Estates. She is survived by two sisters and one brother: Mary Scott Riddle, of Mt. Sterling, Ohio; Emma Scott Christian, of Columbus, Ohio; and John E. Scott, of Kokomo, Indiana.

A remembrance service was conducted June 27, 1985, at the Anabel Taylor Chapel on campus. This coincided with the annual New York State 4-H Congress. In years past on such occasions, Scotty could be found either onstage in Bailey Hall, coaxing the last notes of musical talent from one thousand assembled 4-H'ers, or backstage, watching teenage music leaders conducting their own songfest.

Olaf F. Larson, James C. Preston, Gordon J. Cummings

Milton L. Scott

February 21, 1915 — July 11, 2001

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Malden C. Nesheim, Robert J. Young, Richard E. Austic

Ruth J. Scott

July 23, 1893 — May 1, 1972

Ruth J. Scott came to Cornell University to serve as a clothing specialist in home economics in 1922, following graduation from Teachers College, Columbia University. The next year she became an instructor in the resident program of the School of Home Economics that was then within the College of Agriculture. Soon after Home Economics was organized as a separate college with departments, Miss Scott was promoted to assistant professor in the Department of Textiles and Clothing. She was later promoted to associate professor. On July 1, 1953, she retired after thirty-one years of service to the College and the University and was named professor of textiles and clothing, emeritus, leaving a legacy of creative and organizational skills that her colleagues appreciated with increasing awareness as time went on.

Ruth Scott will be remembered most for her special talents that contributed to the making of a strong Department of Textiles and Clothing. Her creative ability in apparel design was a motivating force for many students working to further their personal and professional development. Her exceptional understanding of the creative process, coupled with her teaching ability, resulted in experiences for her students that were in advance of traditional educational programs.

To enrich her own professional background she followed the recommended program of study esteemed by the educational leaders of the day. She studied art, specializing in fashion design in various art schools including The Academie de Coupe de Paris, and she did graduate work at Columbia University.

Professor Scott was one of the first in the department to successfully engage in an interdisciplinary approach to problem solving. She and Professor Marie Fowler, head of the Department of Family Life, collaborated in studies on the role of clothing in a child's development. Observations of children in the Cornell laboratory nursery school and estimation of children's clothing needs and design characteristics led to Miss Scott's using innovative ideas in clothing prototypes for children of nursery school age.

During the period when she was studying nursery school children, Ruth Scott attended the first White House Conference on Child Health and Protection (1930). She was the author of *Clothing for Children*, extension bulletin 328, published in 1935. Written for consumers, it offered information about styles of children's clothing that might aid in the physical, mental, and emotional growth of the child. Many of the concepts regarding children's clothing

developed by Miss Scott with the aid of Miss Fowler are still sound today. Their work has provided guidelines for recent studies undertaken in the Department.

Ruth Scott was one of a group of dedicated faculty members who gave of themselves unsparingly for the development of the College of Home Economics that was to become known nationally and internationally as a place where young people of proved intellectual ability could receive higher education of the finest quality. Perhaps her greatest satisfaction came from the knowledge that she could point with pride to many graduates who had gained economic and personal independence and had contributed vastly to the welfare of families. In large measure this was due to the dedicated efforts of Professor Scott and others on the faculty who were her contemporaries.

Born in Vicksburg, Michigan, Ruth was the eldest of a large family of children. Her dentist father died young and she spent years helping to put the younger children through college. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Dorothy Horst and Frances Scott, both of 295 Panoramic Highway, Mill Valley, California 94941

Elsie F. McMurry

Gad Parker Scoville

May 4, 1885 — March 9, 1971

Gad Parker Scoville, professor of farm management, emeritus, died in St. Petersburg, Florida, on March 9, 1971. He was born in Varysburg, New York, and received his early education there and at nearby Attica. He was graduated from Cornell in 1910 with a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture. He did graduate work in economics at Harvard, where he was awarded a Master of Arts degree in 1922.

Mr. Scoville taught in the high school in Fresno, California, for two years, 1910-12. In 1912 he became the first county agricultural agent in Chemung County, New York. Agricultural extension work was a new educational effort and there was no definite pattern of procedure. While a student at Cornell, Scoville had learned the farm management survey method, which was a revolutionary method for studying farm businesses developed at Cornell. He pioneered in applying this method to extension work with farm operators. He was able to analyze the management problems of farmers and provide the basis for study of alternate solutions.

His work was so successful that it soon attracted widespread attention. In 1914 the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstrations Division of the United States Department of Agriculture arranged for a joint appointment with the College of Agriculture at Cornell in order that Mr. Scoville might train farm management demonstrators from other states as well as from various New York counties.

In 1916 he was appointed assistant professor of farm management at Cornell, and in 1920 he was promoted to extension professor of farm management, a title which was changed to professor of farm management in 1921. For more than two decades Professor Scoville devoted his research to the economic aspects of the production and marketing of fruit crops from the point of view of New York farmers. By means of surveys of fruit farm businesses nearly every year, he kept abreast of changes made by farmers and the effect of these adjustments on the profitability of their businesses.

For many years he taught a course in advanced farm management for seniors and graduate students. Field trips in this course were a highlight in the academic programs of many of his students. He used problem-solving techniques and worked personally with his students in studying farm business situations and solutions to management problems. Perhaps his greatest contribution to his students was training in assembling the pertinent facts and in basing conclusions on these facts. He was an expert in challenging ideas and particularly those which could not be supported with evidence. His challenges encouraged careful study.

Professor Scoville married Hazel Perrine on June 25, 1913. During much of their life at Cornell, Professor and Mrs. Scoville lived on and operated a poultry farm on West Hill where he practiced the farm management concepts which he taught. Professor Scoville retired in 1953 after forty-one years of association with the University and the extension service. For several years following retirement, Professor and Mrs. Scoville lived near their son at Goshen, New York. Later they made their home in St. Petersburg, Florida. He is survived by his wife; their daughters, Mrs. George McLellan of Ithaca and Mrs. Sidney Highley of Fredonia; and their son, Parker Scoville, of Goshen.

G. W. Hedlund, S. W. Warren, M. C. Bond

John George Seeley

December 21, 1915 — May 9, 2007

Professor Emeritus John George Seeley was born in North Bergen, New Jersey on December 21, 1915. He graduated from the Robert Fulton Grammar School, North Bergen, New Jersey in 1929 and Memorial High School, West New York, New Jersey in 1933.

As a child, he started his life-long interest in plants. His goal, when he started college, was to become a greenhouse carnation grower. Fortunately, for us, that changed, not his interest in plants, but his avocation. We have all, students, faculty, friends and the floricultural industry, benefited from his love, interest, knowledge and dedication to plant growing. John used this interest in all of his life's activities, from raising his children, to his professional avocation as a teacher and his deep involvement with Rotary.

In 1937, John received his undergraduate education at Rutgers University and graduated with a B.S. degree majoring in Floriculture. While an undergraduate student, he was elected to Alpha Zeta (National Agriculture Honorary Society) and awarded by that society "Best Senior in the College of Agriculture." John found his real love for teaching and research during his years at Rutgers and knew he required more training. He studied for his M.S. degree at Rutgers under Professor O. Wesley Davidson, a noted floriculturist and received his degree in 1940. He was superintendent of the ornamental horticulture gardens at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station during 1940-41.

He matriculated at Cornell in 1941 as an Instructor to teach floriculture. In 1941, he left for a research position in South Carolina with the USDA, as part of the WWII effort, to study growth and extraction of rubber from field grown goldenrod. In 1944, he was a chemist in the Rubber Materials Laboratory of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation in Paterson, New Jersey.

In 1945, he returned to Cornell as an Instructor to continue his graduate studies under Professor Kenneth Post, who, at the time, was one of the world's leading researchers in the field of floriculture. The floriculture industry in the United States was changing and expanding rapidly. Post's research was a major factor in these changes and expansion.

John received his Ph.D. degree in 1948 and was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture at Cornell University. In 1949, he was appointed at Pennsylvania State University as Associate Professor of Floriculture in the Department of Horticulture and ultimately Professor and Chairman

of the Floriculture Section. He was instrumental in creating a very active floriculture program, organizing the commercial floriculture industry in the state, beginning the Pennsylvania Flower Growers organization and publishing a monthly bulletin. He organized his colleagues in Plant Pathology, Entomology, Agricultural Economics and Agriculture Engineering to work together for the benefit of the commercial floriculture industry in the state. They created active teaching, research and extension programs.

Professor Kenneth Post, at Cornell, died suddenly in October of 1955, just after he was appointed department head. John was recruited to return to Cornell to take on the headship of the department. His tenure as head was historically significant for the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. Tremendous growth in the “Green Industries” (a phrase that evolved from the floriculture, nursery, landscape and turfgrass industries to describe them in total) was occurring. These industries enjoyed strong relationships with the Department, College and New York State government. John understood these dynamics and thus laid the foundation for many changes in departmental programs to better serve the changing needs of these industries. As an example, undergraduate education in landscape architecture, that had a long and significant history at Cornell, had disappeared. However, landscape instruction continued in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. There were only two faculty teaching the courses included in the landscape curriculum for a rapidly expanding undergraduate enrollment. Furthermore, landscape audiences in the state that fully supported the Department landscape program, constructively urged that landscape design move toward accreditation as a Landscape Architecture Program. Under John’s leadership, the decision to move forward was begun with the hiring of a third faculty member who had the credentials to move the program towards accreditation. Today, Landscape Architecture (which has an accredited undergraduate program for over thirty years) is an independent department in the College and has a very close relationship with the graduate Landscape Architecture program located in the College of Architecture, Art and Planning. Collectively, these programs enjoy a national and international reputation for excellence.

Another example of change initiated under John’s leadership was associated with the need to bolster faculty support for the rapidly growing turfgrass industry in New York State. For almost thirty years, turfgrass science was someone’s part-time faculty assignment in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. Under John’s leadership, the first full-time faculty position in turfgrass science was created and filled. Today, the turfgrass industry is supported by two faculty positions that interact with an interdepartmental team of turfgrass scientists from other departments and programs to field an outstanding program that enjoys tremendous moral and financial support from the turfgrass industry. Like Landscape Architecture, the Turfgrass Program enjoys a national reputation for excellence.

In addition to the “Green Industries,” John was also committed to youth and consumer education in floriculture and ornamental horticulture. John worked with the Department of Education at Cornell and the New York State Department of Education to get an appreciation of flowers incorporated into elementary school curricula. He also actively supported a full-time 4-H Youth position in the department that functioned to deliver floriculture and ornamental horticulture information and training to the extensive 4-H Cornell Cooperative Extension network in New York State. As head, John enthusiastically supported two Cooperative Extension positions that directed information to adult consumer audiences in the state. One channeled a program through the College of Human Ecology; the other through the traditional agricultural, county-based Cornell Cooperative Extension System associated with the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. John was very proud of what these positions accomplished and followed their progress with great interest.

John was instrumental in organizing the Kenneth Post Foundation in 1957 after Professor Post’s death and served as secretary until his retirement in 1983. Monies for the endowment came from members of the floriculture industry. They collected over \$100,000, which was a very large sum in 1957. Interest from the endowment is still allocated to various research projects, selected by Kenneth Post Foundation board members.

John worked with the New York City Florists Club for many years, organizing programs and maintaining close liaison between the Department and Club members. At the demise of the Club in 1990, John was instrumental in having the Club donate its’ treasury to The Gloeckner Foundation (a philanthropic floriculture granting foundation), of which he was president.

John was active with the American Society of Florists, the national society for the floriculture industry. He served on numerous committees and was particularly active in one associated with “Grades and Standards for Cut Flowers and Potted Plants.” This committee and the society tried to convince the industry, including growers and retailers to have standards for their products on a year round basis. The arguments were very logical, but they were unsuccessful in establishing standards, which, by the way, are still not established today. John was elected to the American Society of Florists’ Hall of Fame in 1979.

Professor Seeley was active in the American Society for Horticultural Science. A national organization started in 1903 by a group of horticulturists that included Liberty Hyde Bailey. John a long time member of 68 years, was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1970, served on numerous committees and in 1981 was elected president. He also was active in the International Society for Horticultural Science, headquartered in the Netherlands. He was the

United States representative to the Section for Ornamental Plants from 1962-86, served as secretary from 1962-64 and chairman from 1964-70 and again from 1982-86.

In 1984-85, John was awarded the D.C. Kiplinger Chair in Floriculture by Ohio State University. This was a high point of John's career. This was a period of time when he was not under stress and could completely emerge himself in floriculture activities including teaching, research and extension. Colleagues at Ohio State still talk about the enjoyable, productive time they had working with John during that year.

John joined the board of the Gloeckner Foundation in 1970. This organization had a large endowment and granted monies each year to support floricultural research. In 1986, he became president, after the benefactor Fred Gloeckner died. John was particularly helpful to young assistant professors getting started. He advised and encouraged them on ways to improve their applications to obtain their grants. Many floriculture faculty in the U.S. still talk appreciatively about the help John contributed to their careers.

His interest in Rotary International was life long. He joined the Ithaca Rotary Club in 1957, rose to club president and became governor of District 7071 in 1973-74. District 7071 included about 50 clubs in central New York State. Part of his responsibility as governor was to visit each club during his one-year tenure. The theme of his talk to the Rotary clubs was "The Phenomena of Photoperiodism." John grew plants to demonstrate the phenomena and took them to these meetings. He related the phenomena to Rotaries' goals of service to mankind.

Honorary societies he was elected to include: Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Epsilon Phi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and Phi Alpha Xi. He received a Silver Medal from the Massachusetts Horticulture Society in 1980 and the Carl Bittner Extension Award from the American Society of Horticultural Science in 1982.

John met Catherine Cook, while he was a student at Rutgers and she a student at New Jersey College for Women (NJC). They married in 1938 and had five children. He was pleased all his children achieved their Bachelor's degrees and two, Daniel and Thomas, continued their studies to earn Ph.D. degrees. Thomas is presently Professor and Chairman of the Department of Neurobiology and Behavior at Cornell. John and Catherine were married for 61 years prior to Catherine's death in 1999. His son, David, passed away in 1995. John is survived by his daughter, Catherine Anne, of Ithaca, New York; and sons, Daniel, of Holliston, Massachusetts; George, of Cooperstown, New York; Thomas, of Ithaca, New York and 14 grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

In 1986, his colleagues in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture and Department of Plant Pathology organized the "Seeley Conference," where invited (100 limit) leaders of the floriculture industry of the

world came to Cornell for four days to a “think tank” analysis of major problems/changes facing their industry. This was an opportunity for intellectual exchange of ideas and thoughts among the participants, a unique innovative conference that was a great success. It has continued on an annual basis. The original conference board consisted of Cornellians, who during the initial years underwrote many of the expenses. Today’s board members aren’t necessarily Cornellians and the conference is self-supporting. This past June was the 21st conference and honored John.

John had a long and productive life; his accomplishments were many. He touched and improved the lives of many people, including hundreds of students. We are all pleased to have had the opportunity to know and work with him.

Robert Langhans, Chair; George Good, Ken Horst

Francis Joseph Seery

May 24, 1874—July 27, 1947

Francis Joseph Seery, the son of Thomas H. and Mary (Seery) Seery was born on May 24, 1874, in Waterbury, Conn. Thomas Seery was a mill superintendent and a grandson of Gregory Delacy Seery, the leader of the United Irishmen in 1798.

Francis received his secondary education in Waterbury High School, and then went to work. For seven years, from 1893 to 1900, he served his home city as engineering assistant on construction for additional water supply including Wigwam Dam. In 1900 he was transitman for the Isthmian Canal Commission exploring possible canal routes in Darien, Panama.

With this background of practical experience he decided to continue his education. In 1901, at the age of twenty seven, he entered Tufts College in Medford, Mass., and in 1905 received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. During his summer vacations he was employed by the cities of Waterbury and of Fulton, N. Y., and also by the United States Geological Survey on topographic work in Kentucky.

After being graduated from Tufts he served, during the summers from 1905 to 1908, as assistant engineer in Department D of the New York State Engineer's Office on construction of the Barge Canal.

In September 1905, Mr. Seery was appointed instructor in hydraulic engineering in what was then the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y. This was the beginning of a teaching career at this institution which continued until his retirement as professor emeritus of civil engineering in 1942. In 1907 he was promoted to the grade of assistant professor, and in 1918 to a full professorship of hydraulic engineering, serving in the latter position for twenty-four years.

Professor Seery organized and taught courses in water supply, hydraulic construction, hydraulic engineering, water power (devoted to characteristics, hydrology, and operating conditions), water power and pumping plants (a design course), and conservancy and reclamation problems.

He was not idle during the summers of this long teaching career. Besides spending much time on very careful preparation of the practical engineering problems (on which he later had his students present reports), he undertook numerous jobs for which his assistance was requested. He prepared a report on hydroelectric development on

Geneganslet Creek, and Oswegatchie River in New York in 1909, and also a design of the Potters Falls Dam of Six Mile Creek in Ithaca. In 1910 he made a valuation appraisal of the water plant at Lyons, N. Y., and in 1913 a similar appraisal for Watertown, N. Y.

With the participation of the United States in World War I, during the summer of 1917 Professor Seery was superintendent of water supply and sewers at Camp Dix, N. J.; and, during the summer of 1918, he served as hydraulic engineer for the United States Geological Survey assigned to investigate and make a confidential report to the Capital Issues Commission, United States War Board, on a proposed water plant at Watertown. His activities also included: a design-survey and estimate for extensions to the water supply of Moravia, N. Y., (1919); a report on five proposed water power developments on Jacques Cartier River in Quebec, Canada, for the Donnacona Paper Company (1921); a report on proposed alterations of Hoffman Hill Reservoir in Elmira, N. Y., (1922); a report to Congress as member of the board of consulting engineers appointed to review the "Jadwin Plan" for flood protection of the Mississippi River (1925-1926); a report on the sufficiency of Helmlock Lake for the water supply of Rochester, N. Y., (1935); testimony as expert witness on hydraulics for the State of New York on the Montezuma, Oneida Lake, and Ley Creek Cases (1936); a report on the extension of water works for Hammondsport, N. Y., (1937); work as expert on hydraulic meters for the New York State attorney general's department on water supply in Rochester (1937-1938); and expert witness in the Harrington Farms case (1938).

Professor Seery served the City of Ithaca as a member of the Board of Public Works for six years, from 1919 to 1925, being vice-chairman for the last three years; also, from 1943 to 1946, he was a member of the Ithaca Civil Service Commission.

He was elected an Associate Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1907, and a Member in 1921. He became a Life Member in January, 1942.

The varied practical experience of Professor Seery in the field of hydraulic engineering had convinced him of the value of such experience to the teacher and to the student of engineering. Design problems of considerable scope, length, and suggestiveness were made a part of the courses which he taught. The educational worth of these problems is attested by the fact that almost all his students valued them highly, preserving their reports when returned at the end of the course, and frequently benefiting by them in their professional careers after graduation. By spending much time and energy in the composition of these problems Professor Seery asserted his conviction of the basic truth in the words of Aristotle: "For the things we have to learn before we can do them, we learn by doing them." This feature of the teaching methods of Professor Seery has become incorporated in other fields in

the curriculum of the School of Civil Engineering at Cornell. His work thus will extend an influence toward the better training of students in the future.

Since he always had available in his memory much interesting and supporting extraneous material gleaned from his own practical experience and from extensive reading, his classes were far from dull. He made much direct use of current engineering literature, both to fortify the textbook and to orient the student toward the actual living world of engineering. He did not, however, neglect basic theory in developing the student's grasp of subject matter. In his work as a teacher he stressed conception, design, construction, and maintenance as elements in the structure of an engineering education and as activities that would be required of an engineer in his varied experience after graduation.

Professor Seery was a devoted member of his Church, and he contributed generously to the betterment of the civic life of the community. His sense of responsibility for his students' success and his kindly human interest in their welfare was most admirable. It encouraged a friendly intimacy and confidence that enabled his students to profit greatly from his comprehensive knowledge of the subjects he taught and from his wide practical experience. He will long be gratefully remembered.

Professor Seery was married to Elnora C. McElligot of Waterbury, Conn., in 1909. He is survived by three daughters: Miriam, with whom he resided in Dover, Del., after leaving Ithaca; Virginia, of New York; and Francesca (Mrs. J. Theodore Chamberlain), of Tarry town, N. Y.; and a grandson, Teddy Chamberlain.

R. F. Chamberlain, E. W. Schoder, Hugh Troy

Jason Seley

May 20, 1919 — June 23, 1983

About a year and a half after becoming dean of the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning at Cornell University, on July 1, 1980, Jason Seley learned that he had cancer of the lungs and that the condition was beyond the reach of surgery. Another person in such a condition would have resigned and withdrawn from society and would have spent his remaining days in harrowing self-pity. Jason Seley, however, continued to come daily to his office, fulfilled his duties, came often to the Statler, and met his colleagues and friends—and invariably with affability, a gracious smile, and warm civility. He continued to live and work as if he had all of life before him, though Clara, his friends, and associates knew that he must have been suffering excruciating pain. His conduct and bearing during the last year and a half of his life recall a memorable passage in William James's *The Varieties of Religious Experience*, written as if to fit Jason's case:

A life is manly, stoical, moral, or philosophical, we say, in proportion as it is less swayed by paltry personal considerations and more by objective ends that call for energy, even though that energy bring personal loss and pain....Even a sick man, unable to be militant outwardly, can carry on the moral warfare. He can willfully turn his attention away from his own future, whether in this world or the next. He can train himself to indifference to his personal drawbacks and immerse himself in whatever objective interests still remain accessible. He can follow public news, and sympathize with other people's affairs. He can cultivate cheerful manners, and be silent about his miseries. He can contemplate whatever ideal aspects of existence his philosophy is able to present to him, and practice whatever duties, such as patience, resignation, trust, his ethical system requires. Such a man lives on his loftiest, largest plane. He is a high-hearted freeman and no pining slave.

During those agonizingly difficult months and days we knew that there moved among us a very special person, a high-hearted freeman who did not pass up the opportunity to live on his loftiest, largest plane. And during the very last several days, when he was bedridden in the hospital and knew that his hours were counted, Jason talked as a man who had achieved reconciliation, peace, and a comfort that was above and beyond all earthly frustrations and indignities. The state of his mind during those hours can again best be described in the words of William James, written as if he had observed Jason Seley:

In this state of mind, what we most dreaded has become the habitation of our safety, and the hour of our moral death has turned into our spiritual birthday. The time for tension in our soul is over, and that of happy relaxation, of calm deep breathing, of an eternal present, with no discordant future to be anxious about, has arrived. Fear is not held in abeyance as it is by mere morality, it is positively expunged and washed away.

All his life Jason Seley moved among men and women as one concerned with their interests and problems, and yet one was aware that he all the time preserved a secluded center from which there radiated an inner, secret core of happiness, privacy, and ideality.

Seley was born in Newark, New Jersey. At Cornell, where he received his B.A. degree in 1940, he was influenced to become a sculptor by Kenneth Washburn. During the years 1943-45 he studied modeling under Ossip Zadlkin at the Art Students' League in New York. During the years 1947-49 he and Clara, whom he married in 1942, were in Haiti, where he taught a class in lifemodeling at Le Centre d'Art, of which Albert Mangones, a friend from his undergraduate days at Cornell, was one of the founders; and it was in Haiti that Clara turned from dancing to painting and sculpture. Seley's first exhibition was in 1946 at the centre. (This was in the days before "Papa Doc" Duvalier, when there was artistic ferment in Haiti.) In May 1947 he was back in New York for his first exhibition there, and then the Seleys went back to Haiti, returning to the United States in 1948. During the following year Seley had a Fulbright scholarship in France, where he studied sculpture at the Atelier Gaumond at the École Rationale Supérieure des Beaux Arts. The Seleys traveled in Italy, where Jason looked for and found the equestrian statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni, by Andrea del Verrocchio, an exact and full replica of which stands in Lincoln Park in Newark, which Jason had often seen. "I have been enamored of that statue," he said, "ever since I can remember." Years later Jason was to make his own replica of this statue, which became a part of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Collection at the Empire State Plaza in Albany. The Seleys returned to the United States in September 1950. In 1953 they went back to Haiti for a six-month period, and in September of that year Jason began the academic aspect of his life as a sculptor by becoming a faculty member at Hofstra College. He taught at Hofstra to 1965; then he taught sculpture at New York University from 1965 to 1967. In 1968 he came to Cornell as professor of art and chairman of the Department of Art. He held the latter Position to 1973, and in July 1980 he was appointed dean of the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning.

At first, and for many years, Seley used clay, terra cotta, and plaster as the principal materials to make largely figurative sculpture. Starting in the early 1950s his work became less figurative, and building directly in plaster became more frequent. He also started to use found objects in armature construction. In 1956 Clara found a bumper from the rear of a 1949 Buick Dynaflo, the beauty of which attracted her. They bought it for one dollar. Two years later Jason "saw an armature form in it," and the result was *Random Walk*. As he viewed this piece of sculpture, he "felt that the work was stronger and more volumetric than the work that immediately preceded it." At that point, he said, "I consciously sought out bumpers, using them as armature forms on which to build directly

in plaster.” After a time Jason realized that by this use of the bumpers he was, in fact, obscuring the qualities of the forms that had attracted him in the first place, and so in the winter of 1958-59 he learned to weld and performed welding after that. His work then expressed the material he was using and allowed it to reveal its identity, and this led to his becoming known as the “bumper sculptor.” On one occasion, in 1963, Jason Seley explained his use of bumpers: “I employ auto bumpers, which are, to me, inspirational. I move them around. Put them together. Add. Subtract. Then, if all goes well, something exciting begins to happen. It is like a voyage of discovery, like going somewhere one has not been before.”

In 1968, in reflecting on his own work, he made this significant statement:

I work, I believe, inspired by the nature of my time and place. To me an automobile bumper is an offering of nature's abundance. I am as much concerned with its prehistory as the wood-carver with the growing tree. The bumpers I use are chromium-plated steel of high quality. The individual pieces come in interesting and exciting preformed sculptural shapes that are as much a source of inspiration for me as the irregular shapes of fields tones were for John Flannagan. I use them with the care, thought, and reverence that their infinite grace merits. I do not think of myself as an “automobile” or “junk” sculptor, nor an “assembler.” I am a sculptor facing the challenge of the means and materials of my choice, just as my contemporaries and predecessors face, or have faced, that challenge of their own methods and media.

More recently, in 1980, Jason said:

Almost from the outset my conscious aim and endeavor was to transform the material but to have that transformation take place without obliterating the identity of the material. I did not want to destroy its prehistory....The complete bumpers are used as much as possible, but because of the way the various parts relate to each other as a totality, transformation takes place. That has always been a very conscious thing with me.

These reflections on his own methods and directions throw light on new phases of his work that emerged in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1965 he conceived the idea that one could show how many things of the world could be made out of bumpers; for example, how ancient statues could be copied, how articles of furniture could be made, or even an entire automobile. And Seley did make such things, which have been widely exhibited. But Seley saw this development as a change in his aesthetic position. “The point was no longer,” he said, “the bumper with its history exposed but rather the use of it as an art material. Since I was no longer committed to the history of a bumper—that identity was no longer essential to me—I had no reason to preserve the shape of a ‘59 Buick, a ‘47 Cadillac, or a ‘66 De Soto. It was about 1977 that I first used the sheet steel painted black and consciously destroyed the identity of the bumper by destroying its form. In my doing this, bumpers became truly an art material, similar to unopened tubes of paint.” Thus it came about that bumpers became, in Jason’s hands, “welded chromium-plated

steel.” Now he could say about a bumper that he was “not concerned with its prehistory any more than the wood-carver is concerned with the tree. The material I use is chromium-plated steel of high quality. The pieces of steel have interesting and exciting precast sculptural shapes that are a great source of inspiration to me.”

Thus it can be seen that Jason’s artistic development was not arrested at the point where he discovered the use of car bumpers in sculpture. Eventually the bumper became, in his conception and in his hands, fluid material that flowed into artistic forms of great beauty, expressing or suggesting the artist’s sensibility, imagination, wit, and wisdom.

Like other artists, Jason had predecessors and contemporaries whose works he admired and from whom he received inspiration. Most notable among them were Donatello, Bernini, Rodin, Jacob Epstein, Henry Moore, and David Smith.

Though dying at the peak of his powers, Jason had lived long enough to have won wide acclaim and recognition. He was the recipient of many awards and commissions; he was an artist-in-residence at various colleges; he had lectured at over thirty colleges and universities; his work was selected for numerous American, foreign, and international exhibits; his sculptures are in the Museum of Modern Art, the Whitney Museum of Modern Art, the Hirshhorn Museum of Sculpture at the Smithsonian, and in other museums and collections; his work was represented at the White House Festival of Arts in 1965. His appointment as dean at Cornell was a recognition of the esteem and affection he had won among his colleagues and students and a reflection of the international fame that he had won. And in the three years he served in that office he helped to unify the college’s diverse interests and intensified the loyalty and enlarged the generosity of its alumni.

Fame, let it be said, rested upon him lightly. Jason was always, in his relations with every person, gentle and affable. He passed no harsh judgments. His native wit was often an expression of irony and imaginative play, but he never allowed it to become satirical, and it is unthinkable that he ever would have permitted himself to say anything malicious. One hesitated to pass on to him any bit of nasty gossip. His encyclopedic memory was always a cause of amazement.

We and future generations of men and women at Cornell will have as reminders of Jason Seley the generous gifts he has given to the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art and the furniture he designed and welded for the office of dean of his college. But of no less substance will be the real yet intangible evidences of the fact that he was a person who supremely merited our profound respect, gratitude, and affection.

The major part of Jason Seley's life was devoted to an aesthetic gratification that was pure, clear, and disinterested. It was, to use Plato's terminology, an unclouded contemplation of images of eternity seen in the guise of the furniture of earth—beasts and men, chairs and automobiles— which became to him transparent ideas that were freed from the limits of time, space, and will; from pathos and pathology; from change and death.

Somewhere at his college there ought to be inscribed in bold letters Jason's artistic *apologia pro vita sua*, which he stated in one memorable sentence: "I just know I do sculpture because I don't quite know how I'd live through my life if I didn't do it."

Peter L. Auer, Zevi Blum, H. Peter Kahn, Milton R. Konvitz

Alvin F. Sellers

August 9, 1917 — January 19, 2008

Alvin Sellers joined the Cornell faculty in 1960 as Professor of Physiology and head of the Department of Physiology of the Veterinary College. At the time of the appointment, he was internationally recognized for his work on ruminant digestion and ion transport. He would soon attract talented new faculty members that became world leaders in research and graduate training in gastrointestinal physiology and in the emerging field of comparative gastroenterology.

Al was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, the son of Addison B. and Marion F. Sellers. He received the VMD (Veterinariae Medicinae Doctoris) from the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania in 1939. He subsequently did graduate work at the Ohio State University and received the M.S. degree in Pathology in 1940. He continued graduate research training at the University of Minnesota until 1942 when he joined the United States Army Veterinary Corp. During World War II, he served as Chief of the Section on Bacteriology and commanded one of three mobile units of the First Medical Laboratory in campaigns in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, and Germany. He returned to the University of Minnesota in 1946 to complete his graduate training and later served as Associate Professor, Professor, and head of the Division of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology in the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Minnesota. In 1957-58, he was a Guggenheim Fellow at the Physiological Laboratory, University of Cambridge and at the Rowett Research Institute.

Al's personality often appeared serious but this masked a huge sense of humor. For those who knew him well, he was the ideal dinner party guest because of his talent as a storyteller. His dedication of purpose in the laboratory was recognized by all with whom he was associated. His work and that of his close associates resulted in numerous, critical advances in knowledge of ruminant digestive physiology and, during the latter part of his academic career, in similar advances in the closely related digestive function of the equine large intestine. Al was a dedicated experimental physiologist but was equally committed to applying the sciences basic to medicine in teaching and in veterinary medical practice.

Al is survived by his wife of 65 years, Dorothy M. Sellers; by three children, Alvin F. Sellers, Jr., Mary Ann (George B. Seeley) Sellers, and Christine (Karen Grimm) Sellers; by two grandchildren, Kate Sellers Seeley and Laura Jane Seeley; and by one great-grandson, Jack Riley Wheeler Seeley.

Bud Tennant, Chairperson; Charles Guard, Katherine Houpt, Richard Rawson

Maurie Semel

January 18, 1923 — February 10, 2005

Maurie Semel, Professor Emeritus of Entomology, died on February 10, 2005 in Bucyrus, Ohio. Maurie was born and raised in Brooklyn, New York. He attended the N.Y.S. Institute of Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, receiving an Associate in Applied Science degree. After serving in an aviation unit of the U.S. Coast Guard during World War II, he attended Cornell University, earning a Bachelor of Science degree in 1949 and his Ph.D. degree in 1954.

In 34 years on the Cornell faculty, Maurie distinguished himself as an applied entomologist working at the Long Island Horticultural Research and Extension Center (formerly the L.I. Vegetable Research Farm) in Riverhead, succeeding Dr. Hugh Hockett in 1954. His research program emphasized improvement of insect control in vegetable, potato and floricultural crops. Maurie was a pioneering investigator of beneficial biological agents for insect control and one of the first U.S. scientists to evaluate use of the insect pathogens *Beauveria bassiana* for control of Colorado potato beetle and *Bacillus thuringiensis* (BT) for corn insect control. BT is now widely used in agriculture. His research provided the necessary data to support labeling of novel chemicals to control important pests on Long Island and elsewhere. Two sabbatical leaves, at the University of Arizona and at the International Potato Institute in Lima, Peru, South America, were opportunities to gather both research and technical information useful to the agricultural industry of Long Island. Dr. Gerald Wilde, a former graduate student of his, remembers him as a fantastic mentor and teacher and credits Maurie's direction and support for a great deal of his own success and accomplishments.

In addition to his professional duties, he was a popular and active community leader. His interests, expertise and ability to recognize the importance of both sides of an issue were well received. Maurie was especially dedicated to service in Rotary International and a supporter of the Rotary Foundation. As a Paul Harris Fellow with 45 years of perfect attendance, he served as Club President and District Governor. He was also appointed by then-governor Hugh Carey to the New York State Advisory Council for Agriculture, and participated on many other Long Island committees concerned with land use and planning issues.

After retirement from Cornell, Maurie and his wife Marilyn moved to Bucyrus, Ohio where he continued his work with Rotary and other civic groups, 4H and Cooperative Extension. Maurie was devoted to his loving family and

is survived by his wife of 55 years, Marilyn; daughter, Valerie; sons Mark and Brad; and three grandchildren. His three children are also Cornell graduates.

His daughter, Valerie, has fond memories of his days with Cornell.

“My brothers and I were introduced to Entomology at a very early age. We were reminiscing about how we would all jump into the old green pick-up and set off on a balmy summer’s evening to ‘help’ Pop check his light traps. We would wind through potato fields until we came to a remote corner of a field or woods to explore the contents of the previous night’s catch. We marveled that he knew the name of each species, knew which ones to keep of interest and which ones to leave for the raccoons. He taught us about mounting insects and of the importance of documenting each and every find. More than that, he taught us about the important part that each and every creature plays in nature and the delicate balance, which must never be disturbed. Pop was one of those rare individuals who never wanted to stop learning. Entomology was his passion but the world was his challenge. After retirement to Ohio, it took maybe two weeks before Pop was riding out on farm calls with the local Ohio State County Extensionist. He would call and away they would go, troubleshooting and helping out a farmer whose crops were being attacked. Pop was a kind and gentle man, a very loving and devoted father. His legacy is one of care and compassion.”

Daniel Gilrein, Joseph B. Siczka, Arthur A. Muka

Sergio David Servetto

January 18, 1968 — July 24, 2007

Sergio David Servetto, Assistant Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering, died at the age of 39 in the early morning of July 24, 2007, in the crash of his recently purchased single-engine plane during the final segment of a trip from the Midwest to Ithaca. Sergio's enthusiasm for flying began in his native Argentina and was reawakened in Spring 2007 when he saw it as a way to be with his family in Ithaca for long weekends during a year he was about to spend as a visiting faculty member at Notre Dame. In a haunting coincidence, Sergio started his life in the United States in Urbana, Illinois, and ended it in Urbana, New York.

Sergio was educated first at the National University of La Plata in Argentina, after which he worked for three years as a programmer for IBM in Buenos Aires. He then came to the U.S. from 1994-99 as a graduate student in computer science and electrical engineering at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. Upon graduation from UIUC, he received the coveted David J. Kuck Outstanding Thesis Award in Computer Science at UIUC. Sergio then joined the Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne, working for two years with the eminent Professors Martin Vetterli and Bixio Rimoldi. In 2001, he was offered an Assistant Professorship at Cornell and joined our ECE faculty.

Sergio was a colleague of great intelligence, intense conviction, boundless energy, and tremendous enthusiasm for research, teaching, and ideas. He maintained high ideals for himself and expected the same of others. His friends enjoyed his great personal warmth. Sergio was an individual of strong principle who believed with Theodore Roosevelt:

"The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena...who strives valiantly...and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly..."

He was widely read in his native Spanish as well as in German and English, and was known to quote aptly from Cervantes and Kafka. Sergio's restatement of the engineer's creed of "can do" was the proverb, "If there is no wind, row."

At his untimely death, Sergio was already highly regarded worldwide for his work in information theory and its applications to such areas as sensor networks and media compression. He had the respect and affection of many outstanding researchers in these specialties. In an unprecedented gesture, his professional society, the Information Theory Society of the IEEE, held a session at the September 2007 Allerton Conference on Communication, Control,

and Computing to honor him and his work. In addition, a Sergio Servetto Memorial Session was held in July 2008 at the IEEE International Symposium on Information Theory, where papers were presented that were cognate to Sergio's unremitting work on the challenging information theory problem of multiterminal source coding, in which two correlated sources are encoded separately subject to distortion criteria.

While Sergio was actively engaged in journal editorial work and served on technical program committees, his favorite professional outreach activity was the Student Committee of the IEEE Information Theory Society, the purpose of which is to interest graduate students in the discipline and then support their research endeavors. Sergio was a founding member of the Committee, established its website and had recently assumed the responsibilities of Committee Chair. He assiduously laid the groundwork for an ongoing School of Information Theory for graduate and post-doctoral students. Indeed, the First Annual School of Information Theory, held in June 2008, was dedicated to Sergio Servetto.

Sergio is survived by his beloved wife Viviana Sitz and his two young sons, Luciano and Alejandro.

Terrence L. Fine, Chairperson; Toby Berger, David A. Hammer

Alexander Duncan Seymour, Jr.

February 1, 1884 — August 25, 1957

Alexander Duncan Seymour, Jr., Emeritus Professor of Architecture, died in 1957 at the age of 73, after a long and varied career as an architect and teacher and an equally active one in the world of yachting.

In the profession of architecture, he distinguished himself as a designer by placing prominently in several national architectural competitions, as a painter by his sketch water colors and oils, and as a teacher by gifts of wisdom and humor which are today present in the colorful traditions of the College of Architecture at Cornell University.

Evidence of his interest and activity in yachting is carried by Lloyd's Register, which notes that his private signal has flown from the yard arm of seven different power or sailing yachts. Although for many years he was a member of a number of distinguished yachting associations, his most dynamic interest was most obvious in the activities of the New York Yacht Club and the Cruising Club of America.

The richness of his contributions to the art of teaching and to the worlds of culture and yachting are only eclipsed by the esteem in which he was held by those friends who were privileged to enjoy his charming and stimulating company beside the flowing bowl and at the board of gourmets. Full of irrepressible and spontaneous good humor, gentle and provocative satire, ribald and mirthful reminiscences, the "Skipper" or the "Admiral", as he was known to his intimate friends, was a rare and delightful companion.

Duncan Seymour joined the faculty of the College of Architecture as a Visiting Critic in 1926, became Professor of Architecture in 1928, and in 1940 was elected Andrew Dickson White Professor of Architecture. He retired in June of 1950 and became Emeritus Professor.

During the years following his retirement from teaching, he revived and enhanced his skill as a painter of water colors. After his health forced him to give up yachting, he devoted most of his time to this hobby. The collection of these paintings which he left, especially those done in Mallorca, Spain and in the Boothbay area of Maine, bear witness to his delight and skill in the field of the graphic arts.

For a list of those conventional honors which the "Skipper" regarded and frequently alluded to as his "vanities", his biographers refer you to Volume #28 of *Who's Who*.

S. M. Barnette, B. K. Hough, F. M. Wells

Lillian Shaben

October 21, 1894 — May 3, 1997

Lillian Shaben lived for more than 100 years, a rare accomplishment today. She was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota and graduated from Iowa State University in 1921. Following work experience in extension in Iowa and in industry as a demonstrator for the Russell Miller Company, she was appointed to an extension position in Food and Nutrition at Cornell University in 1928. Her original appointment was signed by Martha Van Rensselaer in Home Economics and Dean Mann of the College of Agriculture. In 1932, she received a Master's degree from Columbia University. After 27 years of service at Cornell University, she retired in 1953 as Professor Emerita.

As an extension educator in the field of food and nutrition, Lillian Shaben was widely renowned as an exceptionally talented teacher and had a large following of devoted listeners. She repeatedly drew huge audiences for her presentations throughout the State of New York. She was meticulous in her demonstration preparations and she was known as someone who could reach a lay audience. Her publications covered subjects such as food preservation, the relationship of preparation procedures on the nutritive value of foods, and the importance of nutritious school lunches. Her presentation style was a model for 4H members and leaders to follow.

On Lillian Shaben's retirement, Ruby Greene Smith said, "In the retirement of Professor Lillian Shaben, the Cornell University Faculty and the homemakers of New York State lost a teacher who was loved and respected by many. In her career as an Extension specialist and as a Professor, she has proved to be scholarly and tactful, an inspiring teacher and leader, and a loyal friend."

She was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Nu, Mortar Board, Theta Sigma Phi, and Epsilon Sigma Phi, the Cooperative Extension fraternity. At Iowa State, she helped to establish the Iowa State College chapter of Chi Omega, a social sorority. She belonged to a women's athletic fraternity and received her athletic letter while in college. In addition, as an undergraduate, she counted her most educational experience in college as being the women students' representative on a committee of faculty members who planned the building of Iowa State's Memorial Union.

While she lived in Ithaca, she owned a cottage on the west side of Cayuga Lake where she went in season to refresh her aesthetic interests. She shared this grand experience with many colleagues, as well as students.

Lillian Shaben moved to East Lansing, Michigan several years after her retirement to be near her sister, Irene. She continued to be active in the fields of art and design, the loves of her life. When her health began to fail, she moved into the Burcham Hills Health Center in East Lansing. She eventually lost her sight and died in May 1997.

Mildred Dunn, Gertrude Armbruster

Charles Chauncy Shackford

Professor of Rhetoric and General Literature

— *December 25, 1891*

RESOLVED, that the Faculty of Cornell University has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Charles Chauncy Shackford, a scholar, colleague, and gentleman, loved and respected by all who knew him. With his death this Faculty drops from its roll a name endeared to many of its present members during a long acquaintance, in which his ripe scholarship and his many virtues were fully appreciated by his numerous friends, colleagues, and pupils. His probity, ability, industry, affable character, and purity of life will be long remembered at this Institution, as one of the forces which helped to lay the foundations upon which this University has been built, and for the success of which he contributed a noble share with loyal devotion and untiring effort. This Faculty is pleased to see that the portrait of this distinguished man of letters presented by his students to the University realizes their expressed wishes, “that the presence of Professor Shackford in our Library among the worthies of Cornell should serve as an inspiration to the labors of succeeding generations of young men.”

RESOLVED, That we tender to the widow and surviving family of Professor Shackford our sincere sympathy.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread on the book of records of this Faculty, given to the press for publication, and a copy of them attested by the Secretary of the Faculty be delivered to the family of our departed colleague.

Source: Faculty Records D, p.41 General Legislation of the Faculty and Extracts from the Faculty Records -page 11, October 1st 1891—March 11th, 1892

Harold Shadick

September 30, 1902 — December 21, 1993

It has been said much more than once that Harold Shadick was a man of two cultures and two careers. Although he was born in London and died in Ithaca, he was in spirit Chinese. His first career took him to China, teaching Western history and literature at Yenching University, Peking; his second career as a Chinese scholar, teacher, and translator brought him to Cornell University.

Harold Shadick was educated at Westminster City School in London and studied philosophy at Wycliffe College, University of Toronto, where the Principal, Dr. O'Meara, took a personal interest in his development. So, too, did Dr. Hwang—also associated with the University of Toronto—who introduced Harold Shadick to the idea of working in China by identifying the educational needs of China as an appropriate challenge for Harold Shadick's talents.

In 1925, just fourteen years after the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, Harold Shadick began teaching Western history and literature at Yenching University in Peking (Beijing). He also took every opportunity to study classical as well as colloquial Chinese, and made the acquaintance of many Chinese scholars and writers. Beijing was occupied by the Imperial Japanese Army in July 1937, after which Harold Shadick continued to teach at Yenching University. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese military authorities entered the campus and closed the university, interrupting a lecture he was giving on Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" and ordering him to dismiss his students. Subsequently, Harold and his first wife, Helen Lamkert Shadick, were interned at the Weixian Concentration Camp in Shandong Province for the duration of World War II.

After the end of the war, he resumed teaching at Yenching University during 1945-46, before becoming a Visiting Professor at Cornell, where he was given a regular appointment as Professor of Chinese Literature in June 1946 to the then Department of Far Eastern Studies (renamed Department of Asian Studies in 1962). He taught Chinese language and literature and in 1952 published his translation of the novel, *The Travels of Lao Ts'an*. The Introduction to the Columbia University Press edition (1990) provides his recollection that he began the translation in 1934 after a train trip from Beijing to Tianjin during which he happened to meet Dr. Hu Shih '14, the scholar who first called critical attention to *The Travels of Lao Ts'an* and became the patron of its author, Liu Tiejun. Another of Harold Shadick's most notable works is the three-volume textbook, *A First Course in Literary Chinese* (Cornell University Press, 1968), which is still in use at Cornell and other universities. Harold's interest in Chinese literature led to the

formation of the Conference on Chinese Oral and Performing Literature (CHINOPERL), which meets annually. For eighteen years, until 1987, he served as editor of the journal, *CHINOPERL Papers*, on the study of all types of spoken or sung performance in Chinese.

When Harold Shadick joined the Cornell faculty in 1946 he worked with the chair of his department, Knight Biggerstaff, to plan a center for Chinese studies in upstate New York. China and Chinese language were then still regarded as exotic subjects, and no center of Chinese studies existed anywhere, with the exception of Harvard. In 1950, Harold Shadick founded the China Program and served as its director until 1966. During this time, with generous grants from the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation, he established Cornell as one of the major centers of Chinese studies in North America. Together with a succession of able curators, he made the Wason Collection one of the five best Chinese collections in America at that time, knowing well that to attract a distinguished faculty to an isolated location such as Ithaca, Cornell must provide an excellent Chinese library. Among the distinguished scholars he helped recruit as Cornell faculty were Liu Ta-chung and John Fei in Economics, William Skinner and Arthur Wolf in Anthropology, John Lewis in Government, and Nicholas Bodman in Linguistics. As a result, while Harold Shadick was Director of the China Program, Cornell became pre-eminent in the social sciences in subjects related to China. One of his most memorable achievements in teaching programs was his collaboration with the eminent linguist Y.R. Chao '14, with the support of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), to establish the Inter-University Program for Chinese Language Instruction in Taipei, first administered through the China Program at Cornell.

After his retirement in 1972, Harold Shadick continued to be involved actively in the China Program (today the East Asia Program) and CHINOPERL. In 1986, he revisited China for the first time since 1946 and reestablished contact with several of his numerous friends there, many former students among them. At the invitation of Peking University, he there delivered two lectures, one of which he presented as the conclusion to his lecture on "Romeo and Juliet," interrupted by the Japanese Imperial Army forty-five years earlier. Several years after the death of his first wife, Helen, who had also served Cornell teaching her native Russian language, Harold married Wu Hsin-min (Lydia), who had been his student at Yenching University in 1929-30 and later came to Cornell as his Teaching Assistant (1947-52). He is survived by his sister Winifred Woodgate.

Knight Biggerstaff, Edward Gunn, Tsu-lin Mei

Robert S. Shallenberger

April 11, 1926 — December 28, 2008

Robert Shallenberger was a scholar and a teacher in the highest tradition: he was a man who had a remarkable impact on both science and society. His book, *Taste Chemistry*, will be a classic not so much for the science it introduces as for the creative way it organizes the knowledge of taste around chemical structure. His galvanizing effect on science through his influence on students and colleagues will be felt for generations to come.

What was distinctive about Shallenberger? Like the most gifted scientists, he was fearless; he made intellectual connections that were unusually innovative. Colleagues noted that he never seemed afraid to put forth an idea that wouldn't hold up, and even enjoyed the process of proving himself wrong.

Robert (Bob) Sands Shallenberger was born in Swissvale, Pennsylvania on April 11, 1926. He attended public schools until the age of 17, when he enlisted in the Navy. He served as quartermaster on the U.S.S. Butternut during World War II, ending his tour of duty in February 1946. Bob immediately returned to Swissvale High School, graduating in June of the same year. With support from the G.I. Bill, he studied at the University of Pittsburgh (B.S. 1951); with the help of scholarships he received advanced degrees from Cornell University (M.S. 1953, Ph.D. 1955).

From Ithaca, Bob moved to Hoboken, New Jersey, where he took a position as a research chemist at the General Foods Research Laboratory; there, he developed chromatographic methods for the analysis of sugars in foods. With these methods, he studied the complex chemistry of caramelization and browning until October 1956, when he joined the faculty of Cornell University's Food Science and Technology Department at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva as a Professor of Biochemistry.

Charged with the dual tasks of studying carbohydrate chemistry of horticultural crops and helping improve New York's own crops, Bob became fascinated with the relationship between the three-dimensional structure of sugar molecules and their physical properties and taste chemistry. This led to his life-long quest to determine why different isomers of simple sugars produce such divergent taste sensations.

Although Bob was passionately engaged in the study of structural chemistry, he also made significant contributions to food science. In the beginning of his career at Cornell, he campaigned to convince growers to allow apples to remain on the tree long after the first fruits began to drop. By increasing the sugar-acid ratio the fruit would

become tastier and fetch more profit, even with a one to two percent loss caused by harvesting late. Within two years, applesauce produced in New York went from grade C to grade A.

Later, during a study of carbohydrate sweetness, Bob demonstrated that high fructose corn syrups could duplicate the chemistry and taste of hydrolyzed sucrose (invert sugar) as a replacement for sucrose in beverages. It was a discovery with significant implications in a state where corn is a major agricultural product. Bob never stopped searching for practical applications of his science even as he became more engaged with the fundamental chemistry of sugars.

In 1961 and 1962, while on sabbatical leave at the University of California in Berkeley, Bob embarked on his most important work when he began an exhaustive comparison of the physical properties of the crystalline sugars (mostly hexoses), looking for something that could predict their taste. He could find only one correlation that related to the sweetness intensity per unit mass of the sugars: the presence of hydroxyl hydrogen bond signals in their infrared spectrum. In discussions with faculty and students, he made convincing arguments that these signals could be used to predict the three-dimensional structure of sugars in solutions.

In May of 1963, I met Bob for the first time in a bar on University Avenue in Berkeley. He talked about the subtle and complex structure of sugars with such passion that I was thrilled when, after several drinks and many marked-up napkins, he asked me to be a student in his lab in Geneva. Together in 1967, we published "The molecular theory of sweetness" in *Nature*; it was a paper that contained ideas still valid at the time of his death. Working in his basement in Geneva, Bob had machined metal models of sugar molecules to use in simulating the transition-state energies between different molecular shapes: sweet molecules could easily be transformed into a specific shape he called A-HB, while non-sweet molecules could not.

Although Bob was hired on a 100% research position at Cornell, he insisted on teaching to help develop his ideas and on maintaining an active extension effort. Two of his students, CY Lee and myself, became Cornell professors and Lee recently completed a six-year term as Chair of the Food Science and Technology Department. During his tenure, Lee has developed programs in nutraceuticals, functional ingredients and enology, all in keeping with Bob's broad view of the mission of agricultural research and role of the Experiment Station. Until his death, Bob continued to share his unique vision through his work on several commissions and committees at both the College and the University levels.

Bob is survived by his wife, Carol; two sons, Richard of Sacramento, California, and Paul of Lake Worth, Florida; two daughters, Susan of Oakland, California, and Eve Tapscott of Geneva, New York.

Terry Acree, Chairperson

William Hartley Shannon

November 27, 1906 — December 12, 1959

With the passing of William Hartley Shannon, the Cornell community suffered the loss of an exceptional teacher and dedicated student in his chosen field.

Professor Shannon was appointed to the Faculty of the School of Business and Public Administration in its first year, 1946. He organized the first professional accounting program at Cornell and played a major role in preparing students for careers in public accounting and in training others in the use of accounting as a management tool. He also held an elected membership on Cornell's Law School Faculty from 1949 until his final illness, teaching courses in legal accounting and negotiable instruments.

Whether his class consisted of students in an introductory course in accounting or of mature executives in the School's Executive Development Program, he was equally effective and stimulating as attested by the testimony of students and colleagues alike.

As a counselor of students his performance was almost unique. In part because he was without an immediate family, he spent long hours in his office, where he made himself readily accessible to students. Always he demanded from them high and often exacting standards of personal conduct and intellectual vigor, but his genuine interest in their problems made him an objective and sympathetic protagonist for those who had tried and failed to come up to expectations.

During its formative years Professor Shannon demonstrated an unwavering loyalty to the best interests of the School, often at personal sacrifice. He contributed importantly to the improvement of the School curriculum and fought ably and effectively in Faculty and committee meetings any disposition to compromise on standards for an opportunistic purpose.

William Hartley Shannon was born in Fennville and graduated from the public high school at Allegan, both in Michigan. After receiving the A.B. and M.B.A. at the University of Michigan he earned the LL.B. degree at the University of Kansas. His certificate to practice as a Certified Public Accountant was from the State of Kansas. He was also a member of the Kansas Bar and was admitted to practice before the United States Tax Court and in 1957 before the United States Supreme Court.

Before coming to Cornell, Professor Shannon taught at the University of Kansas. He also served as a visiting professor on the summer session faculties of the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Southern California, and the Stanford University Law School. Among his publications, *Legal Accounting* and *Accounting and the Law* were the most important.

Within six weeks after the beginning of World War II, Professor Shannon entered the Supply Corps of the United States Naval Reserve and continued his military service until June, 1946. Subsequently he was recalled to active duty for limited periods and rose to the rank of Captain.

In his day-to-day relationships he was friendly and helpful, albeit in a slightly formal and old-school manner. His sensitivity and the austerity of his personal habits combined to focus his energies on his work and to restrict his participation in social life. Professor Shannon was impartial and objective, uncompromising in matters of principle and insistent on absolute accuracy. At the same time he was thoughtful, gracious, and self-sacrificing in his personal relationships, deeply concerned for the welfare of others, soft-spoken and even humble in the expression of his own views. He will be sorely missed.

John M. Rathmell, Melvin G. De Chazeau, Albert M. Hillhouse

Sanford Reuben Shapley

October 15, 1906 — March 12, 1997

Blessed with curiosity and a mind that loved knowledge, combined with the practical skills required for application, S. Reuben Shapley made significant contribution to Cornell and to New York State agriculture. He did it with confidence and with a thoughtful manner, recognized both on and off campus.

Born on October 15, 1906 in Hamilton, New York, he was the son of Sanford L. and Minerva C. Shapley and was raised in South Otselic, New York. His formal training began when he enrolled as an undergraduate in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University in 1924. While a student, he was a member of Alpha Zeta Honorary Fraternity, Ho-Nun-De-Kah and winner of the first Farm Life Challenge Contest (now Rice Stage Debate). The application of his acquired knowledge was made available via the Extension Service starting in 1928 and extending through 1939.

He was then appointed District Agricultural Agent in Land Use Planning. Recognition of his dedication to public service and his skill in delivering agricultural knowledge to his clientele led to positions of leadership from associates and Extension administrators. In 1943, he was appointed Associate Professor in Extension Service and Assistant Leader of County Agricultural Agents. During the trying years of World War II (1943-45), Professor Shapley gave unique leadership to the State's Farm Labor Program in the capacity of Supervisor.

In 1945, Shapley was named Professor of Farm Practice for the college. In this role, he guided the diverse Farm Services of the college and in addition developed farm practice opportunities for literally thousands of students so that they might meet their work experience requirements for graduation. Being able to assist students gain essential experience with recognized successful practitioners was a high point for many of our students and a personal delight for "Reub". For many, this became a life-long association and a valuable part of their Cornell experience.

In 1958, he was named Professor in Personnel Administration in the Office of Resident Instruction. During the 1960s, Professor Shapley expanded the operations in the work experience area to encompass an intern program with interested agri-business organizations, an innovation well received in a period where relevancy was becoming a key goal of students. He also wrote several articles and other publications regarding the work experience requirement of the N.Y.S. College of Agriculture.

After serving Cornell for 44 years, Reuben retired in 1972. In recognition of his many duties and responsibilities with the Cooperative Extension Staff, with fellow faculty and with undergraduate students in particular, Professor Shapley retired as Professor Emeritus.

In addition to his career at Cornell, Professor Shapley was an active community leader. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a trustee and elder in the church. He helped establish and was a charter member of the Ellis Hollow Community Center, Inc. From 1950-56, he was member and chairman of the Ithaca area school study committee that led to the consolidation of 44 school districts. In 1958, he was presented a citation by the Ithaca Teachers Association for services to education. He was a member of the Rotary Club and a local 4-H leader.

Reub enjoyed gardening, growing Christmas trees, raising Airedales, traveling, photography, refinishing furniture, hunting, fishing, making wine and playing bridge. Through 1991, he lived in his country home in Ellis Hollow. Later he moved to Concord, New Hampshire to live at the New Hampshire Odd Fellows Home in Concord to be near his daughter, Judy. He died March 12, 1997.

He was survived by two sons, S. Philip Shapley, Owen Sound, Canada; Bruce D. Shapley (deceased, 7/25/97); a daughter, Judith Waterman, Bedford, New Hampshire; eight grandchildren; four great-grandchildren; and a sister, Esther S. Day, Bainbridge, New York. He was predeceased by his first wife, Elizabeth D. Coon, April 1955; his second wife, Mildred R. Coon, November 1991; and a brother, Charles S. Shapley.

A man of substance, integrity and honesty, each of us who knew him did profit from the encounter. To be called an associate was an honor.

Herbert L. Everett, Leonard W. Feddema, Richard A. Church

Lester Whyland Sharp

April 21, 1887 — July 17, 1961

It was a most fortunate coincidence that the period during which Dr. Lester W. Sharp devoted a lifetime of service to Cornell University as a distinguished professor of cytology included the years in which this long-established science became allied with the rapidly developing new sciences of genetics and cytogenetics. His contributions to this alliance as a teacher and investigator were indeed very significant.

Born at Saratoga, New York, April 21, 1887, Dr. Sharp moved at an early age with his family to Alma, Michigan and completed his undergraduate training at Alma College in 1908. After spending the next two years in graduate study at Johns Hopkins University he transferred to Chicago where he specialized in plant morphology and received a Ph.D. in 1912. The following year was spent in travel abroad and in six months of study with Professor Victor Grégoire at the University of Louvain.

Dr. Sharp joined the staff of the Department of Botany in the College of Agriculture as an instructor in 1914, the year following the formation of the department and Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey's appointment of Professor K. M. Wiegand as head. Promoted to Assistant Professor in 1915 and to Professor in 1920, Sharp served continuously until his retirement in 1947 after thirty-three years of distinguished service to the University. Shortly thereafter he moved to Nuevo, California, where he lived in quiet retirement with Mrs. Sharp, close to the home of his sister, until his death July 17, 1961.

Soon after coming to Cornell, Dr. Sharp organized one of the first courses in plant cytology to be offered in an American university. His *Introduction to Cytology*, published in 1921, was the first American textbook of cytology with primary emphasis on the plant cell. Considered the standard textbook of plant cytology for many years, numerous editions were printed and a German translation was issued in 1931. Sharp's *Fundamentals of Cytology* was written in 1943, primarily for use as an elementary text, and a Spanish edition was published from Buenos Aires in 1947. In addition to his textbook, Sharp was the author of numerous scientific papers on embryogeny, spermatogenesis, and chromosome structure in plants. Most of these publications appeared early in his scientific career, his Ph.D. thesis being his ninth publication. Thereafter his efforts were devoted chiefly to teaching and the publication of his textbooks of cytology.

Professor Sharp's excellent reputation as a teacher was based on his extraordinary grasp of the literature of cytology and the new science of cytogenetics at a time when rapid growth was taking place in these fields. His critical

evaluation of new contributions was based on a broad background of knowledge in his own and related fields. Sharp's lectures and publications were models of orderly arrangement and of lucid, concise presentation, reflecting meticulous care in their preparation.

In addition to his classroom and laboratory teaching, Dr. Sharp made a great contribution through his personal conferences with his students. He was always available for conferences with those who came to him for help and was generous with his time when serving in various advisory capacities. His gracious manner and pleasing personality made the student's visit a most pleasant occasion.

Membership in honorary societies included Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and the Gamma Alpha scientific fraternity. He was vice president of the American Society of Naturalists in 1924, secretary of the Program Committee of the International Botanical Society of America in 1929 and president in 1930. He was a member of the editorial boards of the *American Journal of Botany*, of *Stain Technology*, and the *Botanical Review*. He received an honorary degree from Alma College in 1930 and from the University of Louvain in 1947—the highest distinction to be awarded by one of the oldest and botanically most distinguished European universities.

As examples of Sharp's unusual diversity of nonscientific accomplishments may be cited his presentation in blank verse of his address as retiring president of the Botanical Society of America (commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of Robert Brown's discovery of the nucleus); his co-authorship with a student of *Eoörnīs pteroveloxy gobiensis*, a masterful scientific hoax; and his love of classical music shared with students and colleagues.

During this active scientific career Professor Sharp's influence stimulated many promising young scientists to concentrate their efforts in the broad field of cytogenetics, where their brilliant researches have contributed substantially to the spectacular progress which has been and is continuing to be achieved in this field.

H. H. Love, L. C. Petry, L. F. Randolph

R. Lauriston Sharp

March 24, 1907 — December 31, 1993

In November 1926, Lauriston Sharp, nineteen years old, published a prize winning essay in the undergraduate *Wisconsin Literary Review*. He wrote: "...perhaps on the whole, the greatest happiness throughout life...is given in...the lasting contentment of the quiet man rather than the stormy passion of him who is susceptible to the emotions." Many who knew Lauri Sharp might agree that he embodied the "quiet man" in his demeanor, not given to displays of "stormy passion". But Lauri's long life, his professional career, service to his discipline, to academe, to his university, to his students, colleagues, family and friends demonstrate that this "quiet man" was also a person of prodigious energy and notable accomplishments.

Born after the turn of the century, son of Professor of Philosophy, Frank Chapman Sharp and Bertha Pittman Sharp, and raised in the university town of Madison, Wisconsin, it is not surprising that Lauri decided to be an academic. However, his choice of anthropology as his discipline is remarkable, for there were few trained professional anthropologists in those days. Not long before his death, Lauri recalled that he may have "been nudged toward anthropology" when he studied *The Iliad* in a Greek course as a junior in high school. He remembered wondering if the "manic" qualities of the ancient Greeks reflected a distinctive attribute of their culture, or whether it was a universal characteristic rooted in human nature. He suggested this question was a precursor of anthropology's subsequent interest in "culture and personality". This same curiosity may also have led Lauri to several summer horseback trips with a number of peers (and later colleagues), traveling through the American Southwest, visiting archaeological sites and the Indians living there. If Lauri was already cultivating the bearing of the "quiet man", it may have concealed not only an underlying curiosity but also, perhaps, an enduring youthful quest for adventure and fascination with the unfamiliar.

After earning a B.A. degree in Philosophy (1929), Lauri spent a year at Wisconsin as a Freshman Dean while he explored his career options. He eventually chose anthropology as his profession and the then little known region of Southeast Asia as his area of special interest. Following an archaeological dig and ethnographic encounters with Berber culture in Algeria, Lauri went to study Southeast Asian ethnology at the University of Vienna with Robert Heine-Geldern, one of the few experts on the region at the time. Completing a Certificate in Anthropology at Vienna in 1932, Lauri entered the Ph.D. Program in Anthropology at Harvard. Senior mentors offered Lauri an extraordinary opportunity—funding for two years of dissertation research (1933-35) on Australian aborigines

(then the prototypic “primitives”). Although his research on the Yir Yoront postponed his plans for Southeast Asia, Lauri was proud to be one of a handful of researchers who had worked with aborigines in an area he characterized as “beyond the settlements” and “empty on the map”.

Except for eighteen months (1945-46) as Deputy Assistant Chief of the State Department’s Southeast Asia Division, Lauri’s personal life and professional career were closely tied to Cornell. He accepted an Instructorship in Anthropology here in 1936, the year before his Ph.D. degree was awarded. Holding the first specifically anthropology appointment at Cornell, Lauri was housed in the Economics Department until 1939 when a separate Sociology and Anthropology Department was established (which he chaired in 1942-45 and 1949-56). Lauri rose through the academic ranks and was Goldwin Smith Professor Emeritus of Anthropology and Asian Studies at the time of his death.

Emeritus Professor Urie Bronfenbrenner (B.A. ‘38) has recalled that he and his close friend John Clausen (B.A. ‘36), subsequently a distinguished Professor of Sociology at Berkeley, were students in the first anthropology course Lauri taught at Cornell. Bronfenbrenner reports that Lauri “brought to life for us a whole new world in his quiet, unassuming way...and changed forever our conceptions of what human beings and the world they lived in not only could be, but actually were”, a view of humanity and of the world that has informed Bronfenbrenner’s subsequent life and career. Professor Robert J. Smith (Ph.D. ‘53) recalls that Lauri’s graduate teaching, “drawing on philosophy, literature and an extraordinary range of anthropological knowledge, dazzled us all with his urbanity and wit.” Professor Paul Doughty (Ph.D. ‘63) also remembers that the graduate students of his generation vied with each other to serve as Lauri’s TAs to perfect their craft as scholars and teachers.

Professor Stanley J. O’Connor, Lauri’s long time colleague, vividly projects yet another image of Lauri in an *Arts College Newsletter* article (Fall 1981). O’Connor describes Lauri as “...a familiar figure crossing the Arts quad... charging through that space at such a clip that the air around him seemed lit with an overflow of energy.” That image evokes another aspect of Lauri’s life and career and adds a dimension that further modulates the tranquil image of the “quiet man”. Lauri was strongly committed not only to expand his discipline and enrich his University but also to have an impact on the lives of people in a rapidly changing world. In the post War era, Lauri and colleagues obtained support from various foundations (Carnegie, Ford, Rockefeller) to enlarge the infrastructure of the university and to address the needs of this changing world. This included a substantial increase in the anthropology faculty and founding a graduate program known as the “Cornell Studies in Culture and Applied Science” that emphasized Lauri’s vision of anthropology as an “applied” as well as a “pure” discipline.

Field research stations were established in the American Southwest and in India, Peru and Thailand. In 1947, Lauri at last realized his dream of research in Southeast Asia, founding the multidisciplinary Cornell-Thailand Project, a pioneering effort gathering baseline data in Bang Chan, a farming village near Bangkok. Lauri was also founder and first Director (1950-60) of Cornell's internationally renowned Southeast Asia Program which served as a model for area programs at Cornell and elsewhere. He took special pride in the number of non-Western scholars in diverse fields who received training and experience through these programs and became productive scholars and teachers in their homelands. He was also concerned that the results of research be made accessible for development programs initiated by local governments. Additionally, Lauri chaired the faculty committee which ushered in Cornell's Center for International Studies.

Lauri's professional career was multifaceted. Besides teaching generations of Cornell undergraduate and graduate students, he held numerous visiting appointments at universities in the U.S. and abroad. He was a founding member of several scholarly organizations, including the Society for Applied Anthropology and the Asia Society, and served on the executive boards of various organizations such as the American Anthropological Association, the Association for Asian Studies (President in 1961-62), and the National Research Council's Pacific Sciences Board. He had experience as a scholar-researcher with the indigenous cultures of four continents, most especially the diverse peoples of Southeast Asia. Several of his publications attained the status of classics, notably *Steel Axes for Stone Age Australians* (1952), *People Without Politics* (1958) and his presidential address to the Association for Asian Studies: *Cultural Continuities and Discontinuities in Southeast Asia* (1962).

On his formal retirement in 1973, Lauri was presented with a two volume festschrift by colleagues, students and friends. One volume (Robert J. Smith, ed. 1974) celebrated Lauri's contributions to studies of cultural change and applied anthropology, the other (G. William Skinner and A. Thomas Kirsch, eds. 1975) honored his contributions to Thai Studies. Even after retirement, Lauri remained active. He attended meetings of the Southeast Asia Program, held office hours, contributed lectures, and supervised courses. Although increasing health problems made field research difficult, he continued to work on his earlier research materials. Thus, the extensive files of the Bang Chan Project have been deposited in the University Archives. Lauri also worked on his field notes from his Yir Yoront research and guided an anthropological linguist in preparing a linguistic sketch and lexicon of this unwritten tongue (Alpher 1991). These materials are also accessible to interested scholars in the Cornell Archives.

Lauri's achievements as scholar, researcher and administrator were recognized in a variety of ways. In addition to the two festschrift volumes, a group of his former Thai students established a Lauriston Sharp Essay Prize in

1967 and a Lauriston Sharp Scholarship Fund to promote social science research in Thailand. The Southeast Asia Program similarly established a Lauriston Sharp Prize awarded annually to an outstanding student completing his or her degree program. In 1989, Lauri received the Bronislaw Malinowski Award from the Society for Applied Anthropology for his lifelong contributions to that field. And, in April 1993, Lauri was honored by the Anthropology Department, the College of Arts and Sciences and the University by having an Anthropology seminar room in McGraw Hall named in his honor (shared with Allan Holmberg). On this occasion, Provost Nesheim cited Lauri's contributions as teacher, scholar and humanitarian to improving the quality of education and the quality of life at Cornell.

Many facets of Lauri's life—scholar-researcher, teacher-advisor, administrator-official—were played out in the public sphere. There was, of course, a private sphere as well, centering on his home and family, his wife, Ruth; children, Alexander (Zander) and Susannah (Suki) Sharp Starnes; grandchildren; and brothers, Malcolm and Eliot. Lauri's public and private lives complemented each other in various ways. Lauri and Ruth Burdick Sharp married in 1936, the year he began teaching at Cornell. This was the first and longest of their joint odysseys. Ruth shared in the overseas research experiences as well as the teaching assignments elsewhere. The children also participated when possible. More than a companion, Ruth's interest and self-acquired knowledge of ceramics made its own contribution to the scholarly work in Southeast Asia. Theirs then was a synergistic relationship at many different levels.

Lauri built their house on Highland Road in 1951 following designs of Cornell's noted architect John Hartell. (Vladimir Nabakov briefly lived there while teaching at Cornell and describes the house in his novel *Pale Fire*.) The living room is furnished with family heirlooms and mementos of the Sharps' Asian experiences. Books and periodicals stacked here and there testify to its residents' voracious reading habits. Visits with a few friends or colleagues and lively cocktail parties were held here. The Sharps often hosted gracious dinner parties. These occasions, simultaneously simple and elegant, brought together colleagues from all over the University, local professionals, distinguished (even princely) visitors, renowned academics from abroad and others. Such gatherings were memorable for their congeniality, urbanity and charm.

Though age brought more infirmities, Lauri maintained his lively interest in scholarship, happenings on campus and world affairs. Problems with his legs and back reduced but did not halt his mobility, and dimming eyesight, which he tried to overcome by various reading aids, limited his reading ability. While colleagues marveled at his indomitable spirit, none of these problems diminished Lauri's enduring curiosity and enthusiasm for life itself.

But, as 1993 drew to a close, our colleague, mentor and friend quietly embarked on another adventure into the unfamiliar and unknown. In farewell we can do no better than echo the words of Dean Fred Kahn in 1972 on the occasion of Lauri's assuming the Goldwin Smith Chair: Lauri Sharp was "a learned diplomat, a cultivated scholar, a remarkable teacher and a great man."

Stanley J. O'Connor, Robert J. Smith, O.W. Wolters, A. Thomas Kirsch

Francis Robert Sharpe

January 23, 1870 — May 18, 1948

Francis Robert Sharpe, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, died at his home in Ocean City, New Jersey, on May 18, 1948.

Professor Sharpe was born in Warrington, England, on January 23, 1870. He studied at the University of Manchester and at Cambridge University. At the latter institution he worked under the tutorship of E. W. Hobson, and received the B.A. degree in 1892. He was a Lecturer in Mathematics at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, from 1901 to 1904; and then came to Cornell in 1905 as a graduate student and assistant, receiving the Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1907. He was appointed to an Instructorship in 1906, an Assistant Professorship in 1910, and a Professorship in 1919, which latter position he held until his retirement as Emeritus Professor in 1938. He was always interested and helpful in departmental administration, and served as Chairman of the Department from 1923 to 1926.

Professor Sharpe's earlier interests were in the field of applied mathematics, especially hydrodynamics, and he published a number of papers in this field in various American mathematical periodicals between 1905 and 1912. At about that time, under the influence of Professor Virgil Snyder, he became interested in the subject of algebraic geometry, and, beginning about 1912, his publications were mostly in this field. He was one of a committee of six mathematicians appointed by the National Research Council to prepare a report on Rational Transformations, which was published in 1928 under the title *Selected Topics on Algebraic Geometry*.

He was an Associate Editor of the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society* from 1917 to 1939, and one of the three Editors from 1930 to 1935.

Professor Sharpe will be remembered by many former Cornell students as a patient and kindly teacher with an unusual English accent. He took a keen interest in the work of his students, both graduate and undergraduate, and gave generously of his time in helping them over their difficulties. He was a devoted husband and father, and took an unusually live interest in the musical training and general education of his daughters.

His colleagues remember him for his mathematical skill, his accurate mathematical intuition, and, above all, for his complete sincerity and integrity.

W. B. Carver, W. A. Hurwitz, M. G. Maltz

Nelson J. Shaulis

September 10, 1913 — January 15, 2000

Nelson J. Shaulis was a renowned viticulturist at Cornell University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, in Geneva, New York. His extraordinary career had a profound impact upon the grape industry worldwide.

"Nelson Shaulis was one of the truly great minds in viticulture of the 20th century," said Hugh Price, Chairman of the Department of Horticultural Sciences at the Experiment Station.

"His research and writings have a profound influence on grape production in New York and around the world. He will be sorely missed by friends, colleagues and admirers and remembered every time one sees a vineyard trained to the Geneva Double Curtain system."

Shaulis' long and distinguished career began at Penn State, where he graduated with a B.S. degree in Pomology in 1935, and a M.S. degree in Soil Science in 1937. He received his Ph.D. degree in Soil Science from Cornell University in 1941. He served as a Soil Conservationist with the USDA Soil Conservation Service from 1938-44 and as an Instructor in Pomology at Penn State. In 1944, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Pomology at Cornell's Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, and was awarded the title of Professor in 1948. He retired as Professor Emeritus of Viticulture in 1978, and remained very committed to viticulture until his death.

Shaulis' research on grapes in New York emphasized an integrative approach to optimizing vine growth and cropping via soil and canopy management. His research in New York was conducted primarily at the State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, as well as Cornell's Vineyard Laboratory at Fredonia.

Experts in modern viticulture consider Dr. Shaulis the father of "canopy management", a term used in the industry for a spectrum of techniques to control shoot growth and leaf display to improve yield and quality. The core principle of canopy management is to ensure the exposure to sunshine of critical parts of the grapevine to achieve good yields and high fruit quality.

While working with the Concord grape, Dr. Shaulis observed that excessive shade inside canopies reduced grape yields and fruit ripeness. He discovered that by separating one dense canopy into two less dense ones, the vine could intercept more sunlight and fruit yields were therefore increased. Better sunlight distribution in the vine improved not only vine maturation, but also fruit quality.

This “Double Curtain” technique was first tested at Geneva in 1960, and four years later field trials with growers began. Although Concord belongs to the North American species *Vitis X Labruscana*, Dr. Shaulis’ discovery was quickly applied to vinifera grapes, the classical European variety. The principles elucidated by Dr. Shaulis form the basis of modern canopy management worldwide.

Dr. Shaulis also worked with Professor Shepardson of Cornell’s Department of Agricultural Engineering to develop the mechanical grape harvester. Today, harvesters modeled after the Cornell machine are in use around the world.

Dr. Shaulis was an outstanding integrator of knowledge. He looked beyond narrow fields of expertise and developed concepts on the proper siting of vineyards, the physiology of grapevines, mineral nutrition, rootstocks, and microclimates. He also developed standard terminology for viticultural terms, and insisted that terms be defined before discussions could proceed. He will especially be remembered for his precise way of thinking.

Shaulis’ research and extension efforts on grapes in the field of viticulture have had a lasting impact upon the industry in New York State and throughout the world. According to the Station’s current viticulturist, Robert Pool:

“Nelson’s concepts have been applied in every major grape producing region of the world, and served as the knowledge base that allowed New World wine growing to emerge as a major factor in international trade in the last 20 years.”

His contributions to world viticulture were recognized posthumously in June 2000, at an international conference on grape physiology held in Crete.

Because of his vast knowledge and intense research techniques, Shaulis was frequently called upon to assist or advise others throughout the world. In 1961, he spent the fall studying grape culture in France, Switzerland, Germany, and associated areas. In 1967-68, he was the Fulbright Senior Research Fellow in Australia, where he conducted viticultural research.

In 1972, Shaulis was named a Fellow of the American Society of Horticultural Science, the most prestigious award of that organization. In 1997, 19 years after his retirement, Dr. Shaulis was the recipient of the Merit Award given by the American Society for Enology and Viticulture, also the highest award of that society. He was also the recipient of Merit Awards of the Society of Wine Educators, the American Wine Society, the New York State Wine and Grape Foundation, and the National Grape Cooperative, and received the award for Outstanding Achievement from the ASEV-Eastern Section.

Shaulis was a member of the American Society of Horticultural Science, the American Society of Agronomy, the

Soil Science Society of America, Sigma Xi and the American Society of Enology and Viticulture of which he was made an honorary life member.

“Even though Nelson retired in 1978, he continued his research and his writings and, above all, his great enthusiasm for New York’s grape industry”, stated James E. Hunter, Director of the Experiment Station.

In addition to his extraordinarily active career in research and extension, Shaulis served on the Board of Education for the Geneva City School District in the 1960s, and was a leading member of the Zion Lutheran Church from 1944 until his death.

Shaulis—a devoted and loving husband, father, and grandfather—is survived by two daughters, Catherine Santomartino, of Scotia, New York, and Margaret Harty, of Sodus, New York; three grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren. He was predeceased by his wife of 55 years, Lillian, on July 30, 1996.

Alan Lakso, Hugh Price, Bruce Reisch

R. William Shaw

July 7, 1904 — March 14, 1995

Professor Emeritus of Astronomy, R. William Shaw, who had been confined to his residence on Halycon Hill in Forest Home due to a long siege of arthritis and declining health, died following a short hospitalization on March 14, 1995, at the age of 90.

Born July 7, 1904, he was raised on a farm near Meadville, Pennsylvania. Primary schooling took place in a one-room school near the farm; high school was in town necessitating a long walk and trolley ride. Farm chores demanded his time outside school hours, so he was trained early in discipline and hard work. He graduated from Allegheny College in 1926 and went to Purdue for graduate study, earning a Master's degree in 1929. He came to Cornell and earned his Ph.D. degree under Professor R.C. Gibbs in 1934. He became thereafter an Instructor in the Physics Department, teaching spectroscopy in the Advanced Laboratory course. One of his students in 1934 was Charlotte Throop, granddaughter of the Department's venerable one-time head, Edward L. Nichols. A year or so later, Shaw and Miss Throop were married. He was appointed an Assistant Professor of Astronomy in 1939, serving with Professor Samuel L. Boothroyd who earlier had been named by the School of Civil Engineering to head an Astronomy Department in the Arts College at Cornell. Boothroyd's forte was on positional or practical astronomy. Shaw served to bring some physical astronomy to the small Department. At Boothroyd's retirement in 1942, Shaw was named Director of the Fuertes Observatory and Chairman of the Astronomy Department.

Astronomy remained a small Department with Shaw as its Chairman until expansion was undertaken during the late 1950s. The Department played an important role in navigational instruction during World War II. Following the war, augmented with an added Assistant Professor and Instructor, the Department was quartered in a barracks type structure behind Rockefeller Hall until construction of Clark Hall necessitated its removal. Inspection of the laboratory manual he wrote shows a broad diversity of subject matter and a nice approach to some fairly sophisticated techniques. His interest in all aspects of the subject never lapsed; he subscribed to the astronomy magazine, *Sky and Telescope*, until his last year, holding a complete sequence of issues beginning with Vol. 1, No. 1, 1941. He retired and became Professor Emeritus in 1971.

Shaw's main interest was in teaching, and his laboratory manual reflects this. For many years, under the auspices of the National Science Foundation, he ran one of the first summer institutes in graduate studies for earth science teachers.

In the early thirties, Shaw and Boothroyd mounted an observational expedition to San Francisco Peaks near Flagstaff in Arizona to test the relative efficacy of aluminum coating for telescope mirrors compared to the conventional silver coating. The process of coating glass with aluminum had been worked on in the Physics Department. Shaw was essentially the chief scientist, while Boothroyd handled the logistics, and two or three graduate students served as “sherpas.” The expedition was a distinct success; for stellar spectra into the ultraviolet, aluminum turned out to be quite superior to silver and remains the coating of preference today even for the largest reflectors.

Also in the thirties, Shaw conceived the idea of building a 24-inch telescope to be used in Arizona for obtaining stellar spectra. A glass disc was obtained, ground, polished, and tested here in Ithaca. The War intervened and the project was put on hold. The telescope never did make it to Arizona; a mounting was built by the local BOCES and the assembly was installed where it now resides in the Hartung-Boothroyd Observatory on Mt. Pleasant. It is used in advanced laboratory courses in Astronomy.

Shaw was a very private person. He was committed to his teaching and it was done well, eliciting much praise from students. He was devoted to home and family, which included three sons, all of whom graduated from Cornell. His last years were rather lonely, his wife having died a few years earlier.

He is survived by a sister near Philadelphia; sons, Robert (Ph.D.) of Potomac, Maryland, Montgomery (Ph.D.) of Mansfield, Connecticut, and James (M.D.) of Hummelstown, Pennsylvania; as well as five grandchildren.

James R. Houck, Yervant Terzian, Paul L. Harttnan

John Sanford Shearer

Professor of Physics

1865 — May 17, 1922

In the death of John Sanford Shearer, Science in America has suffered a great loss.

He entered the university as an undergraduate with some previous experience as a teacher and with a decided taste for the study of physics and mathematics. He received the degree of B.S. in 1893 and of Ph.D. in 1901.

He was a member of the instructing staff from the time of graduation until his death on May 17, 1922 and during this long period of nearly twenty nine years he was continually in active service with the exception of the year 1910-11 when he was on leave of absence and acted as associate professor of Columbia University and of the war period (1917-19) when he was in war service. Skill and originality as a demonstrator combined with unusual mathematical ability characterized Professor Shearer's work as a teacher and in his capacity as one of the lecturers on experimental physics he exerted an inspiring influence upon many thousands of undergraduates

The installation of the department of physics in Rockefeller Hall afforded opportunities for the development of an eminently practical side of his character and he was largely responsible for the planning and successful operation of the liquid air plant and for many other important features in the equipment of the laboratory.

Later on Professor Shearer turned his attention particularly to the development of courses in X-rays for students of medicine and in connection with this work he acquired a knowledge which included with almost equal intimacy the theoretical, technical and therapeutic aspects of radiology. In this specialty he became an eminent authority and his advice was sought far and wide by physicists, instrument makers and physicians.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the world war Professor Shearer was called to the service of his country and was charged with the development and organization of the X-ray equipment of the army and with the training of its personnel for field and hospital duty at home and abroad. For his distinguished services in France he was three times decorated and received among other honors the *medaille d'honneur*. In 1919 he retired from the Sanitary Corps with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

There is reason to believe that Professor Shearer's early death was due to his exertions in war service and that he is to be counted among those who gave their lives for the country. In him the Trustees and Faculty have lost a valued colleague, the community a public spirited citizen and the sciences of Physics and Radiology a worker of eminence and renown.

Source: Fac. Rec, p. 1290 Resolutions Adopted by The Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University June, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Two

Instructor, Assistant Professor and Professor of Physics, 1893 — 1922

Raymond Sheldrake, Jr.

September 7, 1923 – October 21, 2008

Professor Emeritus Raymond Sheldrake, Jr. was born in Prospect Park, New Jersey on September 7, 1923. He began his education in the public schools of Hawthorne, New Jersey and graduated from the Central High School in Paterson, New Jersey in 1942.

World War II had just started and Ray joined the U.S. Army in 1942. He was assigned to the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and spent three years in the European theater. Ray was honorably discharged in 1945 and enrolled at Rutgers University, New Jersey.

Ray graduated from Rutgers in 1949 with a B.S. degree, majoring in Horticulture and Agricultural Education. He immediately enrolled at Cornell University for graduate studies and was awarded an assistantship in the Department of Vegetable Crops at the Geneva Experiment Station. At Cornell, he majored in Vegetable Crops, Soils and Plant Pathology and completed his studies for the Master of Science degree in 1950 and his Doctorate in 1952.

Upon receiving his Doctorate degree, Sheldrake was appointed as Vegetable Specialist in the Extension Service at the University of Georgia. He served in this professorial position for two years. In 1954, he returned to Cornell and the Department of Vegetable Crops as an Assistant Professor, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1957 and to full Professor in 1969.

Ray's first assignment at Cornell was in extension with youth where he introduced many innovations to the 4-H program. Later he achieved notoriety both statewide and nationally in teaching and research in addition to extension. He assumed responsibilities for teaching the beginning course in Vegetable Crops 101 (general horticulture). The course became a great success with increased enrollment of students from other departments in CALS and other colleges. Ray's successful approach included a number of "hands on" laboratories that the students loved. The spring semester course culminated with a public sale of the plants grown by the students during the semester. Amateur horticulturists from all over the local area looked forward each spring to observe and purchase the student's products. This was a great practical experience for the students and good public relations for the department and CALS.

Ray's communication talent was perhaps his finest attribute. He had the correct personality, charisma and enthusiasm to work with horticultural growers as well as students. They had instant respect and clearly understood

what he was teaching them. He became a popular statewide and national speaker. His talks attracted large crowds whenever he was on a program. In addition, his extension expertise included the written word where he authored a number of popular monthly columns and articles for extension as well as commercial publications, including the *American Vegetable Grower*. He wrote a number of Cornell extension bulletins, which received wide distribution. His instructions and plans for the “Cornell 21 Greenhouse” were for years one of the most popular publications produced by CALS. He and Emeritus Professor James Boodley of the Department of Floriculture, wrote a bulletin on the preparation and use of the artificial media, “Cornell Peat-lite Mix”, for the production of bedding plants that had state, national and international distribution. A number of companies were started that just commercially manufactured this mix for growers.

Professor Sheldrake especially enjoyed applied research to solve problems and made some very important contributions to the Horticultural Industry. Ray was at the forefront for innovations with uses of plastics in horticulture. Plastics products, especially polyethylene, were becoming available in the mid 1950s. Thin sheets of the plastic were manufactured in various lengths, widths and thicknesses. He was first involved in using large sheets as coverings for greenhouses, an inexpensive substitute for glass greenhouses. This allowed growers to increase production facilities quickly and cheaply as compared to glass greenhouses. He later demonstrated that two layers of plastic applied to the greenhouses would save about 30% of winter heating, a number still in use today. Ray also designed a plastic greenhouse that could be inexpensively built by small farmers, called “Cornell 21”. The design used standard materials and featured minimum waste of construction materials to produce the 100 feet by 21 feet greenhouse. Hundreds of these plans were sold by the Vegetable Crops Department. He also studied using polyethylene sheets to cover large surfaces of soil, which acted as a mulch to reduce weeds, reduce moisture loss and warm up the soil for early spring plantings. These systems are still used today on thousands of acres.

In the early 1960s, “bedding plants” were just becoming popular with home gardeners. A whole industry was evolving to become today a major part of the floriculture industry, and included both vegetable and flower growers. Bedding plant production fit well into the vegetable grower expertise, availability of facilities and seasonal schedule. At the time there was a major problem with seedling production, which involved disease, uneven production and lack of reliability. The cause was with the soil used for seedlings germination and growth. The standard was to use native soil and mix in ingredients such as sand, fertilizer and organic matter. Variation from grower to grower and location to location was large. Ray and his colleague, Emeritus Professor James Boodley, developed an artificial

media called the “Cornell Peat-lite Mix” composed of the common materials peat moss, vermiculite and/or perlite, plus lime and fertilizer. This product was an immediate success and today, forty years later, this is the media used by most bedding plant growers in the country, producing billions of seedlings per year, which add to the beauty and quality of life for many households nationwide.

In the late 1950s, Ray and his wife Elsie started a greenhouse business in Ithaca called “Early Bird Farms”. He used this facility to commercially prove many ideas he was expounding to growers. The business was very successful and is still run by his children and grand children today. Ray’s business motto was “Grow and Offer Quality Produce and People will Come and Buy”, and consumers did come and bought. Ray initiated an annual Poinsettia Show every Christmas at Early Bird Farms that continues to be a favorite holiday experience for the Ithaca community.

Professor Sheldrake took early retirement from Cornell in 1979 so he could spend more time consulting. He joined the W.R. Grace Company as a full time consultant, traveled for the company and helped develop their different bedding plant media and specialized fertilizers. After retiring from the Grace Company, he built a home and small research facility in Trumansburg, New York. He continued operating this facility for 10 years, then moved to Palmetto Florida and finally to a retirement home in Sun City Center, Florida.

Ray was an avid pilot and purchased his own plane in the 1960s. This was followed by two more, the last a twin-engine plane, which he used it to travel all over New York State and, in fact, the whole country. He was an avid golfer, particularly after retirement. He always carried his golf clubs in his plane and played golf at every stop. When he built his research greenhouses and home after retirement from Cornell, they were located right next to the Trumansburg Golf Course and Ray was seen every morning playing his early morning golf game.

Bowling was another of Ray’s sports. He was an accomplished bowler who participated in the Monday evening Agricultural Bowling League for a number of years.

Ray had four children: two sons, Gregory R. and George A. of Ithaca, New York; and two daughters, Barbara Bendzunas of Comer, Georgia, and Connie O’Connell of Mooresville, North Carolina. He also had five grandchildren. His wife, Elsie, died in 2002.

Ray made many contributions to Cornell students, state, national and international growers. Many of his innovations are still in use today. His special charisma gave him the ability to gain both students’ and growers’ confidence. The horticultural industry and his colleagues will miss his enthusiasm for horticulture.

Robert Langhans, Chairperson; Edwin Oyer, Leonard Topoleski

Shan-Fu Shen

August 31, 1921 — December 22, 2006

Shan-Fu Shen, Professor Emeritus of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering at Cornell University, passed away after a short illness in Ithaca, New York, on December 22, 2006. He was 85 years old.

Born in Shanghai, China, in 1921, Professor Shen received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1941 from the National Central University in Chungking. In 1943, he won the prestigious Tsin-Hua Fellowship in Aeronautical Engineering by placing first and winning its fifth national competition. This fellowship supported postgraduate work at any U.S. institution. In 1944, he won the prestigious Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Fund Fellowship in Aeronautical Engineering by placing first and winning its ninth national competition. This fellowship supported postgraduate work at any British institution. In 1946, he accepted the Tsin-Hua fellowship and began graduate study at MIT. He brilliantly completed the Sc.D. degree in Aeronautical Engineering in 1949, with Professors C.C. Lin and H.S. Tsien, two of the world's leaders in theoretical and engineering fluid mechanics, as thesis co-advisers.

Following two years as a Research Associate in the Mathematics Department at MIT, Professor Shen joined the faculty of the Aeronautical Engineering Department at the University of Maryland, where he became a full professor in 1957. Then, in 1961, after eleven years at Maryland, he was convinced by W.R. Sears to become a Professor in what was then the Graduate School of Aeronautical Engineering at Cornell University, and there he remained for the rest of his professional career. A distinguished scholar in aerodynamics, fluid dynamics, and heat transfer, Shan-Fu Shen taught and advised Cornell undergraduates and graduate students, conducting his own research and guiding others until his retirement in 1991 as the John Edson Sweet Professor Emeritus.

During his career, a number of special appointments attest to his international distinction. He was a Guggenheim fellow at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zürich in 1957; he served two one-year terms (1964, 1969) as Visiting Professor at the University of Paris; in 1977, he was a Visiting Professor at the Technical University of Vienna; and in 1984-85, he was a Visiting Professor at the Institute of Space Sciences at the University of Tokyo, and at three universities in China. Dr. Shen has also been a consultant to the David Taylor Ship Research and Development Center of the U.S. Navy on matters concerning the seaworthiness of marine vessels on rough seas, the dynamics of giant helicopters with circulation-controlled rotors, and design modification of aircraft for carrier landing.

Professor Shen's work over the years is striking for its diversity. He made important contributions in all regimes of aerodynamics including transonic and hypersonic, in aeroelasticity, in finite-element methods for aerodynamics, in hydrodynamic stability (including a notable review of the subject in the "Princeton Series"), in the kinetic theory of gases, in non-Newtonian flows, including modeling of polymer flows with heat transfer, in rarefied gas dynamics, and most recently, in the theory and computation of boundary-layer separation, especially in unsteady flow over maneuvering bodies.

Professor Shen made other notable engineering contributions in the years from 1974-88, when he was a Co-Principal Investigator, along with Professor K.K. Wang, who was the leader of the Cornell Injection Molding Program (CIMP). This program was conceived at Cornell in the early 1970s to help manufacturers facing difficult problems in producing plastic parts. The program initially was supported for one year by the National Science Foundation via its RANN (Research Applied for National Needs) program in the high risk—high potential benefit category. Because of the program's successes, the NSF support continued for a total of 12 years, as part of its aim to foster university-government-industry collaboration. In 1979, an industrial consortium was established so that a membership of more than 50 major corporations throughout the world might benefit from the results of the Cornell effort. The goal of CIMP was to establish a scientific basis for solving practical problems of injection molding, and Shan-Fu Shen contributed the necessary theoretical understanding of relevant fluid mechanics and heat-transfer issues. He made significant contributions to the success of this effort through research, with colleagues and graduate students, on transient and non-isothermal flow and solidification in polymeric materials. Professor Shen and colleague Dr. C.A. Hieber (Cornell Ph.D., 1970) published their results in the *Journal of Non-Newtonian Fluid Mechanics* in 1980; their predictions of flow-front positions and cavity pressure distributions agreed very well with experiments. The efficient numerical scheme that they developed paved the way for further advances in the analysis of flow and solidification of polymer melt in realistic mold cavities. Today, Shan-Fu Shen's studies of non-Newtonian flow and properties of polymer melts are recognized as important for enabling the efficient design and manufacture of the countless plastic products needed in the modern electronics and consumer products industries.

In recognition of these wide-ranging contributions to engineering science, Shan-Fu Shen was elected to the National Academy of Engineering in 1985. Professor Shen has received many other awards as well. He received the Achievement Award from the Washington Academy of Sciences in 1958 and was elected Fellow the same year. He was elected corresponding member of the International Academy of Astronautics in 1969 and in 1985 received

Germany's Alexander von Humboldt Senior Award. He became a member of the Academia Sinica (Republic of China) in 1972.

Over the course of his career, Dr. Shen has authored 75 refereed and invited articles appearing in, among others, *Annual Reviews of Fluid Mechanics*, *Advances in Applied Mechanics*, Vol. 4 of the Princeton series in *High Speed Aerodynamics and Jet Propulsion*, *Journal of Fluid Mechanics*, *Journal of Math and Physics*, *Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences* and *AIAA Journal*, *Journal of Statistical Physics*, *Journal of Computational Physics*, *Journal of Non-Newtonian Fluid Mechanics*, *Israel Journal of Technology*, and *Rheologica Acta*. Also, through the years, he has supervised many graduate students and post-doctoral fellows who went on to dot the map of universities and companies throughout the world.

Professor Shen always showed the greatest sense of responsibility for the fortunes of the graduate students he advised and led in research; they attest to the integrity, decency and imagination as well as scientific depth with which he inspired them, along with his rigor and occasional severity! One former student (W.G. Habashi, now of McGill University, a leader in the burgeoning field of computational fluid dynamics) especially remembers how tough and uncompromising Professor Shen was in his final Ph.D. exam. But, he also remembers Dr. Shen's friendly concern for his subsequent career, urging him to be independent, to go beyond his thesis subject and to do new things.

Shan-Fu Shen's faculty colleagues at Cornell remember him as a serious-minded but warm and helpful friend. K.K. Wang, recalling his association with him in the injection-molding program described earlier, says that at a critical time when he needed a partner to initiate interdisciplinary research on injection molding of plastics, Shan-Fu stepped in; and that for 14 years, Shan-Fu generously contributed his vital expertise in fluid mechanics and heat-transfer to the program; that, during that time, he was always a sincere and constructive critic, a reliable advisor and major contributor in matters of computational fluid mechanics; and that he was highly regarded not only by the students and research staff in CIMP, but also by program collaborators from industry and other institutions. Now, Professor Wang adds, "He will be remembered fondly by all of us who have worked closely with him for so many years."

Shan-Fu Shen was devoted to China and its culture, and to his family—his wife Ming-Ming and their son Hsueh-Yung and daughter Hsueh-Lang, who all survive him. He was certainly proud of the musical talents and accomplishments of Ming-Ming and both his children. And he was the proud host of many dinners at his home, where Ming-Ming showed her mastery of classical Chinese cuisine, to the delight of privileged guests!

So we must say farewell to Shan-Fu Shen, distinguished scholar, engineering scientist, faithful teacher, colleague and friend.

Franklin K. Moore, Chair; David A. Caughey, P.C.T. deBoer

Max Adams Shepard

May 8, 1907 — June 28, 1939

Max Adams Shepard, assistant professor of Government, was killed in an automobile accident on June 28, 1939. At the time of his death he was thirty-two years of age.

The son of distinguished parents, Max Shepard may well have derived his ability as a student of government from his father, Walter James Shepard, an outstanding political scientist who was for some years dean of the college of arts and sciences of the Ohio State University. After completing his undergraduate work at that university Professor Shepard entered the graduate school of Harvard University, where he received the degree of doctor of philosophy and remained to serve as fellow and tutor. Even at this early state he showed wide knowledge of his chosen subject, the theory of law and government, and unusual power as a critical thinker. He won general recognition as one of the best young scholars in his field upon the appearance of his first essays and articles; notably a study entitled *William Occam and the Higher Law*, and a discussion of the political and constitutional theory of Sir John Fortescue, which was printed among the *Essays in Honor of Charles Howard McIlwain*.

On coming to Cornell in 1935 Professor Shepard took up a full program of teaching in the department of Government, specializing in the exposition and criticism of the more recent theories of politics and law. He was a lively, provocative teacher, so successful in stimulating thought among his students that many a discussion begun in the classroom was continued in his office and even adjourned to the luncheon or supper table. On the campus Professor Shepard was rarely alone.

The fertility of suggestion and good humor which he carried into teaching also marked Professor Shepard's participation in committee work and discussion with his colleagues. By temperament he was an experimenter and liberal reformer in matters affecting educational method. Like his father he took keen interest in university administration. His help was a prime cause of the introduction and success of the co-operative seminar established in 1938 for students majoring in Government, Economics, Philosophy, and History. He had an active part in preparing the first syllabus for a general introductory course in the Social Studies.

No mere recital of achievements can convey the sense of loss which his students and colleagues have suffered. For them it is not so much that a career full of promise has been cut short as that a lively, warm-hearted friend has vanished.

E. Stanley Shepardson

January 13, 1913 — December 10, 2004

Edwin Stanley Shepardson (E.S.S.) and his twin brother, Walter Stanton, were born on January 13, 1913 to Stokes and Agnes Stanton Shepardson on a farm in the Town of Otselic, and reared on a farm in the Town of Smyrna in Chenango County, New York. In his youth, Stanley assisted his father with the operation of a 120-acre dairy farm, a practice that continued through the summers while he attended college. This background not only developed his keen interest in agriculture, but also set the path for his professional contributions in the years to come.

Stan, as he was affectionately called, received his B.S. degree from Cornell University in 1936, and that same fall joined the extension staff of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell as an extension instructor in agricultural engineering with responsibilities for 4-H programs in farm electrification. He was soon working with adult audiences, not only in farm electrification but also in farm machinery, farm power and related home applications. He was well suited to this work because of his farm background, readily developed a variety of related publications, and was popular with farm audiences—he knew their needs. He assisted the WWII Food Production Agency by developing and presenting programs and demonstrations throughout New York State on the repair and maintenance of electric motors and equipment, which were scarce resources due to the war effort. Later, he developed custom spray equipment for potatoes, fruits and vegetables, and trained operators in their use.

In 1941, he married his beloved life long companion, Mary Ward, and, after nine years in extension work, astutely recognized the need for advanced training to support his desire to contribute further to the field of higher education. He subsequently received his M.S. degree from Cornell University in 1947 and that same year was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Agricultural Engineering. The year 1949 marked his move to teaching and research responsibilities, where his extensive personal experience on the farm and in his highly successful extension outreach programs aptly served students whom he taught in courses on farm machinery, farm power, rural electrification and mechanics. This also began his service as a faculty advisor to undergraduate and graduate students, bringing a special real world flavor to the research programs of the latter. In 1950, he was promoted to Associate Professor and to Professor in 1958.

Stan's specialty in research was the development of mechanical harvesting machinery and he held several patents on his work. He had a great appreciation for the removal of drudgery from food production activities. He was the recognized leader in the development of a mechanical harvester for grapes, an application that reduced labor by a

factor of forty and was rapidly adopted in the U.S. and abroad. He was also involved in the development of cabbage and lettuce harvesters, mechanical grape vine pruners, mechanical apple harvesting, and the mechanics of the milking process in dairy cows, submarine cultivation of pond soils to increase fish production, seed pelleting, waste management and environmental applications. He authored or coauthored over fifty technical or research papers. Stan worked abroad with USAID in Israel, IRRI in the Philippines on their agricultural engineering development program, and in Australia with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industry Research Organization's fruit and vegetable harvesting programs.

He made a special contribution to the department during the 1950s when the Agricultural Engineering Department's new 2-acre building, Riley-Robb Hall, was approved for construction on campus. Stan led the effort to determine the physical system needs for the department's teaching, research and extension programs, which included all aspects of the equipment and instrumentation required to support the faculty, staff and students, and was responsible for its selection, as well as supervision of its acquisition. In 1958-59, he was named Acting Head of the department while O. C French was on leave in the Philippines, was Coordinator of Research from 1960-72, and Department Head from 1972 to his retirement in 1978. During his tenure, the department gained national and international prominence under solid leadership.

Stan was an active member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) and chaired the North Atlantic Region during 1968-69. In 1973, he was elected a Fellow of ASAE, and designated a Life Fellow in 1978. Within ASAE, he was instrumental in obtaining accreditation approval for the Master of Engineering degree at Cornell in this field, the first in the nation. He was also a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the Northeast Society of Conservation Engineers, and the American Society for Engineering Education.

Stan was an active and enthusiastic supporter of Cornell. He served as Treasurer of the Class of 1936 for many, many years and was its local representative for organizing and operating Class of 1936 reunions. He was the first contributor to the department's capital campaign, establishing the E. Stanley Shepardson Scholarship Fund for the benefit of its undergraduate majors. In addition, he designated funds for unrestricted support of Cornell's football, lacrosse and hockey programs, and donated to other scholarship programs in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi, and in 1987, was honored by the Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences with its Outstanding Alumni Award. Additionally, he was a past Master of Hobasco Lodge 716 of the Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Rotary International.

Stan greatly enjoyed the outdoors, and he and Mary traveled extensively in the U.S. and Canada, with their trailer regularly heading to Florida in later years to follow the sunshine. He also enjoyed hunting, fly tying and fishing, but the greatest of these was fly fishing, and he had the black fly bites to prove it following trips to their summer hideaway in the Adirondacks. Surprisingly, the insect bites did not bother him one iota!

Stan was appointed Professor Emeritus in 1978, and on the occasion of his retirement, it was noted that the number 13 was well suited to Stan's life. He and his twin brother came into the world at a combined weight of 13 pounds on January 13, 1913, he spent four 13 year periods of professional practice at Cornell University, and was honored at the celebration of his retirement on June 13, 1978. And he enjoyed every bit of it. He was a grand gentleman to know.

David L. Call, Everett D. Markwardt, Ronald B. Furry

Dennis G. Shepherd

October 6, 1912 — January 9, 1994

The loss of Dennis G. Shepherd, the Joseph Edson Sweet Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Emeritus, is mourned by his colleagues and friends at Cornell, and the many Cornell students for whom he was such a devoted teacher. We remember and honor, too, the accomplishments of his career, and his dedicated service to the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering.

Following his birth in England, Dennis came with his family to the United States in 1930. He attended the University of Michigan, and received degrees in mathematics and physics. During World War II, he returned to England, where he participated as a young engineer in the epochal development of the aircraft gas-turbine engine. He was in charge of combustor and turbine design as a member of the elite team which, under Sir Frank Whittle, developed the gas turbine that preserved our air superiority then, and which defines the world of flight today. He never told “war stories” about those years, which seems a great pity, given his talent for historical exposition. No doubt, his strong sense of modesty deprived us of some interesting and technically instructive stories!

Passage of time has made our victory in WWII seem inevitable, but one should remember those, like Dennis Shepherd, whose strivings were crucial to our success in that desperate struggle. During that time, he suffered the hearing damage of which we all became aware in later years.

In 1948, when he was 36, following a brief time as an engineer at A.V. Roe in Canada, he came to Cornell as an Assistant Professor. From that time until his retirement, and thereafter until his death, he was one of the World’s most notable teachers of engineering. It is important to note that Dennis was first an engineer, and then a teacher – being an engineer, he was able to teach about real machines. One of us has heard an old grad of the fifties tell about launching rockets at the (then) East Hill airstrip, under Professor Shepherd’s anxious supervision!

Dennis Shepherd’s fame as a teacher is, of course, in the memories of Cornell Students, but also, around the world, in the appreciation of his carefully-constructed, beautifully-written textbooks. *Introduction to the Gas Turbine* first appeared just after his arrival at Cornell. It was revised nine years later, and in that same year, his *Introduction to Turbomachinery* came out. A bit later, he completed his textbook *Elements of Fluid Mechanics*. Later still, his *Aerospace Propulsion* appeared. One realizes that these fine books are the legacy of a long career in engineering education; they were of a new type; they incorporated the underlying sciences of fluid mechanics, thermodynamics

and heat transfer into engineering analysis in a scholarly but lucid way. His books on Fluid Mechanics and on Turbomachinery remain in especially wide use, in industry and in academia.

In 1976, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers recognized these contributions to the technical literature by awarding him the Worcester Reed Warner Medal, and in 1984 by electing him Fellow of the ASME. During his career, he was honored by invitations to be Visiting Fellow at Imperial College (London), Technische Hogeschool (Delft), the University of Cardiff (Wales), and Jilin University of Technology (Jilin, China). Dennis Shepherd was modest and self-effacing; he appreciated the honors (too few) that came his way, but would certainly never solicit them. Never did he, in the midst of our self-absorbed academic culture, ever ask anything for himself or make personal complaint. And never did he fail to respond when some service was asked of him.

Dennis also expressed his love of engineering in a love of its history. In his mid-sixties, he became interested in wind turbines, and at his death he was writing a new book on wind power. His interest in this subject was in the understanding of principles and the appraisal of options for today. By way of introduction, he had completed a fascinating and thorough historical treatise covering 900 years of wind-power development. Despite the ecological enthusiasm for wind power, and despite his own enthusiasm for the subject, Dennis' professional integrity did not allow him to play promoter or advocate. No doubt, many students were disappointed by the limitations and difficulties he so carefully set forth concerning the prospects for wind power.

As a teacher of Engineering, Dennis Shepherd has a unique place in the story of Cornell. He was thorough, and quite strict, but students loved him anyway; he was fair and kind, and they knew he was devoted to their progress. In 1968, he received the "Excellence in Teaching" award of the Cornell Society of Engineers. He won that same award for an unprecedented second time in 1975! These teaching awards were not just nice for Professor Shepherd, but they signify a lifelong satisfaction and happiness on the part of numberless Cornell Alumni concerning their educational experience here; that is Dennis Shepherd's ongoing, one may say perpetual, gift to Cornell, one which we will always honor.

Dennis served as Director of the School of Mechanical Engineering for seven years beginning in 1965. During that time, he developed a Master of Engineering program which entailed design projects supervised cooperatively with Industry. After a few years, this initiative faded because his vision was not shared by the School's faculty at that time. But his vision was in fact prophetic, because such cooperative, interdisciplinary projects are now considered the mark of a forward-looking engineering curriculum! Also during his Directorship, he oversaw a major revision

of the undergraduate curriculum, one that streamlined and broadened the foundation courses of the field which, for twenty years, have provided a smooth transition to higher-level studies in modern technology.

In 1979, Dennis Shepherd retired, and during the first eleven years of his //retirement,./ continued to teach a course each term, and for two of those years was in charge of modernizing the Senior Laboratory of Mechanical Engineering, a remarkable assignment for an emeritus professor!

Dennis Shepherd was a deeply devoted husband and father; his wife, Gertrude, his son, Julian, and his daughters, Joanna and Barbara, survive him. With them, his colleagues and students will always hold this good and faithful man in fond memory. Each year hereafter, the Sibley School will especially remember Dennis Shepherd, the great teacher, by making a teaching award in his name, from a special endowment established for that purpose.

Edwin L. Resler, Jr., Kenneth E. Torrance, Franklin K. Moore

Giles F. Shepherd, Jr.

November 21, 1912 — March 9, 1979

Giles F. Shepherd, a long-time leader in academic librarianship and for twenty-eight years assistant director and associate director and acting director of the Cornell University Libraries, died after a short illness on March 9, 1979. All during the 1950s and 1960s Shep had worked in close partnership with Stephen McCarthy to restore and enhance the Cornell Libraries and bring them to their position among the best of North America's academic research libraries. He presided over the planning and construction of six major library buildings on the Cornell campus, including the John M. Olin Research Library and the Uris Undergraduate Library, which together form Cornell's central library.

An indefatigable and curious pursuer of the treasures of scholarship and history, he was a true librarian, even though he found himself inevitably carrying a heavy administrative load. Among his major contributions to the enrichment of the record of Cornell's own history was his tracking down and identifying the long-lost diaries of Andrew D. White, Cornell's first president.

When he retired from Cornell as acting director in January 1975 he left to his successors a large reservoir of good will among the faculty who used the libraries and among the staff who were his colleagues. He had arrived at Cornell for his first interview with Stephen A. McCarthy just twenty-eight years before. With Dr. McCarthy and Professor Felix Reichmann he formed a triumvirate that together succeeded in rebuilding one of North America's richest library collections and at the same time created a campus-wide library system and assembled a library staff that was worthy of a great university.

The influence that Shep exercised among his colleagues in academic librarianship extended across the country. Nowhere was it stronger than in his adopted state of New York where he served on the New York State Commissioner's Committee on Libraries and was a close adviser of successive state librarians. He participated actively both as an individual and through the New York Library Association in the successful efforts that led to the establishment of the New York State Interlibrary Loan network and the New York regional research library councils. With Steve McCarthy and, subsequently, David Kaser, he shared in the founding of the Five Associated University Libraries, one of the earliest of the cooperative library consortia, which later became the instrument for the introduction of the OCLC shared cataloging system into New York State.

Though his professional interests were thus diversified and he came to Cornell from afar, Shep was first and last a Cornellian. He absorbed the lore and the legends, but even more importantly he was a valued colleague and resource among faculty in every department across the entire range of the campus. His view of Cornell was not focused on the Library Tower or even on his critical responsibilities in the library system, but he saw Cornell in its wholeness and in all of its breadth and richness as an institution.

His retirement in 1975 did not loosen the bonds with Cornell. He extended his activities as a gifted photographer of birds and an enthusiastic amateur ornithologist. This second career, which his wife Margaret shared with him, carried them both on fascinating and unconventional tours, and they shared their experiences with their friends in the generous hospitality of their home.

Shep was born November 21, 1912, near Burlington, North Carolina, and after going through the public schools he went to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, from which he graduated in 1934. He earned his master's degree in librarianship at the University of Illinois in 1942 and then returned to the University of North Carolina library as head of the circulation department, where at the same time he undertook graduate work in American history.

He married Margaret Langley of South Boston, Virginia, in 1937 and she was always closely associated with him in his professional life and shared with him and the Cornell library staff the labors, troubles, and triumphs of his efforts in building and leading the University's library program. Shep's and Margaret's children are Barbara, married to Philip Brunskill, living in Mayville, New York; and Freemont, married to Sue Loveland, and living in Everett, Washington. Their four grandchildren are Douglas and Gordon Brunskill and Kelly and Geoffrey Shepherd.

As we all expected, his devotion and loyalty to Cornell continued to be demonstrated past his retirement. Until the day before his death he was engaged on University library business. We in the Cornell libraries feel his loss grievously and his memory will long be with us.

W. Donald Cooke, Felix Reichmann, J. Gormly Miller

Arden Frederick Sherf

August 7, 1916 — September 19, 1989

Arden Frederick Sherf, professor emeritus of plant pathology, died at Tompkins Community Hospital on September 19, 1989, at the age of seventy-three after a brief illness. He was born in Brooklyn Center, Minnesota, son of the late Fred E. and Alice Lavina Stubbs Sherf. He received the B.S. degree in plant pathology from the University of Minnesota in 1939. Work toward an advanced degree in plant pathology, started at the University of Nebraska in 1939, continued until 1942 when it was interrupted for military service. While in the U.S. Navy, Arden served as a pharmacist mate, a submarine communications officer, and a research plant pathologist at Fort Detrick, Maryland. Following World War II, Arden resumed his studies at the University of Nebraska, receiving the Ph.D. degree in plant pathology in 1948. He also remained active in the U.S. Naval Reserve for 20 years after the war, retiring with the rank of Commander.

Before coming to Cornell in 1954, Arden served as extension plant pathologist at the University of Nebraska from 1946-49, moving to Iowa State University in 1949 where he was assistant plant pathologist and later associate plant pathologist and extension specialist. Arden became professor of plant pathology in 1959, and also served as department extension leader at Cornell until his retirement in 1981.

Arden became widely known for his contributions to extension plant pathology and to extension's motto of "helping others to help themselves," a philosophy he followed for his entire career. His dedication to the dissemination of disease control information affected all facets of the vegetable industry—growers, processors, county agents, and other agricultural specialists and agribusiness personnel. A major contribution in this area was co-authoring the textbook *Vegetable Diseases and Their Control* with Professor Charles Chupp in 1960. This useful text was revised extensively in 1986 in collaboration with his former student, Dr. Alan MacNab. This edition, like the first, is a significant contribution to the art and practice of plant pathology.

Dr. Sherf's reputation as a leader in extension brought demand for his services on both national and international levels. He served as a member of review panels for several plant pathology departments. He was an unpaid consultant to seedsmen, vegetable-processing firms, and fungicide companies. His research on control of vegetable diseases by seed treatments, soil fumigants, and foliar fungicides brought requests for his counsel on registration of chemicals for minor crop uses, and rebuttable presumption against registration (RPAR) consideration for several fungicides.

In addition to his work at Cornell, Arden served as a vegetable consultant to the British Ministry of Agriculture in 1968 and to the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales, Australia, in 1975.

Dr. Sherf was an active member of the American Phytopathological Society since 1942 and served as chairman of numerous APS committees. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1980. In 1983, his professional colleagues bestowed the northeastern division APS award of merit upon him.

Aside from his professional accomplishments, Arden devoted his considerable energies to supporting youth activities and community affairs. He had a life-long interest in music, particularly jazz. As a youth, he played the saxophone and had his own dance band in high school and as an undergraduate student in college. He also served as manager of the University of Minnesota football team.

In the eight years of his retirement, Arden was active in volunteerism, including the Kitchen Cupboard and the Tompkins Community Hospital Auxiliary where he worked closely with families whose loved ones were facing serious operations. Arden and his wife, Jean, also traveled extensively and served as tour group leaders in Europe on numerous occasions. They especially enjoyed the many new friends they made.

Arden is survived by his wife, Jean; two daughters, Carol Flower and Andrea Smith; two sons, David and Stephen; a brother, Glenn; eleven grandchildren; and several nieces and nephews.

Carl W. Boothroyd, Edward D. Jones, Thomas A. Zitter

Jacob Theodore Sherman

September 5, 1898 — January 6, 1950

Jacob Theodore Sherman, Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Cornell University Medical College, died on January 6, 1950. Born on September 5, 1898 in Brooklyn, he attended the public schools, DeWitt Clinton High School and the Long Island College for premedical training. He was graduated from the New York College of Homeopathy in 1923 and interned at the Flower Hospital. After his marriage in 1936, he went to Europe for a year studying at the University of Vienna, Leipsig and Stuttgart. He was Assistant Outdoor House Surgeon at the Lying-in Hospital from August to October 1927 and House Surgeon on the Outdoor Service from October to July 1928. He was Indoor House Surgeon from September 1 to December 31, 1928. Two years later he was appointed Associate Attending Surgeon.

Several years ago he had a serious heart attack. At that time he was relieved of his teaching responsibilities and yet, even on his private cases, he continued his efforts to teach both in the delivery rooms and on the pavilions. He never missed an opportunity to give the younger members of the staff the benefit of his knowledge, for he was an avid reader, and of his experience. He had learned from his associations with the older men and especially from Dr. Jellinghaus who had taken him under his wing, so to speak. He seemed imbued with the idea so beautifully expressed by John McCrea in his poem, "In Flanders Field". "To you from failing hands we throw the torch, be yours to hold it high."

His death was not entirely unexpected; nevertheless it came with dramatic suddenness on January 6, 1950 when he dropped while waiting for an elevator and expired immediately. With intimations of the end he had left word that he preferred no ceremonies at his death, no flowers and no gathering; only a few words like Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar".

"Twilight and evening bell,
and after that the dark
And may there be no sadness of farewell
when I embark."

We have lost an associate, a friend, a teacher but we will retain the memories of a fine character. Brave, bold honest and true; he was a faithful comrade.

Meyer Rosensohn

James Morgan Sherman

May 6, 1890 — November 5, 1956

On November 5, 1956, Professor James Morgan Sherman died at his home in Ithaca. His death terminated an active scientific career in dairy science and bacteriology, where his contributions earned him world-wide acclaim. His scientific publications, numbering more than 100, spanned the years from 1914 to 1955 and paralleled the period of rapid development of bacteriology in the United States. Through his research and that of his students, through his teaching, and through his active participation in scientific societies, especially the American Dairy Science Association and the Society of American Bacteriologists, his influence in the development of agricultural bacteriology was not surpassed by that of any other scientist of his generation. His philosophies, engendered in his many successful students, continue to be dominant in the bacteriological thought of this country.

Professor Sherman was born at Ash Grove, Virginia, on May 6, 1890. He attended primary school in Virginia and high school in Washington, D. C. After he received the B.S. degree from North Carolina State College in 1911 he undertook graduate study at the University of Wisconsin where he was a Graduate Assistant and was granted the M.S. degree in 1912 and the Ph.D. degree in 1916.

From 1914 to 1917 he was Instructor and Assistant Professor at Pennsylvania State College. In 1917 he became Bacteriologist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and held this position until 1923 when he came to Cornell University as Head of the Department of Dairy Industry. In 1955 he retired as Head, but continued on as Professor of Bacteriology.

Professor Sherman's major research work concerned the microbes in agriculture, industry, and medicine, and centered in particular on the bacteria of importance in the dairy industry. One cannot read far into the literature of the streptococci without encountering the "Sherman criteria", a term that has come to embrace a series of cultural and physiological reactions described by him and used widely in the study of these bacteria. His introspective monograph, *The Streptococci*, which appeared in the first issue of *Bacteriological Reviews* in 1937, described in detail and firmly established the taxonomic relationships between many species of this important genus. For his pioneering work with a cheese-ripening microorganism, *Propionibacterium*, his colleagues honored him by assigning the species name "shermanii" to this bacterium.

Professor Sherman's preoccupation with his many university and professional duties left him little time for outside activities or hobbies. He approached his formal teaching, of which he did a great deal at Cornell, with the same

Careful preparation and thought that marked his research. He recognized the important role of the university teacher and encouraged good teaching.

In research, Dr. Sherman promoted individual and independent thought. Under his administration his staff enjoyed and were grateful for a free rein in the pursuit of their separate researches.

Professor Sherman was a member of various educational, scientific and professional societies, numbered among which were the American Chemical Society, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was a Fellow. He was a member of the honorary and professional societies Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, and Gamma Alpha.

His more prominent positions and activities also included the following. From 1923-34 he was Secretary-Treasurer of the Society of American Bacteriologists, in 1936 its Vice-President, and in 1937, President. From 1937-1944 he served as Associate Editor of *Bacteriological Reviews*. During this same period, from 1936-1944, he served as Associate Editor of the *Journal of Bacteriology* and was Editor-in-Chief of this publication during the years 1944-1951. He was a member of the Editorial Committee of the *Annual Reviews of Microbiology* from 1944-1955, and a member of the Board of Editors of the Cornell University Press from 1938-1943.

His offices in the American Dairy Science Association during the years 1928-1930 included those of Secretary-Treasurer, Vice-President and President. In 1931, he was a delegate from the United States to the World Dairy Congress. At various times during his career he was consultant to the Surgeon General of the United States Army, the Chemical Corps of the United States Army, the Federal Security Agency, the United States Public Health Service, the National Research Council and the New York State Department of Health. In recognition of his outstanding contributions, in 1948, the University of North Carolina awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Agriculture.

Professor Sherman's quality of humbleness, so striking to many on first meeting him, reflected itself in the simplicity of his daily life. He had no sympathy with pretention, and little time for the publicity-seeking scientist. Although by nature he was a retiring person, he never hesitated to defend his principles, and could do so in a forceful and persuasive manner. He found a deep but modest satisfaction in his own accomplishments and those of his students. In many ways, by his own example, he impressed on his students the importance of good workmanship and of accuracy in detail, whether in the laboratory, in teaching or in writing. He was a relentless critic of shoddy thought and the hastily-drawn conclusion.

Professor Sherman sought and enjoyed the fellowship of his colleagues at Cornell. Among his professional associates throughout the country he numbered a host of loyal friends, young and old. His acquaintances and friends who are not in a position to judge his merit as a scientist and teacher, remember him for his personal charm and dignity, his gentle manner, and his warm concern for the welfare of others.

W. H. Burkholder, R. F. Holland, H. W. Seeley

John Harold Sherry

December 19, 1902 — December 26, 1984

In spring 1935 the School of Hotel Administration made one of its finest decisions for its future. John H. Sherry of New York City was invited to come to Ithaca once a week to present a course about the law as it related to innkeeping. At that time he was counsel for a number of hotels in New York City and for the American Hotel Association. His services were to be rendered without compensation. He accepted the lecturer's appointment on July 1, 1935.

For twenty-five years he left New York on Wednesday night aboard the Lehigh Valley Railroad and returned on Thursday night. He expanded his offerings to two courses, "Business Law" and "Law of Innkeeping." He was able to balance the demands of his active practice and family to commute on a regular basis for that one day a week at Cornell. He was promoted to professor on July 1, 1956.

When the railroad no longer offered service to Ithaca, he opted for an alternative, Mohawk Airlines. John used this and its successor organizations for fifteen years in spite of the uncertainty of reliable service. A combination of commercial airlines and air charters were used when necessary. The closest call he experienced in meeting his obligation came when a spring blizzard struck the Ithaca area. A private plane chartered by the University was scheduled to leave the Teterboro airport with five other passengers. The pilot learned that the Ithaca airport was closing, and a vote was taken whether to fly. John argued eloquently in favor of going but lost the case 5-1. On appeal, as the weather deteriorated even further, John lost again and accepted the realization of missing his first Cornell class in thirty-six years. However, with this perfect record hanging in the balance, the gods of mercy smiled. For the first time in its history, Cornell University closed down and all classes were canceled. John's record remained unblemished.

In fall 1975 John relinquished his teaching responsibilities at Cornell to his son, Professor John E. H. Sherry. At a reception in John's honor upon the occasion of his retirement, a testimonial resolution read:

*JOHN H. SHERRY, Professor of Law, Counselor, Scholar. **Whereas**, we, his colleagues, associates and friends desire to witness his forty years of continuous instruction at the School of Hotel Administration; and **whereas**, we desire to testify to the prosperity of his students because of his wisdom, dedication and leadership; **be it resolved**, noted by all men, and sealed by those present that we express our appreciation and acknowledge our gratitude for his loyalty, service, and friendship. Ithaca, New York, September 4, 1975*

John remained active in the practice of law. His book, *The Laws of Innkeepers*, was revised and continues to be a seminal contribution to the hospitality field. He remained active in many industry, legal, and professional associations and visited the school regularly. The School of Hotel Administration established a scholarship in his honor. He was elected professor emeritus by the board of trustees on January 26, 1980.

John Sherry was renowned for his skillful instruction, colorful use of language, wise counsel, genial graciousness, and most remarkable record of teaching at Cornell. We were saddened to learn of his passing on December 26, 1984.

Richard A. Compton, Donal A. Dermody, Robert M. Chase

Albert C. Sherwin

March 23, 1922 — July 14, 1969

The medical staff of the New York Hospital, the Department of Psychiatry of Cornell Medical College, and the personnel of the Westchester Division, were shocked and saddened by the sudden death of Dr. Albert C. Sherwin on July 14, 1969, at forty-seven years of age. At the time of his death he was associate professor of psychiatry at Cornell Medical College and associate attending psychiatrist in New York Hospital, serving as chief of the in-patient services at the Westchester Division of the New York Hospital.

Dr. Sherwin was a native of New York City, born on March 23, 1922, one of two children. His father was an attorney and his brother, who survives him, is also a member of the legal profession. He attended secondary schools in New York City and then entered Columbia College, graduating in 1942. He had, besides an outstanding scholastic record at this institution, distinguished accomplishments in extra-curricular activities, especially in music. In this field, his work as a pianist, arranger, and conductor was outstanding. This talent produced conflicts regarding his life's goal and his indecision between a law career and medicine. It was society's good fortune that he decided upon a medical career.

He was graduated from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1947 and served an internship at the Hospital for Joint Diseases in New York City. He selected the field of psychiatry as a specialty and received his graduate training at the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic from 1949 to 1952. Following his residency he served as a captain in the United States Air Corps, functioning as a psychiatric medical officer from 1952 to 1954 in the European theater of operations. After his discharge he returned to the full-time staff of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic and continued to serve there until he joined the staff of the Westchester Division in September 1968 where he continued until his untimely death.

At the New York Hospital he attained the ranks of assistant attending and associate attending psychiatrist. Following his return to the Payne Whitney Clinic he joined the out-patient department as assistant chief of the entire psychiatric out-patient department until 1956, when he assumed the directorship of child psychiatry and chief of the children's out-patient department. He continued in this capacity until 1966, when he transferred to the Westchester Division, at first as a part-time supervising consultant and then assuming the position of chief of in-patient services in September 1968. Throughout this period of service he held the ranks of instructor, assistant professor, clinical associate professor, and associate professor of psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College.

In his professional career he attained distinction as a physician and psychiatrist. He was recognized as an excellent clinical psychiatrist based on a firm foundation of structured principles of psychopathology. He was a skilled therapist with a dynamic orientation, aware of all therapeutic tools and techniques. As a teacher, he was held in the highest esteem by all who had any contact with him. The basic course on psychopathology for second-year medical students was revitalized and reorganized by him. This course is held in high regard in the school's curriculum. Residents and fellows were stimulated by his grasp of clinical and therapeutic concepts and the ability to impart his gifts to them. He was always available as a teacher to all professional personnel, including pediatricians, social service workers, and psychologists, giving freely of his wisdom with consultation and advice. He assumed the directorship of the children's service with a reluctance to commit himself completely. Nevertheless, his contribution to this field regarding autistic children, diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia, and the interaction of families with sick children to their social, cultural environment, were outstanding.

In September 1966, at the Westchester Division, he returned to his favorite area of psychiatry as director in charge of the treatment of patients and supervisor of residents and was in the process of formulating research plans of a wide variety. He contributed many other articles to the literature in the field of psychiatry, involving application of creativity, arts, and music in the field of psychopathology. He held memberships in various professional societies: the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology Inc., the New York County Medical Society, the American Psychiatric Association, the New York District branch of the APA, the New York Council for Child Psychiatry, and others.

Despite his active psychiatric career, he had a reputation among the entire personnel of the New York Hospital for his musical talents. At most social functions he would end up "on the piano," playing to the delight of all the guests present. He organized and conducted choir groups for the resident staff as well as the nurses and other interested persons. He was short in stature, somewhat obese, with pyknic features. All who knew him will remember him as an intelligent, warm, friendly human being with a kind, sensitive, and humorous charm. He was conscientious and devoted to his patients almost to a fault. He was a dedicated family man and is survived by his wife, Dr. Marie Louise Schoelly, also a psychiatrist, who shared not only his personal life but collaborated with him in many of his professional accomplishments. In his passing, the New York Hospital, Cornell Medical College, and society have lost a physician, clinician and teacher and we will miss a distinguished colleague and a devoted friend.

Francis J. Hamilton, M.D.

W. Frank Shipe

March 8, 1920 — May 20, 2008

Born in Middletown, Virginia, March 8, 1920, W. Frank Shipe received his B.S. degree in Dairy Science in 1941 from Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Immediately after graduation, he was called into the Army. He served over four years, mostly in the Pacific theater in the artillery and achieved the rank of Major. Upon discharge, he returned to VPI as an Instructor. In April 1946, he entered graduate school at Cornell and earned his Ph.D. degree in September 1949. He majored in Dairy Chemistry and minored in Organic Chemistry and Bacteriology.

Since joining the Cornell faculty, October 1, 1949, Professor Shipe devoted most of his time to teaching and associated educational activities, but also maintained a very active research program, publishing over 100 scientific papers and articles. His research efforts were devoted primarily to determining the factors influencing fluid milk spoilage and in developing methods for monitoring quality. His work on the freezing point of milk led to the universal adoption of the thermister type of cryoscope and the use of standard salt solutions for their calibration. He introduced the Infrared Milk Analyzer (IRMA) for milk fat and protein analyses in New York State. His studies as associate referee for the Association of Analytical Chemists (AOAC) led to the adoption of turbidometric instruments (e.g. Milko-Testers) for determining the fat content of milk. He also developed improved methods for measuring free fatty acids and the Vitamin A contents of milk.

Much of his work on milk quality pertained to factors affecting milk flavor. His findings relating to lipolytic and oxidative changes during storage of milk contributed to the control of these defects. Professor Shipe and his graduate students demonstrated beneficial and harmful effects of various milk enzymes. These studies led to the development of procedures for immobilizing enzymes. He and his colleagues developed pigmented plastic milk containers that protect the flavor and the vitamin A and riboflavin contents of milk. His research on dried beans helped to elucidate the causes for decreases in protein digestibility during storage.

During his teaching career, Professor Shipe taught over 4,000 students and advised more than 300 undergraduate and 40 graduate students. He always took a personal interest in his students and he and his wife, Margery, generously extended the hospitality of their home as an expression of friendliness and genuine interest in each individual.

As a teacher, Professor Shipe's dedication and performance was outstanding. One of his greatest assets was his untiring willingness to work with both undergraduate and graduate students on a one-on-one basis as well as in

the classroom and laboratory, and his motivation and stimulation of students came not from a heavy hand, but by subtle direction toward self-discipline and inquiry. He also was very innovative in the classroom, being one of the first department members to use the overhead projector and videotapes. In recognition of his excellence in teaching, he received the coveted American Dairy Science Association (ADSA) Kraft Teaching Award in 1982.

The first course Professor Shipe taught, beginning in 1952, was entitled Commercial Grades of Dairy Products, which dealt with the grading of the sensory qualities of dairy products. With Professor Shipe's coaching, the Cornell Dairy Products Judging team entered seventeen national contests and eight northeast regional contests. Throughout those years, a number of the team members won awards for judging milk, ice cream, butter, cheese and yogurt. These contests gave the team members and coach an incentive to improve their sensory acuity and sensory vocabulary. When the dairy emphasis was replaced with the food science curriculum in 1964, he modified this course to include all foods and placed more emphasis on the principles of sensory evaluation and statistical analysis of data. He taught this course, Sensory Evaluation of Foods, from 1965-88. Similarly, his Introductory Dairy Science Course, taught from 1957-64, was revised to include other foods and renamed Food Properties and Analysis. From 1972-86, he supervised the course in Food Chemistry for seniors and graduate students. In 1972, he developed a new course entitled Food Facts and Fads, currently called Food Choices and Issues. It was developed for non-majors to provide specific information about foods and the food industry and to dispel misconceptions about them. Since its inception, the course has had the largest enrollment of any food science offering, currently over 200 students from various disciplines.

In addition to chairing the department's Scholarship and Curriculum committees for over 20 years, Professor Shipe served the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences on the Program Area, Physical Science, Honors and Curriculum Committees. He was also a member of the University Faculty Council for four years.

During periods of sabbatical leave, he conducted research on the evaluation of stabilizers for ice cream at North Carolina State College in 1956-57, served as Flavor Project Director for the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets in 1963-64 and conducted studies on milk fat globule membrane at the National Institute for Dairying, Reading, England in 1970-71. In 1985, he worked as a volunteer for Bread for the World by drafting legislative proposals pertaining to aid for developing countries. Other professional activities include: AOAC Associate Referee for Cryoscopy; AOAC Associate Referee for Automated Fat Tests; Secretary-Treasurer, Vice President and President of the Eastern Division of ADSA; Student Affiliate Committee of ADSA; Secretary-Treasurer, Vice Chairman and Chairman of Central NY Institute of Food Technologists, and Flavor Nomenclature

and Reference Standard Committee of ADSA. He has been a member of the American Chemical Society, American Dairy Science Association, Institute of Food Technologists, International Association of Milk, Food and Environmental Sanitarians, Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi.

Professor Shipe and his wife were active members of Saint Paul's United Methodist Church for over 40 years, where he served on several committees and as Lay Leader. He was also a very public spirited individual, frequently sending letters or telegrams to his state and federal representatives, the President and occasionally to the editor of the *Ithaca Journal*.

Professor Shipe retired from full time department activities July 1, 1986. He continued contributing to the department for several years. He spent time every week in Stocking Hall where he continued some of his research on milk quality and gave lectures in the Food Chemistry and Food Choices and Issues courses. His retirement allowed him more time to spend with his wife, Margery. They were married 59 years when Marge died in 2007. He attributed much of his success to her advice and support. Their two daughters and their husbands, 11 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren survive Professor and Mrs. Shipe.

John W. Sherbon, Chairperson; David K. Bandler, James C. White

Ephraim Shorr

June 1, 1897 — January 6, 1956

We have come together to honor the memory of our friend Ephraim Shorr. To us who knew and loved him, his sudden and untimely loss is inexplicable and almost unbearable. But in our grief and bereavement it is appropriate that we think for a few moments of the meaning of his life and the influence it has had and will have on us and on others.

Ephraim Shorr's remarkable intellectual qualities were recognized from his earliest school days. His retentiveness was prodigious; his synthesis of ideas, intuitive; his critical capacity, precocious. Edward Tolstoi, a classmate in high school at New Haven, his roommate and close associate in college and medical school, tells us of his photographic memory, his effortless leadership in all classes, his skill as a pianist, his artistic appreciation and rendition of Chopin, Mozart, and Bach, his facility as a draftsman, his enthusiastic participation in sports and other extracurricular school activities. He tells also of his generosity and helpfulness to those who were less gifted—a trait that characterized him throughout his life.

During his education at New Haven, Ephraim Shorr received many honors. Great expectations were entertained for him not only by his family but also by enthusiastic friends and teachers. These good opinions he took seriously as obligations for fulfillment; and with all the industry, pertinacity, and faith that were in him he strove throughout his later life to match in achievement his own great talents and the confident anticipations of his friends. To everyone who is both ambitious and conscientious, the laudable but vain desire for fulfillment is a compelling motive. To Ephraim Shorr it was a passion which was responsible in no small part for his later erudition and accomplishment.

Upon his graduation from Yale Medical School he sought internship at Mount Sinai Hospital, where his examination entitled him to first choice of places and where he spent the next two and one-half years in clinical service and study.

Then in 1924 came the time for decision concerning his future course. He chose, perhaps because of the influence of his great teacher Lafayette B. Mendel, to focus his efforts on the field of metabolism and nutrition at Cornell, where Graham Lusk had established a school of metabolic research and where Eugene DuBois was pioneering in the application of calorimetry to study of disease.

Eugene DuBois tells of Ephraim Shore's arrival at Cornell and the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology. He came armed with a fine letter of recommendation from Lafayette Mendel and with preparation and qualifications meriting an important post in any medical school. His demands were modest. He did not care for high-sounding titles, big budget, or elaborate equipment. All he wanted was a place to work and opportunity to test some ideas in research. When he was told that the only available post was that of a laboratory technician, he accepted it eagerly and gratefully. Although the position was unimpressive, it offered the inestimable advantage of freedom to engage in basic fundamental investigation without consideration of immediate practical application.

This was the modest beginning of a distinguished career in research and teaching that was conducted over a period of thirty-five years entirely at Cornell University Medical College, the New York Hospital, and the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology

To his lifework Ephraim Shorr brought remarkable qualifications. The scope of his detailed information was phenomenal. To the study of problems of metabolism and endocrinology he could apply assimilated knowledge of biochemistry, physical chemistry, and general physiology that aided in the creation of new and challenging hypotheses and afforded direction and continuity to his explorations and research. He reacted adversely to the idea of the amateur in research. He knew, as few men have, the background, preparation, and concentration that are necessary in the evolution of valid hypotheses and secure establishment of the simplest facts. Because of his own extraordinary capacity and fertile imagination, many of his investigations became immediately productive. It was a pleasure to watch him develop a problem and then devise method and decisive experiment for its solution; lines of approach were so precisely anticipated and planned that without false starts or perceptible delay they were translated into trial and action. Ephraim Shorr was an excellent technician, meticulous in detail; his experiments were painstakingly executed and they were repeated until he could convince himself of their accuracy and significance. This in itself was a difficult task, for he was an exacting critic of his own work. He once spoke of Mr. Fabian Soderstrom, the remarkable mechanic who built and operated the Sage Calorimeter, as a man who made every piece of apparatus a little better than was necessary. It could be said of Ephraim Shorr that he always took care to have his own technique and experiments a little better than was necessary. Once he had convinced himself of the accuracy of his own work he never feared to defend it.

The extent and variety of his investigations were impressive. It was his principle that in his laboratories there should be at least three projects going at all times; one so involved that completion could not be expected in a lifetime; another with a likelihood of solution in several years; and a third that might be completed in several months.

This is neither the place nor the time to recount all of the problems that engaged Ephraim Shorr's attention. It is possible only to indicate the weight of his contribution to science. His interests ranged over the field of endocrinology and metabolism. They included studies of parathyroid diseases, examination of creatin metabolism in maladies of the thyroid, influence of the pituitary on the pathogenesis of diabetes, calcium and phosphorus disturbances in diseases of bone, urinary stone formation, the action of sex hormones on citric acid excretion, the effect of menstruation and varying clinical states on epithelium of the vaginal tract, action of adrenal hormones in shock and hypertension, infrared spectra of steroids. During the past decade the major focus of his interest was a study of substances formed in liver and kidney during anaerobiosis and their action upon circulation in various normal and pathologic conditions. This exploration, one of the most productive of our time, led among other things to definition of the functions and actions of ferritin and its identification with a harmful substance elaborated by the liver during the development of shock. Some of this important work was presented in 1954 in Ephraim Shorr's Harvey Lecture.

This phase of his researches was never more productive than during the last year. Recent conversations with him disclosed his joy over the success of some of the newer experiments in which he saw the possibility of ultimate success in his long campaign to elucidate the mechanisms of shock. It appeared that his whole concept could soon be launched and projected on a bolder scale and with revolutionary implications.

In spite of the magnitude of his accomplishment, Ephraim Shorr was never satisfied. Never once did he feel that he had attained his goal of fulfillment. Above his desk was a quotation from Whitman which said

"It is provided in the essence of things that from any fruition of success shall come forth something to make a greater struggle necessary."

This truth, always with him, spurred him constantly to new exploration and experiment.

Above his desk there was another quotation, attributed to Stravinsky, and this was

"We have too much to do to be in a hurry."

This somewhat enigmatic reminder had partial explanation in a statement of Samuel Johnson that also attracted Ephraim Shorr. Johnson said

"A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might be performed with facility. Where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labor in the proportion only which it bears to the whole."

Ephraim Shorr saw in their entirety large concepts as few men have seen them. If, however, we are seeking today the meaning of Ephraim Shorr's life, we cannot rest with estimate of his scientific achievements. He was, above all, a humanitarian.

There was goodness in him, and its expression which arose neither from ambition nor from expediency was the natural spontaneous outflowing of a warm and generous nature.

He understood and was helpful to adolescents, who so frequently are uncomfortable in the presence of adults. He understood medical students and the house officers and Fellows who surrounded him. The doors to his offices and laboratories were always open; and the exacting detail of his investigations and other activities never limited the time that he spent sympathetically with his younger associates. His advice was sought by an amazing variety of people; he liked to help, and he had so much to give.

He had an engaging habit of offering imaginative, appropriate, and unexpected gifts to his friends, a new edition of his favorite "Tristram Shandy," or a record of South African folk songs, or a simple book-holder for a man who habitually wrote in bed.

Ephraim Shorr was an accomplished and warmhearted physician, capable of offering keen diagnosis, effective therapy, and also sympathetic understanding. Although his research and much of his clinical work was in a restricted field, he resisted the thought of rigid specialization and maintained for himself and his colleagues the ideal of comprehension of the whole of medicine. The Endocrine Clinic, which he formed at the New York Hospital, illustrated the breadth of his vision of medical service. Long before group practice or psychosomatic medicine was generally emphasized, indeed over twenty years ago, he fostered an enterprise where internists, endocrinologists, psychiatrists, surgeons, dermatologists, and social workers could serve a common purpose.

All of his life Ephraim Shorr was a teacher who never tired of teaching. His instruction was seldom formal; it was more a sharing of some of his vast erudition and penetrating philosophy with those about him. In the aggregate, its influence on the able young men who surrounded him was incalculable. In the guidance of associates, he encouraged and led but never dictated.

Ephraim Shorr was a dedicated man, and he was interested in anything that might better his fellow men. In Public Health he was active on various committees and in fostering its increased support. During the last Presidential Election he campaigned for the candidate of his choice and was already renewing his preparations for participation in the coming election.

In spite of his many activities, he lived quietly. His life apart from the laboratory, lecture room, and clinic was spent in his home. There, surrounded by some of his favorite etchings and his music, he shared similar tastes and enthusiasms with the gentle and understanding woman who was his wife and companion almost thirty years. In the summer their cottage at Martha's Vineyard was a haven where they could see their friends and indulge their love of flowers and the outdoors. Their affection for each other was beautiful to see. Ephraim Shorr never tired of telling of the happiness of his home life.

Although he was never satisfied with his work, and it was not in the nature of things that he should be, he was happy in the accomplishment of each day; and never more than during the last few months, when progress of his experiments was so gratifying. Also, he occasionally found comfort in a statement of Samuel Johnson made at the time he published his dictionary. "In this work," Johnson said, "when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed."

To us who do not have Ephraim Shorr's inner drive for fulfillment and who can view his life more dispassionately, his achievement and accomplishment seem to place him among the greatest scientists. He lived and worked in the tradition of Lavoisier, Liebig, Voit, Lusk, and DuBois—immortal contributors to the science of nutrition. His teaching, his philosophy, and his spirit will endure in the thoughts and acts of the scores of brilliant young men who have looked to him for guidance. The thoughts that his genius has brought to medicine will never die.

We are still appalled that Ephraim Shorr is no longer with us. Carl Binger, who loved him, sent, yesterday, lines that express much that we feel

Quiet friend, with critical but smiling mind

Why have you gone so soon

Before your work was done

And all the beauty that you cherished turned to truth

And long before the love you gave could be repaid.

We all are still desolate with our loss, but each of us can glory in the privilege and satisfaction of having known Ephraim Shorr and seen him at work. We can find comfort in the assurance that in spirit and influence he will remain with us.

D. P. Barr

Edward C. Showacre

September 21, 1896 — February 28, 1978

Long before Doctor Showacre's sudden illness and death his varied accomplishments and talents were recognized and acclaimed by all his colleagues, who bade him a reluctant farewell at his retirement party in 1972.

Born in Cumberland, Maryland, he attended Allegheny High School, where he played football and developed the groundwork for a lifelong interest in sports. He obtained his premedical education at Bucknell University, and in 1917 he was graduated from Loyola University School of Medicine in Chicago, earning his Doctor of Medicine degree. Internship followed at Cook County Hospital.

Showy, as he was affectionately called, came to Cornell in 1920, assuming at once the position of team physician, a post that he held for three years. (It was the golden period of Cornell football when its teams, sparked by all-American players, enjoyed undefeated seasons.) Subsequently, he taught hygiene for several years. The developing field of radiology drew his interest, and eventually it became his specialty.

A long, productive period followed, in which his well-grounded knowledge of radiology was put to use in the Student Health Service; in addition, he became the medical consultant throughout the University in matters pertaining to ionizing radiation. He was among the first to recognize and to report on the clinical entity of virus pneumonia in the 1930s, and he had a strong hand in writing the provisions of the New York State Sanitary Code that dealt with ionizing radiation in educational institutions. In advance of most of his medical colleagues, he recognized the hazards of clinical overuse of X rays and adopted measures to limit unnecessary exposure. When Gannett Medical Clinic came into being, it was Dr. Showacre who designed its modern X-ray facility. He also wrote a manual for Cornell University department heads dealing with safety measures for students and faculty doing research with ionizing radiation—a manual that became the model for all the higher educational institutions of New York State.

Dr. Showacre had other talents no less noteworthy. He used a scholarly approach to his problems and was a perfectionist. A project assigned to him was guaranteed to be done well. He was also an enthusiastic, knowledgeable, and lucid teacher who contributed enormously to the professional development of his medical colleagues. His organizational ability was put to use in such projects as developing a medical record system and planning and implementing mass medical screenings for the physical education and ROTC departments.

A profile of Dr. Showacre would hardly be complete without mention of his genial personality, his modesty, his sociability, his enthusiasm for sports. He was an excellent photographer and a formidable bridge player. He enjoyed

good conversation and a good laugh. He will be remembered with respect and affection by those of us who had the good fortune to work with him.

Dr. Showacre was granted the title of professor emeritus in 1967 and retired in 1972. He was a past member of the board of trustees of Acacia Fraternity and a member of the board of directors of the Tompkins County Red Cross Chapter.

Surviving him are his wife, Margaret Burlingam Showacre; two sons, James C. and Richard E. Showacre; two daughters, Elizabeth A. Showacre and Mrs. Ann Hemken; and four grandchildren.

C. Douglas Darling, Norman S. Moore, Alexius Rachun

Robert Pelton Sibley

March 26, 1879 — November 3, 1957

Robert Pelton Sibley was born in Westfield, Massachusetts. He received the A.B. degree from Amherst in 1900, an A.M. from Columbia in 1903, and an honorary L.H.D. from Lake Forest College in 1920. He was Instructor in English at Ohio Wesleyan from 1907 to 1909 when he went to Lake Forest, where he passed through the grades instructor to professor. He left there in 1920 to become Professor and Secretary of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell. In 1926, he transferred to the College of Arts and Sciences, where he served as Secretary until 1946. He also taught English and was made Professor of English in 1932. In 1926, he was made the Secretary of the University Faculty and, in 1928, he became Assistant Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. He held both offices until 1946. In 1947, he retired from active service and was named Emeritus Professor of English.

Professor Sibley was ever active in Phi Beta Kappa, to which society he was elected while a student at Amherst. He served as president of the Cornell chapter during the academic year 1942-43. He was also a member of the honorary society, Phi Kappa Phi, and served as the local president in 1934-35.

As a teacher of English at Cornell, he had time, in the midst of many administrative duties, for only one course of study. But this course made a deep impression. Many of his students have acknowledged their indebtedness to him for making writing seem less an irksome task than a pleasurable adventure. Usually he stirred them to animated discussion, then attempted to induce them to transfer to their writing the energies thus generated. Out of his own wide and continual reading, especially in older and current American literature, he would comment upon and recommend books that his classes, sometimes to their surprise, found enjoyable and timely. And his own easy style served as a model to the alert and high-spirited undergraduates who enjoyed having things well said. When he retired, a colleague characterized him as one of the few remaining scholars and teachers "of the old school". This was in fact, and was intended to be, a compliment of a very high order.

Professor Sibley was fond of students. They came to him freely, both in his office and at his home, where he entertained many of them at breakfast or tea. While taking his work and his responsibilities seriously, he did not take himself too seriously, but was able to maintain a sense of humor.

After his marriage, on December 20, 1934, to Cora B. Wickham of Cutchogue, Long Island, the Sibleys kept a most hospitable home. Upon his retirement, they removed to his wife's former place of residence where they established

another charming home to which his friends and former students continued to come. Here he lived quietly with his family and his books until he died on November 3, 1957.

Robert Sibley was a professor of the humanities. He was a humanist, both in the technical sense of the term and also in his human relationships. Ever considerate in his treatment of others, his generosity of spirit and quiet personal dignity gave tone to the Colleges he served at Cornell and to the University as a whole.

R. M. Ogden, F. S. Freeman, W. H. French

Jerome W. Sidman

August 30, 1930 — June 21, 1958

The untimely death of Professor Sidman on June 21, 1958, as the result of a tragic automobile accident, came as a great shock. His passing is a loss, not only to his loved ones, but to those of us who knew him as a friend. The loss of this young and brilliant mind will also be felt by the scientific community.

Professor Sidman was born in New York City on August 30, 1930. At an early age, his interests were directed toward science. He attended the Bronx High School of Science and from there went to New York University where he obtained an A.B. in Chemistry in 1951. He received an A.M. degree from Columbia University in 1952 and in that year moved to Berkeley, California to pursue further graduate work in Physical Chemistry at the University of California. At Berkeley, his brilliance was manifested by his outstanding record in academic studies and research. It was not unusual to find him leading a scientific discussion. His fellow graduate students cannot help but recall his amazing versatility of scientific interests. After receiving his Ph.D. in Chemistry in 1955, he spent a year as a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Rochester. Later, as a National Research Council Fellow, he attended Cambridge University in England to pursue theoretical studies. He joined the Chemistry Department staff at Cornell in 1957.

Professor Sidman's research interests were both experimental and theoretical. For the few years of his scientific career, he contributed many notable publications in the fields of molecular spectra and structure. Speculation concerning further contributions that he was to have made both as a teacher and scientist, leaves his colleagues and fellow scientists with an even more overwhelming sense of loss.

Aside from teaching and research, he had many other interests in the arts and was particularly fond of classical music. This was reflected, for instance, in his love for the recorder. Without taking formal lessons, he had already learned to play this instrument with considerable skill.

To those whose loss is the greatest, his wife, Luanne, his daughter, Jennifer, his mother, Mrs. Lillian Sidman, and other members of his family, we humbly extend our deepest sympathy.

R. F. Porter, W. D. Cooke, A. C. Albrecht

Benjamin M. Siegel

March 26, 1916 — March 22, 1990

Dr. Benjamin Siegel, professor emeritus of applied and engineering physics, died on Thursday, March 22, 1990, four days before what would have been his 74th birthday. While Ben was one of the earliest (1949) appointments to the faculty of the then-new and experimental Engineering Physics Department at Cornell and had a distinguished career in electron microscopy as a scientist, he will also be remembered for the personal example he set and the life he led.

Ben taught—by example, not precept—that it was possible to be deeply moral, deeply virtuous and deeply serious without being self-righteous, priggish or solemn; that it was possible to make judgments without being judgmental, and to have opinions without being opinionated. He never said an uncomplimentary thing and could always be counted on for good advice on the right way to proceed in a moral dilemma. No matter how competitive the environment, he demonstrated that it was possible to be good, kind and gentle. At least one former department chairman remembers this aspect of his life with deep gratitude.

His scientific career was devoted to the art and practice of electron microscopy and particle optics. At the beginning of his career at Cornell in 1949, use of this technique was very much in its infancy. Through special summer courses, he introduced it to a large number of researchers (including at least one future Nobel laureate and two future presidents of the Electron Microscopy Society of America) in both the physical and biological sciences. His influence on modern electron microscopy continues to be felt through the successes of his many former students and research associates. Indeed, his most significant contribution to teaching came through the one-on-one situations involved in his research programs.

Ben became interested in achieving the highest possible spatial resolution with the microscope. In a timely paper with Claire Eisenhandler, he explored theoretically the phase contrast mechanisms of imaging single atoms. Following this, he established a program identifying various elements of the theoretical and experimental steps necessary to make this a reality. This required work with field emission electron guns, superconducting electron lenses, digital image acquisition, and image processing and ultrahigh vacuum techniques. Many of the ideas Ben was working with in the seventies appear likely to be widely exploited in the nineties. Transmission electron microscopes with field emission guns are now available commercially, and the proposals to exploit the coherence of this electron source will build on the image analysis procedures developed by Earl Kirkland while working with

Ben. Vastly improved vacua are now available, reducing the propensity of the instrument to cover the specimen with some unknown contamination layer.

The program he established had a grand design which probably did not come to fruition in the way he hoped. It nevertheless was a success in that many of the features he saw as necessary to achieve high-resolution have indeed been seen as solutions to problems and have become available to the community. His students and associates went into programs in which they were unique and badly needed. In recognition of his contributions to attaining high resolution, the Electron Microscopy Society of America awarded him the EMSA Distinguished Scientist Award in 1982. He had served as president of the Society in 1973, and an issue of the international journal, *Ultramicroscopy*, was dedicated to him in 1984.

Ben was a key member of the Cornell faculty team that prepared the proposal that brought about what is now the National Nanofabrication Facility. Following this, he carefully reviewed the prospects for particle-based lithographies and initiated work on high brightness gaseous field ion sources for ion beam lithography. This work started a flurry of research activity in this area in Japan that continues to the present day, and he was actively engaged in attempting demonstration of such a tool up to the time of his death.

The personal example Ben set in his life stemmed from a deep faith. He was active in the affairs of the Temple Beth-El of Ithaca, its Rabbi Felix Aber Hebrew School, and in the activities of the Ithaca Jewish Welfare Fund. He served on the Cornell Hillel Foundation Board and for some years on the Cornell United Religious Work Board. In addition, he identified himself with the Zionist movement through his membership in the American Jewish League for Israel.

Ben Siegel was truly a gentleman and truly a scientist. We are the lesser for his passing, but his family, students, friends, and colleagues are much the better for his life.

Milton Konvitz, David Saxon, John Silcox

Robert Hermann Siegfried

January 19, 1899 — December 23, 1992

Robert H. Siegfried died after a short illness on December 23, 1992. Bob was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and attended high school in Asheville, North Carolina. From 1917 through 1920 he was in the machinist apprentice program at the Norfolk Naval Yard. In 1921, he entered the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering—as a special student because of the need to fulfill missing entrance requirements before a degree could be awarded. He completed the program of courses in mechanical engineering in 1925, but he had not found time to complete making up the missing entrance requirements. This circumstance had a major influence on the direction of Bob's career in engineering, in that he was hired as an instructor in engineering drawing during the time he was completing the entrance requirements. He received the M.E. degree in 1926.

Bob accepted a position as a test engineer with the Duquesne Light Company in Pittsburgh. After one year there, he moved to the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company. In 1928 he joined the faculty of the Mechanics Institute in Rochester, New York, to teach mechanical drafting, mathematics, and physics. Three years later he was drawn back to Ithaca to be a draftsman in the City Engineer's Office. In 1937, Bob moved over to C.S. Robinson Aerial Surveys, where he was a draftsman and laboratory technician.

In 1941, the opportunity again arose to teach, and in March, he joined the Trumansburg Central School National Defense Training Program, to teach in the areas of blueprint reading, sketching, shop mathematics, shop theory, and machine shop work.

In September 1941, Bob accepted the position of instructor in the Department of Engineering Drawing in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell, where he taught mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry until his retirement in 1964. From 1942 until 1961 he was in charge of the engineering drawing courses for students in the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, with offices in both East Sibley and Olin Halls. During the period 1943-55 he also served as consultant/draftsman for the U.S. Nutrition Laboratory at Cornell in relation to drawings and charts for publications. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1946, to associate professor in 1952, and to professor emeritus in 1964.

Bob Siegfried is remembered as a dedicated family man, a competent engineer, a gifted and conscientious teacher, and a loyal Cornellian. He was admired and respected by both his students and colleagues.

Bob was a member of the American Society for Engineering Education, the American Association of University Professors, the New York Society of Cornell Engineers, the First Church of Christ Science, and he was active in the Boy Scouts of America and Masonry.

Upon retirement, the Siegfrieds moved to Hendersonville, North Carolina.

Professor Siegfried is survived by his wife, Edith Harris Siegfried of Hendersonville; a daughter, Judith Licht of Cincinnati, Ohio; two sons, Robert of Cincinnati, Ohio and John of Cleveland, Ohio; sixteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Bart Conta, Robert L. Wehe, Richard M. Phelan

Michell J. Sienko

May 16, 1923 — December 4, 1983

Michell J. Sienko exerted a major influence on the field of inorganic chemistry through his teaching, writing, and research. His influence was also felt by his friends and colleagues, who admired his industry, his creativity, and his integrity.

Mike was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, and grew up in Middletown, New York. He received the B.A. degree from Cornell in 1943. He was a Cornell Scholar, a New York State Scholar, and a Boldt Fellow. He was awarded the Ph.D. degree from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1946 and spent a year in postdoctoral work at Stanford University. He then returned to Cornell as instructor and was promoted to assistant professor in 1950, to associate professor in 1953, and to professor in 1958. During his thirty-six years on the Cornell faculty, he taught more than 25,000 undergraduate students and supervised some 350 graduate student teaching assistants. At the same time, he carried out a major research program in which he supervised the graduate training of over 25 graduate students and 15 postdoctoral associates.

Mike was a superb teacher. He has been described by Roald Hoffmann, Nobel laureate and chairman of Cornell's Department of Chemistry, as "the best general chemistry lecturer any of us has ever heard." From his teaching experience he developed a fresh new approach to chemistry that he and Robert Plane implemented in a series of four textbooks that have by now sold well over a million copies here and abroad. In addition, he wrote two advanced texts and was a co-author of two others. His brilliant teaching was recognized by the Cornell College of Engineering and College of Arts and Sciences, from which he received the Sporn Award and the Clark Award, and by the American Chemical Society, from which he received the Award in Chemical Education.

Mike did his research in an area that is on the borderline between inorganic chemistry and solid-state physics. Just as his teaching was characterized by ventures into new approaches, so was his research directed toward new concepts in the structure of materials. The results of his studies have been reported in more than one hundred papers published in leading American and foreign journals. Typical of his research was the synthesis of a new material, the determination of its structure, and his interpretation of its properties in terms of condensed-matter chemistry and physics. He liked to work with unusual materials that exhibited special behavior that could provide answers to important fundamental questions. He worked with metal-ammonia systems, nonstoichiometric oxide bronzes, and layered compounds. He was interested in the electronic properties of these materials as revealed by

X-ray analysis, by magnetic resonance, and, in some cases, by superconductivity. It was typical of his research that he opened up new areas of investigation that have become subjects for intensive study by other chemists and physicists.

Mike developed strong ties with many colleagues in Europe during his frequent visits to major European laboratories. He was a Fulbright lecturer at Toulouse and a Guggenheim Fellow at Grenoble. He also held visiting professorships at Paris and Vienna and was a visiting fellow at Clare Hall College, Cambridge. He brought young chemists from these institutions to Ithaca to work with him as postdoctoral associates.

Mike had a deep commitment to the community of chemists. He frequently gave lectures to high school and college groups. For a number of years he was a lecturer designated by the American Chemical Society in a program to sponsor visits to colleges by outstanding chemists. He was active in the affairs of the society, was a member of the Examination Committee in the Division of Chemical Education, and was chairman of the Inorganic Subcommittee. He recognized the need for a new journal in the field of research and so, in 1969, was a cofounder of the *Journal of Solid State Chemistry* and served as an editor until 1982. The October 1984 issue of the *Journal* is being planned as a memorial in his honor.

Mike had very close ties to his graduate students and postdoctoral associates. Every Friday he took them all to lunch, a working lunch, since he used the occasion to discuss matters of general interest to the group. But he also made strong personal bonds to each of them. He knew their families and continued his close relationship with them long after they left Cornell.

Mike was a rather private person. He obviously enjoyed spending many hours alone in his office or laboratory, writing or making experimental observations. He also enjoyed working in his woodlot, clearing brush, or cutting firewood. His social life was centered about his family—his wife, Carol, and daughter, Tanya, and a small group of fortunate friends to whom he was loyal and most generous. His generosity was also directed toward the arts, in particular toward music and ballet, which were special interests of Carol and Tanya. He also gave generously to support office seekers who shared his political concerns. When he believed in something or someone, he backed his belief with commitment and support.

Mike's untimely death, which followed by less than four months the death of Carol, is mourned by his friends and colleagues, who enjoyed his company and learned from him and who had looked ahead to a continuation of their

association with him. But he has left us with pleasant memories of a man who achieved great distinction in his profession and who enriched our lives by being with us.

Harold Scheraga, Benjamin Widom, John DeWire

Thomas W. Silk

March 24, 1904 — October 1, 1971

To the faculty, alumni and friends of the Cornell School of Hotel Administration, the news of Professor Emeritus Thomas W. Silk's passing on October 1, 1971 tolled the end of an era. In the three decades from his appointment in 1938 to his retirement in 1968, he taught the essential elements of accounting to thousands of students. Tom will be remembered especially for his enthusiastic ability to counsel and guide the students with whom he came in contact. He also was active as an adviser to the international students in the Hotel School.

Although Tom was often considered a native "easterner," he was born in Forestville, California, and spent his early years in the public hospitality industry working in hotels in the San Francisco area. Having received a B.S. degree from the University of California in 1925, he matriculated at Cornell in 1936 and received his B.S. in Hotel Administration in 1938. World War II interrupted his teaching career, and he saw active duty as a finance officer in the Air Corps from 1942 to 1946. He served in the continental United States and Korea. Tom then returned to the Cornell faculty and completed his M.S. in 1946.

Professor Silk is survived by his wife, Mary Dodge Silk, of Whitefield, New Hampshire, two stepsons and one stepdaughter.

Although he was responsible totally for the freshman accounting course, Tom continually sought involvement in many other areas. University committees on which he served, either as a member or chairman, were: Faculty Committee on Student Conduct (1949-53); National Scholarship Committee (1954-58); Committee for Undergraduate Education (1954-58); and the Administrative Committee for Unclassified Students (1954-57). For the School, he was an active member of the Admissions Committee and the Faculty Committee on Petitions.

Tom's academic accomplishments were attested to by his membership in both of the academic honoraries for which Hotel students are eligible: Ye Host Society and Phi Kappa Phi.

After Tom's retirement in 1968, he maintained an active interest in the management of the Mountain View House, in Whitefield, New Hampshire.

Tom always will be remembered fondly, respected deeply, and missed by all who knew him.

Myrtle H. Ericson, David C. Dunn, Paul R. Broten

Henry Augustus Sill

— *August 13, 1917*

The Professor of Philosophy, Professor Thilly, introduced the following resolutions which were adopted by rising vote:

The University Faculty deeply deplores the loss of Professor Henry Augustus Sill, who, in mid-August, just before the completion of his summer lectures at Columbia University, was snatched from life by sudden illness. He had served the University with loyal zeal and marked ability, and he died in the prime of his manhood before the fulfillment of all the high hopes which his gifts of mind and rich scholarship had inspired.

At his coming to us, fifteen years ago, he identified himself promptly and fully with the life of the University. In the work of this body, as in all the Faculties in which he held membership, his interest was ardent and unflagging. Advancing their purposes by his facility in suggestion and never losing sight of the educational purpose to which their action was directed, he won the respect and admiration of us all by his honesty of purpose, his warmth of heart, his frankness and straight-forwardness, his good humor and generous temper. Although his regard for the opinions of his colleagues was great and he yearned to have their confidence and good-will, he did not fear to embrace the unpopular cause, and no one was ever left in doubt as to where he stood. He met every call for service willingly and enthusiastically, and performed with energy and loyal devotion every duty he undertook.

An inspiring class-room teacher, who brought the treasures of varied study and a full mind to the illustration of his theme, he was also, in the quiet of his office, a helpful counselor to many a perplexed student, who came to appreciate in no common measure the stimulus of his many-sided comment, often humorous but never frivolous, upon the concerns of scholarship and the larger problems of life.

A progressive by temper as by political conviction, he was actively concerned for the betterment of the University and the community, giving his time and energy without stint to all projects which might promote good scholarship or good citizenship. The University Club was largely his creation, the Arts Association his protege, the project for a Student Union eagerly furthered by him; and these are but a few of the activities which were always outrunning his time and his strength and crowding into the background his work as investigator, thinker, and writer, for which he seemed else so admirably fitted. Few among us could so ill be spared.

Committee: Geo. L. Burr, Charles H. Hull, Frank Thilly, Chairman.

Source: Records, p. 919, October 10, 1917

David Malcolm Simons

May 24, 1925 — August 19, 1983

Professor David Malcolm Simons died August 19, 1983, after a valiant twenty-year battle against cancer. Thus ended a long, distinguished, and productive life. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, their sons, Jonathan and Jeffrey, and their daughter, Elizabeth.

David Simons was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and reared in Washington, D.C. After obtaining a Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering from Cornell in 1945, he enrolled in the U.S. Naval Officer Training Program. Subsequently he taught at the Naval Pacific University in Guam, attaining the rank of lieutenant. Upon completion of his naval service he worked for a prominent engineering firm in Baltimore, Maryland, for several years. He then attended graduate school at Princeton University, from which he obtained a Master of Fine Arts degree in architecture in 1951. At graduation he was awarded the Gold Medal of Excellence by the American Institute of Architects. Professor Simons then practiced as an architect in Washington until 1959, when he became an assistant professor of architecture in the College of Architecture at Cornell.

Throughout his teaching at Cornell he took a lively interest in his students and showed special concern for their interests and problems. As a professor of architecture he was particularly interested in developing methods for the better integration of the scientific and artistic aspects of the building design process in order to obtain a more unified architecture. This was a matter he continued to pursue until the time of his death.

David had a very active mind and devoted all the energy he could command to his role as a teacher, steadfastly nurturing in himself and his students the ability to think critically and creatively. His standards were high, and his colleagues and students had great respect for him.

During the early years of his illness he rose above physical pain to share with his students his knowledge and views of architecture, always with a positive outlook and a delicate touch of humor. But in 1978-79 his illness forced him to take a medical leave of absence from his teaching responsibilities.

During the last years of David's life his role as husband and father received an increasing share of his attention. He also became interested in the education of younger children and made many contributions to his wife's elementary school teaching program in the Ithaca city schools. As his physical strength declined, he continued to nourish his mind through voracious reading and discussions among family members, colleagues, and friends. David was

a gentle and self-effacing man. Despite adversity his great strength of character, his concern for others, his love for his family, his pride in his children, and his constant optimism sustained the vitality of his spirit. He used his life to grow intellectually and emotionally and to give to others, gifts that will long be greatly appreciated by his many friends, his colleagues, and his family, who remember him with deep affection as a devoted husband, father, teacher, and friend.

Charles W. Pearman, Francis W. Saul

Lloyd Rhoderick Simons

November 8, 1886 — August 20, 1978

Lloyd Rhoderick Simons was known to his associates and friends as Si. He was also known as a well-organized administrator, a forward-looking agriculture leader, an avid sports fan, and a dedicated gardener.

A native of Sardinia, New York, where he was born to Julian Seymour and Alice Amelia Bigelow Simons, he spent most of his life in this state and in the service of its agricultural industry. His early experience included work on tile home farm in Erie County and in his father's grist mill. In 1911 he was graduated by Cornell University with the Bachelor of Science degree.

Professor Simons' career began with three years as a teacher of agriculture in the Gowanda public school system. The remaining forty years of that career were in the extension service of Cornell or in the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). It started in 1914 when he went to Nassau County as the county agricultural agent. Two years later he accepted an appointment as specialist in extension methods for USDA. In 1920 he returned to his native state and Cornell as assistant state leader of county agricultural agents. Eight years later he became state leader and, in 1932, director of extension, a position he occupied with distinction for twenty-two years until he retired and became professor of extension emeritus in 1954.

During those twenty-two years, he was frequently called upon to serve as a member or chairman of various state and national committees and organizations. These included such activities as farm flood relief coordinator in 1935 and leadership in key committees of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

Despite the demands made upon his time by state and national leaders, Si's principal attention was given to developing an effective extension service that could bring new technology to the state's most important industry. He was concerned with and worked to achieve close coordination between college, state, and federal agencies. He was the chief architect of numerous organizational structures through which such agencies could meet and work together to develop cooperative efforts with farm families.

Long before the days of women's liberation, Director Simons supported and facilitated the development of strong home economics programs in which professional home economists and farm women throughout the Empire State developed as effective leaders. Likewise, he was highly interested in the 4-H program and did much to achieve adequate financing for that work in his own state and in the rest of the nation. The plight of out-of-school rural

youths was of particular interest to him, and he pioneered efforts to create effective ways to help them meet their needs.

As a professional educator and leader of adults, he perceived that an important part of his opportunity was to help farmers, farm women, and farm youths develop their abilities to think and act for themselves in both the private and public sector. He believed in farm organizations and their leaders. He wanted them to be heard, and he wanted them to work together cooperatively for the benefit of all farmers.

In his retirement Si continued a professional interest in extension and wrote numerous publications describing the development, organization, philosophy, methods, and accomplishments of various parts of that program.

To the casual observer Si appeared tall, erect, austere, and meticulously groomed, with eyes that could penetrate steel. Those who knew him best would also add that he possessed a keen sense of humor and an empathic relationship with associates whose directness and diligence he respected.

Si was as meticulous with his work as he was with his grooming. He had uncanny ability to cut through needless minutia, to collect and organize relevant facts, and to plan for the future with outstanding foresight. With new programs, he clearly delineated the objective and then recruited the person or persons necessary to reach the goal. The responsibilities thus delegated posed a great challenge and were invariably met by those who had assumed new positions. Si made it clear that the details of work were theirs— the objectives were joint and must be achieved.

Director Simons' leadership in extension work brought him both state and national recognition and several awards. Among those were the United States Department of Agriculture Superior Service Award, a citation by the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, an American Farm Bureau Award for Distinguished Service to Organized Agriculture, and a citation awarded by the deans of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

His leadership was described by former dean of the College of Agriculture, Carl E. Ladd, when he said:

Director Simons, more than most men, is able to look down the road and past all the details and see clearly how any program will affect the farmer and his organizations and build the partnership that he conceives as existing between the extension service and the individual farm families.

Professor Simons is survived by his widow, Lucy Ada Simons; his son, Howard Julian Simons of Washington, D.C.; his daughter, Pauline Hixon of Ithaca; four grandchildren; and nine great-grandchildren.

Arthur E. Durfee, Elmer S. Phillips, Hazel E. Reed, Clifford R. Harrington

Sutherland Simpson

Professor of Physiology

February 3, 1863 — March 2, 1926

In the death of Sutherland Simpson, Cornell University has lost one of its ablest teachers and most tireless research workers. Born on Flotta, one of the Orkney Islands, February 3, 1863, he spent his early years on his father's farm and on the sea. In 1884, at the age of twenty-one, he went to Edinburgh to work in the physiological laboratory under Professor Rutherford. During the fifteen years spent in this post he found time to complete his education, securing the degree of B.Sc. in 1894 and the degree of M. B. Ch. B. in 1899. In that year Sir. Edward Sharpey-Schaefer became Professor of Physiology at Edinburgh and under his stimulating leadership Sutherland Simpson entered upon his life work as a teacher and investigator in Physiology. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine (Gold Medal) in 1901, and D.Sc. in 1903. Nine busy years passed in Edinburgh, years filled with conscientious teaching and productive research, which, in 1908, brought him the call to Cornell University as Professor of Physiology. This position he held until his death, devoting himself to the development of his subject, organizing, and equipping his department. Throughout these years he has given himself tirelessly to teaching, administration and research, acquitting himself with honor in each of these fields. In Cornell his research activity resulted in the production of fifty-six scientific studies of which the majority dealt with the glands of internal secretion. This work was greatly facilitated during the later years by the development of the Physiology Field-Station. Untiring devotion to research, although enthusiastically prosecuted, did not in any way interfere with his teaching duties. As a lecturer he was clear and forceful; but it was in the personal contacts of laboratory and demonstration that he particularly imparted much of his inspiration and enthusiasm.

Dr. Simpson was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and a member of the American and British Medical Associations, the American and British Associations for the Advancement of Science, the American and British Physiological Societies, and other special scientific bodies,

Possessing a genial personality, a sympathetic nature, a keen intellect, great energy, and high ideals of scientific work, he was as big of mind and heart as of body and his presence radiated good feeling and friendliness wherever he went. These qualities endeared him to his colleagues and students. His loss is keenly felt by all who knew him.

Source: Fac. Rec. p. 1459 Adopted by The Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University May, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Six

Arnold Singer

March 4, 1920 — January 10, 2005

Arnold Singer was born in New York City in 1920. After graduating from Flushing High School, he was awarded the St. Gaudens Prize and scholarship to the Art Students League of New York. He studied there with the celebrated artist/teachers Bridgman, Nicolaides, and Abels. During World War II, Singer served as a camouflager for the Corps of Engineers returning again to the Art Students League after the war to work under the guidance of Cameron Booth, Byron Browne, and most importantly, Will Barnet, who remained a long time devoted friend and mentor. While at the Art Students League, he gravitated to a group of young artists interested not only in the European modernist tradition of Picasso, Mondrian and Matisse, but also Gothic and Romanesque painting, eighteenth and nineteenth century classicism, Cezanne, as well as works produced by the indigenous peoples of Africa and the tribes of the northwest coast. While very much influenced by abstraction and what at the time was referred to as “non-objective” abstraction, Singer focused a great deal on the study of the human figure and the urban environment—a source of imagery seemingly at odds with the most rigorous forms of abstraction. As a result, he forged an approach to image making that conflated the formal purity of abstraction and the intense observation of nature.

He was a founding member in 1952 of the Hansa Gallery, one of the pioneer cooperative galleries on the lower east side in New York City. During the 1950s, Singer had three solo exhibitions at the gallery, as well as a solo exhibition at the Stein Gallery in 1956. Since the early Hansa exhibitions, solo exhibitions have been held at the Arkansas Art Center in Little Rock; the Pratt Graphic Arts Center; The Gallery in Morgantown, West Virginia; and at Wells College in Aurora, New York. He has participated in numerous group exhibitions in this country—at the Chicago Art Institute, the Philadelphia Print Club, the Brooklyn Museum, and the Kornblee Gallery in New York City—and abroad at the Studenterforenigen in Denmark and the Galeria Wstolzesna in Warsaw. The collections of the Brooklyn Museum, the Pasadena Art Museum, and the Print Club in Philadelphia, among others, include Arnold Singer graphics.

While still a student at the Art Students League, Singer studied lithography (the first printmaking department in the country founded by Joseph Pennell), eventually teaching the printmaking medium at the League as well as Pratt Graphic Arts Center, where he became a master printer. A major participant in the renaissance of lithography that took place in New York in the fifties, Singer assisted in establishing some of the earliest workshops and introduced the medium to many leading American artists. He printed editions for Rufino Tamayo, Stuart Davis, Larry Rivers,

Ellsworth Kelly, Adolf Gottlieb and Barnett Newman. Considered an authority on graphic processes, he published technical articles in educational journals, and his work has been reproduced in *Art News*, *Artist's Proof*, and many others. He has published lithographs for *Time-Life, Incorporated* and provided technical data for the section on lithography in the Life Science Library series. A 1957 woodcut collage by Singer appeared on the cover of Fortune magazine, and another Singer print was selected for the 1966 UNICEF calendar.

Arnold Singer came to Cornell in 1966, recommended by Peter Kahn (late Professor Emeritus in the History of Art Department) as a leading expert in lithography. He inaugurated the program in lithography at Cornell and devoted all his energy to its development. A few years into his career at Cornell, he encountered a certain technical problem and began research to find a solution. His inquiries led him to the work of a leading British practitioner who declared that the ultimate authority was an American named Arnold Singer. By the 1970s, he had focused his teaching and studio practice on painting and drawing. He was a dedicated and generous teacher and took great pleasure in discussions of principles and style, conveying to his students the importance of drawing, composition and design as the prevailing and fundamental structure of works of art. His intense interest in cultural history had a profound effect on the development of his own artistic production and guided his approach to teaching and the mentoring of younger artists.

Singer had a passion for music, with a strong inclination toward the classical—periods and styles incorporating clarity of structure and form.

“Arnold loved traditional jazz and he exposed his art students to the beauties of New Orleans and Chicago styles. He would play recordings during class and encourage them by noting that this was music that Mondrian had loved. He himself harkened to these eras because he could hear the individual voices.”

Marty Laforce

He drew and painted continuously, working and reworking every painting and often creating numerous interpretations of a single subject. His paintings and drawings of still life subjects, figures, portraits and landscapes were composed with incomparable elegance and simplicity. He was a passionate believer in the Classical tradition and had little patience with what he looked upon as the frivolous experimentation of the avant-garde.

“A classicist he certainly was but he was, first and foremost, a humanist. His sensitivity to and intimate involvement with people could not help but surface in his classically arranged depictions of them. This was abundantly clear in his images of his family, and also in the many compositions with friends and students he found to be interesting subjects. He was brilliant in selecting the telling gesture or pose or physical characteristic, never reduced to caricature, that would reveal deep levels of observation, empathy and understanding.”

James Zver, MFA 1969

Arnold had a great passion for debate over a wide variety of topics including painting, photography, music, politics, and literature. He often held unpopular positions, but reveled in discussions with friends who represented opposing views. Those on the other side of the conversation were continually challenged to clarify and re-evaluate their positions. For Arnold, the debate was an expression of respect and friendship. He surely would have been very disappointed if everyone had agreed with him.

In addition to maintaining his deeply held artistic convictions, he will be remembered for his love of children, his friends and the ocean. He lived on Parker Street in Ithaca until December 2004, when he joined his son, Tony Singer, in Ringwood, New Jersey. He is also survived by his daughter, Poppy Singer of Ithaca, and four grandchildren, Simnia and Leo of Ithaca and Michael and Christopher of New Jersey; as well as his brothers Herb Singer in California and Morton Singer in Florida.

Victor Colby, Gregory Page, Stanley Taft

Samuel Thomas Slack

April 6, 1918 — February 28, 2000

The formative years of Samuel Thomas Slack, ably prepared him for a long and effective career as a Cornell Dairy Cattle Specialist for New York. He was born in Sykesville, Maryland near the well-known, local, family landmark, “Slack’s Corners.” He grew up on a dairy and crop farm located in Howard County, Maryland and was active in 4H and FFA projects. During high school, he was a member of the state 4H-Club Dairy Cattle judging team that placed first place in the national contest. After graduating from high school, he worked for two years on the home farm and for one year with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the Roosevelt era. He entered the University of Maryland with a major in Dairy Husbandry working “in the barns” to defray expenses. His education was interrupted in 1941 when he entered the U.S. Army and was in charge of a station hospital laboratory in the Middle East Theater. Upon his return to the States, he entered Officers Candidate School and received a Second Lieutenant’s commission. He served as a Medical Supply Officer until his discharge in 1945.

Slack reentered the University of Maryland and graduated with honors with a B.S. degree in Dairy Science in 1947. He entered Cornell University’s Department of Animal Science and earned an M.S. degree in 1949 and a Ph.D. degree in 1951. Slack was then appointed an Assistant Professor of Animal Science with responsibilities in extension and research in the areas of dairy cattle nutrition and management. He quickly became an effective interpreter and purveyor of research data for the practical dairymen. He became an Associate Professor in 1963 and a full Professor in 1972.

In 1951, the post-war era of dairy husbandry was characterized by expanding herds, combined with a surge of vital new information. His research and communicating skills combined to present a unique opportunity for dairymen to improve their herds. The value of early cut forage, the usefulness of heavier grain feeding and the importance of wilting silage were all factors the dairymen could use immediately. As one colleague wrote:

“It cannot be emphasized too strongly how much easier it was to sell farmers and feed manufacturers these ideas because they had heard the story from Professor Slack. By virtue of having helped to plan the research and in some instances having helped carry it out, he could speak authoritatively about it in rhetoric that they understood and accepted”.

Other areas that received his attention included housing, feeding and management of herd replacements and veal production. He was an expert at relating to field problems, encouraging research and returning to the field with solutions.

In 1957, Professor Slack became Superintendent of the Dairy Cattle Section of the New York State Fair, a post he held continuously until 1982. He was required to interact annually with about 120 dairymen and 1200 cows, a feat he performed with aplomb and skill. His concern was always for the cows and their owners and helped them project a positive image to the fairgoers. At his retirement from that position, he was presented with a lifetime pass to the Fair, the only one in existence.

For four years, Slack, taught courses in Dairy Cattle Selection; and coached the Dairy Cattle Judging Teams, which represented Cornell in national contests. His teams finished first or second on a number of occasions, thus maintaining Cornell's preeminence in this arena. In his honor, his name was affixed to the alumni-sponsored Harrison-Trimberger-Slack fund, which is a repository for voluntary contributions to help defray judging teams' expenses. In addition, Sam conducted many judging sessions for breeders and was frequently called to be the official judge at National and International Dairy Shows.

With the advent of the new Teaching and Research Center at Harford, New York in 1972, Sam relinquished his extension responsibilities and became the faculty member in charge of the center. He capably turned the new facility into a productive unit in nutrition, breeding and management research for many faculty.

He was a willing cooperator. He served on numerous intra- and inter-departmental committees, which planned the extension strategies. He also served as an undergraduate advisor to a number of students.

A method of communication used effectively by Professor Slack was extension publications. He had 28 technical papers or bulletins and 192 popular articles of specific interest to the practicing dairymen. Of particular note was his sequence for the Dairymen's League News. In this venue, he wrote a regular article, in some cases monthly, between 1959 and 1973. The wide range of topics was spectacular.

Sam served as a Consultant with the Rockefeller Foundation in Bogotá, Columbia in 1963 on their dairy industry. He spent six months as a Visiting Professor at the University of Georgia and a brief tour with the Minister of Agriculture in Guatemala.

Professor Slack was an effective extension specialist. His accomplishments resulted from a dedicated, unrelenting and direct, though low-key, almost casual approach. The accuracy, credibility and persistence of his efforts, have had an impact that has meant much to dairying in New York State.

As a devoted husband, father and grandfather, Sam was able to devote more time to them following his retirement in 1982 as Professor Emeritus. He was an avid gardener and friendly advisor to would-be gardeners. Volunteer

activities were important to him. He was active in the Saint Catherine of Sienna Catholic Church, the Ithaca Cayuga Rotary Club of which he was Past President and a Paul Harris Fellow, and more recently the Reach Out 2000 Ministry to Children.

He is survived by his wife of 55 years, Mayrene Hallmark Slack, of Ithaca; a daughter, Teresa Slack Hargett (son-in-law, Daniel Hargett); and granddaughters, Lindsey Beth, Caitlin Leigh, and Chelsea Rae Hargett, all of Ithaca.

William G. Merrill, Richard G. Warner, James D. Burke

George Lewis Slate

June 27, 1899 — April 16, 1976

George L. Slate, professor emeritus of pomology and viticulture at the new York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, was born in Bernardston, Massachusetts. He graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, now the University of Massachusetts, in 1921 and received his master's degree from Harvard University (Bussey Institute) in 1926. He joined the staff at the New York State Experiment Station in 1922 as a research assistant and was promoted to an assistant professor of pomology in 1928, to associate professor in 1945, and professor in 1951. He retired from the station in 1969 after forty-seven years of dedicated service to all phases of horticulture. Throughout his entire career he was responsible for the distinguished program of small fruit breeding at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. As a part of his research program, he raised and evaluated more than a quarter-million small fruit seedlings, forty-one of which were named and introduced into commercial production. Many of these continue to be important in the small fruit industry of New York as well as of the eastern United States.

As part of Cornell's extension teaching, Professor Slate was the specialist in many meetings with New York fruit growers. With scientists, he was active in evaluation of the technique and the progeny of fruit breeding. With fruit growers and with scientists he was articulate and respected for his competence.

Professor Slate was a prolific writer, having more than six hundred published articles to his credit. Technical articles on plant breeding and genetics were published in the scientific journals and the yearbooks of the plant societies. He had a unique ability to convert his experience and research findings into language that was easily understood by gardeners and lay people and was well known for his frequent articles in farm and garden publications, including the *Boston Sunday Herald*, *Country Gentlemen*, *Better Homes and Gardens*, *The New York Times*, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *Encyclopedia Americana*, *Horticulture*, and the *Reader's Digest Book of the Garden*.

Although much of his writing dealt with small fruits, his interests were much broader, leading him to grow, hybridize, and raise seedlings of many kinds of plants, particularly lilies in which he received national recognition for the new varieties which he produced. He was an avid gardener and grew large collections of many plants. His garden in Geneva was a great joy to him, where he shared his knowledge and his plant material with his friends and colleagues; many of these were visitors from Europe and elsewhere.

Professor Slate's society affiliations include membership in the American Society for Horticultural Science since 1922; the Northern Nut Growers Association, in which he served as secretary from 1943-45, president 1954-55, and editor of the association's annual reports for many years; and the North American Lily Society, an organization that he helped organize and for which he edited the yearbook from 1947-73. He was also an honorary member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was an editorial consultant of *Horticulture* magazine, and was a corresponding member of the Lily Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society from 1948-67.

During his career, Professor Slate won numerous awards in horticulture, including the Mackson Dawson Medal from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1949, the Johnny Appleseed Gold Medal from the Men's Garden Club of America in 1959, the American Horticultural Society Citation in 1965, the E. H. Wilson Award from the North American Lily Society in 1960, and in 1968 the Wilder Medal from the American Pomological Society, which elected him president in 1973-74.

A year after his retirement, he was named a fellow of the American Society for Horticultural Science. In 1972, he received the James R. Jewett Prize for research on native American plants presented by the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. In 1974, he received the Merit Award from the Northern Nut Growers Association.

Next to lilies, Professor Slate's hobby interest was centered in old books dealing with horticulture. He was always on the alert to purchase the rare and unusual and through the years assembled a notable collection, some of them first editions of historical value. Books on birds and wild flowers were also included. Politics were also one of his interests; *The New York Times* and the *Congressional Record* were received regularly and clipped for articles dealing with his interests.

Although Professor Slate did not officially participate directly in the formal education program at Cornell, he was called on frequently to give lectures and conduct laboratories dealing with fruit varieties at Ithaca. His expertise in this area was unexcelled, and his colleagues frequently sought his opinions on variety identification and performance. Cornell students visiting him at Geneva were always welcome and received inspiration from seeing the amount and quality of his work. He will be remembered by his friends and colleagues as one of the outstanding horticulturists of our time.

Professor Slate is survived by his wife, Muriel Wilson Slate, a daughter, Barbara (Mrs. John R.) Abbott of Hilton, New York, and four grandchildren.

Donald K. Ourecky, Nelson J. Shaulis, Laurence H. MacDaniels

Walter Slatoff

March 1, 1922 — February 16, 1991

Walter Slatoff was a gentle and reflective person whose belief in the importance of all human beings frequently made him an eloquent and impassioned supporter not simply of principles of justice and freedom but of oppressed individuals and groups. His concern for people was crucial to his interest in literature, and made him an unusually effective teacher of both undergraduate and graduate students. His lecture classes as well as his seminars were filled to capacity—and sometimes beyond. His gifts as a teacher, which included the ability to listen as well as to speak, brought him the Clark Distinguished Teaching Award in 1978, and were the same gifts that made him an unusually able, if reluctant, English Department chair in 1973-74.

Throughout the 36 years of his association with the English Department as assistant, associate, and full professor, Walter taught courses both in American literature and creative writing, and served in a number of editorial capacities—including terms as editor and co-editor—of *Epoch*, the nationally-distributed magazine of new fiction and poetry published by the department as part of its creative writing program.

Walter was the author of three books. The first, *Quest for Failure: A Study of William Faulkner* (1960), has been referred to in recent years as a precursor of deconstruction, because of its central concern with the ambiguities, ambivalence and antithetical elements to be found in Faulkner's prose; and the second, *With Respect to Readers: Dimensions of Literary Response* (1970), sometimes has been classified with books dealing with reader response theory. His last, and most remarkable, book, *The Look of Distance: Reflections on Suffering & Sympathy in Modern Literature—Auden to Agee, Whitman to Woolf* (1985), makes evident, though, his personal distaste for both theories. That book is a compendium of quotations from works of poetry, fiction, and non-fictional prose that are organized and illuminated in a new way by a mind as generous as it is skeptical. Literature itself deeply mattered to him, and he took it seriously as a manifestation of human thought and behavior. He entered into a kind of dialogue with any text that he valued or scorned, and that dialogue sometimes resulted in a confrontation, a verbal battle. Disliking theory, suspicious too of detachment and spiritual remove, he brought to his reading his own humane judgments, based on personal experience and a lifetime as a reader. He disliked hypocrisy and personal cruelty as well as social injustice, and to find them casually accepted in literature or life aroused his indignation and sometimes his anger.

At Cornell, he served on committees seeking to end racial and other forms of discrimination, and remained in passionate disagreement with the university's continuing refusal to divest its holdings in South Africa. One of his last public acts before his retirement was an address to the large audience participating in, or simply watching, the construction by Cornell faculty of a shanty on campus, one built in protest of university investment in corporations doing business in South Africa; one of his last private acts as a citizen was a letter written shortly before his death to the nation's president, appealing to him—for the sake of those who would suffer or die on both sides of the conflict—to find another solution than war for the problems in the Persian Gulf region. The unique contribution he brought to his classes, his editorial work for *Epoch*, and everything he wrote was a sensibility that combined matters of conscience with a sensitivity to language—to the implications of structure and style. Some texts immediately won his admiration; but if a text contained a whiff of corruption, he sniffed and tossed it about, trying to get at the source. “We always turned to him when we had a particularly troublesome story” a fellow editor of *Epoch*, who once had been a student of his said, following the news of his death. “I think he was the wisest man I ever knew.”

As serious as he was about ethical concerns, Walter enjoyed banter and recreational activities with his family and friends. He liked gardening—but weeding his flower beds never took precedence over poker or the race track. Winning—either at cards or the races—never concerned him much; what he liked was the playing itself, and the company of good friends. It is agreeable to note that the concluding chapter of *The Look of Distance*, those pages of Walter's in which—as he told an old friend—he managed at last to put into print what he always had most wanted to say about literature and life, contains a reference to poker.

Walter's immediate survivors are his wife, Jane (Jimmy); his daughter, Joan; and his son, Don. His friends want them to know that they, too, miss the presence of one they continue to love.

Glenn Altschuler, W. Donald Cooke, James McConkey

Fred Slavick

July 2, 1923 — August 5, 1999

Fred Slavick joined the faculty of Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations in Fall 1953, following study for the Ph.D. degree in Economics at Princeton University and employment there as a Research Assistant in the Industrial Relations Section and as a Teaching Assistant in its Department of Economics. Except for two years at the Bureau of Labor and Management at Iowa State, Fred served Cornell until his retirement in 1978.

Fred was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and was educated in its public schools until he entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Like many of his generation, his undergraduate education was interrupted by military service during World War II. After special training at Kenyon College and in England as an interpreter of German, he served in that capacity in prisoner-of-war camps in France.

After discharge from the U.S. Army, Fred returned to the Madison campus to complete his B.A. degree in 1946 and an M.A. degree in 1947. There as a Graduate Assistant, Fred studied with Professor Edwin Witte, one of the leading scholars in the field of social insurance and one of the architects of the Social Security Act. That influence continued at Princeton where he matriculated for his Ph.D. degree in Economics, serving as a Teaching and Research Assistant to J. Douglas Brown, also a major figure in the legislative development of the Social Security Act. Fred received his Doctorate from Princeton in 1953, with a dissertation on disability and medical care insurance through collective bargaining. He joined the ILR faculty in that year as a Research Associate, and was promoted to Assistant Professor in the following year. He became an Associate Professor in 1960, and received his promotion to full Professor in 1966.

Fred's teaching and research from his student days onward were consistently in the field of income security and protective social legislation. During his tenure at Cornell, his research in that field ranged broadly, though perhaps with most emphasis on aging and retirement policy. Fred's approach to issues in the field invariably was to test the validity of the underlying policy assumptions. For example, in his monograph on retirement policies (*Compulsory and Voluntary Retirement in the American Economy*, 1966), he exposed the heterogeneity in the provisions of formal pension plans, whether unilateral or collectively bargained. In another study of eligibility for unemployment insurance of voluntary quits, Fred's research challenged the inflexibility of the prevailing policy of disqualification in most state plans. Other important research efforts included an assessment of unemployment insurance under prolonged economic recession, and a study of the employment problems of older workers.

Both as teacher and a “citizen” of the academic community, Fred cheerfully fulfilled his obligations with distinction. He was admired for the quality and content of his course offerings, and respected for the rigor and impartiality of the performance standards he expected from his students.

No less important in his life than his devotion to professional interests was music. Trained as a boy on the violin, later switching to the viola, Fred’s capability on the instrument and his knowledge of the string quartet repertoire well exceeded that of most amateur and even some professional musicians. His friend, Professor John Hsu of Cornell’s Department of Music, told us that “(Fred). . . reached such a high level of proficiency that he was able to play all the great works in the string quartet repertoire.” After his return to Milwaukee at retirement, Fred played regularly in several string quartets and quintets. There and during his travels abroad to Great Britain and Israel, playing music and attending concerts was often his principal interest. These activities brought him great happiness.

During the last several years of his life, Fred was afflicted by Alzheimer’s disease. His devoted brother, Monroe Slavick and sister-in-law, Florence, cared for him during these last years. He died in Milwaukee on August 5, 1999 at the age of 76.

Ronald G. Ehrenberg, Duncan M. MacIntyre, Robert L. Aronson

Mark Vernon Slingerland

Assistant Professor of Economic Entomology

— *March 11, 1909*

On Wednesday, March 11, 1909, death removed from among us our respected friend and valued colleague, Mark Vernon Slingerland. His death is a serious loss to the world of natural science in which he was a conscientious and honored student, as well as to the Faculty of this University where his opinion and voice were respected, and a deep source of grief to a wide circle of friends in University and town.

He came to this community as a student in 1888, was graduated in 1892 and entered the instructing staff of the University in the same year. His progress thereafter was rapid, but also substantial. As a student, his career was marked by earnestness, courage and industry. As a teacher, he was direct and forceful. As an investigator, he was conscientious, unbiased, persevering and accurate. In his special field of economic entomology, his authority and leadership received unquestioned recognition. As a student of the life history and means of controlling insects which prey upon domestic animals and cultivated plants, his investigations embraced an exceptionally wide range. While the numerous monographs he prepared have been of incalculable benefit to those engaged in the field of plant and animal production, they remain also as enduring monuments to a life which, though lamentably short, yet overflowed with a special type of beneficent usefulness. His opinion, advice and judgment were valued alike by student and colleague. Those who knew him as a friend were privileged. They appreciated him as a man of character wedded to truth, unswerving in conviction, and consistent in maintaining his ideals. Though diffident in expressing opinions, his mind was of the eminently practical kind, which, discarding unimportant details, concentrates on the immediately essential. His memory is cherished as a man whose life, though short, stands as a notable example of one who gave his years unselfishly and devotedly to the discovery of useful truths in the realm of natural history in their relation to the economy of plant and animal life. Measured by years, his life was short ; measured by achievement he lived long. As a scientist we honor his memory; as a man and a colleague, we mourn his loss.

J. H. Comstock, John Craig, W. W. Rowlee

Source: Records, p. 451, April 16, 1909.

Harold R. Smart

May 4, 1892 — November 22, 1979

Harold Smart died on Thanksgiving Day 1979 in Poughkeepsie, New York. He was eighty-seven and had lived away from Ithaca since retiring from Cornell in 1960 as a professor emeritus.

By birth, he was a New Englander. He was born in Searsport, Maine. He went to the public schools there and later attended Kent's Hill Seminary, Kent's Hill, Maine, from which he graduated in 1909. At Wesleyan University, he majored in economics and mathematics, receiving the Bachelor of Science degree in 1915.

During World War I, 1917-19, he was an enlisted man in the United States Army. He spent nineteen months in France as an ordnance sergeant with the Seventy-seventh Division. From March through June of 1918 he studied at the University of Lyons. He always read and spoke French with ease and taught it at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

After his discharge from the army, he came to Cornell as a graduate student, majoring in philosophy and minoring in physics. He received his Master of Arts degree in 1921 and his doctorate in 1923. Except for one year, 1923-24, when he was an assistant professor of philosophy at the University of North Carolina, he spent his entire academic career at Cornell, on the faculty of the Sage School of Philosophy.

At Cornell, Smart was one of the best students of James Edwin Creighton (1861-1924), a renowned philosophical idealist and one of the founders of the American Philosophical Association and *The Philosophical Review*. Creighton's influence on Smart was profound and lasting. Smart's philosophical thinking was strongly idealist: his interpretation of Kant, on whom he taught a graduate seminar throughout the thirties, was as the precursor of idealism. In the years immediately following Creighton's death, he completely revised Creighton's highly successful logic text, *An Introductory Logic*, and in 1932 published a new, fifth edition of it with himself and Creighton as joint authors.

Smart was especially interested in logic, the history of logic, and the history of modern philosophy: he taught and wrote on all of these. His books include: *The Philosophical Presuppositions of Mathematical Logic* (Longmans, Green), 1923; *The Logic of Science* (D. Appleton), 1931; and *Philosophy and Its History* (Open Court), 1962. He was also keenly interested in aesthetics, which he taught to undergraduates for a number of years. From 1930 to 1937, he was an editor of *The Philosophical Review*. He was a member of the American Philosophical Association and the Creighton Club (the philosophical association in upstate New York named for James E. Creighton).

As a person, Smart was kind and quiet, thoughtful and fair. He listened carefully and well. Beginning in 1946, he was for a number of years an assistant to the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, working on particularly difficult student problems. Students remember him with warmth and gratitude. He was a patient and understanding counselor, a gentle and devoted teacher, a staunch friend and colleague.

Max Black, Sydney Shoemaker, Stuart M. Brown, Jr.

Albert William Smith

August 30, 1856 — August 16, 1942

Few graduates of Cornell University have contributed as much to the spirit and service of Cornell as has Albert William Smith, one of its earlier graduates, and a teacher and administrator during twenty-one years, preceding his retirement as Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Emeritus.

Born in Westmoreland, New York, on August 30, 1856, Albert Smith entered Cornell as a student in 1874, and was graduated in 1878. During this period he distinguished himself as a student and as an oarsman on the first of the outstanding Cornell crews. He returned to Cornell in 1886 as a graduate student. In 1887 he was made assistant professor of mechanical engineering in Sibley College at Cornell, where he remained until 1891 when he became professor of machine design at the University of Wisconsin; he left there a year later to become head of the department of mechanical engineering at Stanford University, returning in 1904 to his Alma Mater to become dean of Sibley College until his retirement in 1921. He was acting president of Cornell University from April 3, 1920, to October 20, 1921.

After his retirement, writing, which had been his avocation, became his vocation. Seven books published in this period are: biographies of John Edson Sweet, Walter Craig Kerr, and Ezra Cornell; *Poems in Varying Moods*; *Poems of Cornell*; *Facing Life*, The commencement address at Cornell in 1921; *A Springtime Odyssey on the Shores of Southern Seas*.

Also, during his retirement he influenced alumni and others to make gifts to Cornell and guided the direction of those gifts.

As an engineer he added honor to his profession; as a teacher and writer in his professional field he clarified abstruse problems; as an administrator, he was incisive, patient, considerate, and sympathetically understanding.

Without the least detracting from his success as an engineer, teacher, and administrator it may be said that his outstanding contribution came through the example of his character, the breadth of his culture, his enthusiasms for the best in literature, music, and art, and his wholesome influence on students, who at one time voted him the most respected and most beloved teacher at Cornell.

Sorrow at his death is tempered by thankfulness for his inspiring life.

Alpheus W. Smith

March 29, 1898 — January 23, 1977

Professor Smith, who taught human relations, joined the Cornell faculty in 1946 and retired as professor emeritus in 1966. During his twenty years in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations he taught in both the extension program and the resident instruction program of the school. He was for many years assistant director and for several years director of extension, the school's statewide adult education program.

Born at Lake Arrowhead, California, Professor Smith moved in 1905 to Ithaca, New York, with his parents, the late professors Albert W. and Ruby Green Smith. He graduated from Ithaca High School in 1915 and entered Cornell the same year. As a student at Cornell, Smith was active in student affairs, including Theta Delta Chi, Aleph Samach, and Quill and Dagger; and he was editor-in-chief of the *Cornell Daily Sun*.

He left college for military service in 1918, having been promoted from Private to second lieutenant in the U.S. Army Artillery by 1919, when he returned to Cornell to complete his A.B. degree. After graduation Smith was employed by Standard Oil of New York as an accountant and office manager in Turkey and Greece.

Upon his return to the United States, Smith started his teaching career in literature at the University of Minnesota where he also did part-time graduate work. In 1922 he married Launette Nichols, art and English teacher, and a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. Later he joined the faculty of Northwestern University, completed a Ph.D. in English and German philology at Harvard, and returned to Northwestern where he taught contemporary American, English, and European literature for over fifteen years.

During his years at Northwestern, Smith became well known not only as an excellent teacher and college administrator, but also as a broadcaster and radio director of educational programs. Among the best known of his programs was the CBS weekly "Of Men and Books." In the summer of 1937, he participated in the American Today Program of the British Broadcasting System. He was also active in professional and community organizations and held various offices in the North Shore Cooperative Society, the Evanston University Club, the Chicago Council for Democratic Action, and Locals 400 and 635 of the American Federation of Teachers. He served for many years as secretary and later as chairman of the Prose Fiction Section of the Modern Language Association.

In 1942 Smith took a leave from his teaching duties at Northwestern to serve with the armed forces during World War II. He directed the Army School in Lexington, Virginia, and organized two overseas schools, one in Naples,

Italy, and another in Honolulu. He was field director of the Army Information Unit in the Central and South Pacific and of similar units in the Netherlands and Germany. Smith wound up his active army career even more directly involved in planning and implementing innovative educational programs.

Smith became chief of the Schools Branch, Office of the Provost Marshal General in June of 1945 and from then until July of 1946 was involved in the program designed to furnish instruction in democratic citizenship to German prisoners of war who were to be returned to Germany to assist in its reconstruction. After serving as commandant of three army schools in Rhode Island, he became commander-in-chief and commandant of the special project center in Fort Eustis, Virginia, from which selected prisoners of war were sent back to Germany for repatriation.

It was a dramatic story made public only after the program had been in operation for over a year and a half and the Fort Eustis project was underway. Columnist Quentin Reynolds spent several days at Fort Eustis. In an article in *Colliers*, May 25, 1946, he wrote the following tribute to Smith: "The whole atmosphere of Fort Eustis is a reflection of the personality of Colonel Alpheus Smith, and if it begins to look as though I were completely overboard on this big guy with the odd first name, you're right. He is one hell of an American, a man with a great intellectual gift and the humility of the true scholar."

Smith's attributes as a scholar, a man of letters, and educator par excellence and his experience with management made him a most attractive candidate for the faculty of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations that was just getting started at Cornell. He was appointed to the faculty in 1946 as professor of industrial and labor relations and as assistant director of extension.

Smith played a decisive role in the development of the school's extension program, establishing a strong and enduring link between practitioners in industrial and labor relations and the world of ideas. In his first years at Cornell, Smith lectured in every major city in New York State and inspired interest in the school and its programs. He introduced many innovations in adult education, including courses for training trainers and human relations courses for managers, supervisors, and training specialists. Associates remember Smith as an inspirational teacher of students in the resident program as well as of practitioners in the field. His humanistic philosophy emerged in his teaching as did his deep social commitment and emphasis on the responsibilities of both labor and management.

Frank B. Miller, Maurice F. Neufeld, Lois S. Gray

Carl H. Smith

July 14, 1895 — April 23, 1971

Dr. Carl H. Smith, professor of clinical pediatrics, emeritus, of Cornell, and consultant pediatrician to the New York Hospital, died on April 23, 1971. His death is a poignant landmark in the development of the pediatric department. For more than half a century Dr. Smith had been a devoted member of the New York Nursery and Children's Hospital and the Medical Center, and wholly dedicated to the Department of Pediatrics and to the institution. He was one of those gifted persons possessing a rare admixture of intellectual and personal attributes which on the one hand made him an able clinician and a superb investigator, an inspiring teacher, and a notable author, and on the other hand, a good husband, a devoted father, a loyal friend, and a fine human being.

Professionally, Carl Smith's knowledge was encyclopedic, his curiosity insatiable, his judgment sound, his wisdom Socratic, and his spirit indomitable. His contagious enthusiasm, his gift of expression, and his rich humor stimulated his peers and his students.

There are two distinctive traits which especially characterized Carl Smith. One was humility exemplified by the aphorism, "knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; wisdom is humble that he knows not more." The second trait was a sense of intuition which closely bordered on serendipity. Dr. Smith was fully able to take advantage of fortuitous circumstances and it was this faculty that explained in large measure his many medical discoveries.

Professional recognition came to Carl Smith in many forms. He was an active member of eleven national scientific and medical organizations and he held important posts in many of them. He was a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Pediatrics*. He is credited with being a founder of the new specialty of pediatric hematology and he established the pediatric hematology unit of New York Hospital where, in 1944, he introduced the first out-patient transfusion clinic in the United States. In 1952, friends of his founded the Children's Blood Foundation, which has since then generously supported Dr. Smith's work and now supports the Division of Pediatric Hematology. He was the author of the classic textbook, *Blood Diseases in Infancy and Childhood*, now in preparation for its third edition, and of more than one hundred scientific papers in medical journals. Amongst his many honors, he was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha; he received the Townsend-Harris Medal conferred by the City College of New York; and he was the recipient of the Order of Merit conferred by the Republic of Italy.

His talented and devoted wife Peggy was an active collaborator in Dr. Smith's medical writing. His son, Carl H., Jr., is a member of the Department of Pathology at Washington University, St. Louis, and his daughter Christine is a social worker who lives in San Francisco.

Few such professional careers have aroused so much admiration from so many. The Pediatric Department, the institution, his associates and his patients will long remember him and note his passing with sadness.

Samuel Z. Levine, M.D.

Earl Young Smith

February 27, 1893 — August 8, 1972

Professor Earl Young Smith, known to all of his friends far and wide as “E.Y.,” was born in Tunnel Hill, Illinois. He obtained a Bachelor of Education degree from Southern Illinois State Normal School and a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Illinois. He taught vocational agriculture and was director of the agriculture department of Herrin Township High School, Herrin, Illinois, for seven years before coming to Cornell as an extension instructor in poultry husbandry on November 1, 1931. He was an associate professor of poultry husbandry from 1941 until his retirement in 1955.

His professional duties at Cornell were divided equally between extension and research. Soon after his arrival at Cornell, he organized the First Annual Poultry Nutrition School, which was held on the Cornell campus in October 1934. This School, the first of its kind, was so successful that it soon became the annual Cornell Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers. This Conference has attracted as many as seven hundred feed manufacturers, poultry- men, and animal husbandrymen from all over the United States and from many other countries.

E. Y. Smith’s major interest always dealt with turkeys. He was a leader in the development and promotion of the meat-type turkey. He directed the turkey exhibit at the Poultry Industry’s Expositions in New York City in 1935 and 1936. E.Y. was very active in the National Turkey Federation and helped to organize the New York State Turkey Growers Association. He arranged many educational programs, tours, and demonstrations. He was chairman for the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, Inc. He was very instrumental in encouraging turkey breeders to improve their stock, to breed toward broader breasted turkeys, turkeys with greater livability and greater productivity. E. Y. helped organize and was very active in the New York State Dressed Turkey shows during the 1950s. These attracted large numbers of contestants and consumers and promoted the consumption of turkeys. Professor Smith was a pioneer in the artificial insemination of turkeys. He was superintendent of the Cornell Turkey Farm and conducted a turkey breeding research program which produced the Empire White turkey, the first truly broad-breasted white turkey.

E. Y. Smith was a member of the Illinois State Poultry Association, the Poultry Science Association, and the Illinois Academy of Science. He was the author or coauthor of several bulletins and technical reports.

Upon retirement in 1955, Professor Smith joined with his son, Donald E. Smith, in the operation of the Empire Turkey Farm in Genoa, New York. Two years later he and his wife, Lillian Mae, moved to Maitland, Florida. He

also had two daughters, Mrs. Vera Mae Netteland and Mrs. Lucille Alexander, eleven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Professor E. Y. Smith spent his professional career helping in every way possible to improve the American turkey and to promote the turkey industry. He had much to do with the development of the present-day turkey, which is so meaty and so economical that it is eaten not only at Thanks- giving but also the year around.

E. Y. Smith was one of the first of a new breed of extension workers. He not only informed and interpreted for the farmers the new findings of research, but he also conducted research of his own which supplied direct answers to many problems facing the turkeymen of his day.

R. K. Cole, C. E. Ostrander, M. L. Scott

Frederick Miller Smith

June 6, 1870 — November 11, 1954

When in 1910 Frederick Miller Smith came to Cornell at the invitation of his friend Martin W. Sampson, he had acquired a background all too uncommon in teachers of English. He had published or had in hand some hundred short stories, two novels, and several informal essays; he had served for five years as an editor of the *Woman's Home Companion* (then an important literary journal) ; and yet he had continued to feel the attraction of an academic existence and had lived by choice near his own University of Indiana. During many trips abroad he had studied at Jena and Berlin, spending his leisure in visiting attractive regions as they can best be visited—on foot.

He soon became a valuable and influential member of this community. Partly through his contact with active and interesting friends, he could recruit well-qualified men for places of importance in the College of Arts and Sciences, and through them he exerted much quiet influence. In his service upon various committees, he campaigned effectively for many causes which later events showed desirable. But his accumulated talents perhaps found their most important employment in his long service as head of the courses in freshman English. Instructors who got their start under his direction will not soon forget the taste he displayed in selecting material for them to teach, or his sturdy support of them in trying to realize worthy objectives. Even his staff conferences, which might easily have led to friction or dull routine, under his presidency became sources of good ideas, seasoned with humor, gaiety, and pleasant conversation. He assembled for the courses an anthology, *Essays and Studies*, with a fine preliminary "Explanation" defining the purpose of education as the discovery that "life is a thoughtful man's job which must be faced cheerfully and courageously." When after using this book for some years he proposed to withdraw it in the interest of variety, his staff protested that proposed substitutes would compromise standards that all felt must be maintained.

As a teacher he believed in a large measure of spontaneity in classes. He disdained formalities if only he could induce his students to recognize, admire, and write clear, natural, energetic prose. Although he seemed to have read a good deal by most living authors, he would often be found reverting with interest to such distant figures as Caedmon and William of Wykeham. Perhaps Boswell's brilliant company, with its wit, diversity of character, lively conversation, and preference of art to politics, interested him most; his chapters in *Some Friends of Dr. Johnson* contain the only readable studies of several minor personages. The nice balance of his taste, which restrained him from overvaluing the old merely because it was old, or the new merely for its novelty, exerted a beneficial influence

upon his students and colleagues. And his famous course in the short story launched so many of our alumni upon at least part-time literary careers that he could sometimes find three or four of their publications in the issues of a single month.

Yet if his professional services in directing fundamental courses had importance that can scarcely be assessed, his friends and former associates will probably prefer to think of him in a very different setting. They will remember him as a lover of the outdoors and especially of spots in Six-Mile and Butternut Gorges, or of hilltop views and forgotten roads; as an expert in birdsong at a time when such knowledge was not especially common or easily acquired; or as the best of companions in a walk or excursion to places familiar or unfamiliar. They will recall his ready wit—sometimes in tart comment upon a subject deserving scorn, sometimes in a quotation very droll in its new context, or perhaps in recounting an amusing experience which the conversation suggested to him. It appears everywhere in his *Eight Essays*, in which the subjects range from a tallow-chandler's wife to the value of education, but all display to advantage his enthusiasm and lively style. Or what comes to mind may be little oddities: wearing a Tyrolean hat and carrying an alpenstock; or rendering a tedious discussion more tolerable to himself by composing gay paragraphs having little connection with the dull rumbling about him; or secretiveness about plans for a trip even after he had bought his tickets and arranged accommodations, and reticence after his return. And many colleagues and students can recall times when a man who based his own conduct upon independence and self-reliance came effectively and unobtrusively to their aid in time of trouble. It is revealing that despite the regular work and continuous publication he exacted of himself, he could still write with sympathy and interest of Topham Beauclerk, a delightful fellow, but so idle that he left behind as evidence of his many talents only scattered mentions: and this partly because Beauclerk understood good fellowship, and partly because "he knew very well what was fine and real, and often and often he sought it."

M. G. Bishop, W. H. French, F. C. Prescott

Goldwin Smith

— June 7, 1910

By the death of our beloved colleague, Goldwin Smith, this Faculty has lost its senior member, and Cornell University one of its truest and most sympathetic friends. From its opening, in 1868, through all its existence he has identified himself with the University's interests. During its earliest years, while he was resident with us, by his brilliant and inspiring lectures and not less by his personality he was an inestimable influence. His very presence was a power. After his retirement to Canada he still for many years continued to return to us for his course of lectures; and always his coming was hailed, alike by Faculty and students, as a great and inspiring occasion. None were too mature to listen to him gladly; and, whether in the class room or in that social converse to which he so generously welcomed even his boys, he was not only a rare intellectual force but a potent inspiration to character. Who of us can ever forget that spare and stately though slightly stooping figure,—that face so eloquent of thought and of experience, so noble in its grave and lofty calm,—that mirthful and mirth-provoking smile which ever and anon broke like a sunbeam through its sadness,—that quizzical twitching of the mouth which heralded and softened his satire,—that voice, so quiet yet so expressive? These, with his pure and noble life and his loyal and unselfish services to Cornell, will be a memory long cherished by this Faculty. He will stand out in the history of the University as one of those who did most to shape and to vitalize its early career.

Committee: Professors G. L. Burr, Hiram Corson, C. E. Bennett.

Source: Records, p. 496, June 10, 1910.

Helen Powell Smith

September 1, 1899 — February 6, 1997

Professor Helen Powell Smith died on February 6, 1997, at the age of 97. She was born in Washington, D.C., in 1899 and attended high school there. She received her B.S. degree from Pennsylvania State University in 1921. After graduation, she co-managed a tea room and inn at Ormond Beach, Florida, during the winter months and supervised the Lake Placid Tea Room during the summers of 1922 to 1923. In the summer of 1924, she supervised the dining room at Canyon Camp, Yellowstone Park.

In 1925, Professor Powell Smith became a home demonstration agent in Bergen County, New Jersey, and the following year became an Associate Clothing Specialist for the New Jersey Extension Service. In 1929, she left the extension service and began working in private industry, first as a promotion advisor for Hahne Company and then as Director of the Color Research Bureau and the Educational Bureau of the Spool Cotton Co. of New York, selling agents for J and P Coats and Clarks threads. During this period, she was a resource person for both college home economics programs and the extension services of New England and southern states. In this capacity, she developed teaching materials, bulletins, clothing kits, and educational services.

While in New York City, Professor Powell Smith began taking courses at Columbia University, primarily in art, and later in summer programs in Maine and North Carolina. In 1937, she married Culver Allan Smith. He was hired by Cornell in 1935 as Assistant Director of Placement Services. In 1946, he became Director of the University Placement Service and by 1953, he was the University Employment Counselor in the Office of the Dean of Men.

Professor Powell Smith joined the faculty of the College of Home Economics as Acting Assistant Professor and Extension Specialist in clothing in 1937. She was appointed Assistant Professor in 1939 and Associate Professor in 1943. In 1952, she became head of the Department of Textiles and Clothing, a position she held until her retirement in 1958. As an administrator, she was very interested in the development of educational resources, and she was able to allocate a fund for the purchase of a valuable collection of ethnic clothing and textiles, which was acquired from a professor of Art History at Columbia University. This collection is now one of Cornell's most valuable. While serving as head of the department, she was also the Extension Clothing Project Leader.

Professor Powell initiated a radio program "Let's Make a Dress," a set of 15 discussions about how to cut, fit and sew a dress. The series was an experiment in the effectiveness of teaching a technical subject over the radio. It was also a way to reach rural homemakers who could not attend local home demonstration meetings. She

conducted live presentations for Extension audiences that were recorded for use at various stations around New York. Listeners registered for the program and participants over the five years of the program exceeded 15,000. Registrants received lesson helps so that they could keep abreast of the presentations over the radio.

Professor Powell Smith was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, National Honorary Scholastic Fraternity and Epsilon Sigma Phi, National Honorary Extension Fraternity. In 1947, Epsilon Sigma Phi awarded Professor Powell Smith its Certificate of Highest Achievement for the radio program she developed. She also received an Award of Merit from WHCU as a result of the radio program originated and produced at WHCU.

After her retirement, she and her husband moved to Black Mountain, North Carolina. They continued their interests in gardening and traveling. She also enjoyed spending time weaving on her own loom. In 1983, Professor Powell Smith moved into Highland Farms Retirement Community, where she was active in the center's activities, including the thespian group. She also enjoyed reading, playing classical music on the piano, and walking around the campus. Professor Powell Smith spent her remaining years at Highland Farms, and was there when she died. She is survived by her sister-in-law, Dora Powell, of Ashville, North Carolina; her niece, Sarah Wall, of Black Mountain, North Carolina; and her grand nephew, Douglas Powell III, of Long Beach, California.

Jennifer Gerner, Jean Robinson, Francille Firebaugh

Howard Godwin Smith

April 9, 1910 — October 28, 1983

For some fifty-six years of his life Ithaca was home to Howard G. Smith. Born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1910, where he spent his early youth, he came to Cornell at the age of sixteen from his family home in New Rochelle, New York, to enroll in the School of Electrical Engineering. From that September in 1926 Cornell, engineering, and the Ithaca community were to be his lifelong and abiding interests.

As an undergraduate Howie joined Delta Sigma Phi fraternity and worked for the *Cornell Daily Sun* both as a reporter and as a member of the editorial board. He was managing editor of the *Sibley Journal*, forerunner to today's student-managed publication *The Cornell Engineer*. He received his bachelor's degree in 1930, his master's degree in 1931, and his doctorate in 1937—all in electrical engineering from Cornell. Following the receipt of his doctorate, Howie spent a year as an instructor at Clemson in an exchange with his college roommate and best man, Berry Credle. As a member of the Cornell electrical engineering faculty he served as an instructor, an assistant professor, and an associate professor and became a professor in 1947. He had been an emeritus professor since 1974.

On the surface—unless you knew him—Howie seemed to be a rather unremarkable man. President emeritus Dale R. Corson wrote, “If I had not known the people in the General Electric Company in Syracuse who were responsible for radio and television transmitting equipment, I would not have known about Howie's role in antenna design.” One such design, a helical antenna, developed by Howie while he was on leave at General Electric, has been widely used in the industry.

His speciality was in communications engineering and high-frequency techniques, and his professional experiences in support of his specialty were broad. They included service on the engineering staffs of the New York Telephone Company, Bell Telephone Laboratories, and radio station WESG, later to become Cornell's radio station WHCU, and assistance in the establishment of the General Electric Advanced Electronics Center in Ithaca.

Of his intellectual abilities, Professor True McLean, adviser for both his Master's and Ph.D. degrees and the individual who started station WESG, wrote, “I must say that he was among the two or three best students I ever had —graduate or undergraduate [in forty-three years of teaching at Cornell].” Another faculty colleague and former advisee, Professor Ralph Bolgiano, added another human dimension when he commented, “I shall miss most deeply the merry twinkle in his eye.”

At the University during the hectic days of World War II Professor Smith was supervisor of radio communications training within the U.S. Army Signal Corps program. Later, from 1957 to 1961, he served as educational supervisor for the New York Telephone Company's extension training course in communications techniques. During the war period and for several years afterward Howie was responsible for much of the administrative support services within the School of Electrical Engineering: course scheduling, admissions to the school, and student advising.

It was in recognition of these talents that the then dean of engineering, Dale R. Corson, in 1961 appointed Professor Smith as the first director of the College of Engineering's Division of Basic Studies. This unit was created to administer a college-wide unified freshman and sophomore program— common courses and coherent academic support services such as advising and counseling. Up to this period, engineering at Cornell had operated as a collection of rather autonomous schools with separate admissions, advising, and curricular policies.

For ten years Howie performed this largely thankless but very significant task essentially alone, with a small staff of administrative aides. During these years his efforts impacted upon the academic careers of about a third of Cornell's current engineering alumni body. He thrived in this work and more often than not helped countless students in a fashion such that they never realized who really had helped them. He was forever crediting the results to a committee of one sort or another. Many of those committees were Howie Smith.

Howie retired in 1974 to enjoy his later years with his devoted wife, Jane Blakeslee, Cornell '31; their three children, John '58, Donald, and Barbara; and Donald's two sons, Nathan and Kevin. He maintained an active interest in the affairs of the School of Electrical Engineering and, with Donald Berth, wrote the definitive history of the development of electrical engineering at Cornell. Indeed, up to the time of his death he was involved in organizing background information in preparation for the Centennial of Electrical Engineering at Cornell, to be celebrated in 1985.

A longtime friend and colleague, Professor Joseph Rosson, sums up Howie's career: "In my opinion no faculty member was more dedicated to the ideals and missions of Cornell University, the College of Engineering, and the School of Electrical Engineering. His whole professional career was devoted to maintaining and enhancing the quality of education and university life for engineering students. Howie was a complete Cornellian in the truest sense of the word."

We may never see *his* likes again.

Paul D. Ankrum, Robert E. Osborn, Donald F. Berth

Laura Lee Whitely Weisbrodt Smith

July 16, 1903 — February 28, 1993

This past February the Hotel School lost one of its best known and most loved faculty members, Dr. Laura Lee Smith.

Laura Lee was born in Georgetown, Ohio in 1903. She graduated from the St. Bernard, Ohio public schools and was the only female to receive a B.S. degree in chemistry from Miami University of Ohio in 1925. Laura Lee continued her education earning an M.S. degree in chemistry from Iowa State University in 1927 and the first Ph.D. degree in nutrition from the University of California at Berkeley, in 1930.

In June of 1927, Laura Lee married Ora Smith in the Rose Gardens at Iowa State University. They spent the next 65 years together, both enjoying outstanding careers at Cornell.

Laura Lee began her Cornell career in the Home Economics Department, teaching from 1937 to 1942. After some time away and the birth of her son, James Stanley, and daughter, Sarah Jane (Burton), she returned to Cornell as professor of food chemistry in the School of Hotel Administration, teaching there from 1956 to 1972.

During this time Laura Lee became the quintessential expression of the concept that “good things come in small packages.” Although small of stature, she rose to become one of the University’s best lecturers and perhaps the most energetic and revered faculty member at the Hotel School. Laura Lee made chemistry come alive for her students. She played a major role in creating a generation of hotelmen and restaurateurs who were not only technically competent but strong decision makers as well, due in part to Laura Lee’s teaching that the scientific method applied to life as well as chemistry. She was well known in the Hotel School for expecting disciplined excellence, and her students’ commitment to excellence carried well past their days in chemistry class.

Laura Lee was quite active outside the classroom. Professionally, she was author and editor of *Food Service Science*, published in 1974. Her research interests addressed the uses of modified starches in packaged food products as well as the breakdown of cooking oils in the frying process. She was a member of the American Chemical Society, the Institute of Food Technologists, and a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists and the New York Academy of Sciences. She also served as a nutrition consultant to the Inter-American Institute, Turrialba, Costa Rica, from 1946-48.

In the community, Laura Lee was an active volunteer for the American Red Cross, the Girl Scouts, and Sampson Air Force Base Hospital during World War II. She was a charter and life member of the Finger Lakes Kennel Club and authored its history. She served as chairperson of the Bethel Grove School Board, was founding treasurer of the Ithaca Ballet Company and taught math and science in the Ithaca public school system.

Laura Lee had a tremendous affinity for the out-of-doors, devoting time to her garden and grounds. She had one of the largest oak trees in New York in her front yard, and her flowers and white picket fence were a landmark on Route 79. She and Ora donated fourteen acres around the Six Mile Creek drainage area to the Finger Lakes Land Trust in order that the land's natural beauty be preserved.

Laura Lee Smith—student, scholar, writer, wife and mother, beautifier, disciplinarian, teacher, artist, conservationist. These talents, interests and commitments created a legacy of appreciative alumni at the School and of grateful admirers in the community.

Robert M. Chase, Peter Rainsford, Thomas John Kelly

Ora Smith

April 13, 1900 — February 4, 1993

Dr. Ora Smith, who lived to be 92, was one of the world's most productive and best known potato researchers. Dr. Smith was born in Freeburg, Illinois. He received a B.S. degree from the University of Illinois, an M.S. degree from Iowa State University, and a Ph.D. degree in plant physiology from the University of California in 1929. The following year Dr. Smith joined the Department of Vegetable Crops at Cornell University, where he devoted more than 50 years to research, teaching, and writing about the potato. During this time he was author or co-author of more than 500 popular and scientific articles, numerous contributions to encyclopedias and handbooks, and two books.

Dr. Smith's career by no means ended upon his appointment as professor emeritus in 1967, for he continued his writing as long as his health permitted. The fourth edition of the popular book *Potato Processing* appeared in 1987, and he had almost completed a third edition of *Potatoes: Production, Storing, Processing* to update the edition that appeared in 1983. Both books are well known by potato growers, processors, and researchers around the world.

Although Dr. Smith carried out research and teaching on many aspects of potato production and storage, he was best known for his work on potato quality, especially quality for processing. After World War II, when he began to give major attention to processing quality, only 2% of the U.S. crop was processed. Dr. Smith anticipated the growing popularity of potato chips and french fries and pioneered studies on how to grow, store, and evaluate potatoes that would have acceptable quality for these uses. He was the first director for research of what was then the Potato Chip Institute International (now the Snack Food Institute International), carrying out these duties for 26 years while continuing to serve as a member of the Cornell faculty.

Dr. Smith stressed the importance of tuber specific gravity for processing quality and developed the "potato hydrometer" that is still used widely to measure specific gravity. Another aspect of potato quality emphasized by Dr. Smith was the role of reducing sugars in producing the browning of chips and french fries. He was a pioneer not only in quick methods to measure quality for processing, but also in finding cultural and storage practices that would lead to better quality. Dr. Smith was a forceful spokesman for his views and effectively used both the written and spoken word to persuade others to change.

Under Dr. Smith's supervision, 27 students received the Ph.D. degree, many of whom have led prominent careers in research institutes, universities, and agricultural and food industries. These included three members or former

members of the Cornell Faculty: W.C. Kelly, Professor Emeritus of Vegetable Crops; R.S. Shallenberger, Professor Emeritus of Food Science and Technology; and R.L. Sawyer, former Professor of Vegetable Crops and founder and first Director General of the International Potato Center.

Dr. Smith himself had a strong international interest. During 1946-47 he was a member of the staff of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Costa Rica. In 1938 Dr. Smith visited 75 colleges and experiment stations in 18 European countries. Dr. Smith was the only U.S. delegate to the Northwest Europe Potato Association Meeting in 1955; and he regularly attended meetings of the European Association for Potato Research, to which he belonged from the time of its founding.

Dr. Smith was an active member of the Potato Association of America, serving as its secretary for four years and as its president. He was awarded a plaque and cited for his outstanding service to the potato industry in 1959 by the National Potato Council, the first member of the academic field to be so honored. In 1967 and again in 1970, Dr. Smith was cited by the National Potato Utilization Conference for outstanding contributions to the meetings of that organization from its inception in 1947. He was the only person who has ever been made both an Honorary Life Member of the Potato Association of America (1960) and an Honorary Member of the European Association for Potato Research (1972).

Other honorary and scientific societies to which Dr. Smith belonged included the New York Academy of Sciences, American Association of University Professors, American Society for Horticultural Science, Soil Science Society of America, American Society of Agronomy, American Oil Chemists Society, Canadian Institute of Food Science and Technology, Institute for Food Technologists, American Institute of Biological Sciences, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (of which he was a fellow). He was a member of Alpha Zeta, Alpha Tau Alpha, Phi Sigma, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Tau Sigma, and Sigma Xi fraternities and scientific organizations. He was a member of President Eisenhower's Commission on Utilization of Farm Products and a member of the Advisory Board of Food Technology International, Inc. Dr. Smith also contributed many hours of voluntary service to youth and educational organizations in the Ithaca community.

Dr. Smith was married for 65 years to Dr. Laura Lee Weisbrodt Smith, Professor Emeritus in the Cornell School of Hotel Administration. Mrs. Smith died a few weeks after her husband. They are survived by a son, Dr. James S. Smith; a daughter, Sarah Jane Burton; a brother; nine grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

W.C. Kelly, J.B. Sieczka, E.E. Ewing

Preserved Smith

July 22, 1880 — May 15, 1941

Preserved Smith, who was proud to be the tenth member of his line to bear the name Preserved, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 22, 1880. His father, Henry Preserved Smith, an ordained Presbyterian minister and a distinguished Hebrew and Old Testament scholar, suffered for his enlightened views by being brought to trial and then dismissed from his office for heresy. The harsh experience like the scholarly pursuits of the father made a deep impression on the son, in whose own writings in due course erudition and broad tolerance were to be happily combined. In 1897, after a preparatory year at Lawrenceville, Preserved Smith entered Amherst College, and in 1901 he received his Bachelor's degree. The next six years he spent partly in graduate study at Columbia University, partly as an instructor in Political Science at Williams College. He then returned to Amherst for seven years as a Fellow in History. During the session 1919-20 he lectured at Harvard University and two years later he came to Cornell first as lecturer, and then as Professor of Medieval History. In 1931 his title was changed to Professor of History.

From 1907, when his doctoral dissertation, *A Critical Study of Martin Luther's Table-talk*, was published, Preserved Smith for many years concentrated his main interest on the religious and intellectual history of the sixteenth century. In 1911 there appeared the *Life and Letters of Martin Luther*, a book which attained a second edition only three years later. There followed, in 1920, *The Age of the Reformation*, which has since been used widely as a college textbook and is still perhaps the best general survey of the subject in English. His profound admiration for Erasmus found special expression in a *Life of Erasmus* (1923) and in a *Key to the Colloquies of Erasmus* (1927). Always a man of wide intellectual interests, he now turned his attention to a broader field, no less than a *History of Modern Culture*, which he planned to complete in four volumes. The first appeared in 1930, the second, which carried the story down to the later part of the eighteenth century, in 1934. He was actively engaged on the third volume when, in the autumn of 1940, he was stricken down by the illness from which he was never to recover. In addition to these larger works he contributed at various times articles to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and the *New International Encyclopaedia* and reviews to American and European journals.

By his studies in the period and on the leaders of the Reformation, Preserved Smith won notable recognition from scholars on both sides of the Atlantic. He was awarded the degree Doctor of Letters by Muhlenberg (1922) and by Amherst College (1927), and he was for a number of years a valued member of the Advisory Board of Editors of

the *American Historical Review*. His last and most ambitious work was intended for a wider educated public. Even though it may be vulnerable to criticism by specialists on points of detail, it was a remarkable undertaking for one man to attempt, and the two published volumes will always stand out as an impressive achievement.

Somewhat retiring by nature, Preserved Smith nevertheless won the respect and affection of his students. He was perhaps most successful in his more advanced classes, and several of his graduate students now occupy responsible positions in important universities. He was always a loyal and valued colleague, who had at heart the interests of the University as a whole and of the department of which he was a distinguished member. His death has left a gap in the University community which will not easily be filled. His many friends will long remember him as a man of liberal views with a gift of dry humour, a lover of landscape, literature, and music, and a kindly and courteous host.

Robert Samuel Smith

June 15, 1920 — January 25, 2004

Cornell University and the Ithaca Community lost one of its highly regarded and widely respected citizens in the unexpected and untimely death of Robert S. Smith on January 25, 2004 at the age of 83. He was a family man, an inspiring teacher and educator, a community spirited citizen, who enriched our lives with his good humor and his willingness to carry out assignments wherever he was needed. He leaves behind a legacy of commitment to the improvement of rural life and the natural resources, which make farming and forestry possible. His heritage in Cooperative Extension and service to others filled his life wherever he was—in small communities, at the university, or in banking and finance.

Born on June 15, 1920, Bob grew up in New Hampshire on a farm near Laconia as part of a big family. He returned regularly throughout his life to his native state and often reflected on his happy, rugged New England heritage. Early in his life, Bob's father set about teaching his son how to train a team of oxen. Bob often talked about that experience and many others from his days on the farm, as he spent much of his life teaching others—first as county agent, then as college professor, banker, board member and community leader. Often you teach by example, and in all these roles we learned from him about thrift, persistence, loyalty, and the solid results achieved from hard work.

Bob's education started on the home farm and with life in rural New England in the 1920s and 1930s. As one of ten children on a farm, there was always enough to eat, but often not a lot of extras. He had heard a lot about the agricultural college at Cornell during his youth from his older brother, and what others had gained from a degree there; so he came; found his partner for life, Mary Morgan; and graduated in 1942. After graduation, he became the Assistant Agricultural Agent in Livingston County and was quickly named to be the County Agricultural Agent in Lewis County. With United States entry into World War II, he joined the Army and served as a field artillery officer in Europe. Returning after the war, he became the Agricultural Extension Agent in his home county in New Hampshire. But the GI Bill made more education possible and he returned to Cornell where he completed his Master's degree in Agricultural Economics in 1950 and his Ph.D. degree in 1952.

His academic advisor at Cornell was Stan Warren, a master teacher and friend of agriculture. Bob completed his doctorate with Stan studying father-son and other types of business arrangements, seeking to establish a set of principles that underlay success in making such arrangements work effectively. Bob's first major publication after

completing his thesis was an experiment station bulletin, *Transferring the Farm to the Next Generation*. Much of what he wrote in that 80-page bulletin applies as well in the 21st century as it did 50 years earlier.

Smith was immediately appointed by the College as an Assistant Professor in Extension as coordinator of statewide, young-adult programs. He joined the faculty in Agricultural Economics in 1954 as an Associate Professor in Farm Management with primary responsibility for extension programs. He was promoted to Professor in 1958—just six years after completing his thesis. He worked closely with Van Hart on farm credit programs and directed the Bankers School of Agriculture from 1960 onwards. He was appointed Professor of Farm Finance in 1961 and made this the center of his professional work for the rest of his life at the university.

Bob took two sabbatical leaves overseas. The first was in Israel in 1960-61 as Agricultural Advisor to their Ministry of Agriculture. In 1968, he went to Teheran as Advisor to the Agricultural Development Fund of Iran where he worked closely with its President, a former graduate student at Cornell. These were both teaching and learning experiences, part of his life-long effort to improve the life and education of people making their living from the land.

Because he was such an effective teacher of county agents and farmers, he was asked to teach the department's courses in Farm Finance and agreed to teach a course in Personal Finance in the late 1960s. Not surprisingly, his students appreciated his efforts in the classroom and the seniors of the college chose him as their Professor of Merit in 1972. Earlier, he had been recognized by the Farm Credit Banks of Springfield with their first Agricultural Counselor Award in 1965. The Internal Revenue Service honored him with a Special Citation for his tax education programs in 1974. Epsilon Sigma Phi recognized his continuous contributions to extension education with their Superior Performance Award.

As a successful teacher and leader in his field at the university, he believed in giving back to the institution where he had worked, taught, and learned. Bob was instrumental in organizing and successfully completing two major fund raising efforts for the college. With the strong support of Dean Kennedy, the funding of the W.I. Myers Chair in Agricultural Finance was completed in 1977 and Bob became the first holder of that Chair until his retirement. To recognize the many contributions of his mentor and teacher, Stan Warren, he led the campaign to establish the Stanley Warren Teaching Endowment, largely funded by Stan's former students. He and Mary have given back in many other ways to their colleges and university, most recently funding an endowment for the Morgan Smith Trail at the Cornell Plantations in October 1999.

Bob was invited to join the Board of Directors of the Tompkins County Trust Company in part because of his responsibilities at the university in agricultural finance. His abilities as a banker were quickly recognized by the rest of the Board. He was elected Chairman of the Board and took early retirement from the university in 1980. As Board Chairman, he took an active role in the community and strongly encouraged young professionals at the bank to accept responsibilities in community affairs. He took an active role in the American Bankers Association and was particularly pleased when one of his former Ph.D. students living in Iowa became its President. He served for many years on the Board of Mutual of New York and took an active role on the Board of Hospicare here in Ithaca. He was an active member of the City Club of Ithaca for 20 years and served it well as sergeant, judge and speaker.

The Smith household was a welcoming place. Bob and Mary's five children came to know many of their parents' colleagues and friends. They always took an interest in what others were doing and rejoiced with them in their achievements and comforted their sorrows. They took rightful pride in the achievements of their five children located throughout the northeast quadrant of the country. Pat, Peggy, Sherry and Starlee have all had successful lives and careers. Bob was particularly pleased to see his son, Scott, become Dean of Agriculture at the University of Kentucky.

Farms, farming and rural people were especially important to Bob. He spent much of his productive life finding ways to help others improve their well-being. He has left a special mark on the university, his colleagues and the local financial community. All of our lives are the better for our years and close association with Robert Samuel Smith.

Olan D. Forker, Eddy L. LaDue, Bernard F. Stanton

Ruby Green Smith

January 6, 1878 — May 13, 1960

News of the death on May 13, 1960, of Ruby Green Smith, Professor Emeritus of Home Economics, the widow of Albert W. Smith, was received with profound regret and a source of great personal loss by her host of friends and former associates on campus and in many parts of the United States. All who knew her remember her as a gracious, personable, and kindly person who made an outstanding contribution to home and community life. She was able to instill confidence in those with whom she worked. She was known affectionately by many of the homemakers and her associates as “Aunt Ruby.” Mrs. Smith was born January 6, 1878, on an Indiana farm, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alpheus W. Green. She is survived by a son, Alpheus W. Smith; a daughter, Ruth (Mrs. Robert P. Ludlum); and five grandchildren. Another daughter, Dorothy (Mrs. Harold Reynolds), died in 1938.

Mrs. Smith was associated with the Cooperative Extension Service for nearly thirty years. She began her association with it in 1917 as a member of the staff of the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. This staff, at that time, was engaged principally in work designed to aid the government in winning World War I. Mrs. Smith was the leader in organizing food bureaus, later called Home Bureaus, and establishing home demonstration agents in many cities of the United States. The chief purpose of these bureaus and agents was to aid the Federal Food Administration in conserving and processing essential food products.

In 1918, Mrs. Smith was appointed Deputy Food Commissioner for New York State. About two years later, she became State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents at Cornell University, a position she held with only a slight interruption until her retirement in 1946. As State Leader, she served at a time when a gracious personality was needed to develop the urban phases of the program and to cement good relations between the rural and urban Home Bureau membership.

Her work as State Leader brought her into contact with many organizations, and she was in great demand as a speaker and consultant with many of them. She addressed audiences in some of the outstanding colleges and universities. She was a speaker at many national organization meetings, particularly those of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The latter group was organized through her effort. She initiated the idea and, later, at the request of the officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation, drafted the constitution and by-laws. Her advice and guidance helped that

Association to perform many useful services for the homemaker and greatly increased the prestige of the parent organization.

Mrs. Smith was one of the organizers of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus and served as its counselor during her entire period as State Leader. She had relationships with many other organizations, including the Playground and Recreation Association of America, the New York State Library Association, the Parent-Teachers Association, the State Grange, and cooperatives such as the Dairymen's League and the G.L.F.

She was a prolific writer. She was best known for the "Home Bureau Creed" and the book entitled *The People's Colleges*, primarily a history of the Extension Service of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University. She also edited *The Comstocks of Cornell*.

Mrs. Smith received the B.A. and M.A. degrees from Stanford University in 1902 and 1904 respectively, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Cornell University in 1914. She was a member of the American Home Economics Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Alpha Theta, and Epsilon Sigma Phi.

When Ruby Green Smith retired in 1946, many tributes were paid to her. Among these was one by Sarah Gibson Blanding, then Dean of the New York State College of Home Economics, who said, "Mrs. Ruby Green Smith has brought real distinction to her work as State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents. Her genuine interest in people, the ability to bring out the best in them, combined with her scholarly attainments, administrative ability, and foresight, have contributed materially to the strength of the extension movement in the United States, of which she has been a part since the first World War."

At the time of Mrs. Smith's death, the present Dean, Helen G. Canoyer, said, "Dr. Ruby Green Smith combined in her professional career the qualities of scholar, humanitarian, writer, and teacher. Through her vision, initiative and organizational ability, she provided leadership to her colleagues in the College, the state, the nation, and the world. Her warm and lovable qualities, even more than her administrative ability, made possible her great contributions to the home life of New York State. Such contributions do not die—they live on in others."

L. R. Simons, Ruth B. Comstock, Lillian Shaben

Sedgwick E. Smith

April 4, 1914 — February 11, 1990

Sedgwick E. Smith, known to his colleagues and friends as “Sedg,” died on February 11, 1990, after devoting over 41 years of loyal, scholarly service to Cornell University. He contributed immensely to the development and character of the present Department of Animal Science.

Sedg was born in Elkins, West Virginia, in 1914 and studied animal husbandry at Pennsylvania State University, graduating with the B.S. degree in 1935. In that year, he enrolled as a graduate student at Cornell, with an assistantship in animal husbandry, for majors in animal breeding, and minors in biochemistry and physiology. He received the Ph.D. degree in 1939 under the direction of Professor Sydney A. Asdell.

After completing graduate studies, Sedg was appointed in 1939 as animal physiologist with the Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory, U.S. Department of Agriculture, located on the Cornell campus. At the same time, he held an appointment as research instructor of animal husbandry for two years and assistant professor for four years on the staff of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell. In 1946, he was appointed to the Cornell faculty as associate professor of animal husbandry and resigned from the Federal Laboratory. Sedg was promoted to professor in 1951. He retired from the department in 1977 with the title professor of animal science emeritus.

Professor Smith served eminently in his teaching and student advising. He advised over 350 undergraduate students and was major professor for 23 graduate students. He taught “Livestock Nutrition” 36 times to a total of 5,308 students. In that effort, 131 graduate assistants benefitted from his guidance in teaching techniques. Professor Smith also taught a graduate course, “Special Topics in Animal Nutrition,” for 12 years and the course, “Advanced Nutrition of Dairy Cattle,” during three summer sessions.

At various times, Sedg served on one of these committees of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences: Educational Policy, Petitions, Scholarship, Library, and Nominations. As a member of the Committee on Revision of Graduate Requirements, Sedg was instrumental in establishing the undergraduate distribution of required courses in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

In addition to his formal teaching, Sedg also taught on an informal basis. He was an outdoorsman and hobbies and extracurricular activities included hunting, fishing, gardening, and wood carving. He was knowledgeable of the habits of animals and gave excellent advice for success in hunting and fishing; he was an excellent fisherman

himself. He loved trout fishing, and his advice in this area gained him much esteem and respect. He taught many others the art of good fly tying and was a member of the Cornell Fly Tying Club and worked with the Adirondack League Club.

Professor Smith's research covered a wide range of subjects, with special emphasis on mineral nutrition and metabolism, in several animal species. Perhaps his greatest contribution was the hypothesis that cobalt is utilized by rumen bacteria to synthesize an unknown metabolically active compound—eventually proven to be vitamin B₁₂. He and his colleagues were the first to demonstrate that dietary cobalt deficiency in ruminants is primarily a metabolic deficiency of vitamin B₁₂.

In all of his research, Sedg was noted for the thoroughness with which he attacked problems. A good example was his comprehensive and definitive investigations of the sodium chloride requirements of high-producing dairy cows, which are recognized as classic. Special contributions were made by Sedg in his Ph.D. thesis, "Functional Sterility in Dairy Cows," which served as a major base for practical recommendations in New York until 1960.

In other research, Sedg examined the genetics and physiology of "lethal anemia" in the rat, the composition of urinary calculi in fur-bearing animals, the hematology and vitamin A and D, and thiamine requirements of foxes and mink. Other studies included hereditary cataract and the "black-blue" mosaic in Dutch rabbits. Sedg's work added greatly to the knowledge of iron, copper, zinc, manganese, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, chloride, and molybdenum in animal nutrition.

Throughout his career, Sedg faithfully served his department, the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, and the university. He was acting head of the department for a period of 15 months in 1954-55, and again for 6 months in 1959, and for shorter periods on several other occasions. He was chairman of the Departmental Planning Committee for Morrison Hall, 1953 to 1961, Graduate School Field Representative in Nutrition, 1960 to 1964, and in the Graduate Field of Animal Science, 1965 to 1975. Also, Sedg was the chairman of the Graduate Selection Committee in the Department of Animal Husbandry (later Animal Science) for 23 years, 1952-1975.

For many years, Professor Smith was a member of the National Research Council Committee on rabbit nutrition, and the feed survey committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Association. He was an active member of the American Society of Animal Science, American Dairy Science Association, American Institute of Nutrition, and the Cornell Research Club. He was a member of the scholarly and scientific societies of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Alpha Zeta.

Sedg is survived by his wife of 50 years, Margaret Gainey Smith; two sons, Edward J. and Mark F., of Ithaca; one daughter, Eileen S. Kinsey, of Flanders, New Jersey; two grandchildren; his mother, Annie Lothes Smith, of Ridgway, Pennsylvania; three sisters; several nieces and nephews; and many friends and associates.

Douglas E. Hogue, George W. Trimberger, Kenneth L. Turk

William A. Smith

July 6, 1897 — January 4, 1984

Professor Emeritus W. A. Smith died on January 4, 1984, at the age of eighty-six. He was active in community and education affairs since his retirement in 1965.

A native of Indiana, Professor Smith received the B.S. degree at Purdue University in 1919, the M.S. at Cornell in 1929, and a Ph.D. in agricultural education at Cornell in 1937. His early interest in rural youth led him to teach agriculture and work with 4-H groups from 1919 to 1928. In 1928 he joined the staff of Purdue University as itinerant teacher-trainer in agricultural education but left that position to accept an assistantship at Cornell to study for the doctorate. Following completion of the Ph.D. in 1937, he was appointed assistant professor of agricultural education in the Department of Rural Education. He rose to full professor, serving on the staff for the period 1937-65. In 1958 he assumed the position of director of the Summer School and Extramural Division, combining it with his role as professor of education.

“W. A.,” as he was known to his colleagues and friends, led a challenging and productive life as a scholar in his field. His early interest in research brought him national and international prominence. His ability as a writer was recognized early on, when he was chosen as editor of *The Agricultural Education Magazine*, 1952-57, the premier publication in his field. The development of a systematic approach to the job of teacher of agriculture resulted in the first series of publications on teacher education in the Northeast. They were later used as a model for nationwide assessment of the job.

He was a pioneer in the movement to provide in-service and extramural courses to professional persons and, in 1948, was appointed director of extramural courses. In this position, which he undertook in addition to his regular teaching load, he greatly expanded a program of night courses offered in Ithaca and a number of neighboring cities. These courses were taught by Cornell faculty and provided a very valuable service to area teachers.

In 1959 the decision was made to merge the Cornell Summer Session with the Division of Extramural Courses, and Professor Smith was appointed director of the new division. At that time each of the statutory units had its own budget for summer school courses, but all were administered by the Summer Session director. Both the statutory and endowed units offered special summer programs that used Cornell faculty and facilities and frequently gave Cornell credit but were completely independent of the Summer Session. In addition, many of the summer courses had been offered on a less rigorous basis than the equivalent courses offered in the fall and spring terms. As a

result, many Cornell students were warned that they might not get credit towards their degree for summer work, and faculty, particularly in the endowed colleges, were advised that teaching summer courses was a waste of time.

W.A. set to work immediately to try to straighten out what was really an intolerable situation. By working with the University controller and other University officials, he was able to combine the finances for both state and endowed units in one Summer Session budget. Tuition, which had been a fixed fee for the summer, was changed to a credit-hour basis with a smaller charge per credit for statutory college courses. After a lot of maneuvering he was able to get special summer programs put under the jurisdiction of the Summer Session director and, gradually, to improve the quality of summer course offerings so that a majority of them were accepted as the equivalent of regular-term courses.

Notwithstanding the significant contributions in his administrative roles, Professor Smith is best known and remembered for his teaching style and personal involvement with students and advisers. He was very thorough in his presentations and expected students to perform at the same level. His preciseness and willingness to spend the necessary time for students to develop the mastery needed were highlights of his work. He was the type of professor long remembered after the course was over.

W.A. was an avid gardener and lover of nature. This interest was maintained during his retirement, when he assumed responsibility for the garden at the retirement community where he spent the last several years of his life. He continued to volunteer his services to schools, especially in working with children with reading difficulties.

Professor Smith always had a friendly greeting and smile for all persons whom he contacted, was a great booster of Cornell in every way, and will be missed by many generations of Cornellians. He is survived by two daughters, seven grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren.

W. E. Drake, M. W. Sampson, Jr., J. P. Bail

Robert M. Smock

October 21, 1908 — April 22, 1986

The name remained the same on the office door for nearly fifty years. The bearer of that name, whose professional life changed emphasis through the years and was punctuated with a variety of rewarding personal adventures, was Robert Smock. He enjoyed a bountiful career of personal interaction and postharvest pomology.

Although Bob had an interest in laboratory physiology, exemplified by his published observations of orchard, handling, and storage factors that influenced the respiration rate of apples, applied research was the hallmark of his career in pomology. Most practical pomologists would consider their careers to be a success if they made one major contribution to the fruit industry. Bob made two.

The first was his research on, and development of recommendations for the controlled-atmosphere (CA) storage of apples. From the late 1930s to the early 1950s his CA research was carried out under the physically adverse conditions imposed by the location of his storage laboratory in the wet basement of an old barn. He developed recommendations for the temperature and concentrations of oxygen and carbon dioxide to be used during CA storage of most apple cultivars grown in the United States. These recommendations are currently followed by most CA operators in North America and by many CA operators in other apple-growing regions. In addition to developing recommendations for the CA temperature and atmosphere, he personally worked with fruit growers for several years to develop recommendations for the construction, gas sealing, testing for air tightness, and operation of commercial CA rooms. The growth of the commercial CA industry in New York and New England, which preceded and set the example for the establishment of CA operations elsewhere in North America, can be attributed almost exclusively to Bob Smock's adherence to the philosophy that changes are brought about by the actions of dedicated people.

The physiological disorder *storage scald* caused multimillion-dollar losses to the world's apple industry every year until Bob discovered that diphenylamine and ethoxyquin, used as postharvest treatments, controlled the disorder. This was his second major contribution. He spent several years screening scores of antioxidants before he found those two compounds, which consistently gave complete control of storage scald. He then acted through the U.S. Department of Agriculture to obtain the toxicological data to clear the compounds with the Food and Drug Administration, and he cooperated with commercial chemists to develop suitable formulations. Finally, since these were the first postharvest-prestorage materials to be applied to apples, he worked with growers to develop suitable application equipment.

Other noteworthy research contributions include his early work with waxing apples and *bitter pit* and his later work with enhancement of red color development and with the influence of mineral nutrition and plant growth regulators on apple quality and condition. Bob was a member for several years of the small school of researchers who thought that nonethylenic apple volatiles may influence the development of storage scald. The lack of consistency in his research data led to his withdrawal from that school, which soon thereafter became defunct. Current research suggests that that theory was correct—that a volatile from apples may induce other apples to develop storage scald.

Although his formal credentials classified him as a professor of pomology, a semester in his classroom or a few intimate visits to his office left most students and professionals with the impression that he was also a distinguished professor of human relations. His philosophy that education is supposed to engender a little curiosity and that research should be fun, not work, inspired several generations of undergraduate and graduate students. It is not at all surprising that he was the first person to have received the L. M. Ware Award for Distinguished Teaching (1964) from the American Society for Horticultural Science.

Bob was mistaken in thinking that “the only reward (*professor perfectus*) one can look forward to is to be flattened into a herbarium specimen and put away on a shelf and never looked at again.” Although he did not admit it, he was a *professor perfectus* (cv. emeritus). During the years of retirement, there was a meshing of his vocation (pomology) and avocation (human interactions). He maintained an active research program, but most of his time, we observed, was spent following the calling of his heart, that is, counseling undergraduate students and teaching English to foreign students.

Gene H. Oberly, Loyd E. Powell, G. D. Blanpied

Virgil Snyder

November 9, 1869 — January 4, 1950

Virgil Snyder was born in Dixon, Iowa, on November 9, 1869. After receiving the M. Sc. degree from Iowa State College in 1889, he came to Cornell as a graduate student in 1890. In 1892 he went to Germany to complete his graduate study, and received the Ph. D. degree from the University of Göttingen in 1894. While at Göttingen he married Margarete Giesinger. Returning to Cornell in 1894 as Instructor in Mathematics, he became Assistant Professor in 1903, Professor in 1910, and Professor Emeritus in 1938.

Professor Snyder's mathematical work entitles him to a place among the best of American mathematicians. His special field was algebraic geometry, and for thirty years he was the outstanding authority on the subject in this country. His early training in Germany and subsequent study in Italy gave him a mastery of the methods of these two great schools of geometry. Of his seventy odd published papers, about a dozen are registered as having made fundamentally important contributions in the field of algebraic geometry. These are concerned with the classification of ruled surfaces of order six, and with the study of involutorial transformations in three-dimensional space.

The mathematical ability of Professor Snyder was well known to his American and European colleagues. He held various positions of importance in the American Mathematical Society, including editorship of its Bulletin, its vice-presidency and presidency. The University of Padua awarded him an honorary doctorate, and he was several times chosen as a delegate to international mathematical congresses. Probably the most definite recognition of his ability was his selection by the National Research Council as the chairman of a committee to prepare a bibliography on algebraic geometry. The resulting volume has proved to be an indispensable tool for workers in this field.

Of equal importance to his contributions to the body of mathematical knowledge was his success in spreading that knowledge. He was a joint author of four textbooks on calculus and analytic geometry. His skill and enthusiasm as a teacher are shown by the fact that forty students prepared doctoral dissertations under his guidance.

Professor Snyder was notably community-minded. Whatever the circle in which he moved, the University, its Department of Mathematics, the church, the city or the small group of closer friends with whom he lunched weekly during his later years, he was quietly considerate and quickly responsive, so that to an admiration for the wide range of his interests and the penetrating insight of his comments was quickly added a warm regard for the man and the comrade.

W. R. Carver, R. J. Walker, W. F. Willcox

Donald F. Solá

February 24, 1922 – July 29, 2008

Donald F. Solá, “Don”, Professor Emeritus of Linguistics, passed away July 29, 2008, in Hospicare, Ithaca. Don was born on February 24, 1922 in Herkimer, New York. He leaves his wife of 62 years, Daphne Joyce Solá; three children, Michèle, Cristina, and Matthew; and five grandchildren. At the outbreak of WWII, he joined the U.S. Army Air Corps, serving in the Signal Intelligence Corps in India. After being mustered out, he worked at the New York Herald Tribune, affirming interests in quality journalism, history, and political affairs.

In 1950, Don enrolled in Cornell University receiving his B.A. degree in 1952 in Spanish Linguistics continuing with graduate studies at Cornell and majoring in Linguistics with Anthropology and Social Psychology as minor fields. He developed a lifelong interest in Quechua and Andean Studies, and in 1958, he received his Ph.D. degree with a dissertation on Quechua, “Huanaco Kechua: The Grammar of Words and Phrases”. He followed up his dissertation research with in-depth field studies in Quechua dialectology with support from a two-year Rockefeller Foundation grant.

Don was appointed Instructor in Spanish linguistics in 1953 and Assistant Professor in 1958. His responsibilities were to Spanish language teaching, but Don recognized the need to make instruction in Quechua available to Americans and took it on as an additional duty. Since this was the first attempt to teach Quechua in the United States, no relevant teaching materials were available. By chance, his efforts came at a time when American public opinion awoke to the need to support instruction in less-commonly taught languages, and in 1958, Congress passed the National Defense Educational Act, a bill that provided support for languages “critical to the national defense”. Fortuitously, Quechua was one of those languages, and Don led in the preparation of Quechua instruction materials. He began the project in 1961, and after five years, he had a complete curriculum for Quechua. To make the language available to students outside of Cornell, Don secured funding to establish a summer program in Quechua, a program which more than forty years later continues to function.

Don’s background in Andean language and area studies and expertise in bilingual issues led to involvement until 1978 in various UNESCO and U.S. government projects concerned with language policy and literacy development in Peru. He focused on the development of programs of bilingual education for Peru’s Quechua speakers. Don was also interested in developing a cadre of Peruvian experts in bilingualism and applied linguistics. From 1961-69, he directed a cooperative project between San Marcos University in Lima and Cornell for collaborative development

in linguistics and language teaching in Peru, whereby Peruvian scholars came to Cornell for M.A. and Ph.D. studies. This project enabled Don not only to enrich our graduate student body but also to introduce issues of language policy and bilingualism into the linguistics curriculum at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

A Fulbright teaching and research grant in 1973 saw him in Cuzco, Peru, where he did further research on bilingualism. He continued consulting on issues of bilingual education for the U.S. Agency for International Development until 1978. Throughout his two decades of work promoting linguistic studies and bilingual education in Peru, Don was a founder and active in directing the Inter-American Program for Linguistics and Language Teaching (PILEI), whose main function was to present linguistic institutes attended by graduate students from throughout the Americas.

In his later years until well after his retirement, Don was active in developing software for computer-assisted language learning and received several contracts to maintain a laboratory for preparing software for the learning of Spanish, called "Interlex".

Don had broad interests. His friends and family knew him as a lover of music, classical and popular, an avid attendee of the theater, and a spirited and talented ballroom dancer. He was famous for his generosity and hospitality. His beautifully restored home in Jacksonville was the scene of frequent social events through the years, where Don and his wife, Daphne, regaled their guests with gorgeous food, music, and good fellowship.

John U. Wolff, Chairperson; Richard L. Leed, Margarita Suñer

Fred Somkin

May 12, 1924 — February 1, 2009

Born in Detroit, Michigan, Fred Somkin received instruction at the Yeshiva school there, earned his B.A. degree in English from Wayne State University (1946) and his LL.B. degree from Columbus Law School (now Catholic University Law School in Washington, D.C.) in 1952. He had served in the U.S. Army during World War II and in its reserves as a sergeant from 1949-53. From 1952-59 he practiced law in Washington, where he became a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the U.S. He served as counsel for the penultimate capital defendant in Washington.

Through his legal practice Fred met Bodil Hammergaard, a Danish woman who served as an apprentice to Frank Lloyd Wright (1950-54). They married in 1959, and she designed their home on Cornell Walk in Ithaca. Bodil predeceased him in 2000 and they had no children.

While completing his Ph.D. degree in American History at Cornell (1967), Fred taught history at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, from 1963-68, when he joined the Cornell faculty as Associate Professor of History. His specialty was American cultural and intellectual history, and his courses included "The American Dream," "Law and Authority in American Life," "Crime and Punishment," "The Jewish Immigrant Experience," and undergraduate seminars on a variety of topics.

His best-known work, which remains an influential classic, is *Unquiet Eagle: Memory and Desire in the Idea of American Freedom, 1815-1860* (Cornell University Press, 1967), an exploration of American concerns about the meaning of democracy, prosperity, national security, and occasions rich with symbolic significance, such as Lafayette's triumphal return visit to the United States in 1824-25. Fred's ultimate concern in this beautifully written book is the quest for a sense of national identity. He quoted from a symptomatic committee report in 1845 that sought for the young country "a distinctive name, one that would express the American 'nationality' more meaningfully than the United States." Hence its recommendation: The Republic of Allegania. The committee's purpose, of course, was to eliminate or smooth over the growing estrangement between North and South and strengthen the Union.

The range of Fred's reading and erudition astonished his friends. He could identify the source of quotations from literature and historical figures that sounded familiar to others who nonetheless could not place them. In a notable essay that appeared in the *Journal of American History* (1981), "How Vanzetti Said Goodbye," he employed

his deep knowledge of American literature to demonstrate the likely influence of Walt Whitman's poetry on a famous prison statement made by the Italian-American anarchist Bartolomeo Vanzetti in 1927, and to show more broadly that "Vanzetti's prose took a marked impress from Whitman's words."

That kind of literary detective work appeared early and often in Fred's scholarship. It began with "Tocqueville as a Source for Edwin Arlington Robinson's 'Man Against the Sky,'" and in 1963 occurred again in "Scripture Notes to Lincoln's Second Inaugural," which appeared in *Civil War History* in 1981.

During the later phase of his career at Cornell, Fred's special focus became the world of Jewish-American theater and music that thrived in New York City during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. That led to his last major publication, "Zion's Harp by the East River: Jewish-American Popular Songs in Columbus's Golden Land," which appeared in *Perspectives in American History* (1985). His research interests during the 1990s reached back to his legal training and activity on behalf of civil liberties during the 1950s. For his final project he turned to the doctrine of self-defense in the United States during the first half of the nineteenth century, which from a cultural perspective was a hitherto undeveloped field of inquiry. After examining more than 400 cases of self-defense during the early republic, he focused on a notorious manslaughter episode that occurred in Massachusetts in 1806, a court case in which the defendant, whose trial was tainted by partisanship, was eventually cleared. That case became the basis for many other self-defense decisions during the half-century that followed.

Fred retired from teaching at Cornell in 1994. During his later years, he shared a close friendship with a kindred spirit, Rabbi Eli Silberstein of Ithaca. They met weekly to study the Talmud, a practice they both loved, and to share stories about their similar backgrounds as Yeshiva students. Fred is remembered for his love of music and poetry along with 'Yiddishkeit' and lively storytelling. The history of American humor had engaged him as a professional interest, and close friends recall with affection his own delight in jokes and anecdotes that revealed the foibles of his students, his colleagues, and himself.

Michael Kammen, Chairperson; R. Laurence Moore, Richard Polenberg

Robert Wilbur Spalding

May 27, 1920 — January 2, 2004

Dr. Robert W. Spalding was known by all his friends as Bob. Bob Spalding was born on May 27, 1920 in St. James, Missouri. He grew up on a general farm, and was active in the 4-H Program. Also, in high school, he played basketball and was in the band. He gained special experience with dairy cattle by working on a number of dairy farms.

He entered the University of Missouri in 1939, majoring in Dairy Husbandry. He was a member of the intercollegiate judging team. In addition to receiving a Sears Roebuck scholarship, he worked his way through college financially by employment in the Department of Dairy Husbandry. Also, he worked on the Hatch Experimental Dairy Farm during the summer of 1941. Other undergraduate activities included membership in the Dairy Club and the Agriculture Club. He received the B.S. degree in 1943.

In 1943, he married Margaret Ann Gibbs, and volunteered for duty in the Navy. After midshipman's school, he served for three years as an antisubmarine and radar officer. His Navy experience took him to many countries. He held the rank of Lieutenant when discharged in 1946.

He immediately continued his education by enrolling at the University of Missouri, studying for an M.S. degree, 1946-47. He was granted an assistantship, which, along with the GI bill, provided financial support. The assistantship afforded an opportunity for Bob to help teach courses in artificial breeding, production testing, and feeding and management of dairy cattle. For his Master's thesis, he worked on factors affecting gestation length in dairy cattle. This information was published in a Missouri research bulletin, a series for which the University of Missouri is famous.

In 1947, Bob Spalding came to Cornell where he was appointed as an Assistant Professor. He participated in all phases of the extension program, with a focus on reproduction and breeding. This was a critical period for the development of the artificial breeding program. Professor Spalding conducted intensive training programs to prepare inseminators for artificial insemination under the auspices of the Department of Animal Husbandry. As no suitable written training guides were available, he prepared a manual for training inseminators. Along with Professor H.W. Carter, he was instrumental in convincing dairymen that new methods of sire selection and testing developed by Professor C.R. Henderson must be adopted to replace the old natural service proofs, if the objective of

attaining the tremendous potential of genetic improvement of dairy cattle was to be achieved. Professor Spalding was appointed Associate Professor in 1952. The program continued to flourish with Cornell and the New York Artificial Breeders Coop., Inc. leading the world in breeding better dairy cattle through artificial insemination.

During this time, Professor Spalding utilized the three months off appointment and sabbatical leaves to initiate research toward his Ph.D. degree at Ohio State University, which was awarded in 1962. Following receipt of this degree, his position was changed to a joint extension-research appointment. He was promoted to full Professor in 1963. Professor Spalding was also made a member of the graduate faculty. New responsibilities included advising undergraduate and graduate students.

In the early 1950s, Cornell University developed a model program in international agriculture with the University of the Philippines at Los Banos, which resulted in advanced training of the Philippine staff, rebuilding the physical plant and improved teaching and research. Professor Spalding was given a leave of absence to serve as Visiting Associate Professor in the Department of Animal Husbandry, Los Banos, during 1957-58. His interest in international programs continued. In 1968, he served as a consultant to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, and he assisted the Ministry of Agriculture, Barbados, West Indies, in solving some of their livestock production problems.

Throughout his career, Professor Spalding took the leadership on many department and college committees. Among others, he served for 10 years on the College Extension Dairy Committee (Chairman 1962-64). He headed the College Farm Labor Program in 1966-67, and 1969-70, and then he served as the Program Leader for the Agricultural Manpower Program, New York State College of Agriculture, 1970-72. In 1972, he became the College Dairy Industry Program Leader, a position he held until retirement in 1977.

Professor Spalding served the university in other ways. He was treasurer of the Grad-Fac Club in 1948-49. He chaired the Program Committee of the Statler Club, 1964-66. He served on the Faculty Council of Representatives for two years, and served as Vice-chairman (1973) and then Chairman (1974) of the United Way for Cornell University. This responsibility expanded to Vice-Chairman (1976) and Chairman (1977) of the United Way of Tompkins County.

He authored many extension publications prepared as mimeographs, extension bulletins, and newsletters to extension agents, and as articles in farm magazines. Many of these publications discussed the selection and evaluation of sires used in artificial insemination, providing recommendations enabling dairy farmers to improve

their herds. He held management schools for dairymen and for extension agents to bring them up-to-date on the latest information on feeding and dairy management, on regulations concerning water pollution, and on testing for cattle diseases.

He initiated a seminal study in 1972 on breeding efficiency involving 200 herds of Holstein cattle. In 1975, this resulted in the first paper clearly documenting the dramatic negative effect that high milk production had on conception rates. Also, he conducted research on estrous cycle regulation. An illustrated flyer highlighting the effective methods of detecting estrus was used by extension, and by a commercial company (with permission), resulting in 100,000 copies being distributed. This was the largest circulation of any leaflet prepared in the Department of Animal Science.

Professor Spalding was a member of the American Dairy Science Association, the Dairy Shrine Club, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and Alpha Gamma Sigma. In Ithaca, he was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church and the Rotary Club.

Professor Spalding had many other interests. He was a master gardener, golfed, bowled, enjoyed dancing and fishing, and he was an avid bridge player. He and his wife, Margaret, raised three children, Jacqueline, Belinda and Steven. They spent many summers vacationing on Bob's Lake in Canada.

Professor Spalding lived in Ithaca for many years after his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1977. During these years, he continued several of his hobbies, including traveling. Soon after the death of his wife, Margaret, in 1992, he moved to Sarasota, Florida. Summers for a few years were spent in Ithaca exploring the expanding wine trails and the great Adirondacks, but most of the time was spent in the mild climate of Florida.

He married his high school classmate, Eileen Bishop, in 1994. He continued his golfing, walking, and travels until ill health curtailed these activities. He passed away on January 2, 2004.

He is survived by his wife, Eileen; four sisters, Mary Lloyd, Maxine Birdsong, Iola Dean, and Meredith Morrison; three children, Jacqueline Woo, Belinda Spalding, and Steven Spalding; and several stepchildren and grandchildren.

Douglas E. Hogue, R. David Smith, Robert H. Foote

Leland Spencer

April 25, 1896 — June 12, 1990

Dr. Leland Spencer, professor emeritus of agricultural economics, died June 12, 1990, at the age of 94. He was a dominant figure in the area of milk marketing throughout his career and was instrumental in making this area a recognized specialization for agricultural economists. He was a pioneer in the study of market institutions and the role of government in market regulation for perishable products.

Although there were earlier studies that related to milk markets, during the 1920s he was one of the first to conduct comprehensive, formal research in the field of dairy marketing and the first to develop and teach a course in this specialization. At the time, there was very little statistical material pertaining to the dairy industry. Dr. Spencer's careful and painstaking work was to be a model for later research and gained him the respect of industry leaders. His personal characteristics contributed to that respect. He was meticulous in dress, speech, and personal habits; careful and kindly, but strong in convictions and moral principles. He opened many doors in the dairy industry that helped others, particularly his graduate students, to obtain needed statistical data to carry on research work.

Leland Spencer was born April 25, 1896 on a dairy farm in northern Pennsylvania, the beginning of his lifelong association with milk marketing and the dairy industry. For most of his youth he lived in Elmira, New York, near Ithaca. His long and distinguished research, teaching and public service career began with his graduation from the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, in 1918. He entered military service in February 1918 and served in France and the Meuse-Argonne offensive and in the allied occupation of Germany. Following his discharge in 1919, he taught a course in farm management for two semesters at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He returned to Cornell for his Ph.D. program in 1920 under the supervision of Dr. George Warren and Dr. William Myers. His dissertation, "The Use of Store Credit by Farmers," completed in 1923, was the first study of this growing practice. Subsequently he was offered a position in the Economics Department at the University of Illinois-Urbana. In recommending Dr. Spencer for the appointment, Dr. James Boyle spoke of him as "the strongest of the younger men now available for accepting a position outside of this department."

Dr. Spencer chose to stay at Cornell. After a year serving concurrently on the research staff of the College of Agriculture at Cornell and as an agent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, he accepted an appointment as an assistant professor of marketing in 1924. He was promoted to professor in 1926 and taught the first milk marketing course in 1928. Despite increasing research and extension responsibilities during the 1930s, Dr. Spencer

supervised the work of a number of graduate students in the department. He took a personal as well as a professional interest in his graduate students. He expected the same painstaking care in their work that characterized his own research. He followed the careers of his graduate students throughout his lifetime, and carried on voluminous correspondence with them as well as with other research workers in the field, and with dairy industry leaders.

Dr. Spencer attended the First International Conference of Agricultural Economists held in Devon, England, in 1929. Already the recognized leader in this area, he presented a paper at that conference entitled, "Method and Results of Research in Dairy Marketing in the United States." The contacts made at that conference and those that followed increased his interest in dairy marketing research and industry problems throughout the Western world. He maintained contact with international colleagues through correspondence and exchange of research results. As a result, he attracted graduate students from many foreign countries, and he continued his contacts with them after they returned to their homes. His own research took on more international dimensions around the time of World War II, and continued thereafter. In 1949, Dr. Spencer served as a U.S. delegate to the World Dairy Congress in Stockholm, Sweden. He was active in international dairy marketing activities during the 1950s, with studies of cooperative dairy marketing in Sweden in 1950 and rationalization of milk marketing and marketing boards in Great Britain in 1953.

Dr. Spencer's work in milk marketing was highly regarded by public policymakers. It became the basis for New York legislation and affected the evolution of U.S. policies. When a joint legislative committee was formed in New York in 1932 to investigate the rapidly-worsening conditions in the dairy industry and to recommend corrective legislative action, Dr. Spencer was appointed its research director. Dairy farmer testimony at the many public hearings held by the so-called Pitcher Committee convinced legislators of the seriousness of the situation and led to the passage of the first state milk price control law in the United States. Dr. Spencer wrote most of the final report of the committee and helped in the drafting of the legislation which, among other things, provided for the government administration of milk prices on a classified pricing basis by the state. The legislation, a drastic departure from existing pricing practices, was conceived as a temporary emergency measure, but the regulation of milk prices by the state and U.S. governments evolved to become an ongoing and dominant feature of milk markets.

Dr. Spencer's interest in public intervention in the pricing of milk continued throughout his career. After the breakdown of state regulation of milk prices in the New York City market, Dr. Spencer assisted in several attempts

to develop a federal milk order, and in the eventual promulgation of a federal-state order in 1938. He presented testimony as a public witness at many New York milk order amendment hearings, and served as a member of several committees that dealt with pricing problems in New York and other markets.

The 1932 New York Milk Control Law also sought to strengthen dairy cooperatives as a countervailing force to the economic power of milk dealers in the milk pricing process, which was the original objective of the Pitcher Committee. Dr. Spencer continued his interest in the role of dairy cooperatives in pricing milk long after his work with the Committee was completed. From 1934 to 1939 he served part-time as a marketing specialist for the U.S. Farm Credit Administration during which time he conducted a study of the surplus milk problem in northeastern milksheds. During the decade of the 1930s, a majority of Dr. Spencer's research dealt with cost analysis at the farm, processor, and retail level.

Dr. Spencer's research interests in the 1940s focused principally on pricing policies and supply and demand analysis. He was particularly interested in effects of the war on milk marketing, including U.S. war-time rationing, the establishment of price ceilings, and the increasing demand for milk and dairy products coupled with a dwindling milk supply. His research activities in the 1950s were not limited to international studies. He began a project that extended through the remainder of his professional career that involved recording the history of distribution and pricing of milk. In the 1960s, he served as a member of the Federal Milk Order Study Committee appointed by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman, and as a member of a New York State Committee on Milk Marketing appointed by Governor Rockefeller.

Dr. Spencer was a lifelong member of the American Farm Economics Association and one of its national officers in 1935. He was also elected to Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi.

Dr. Spencer retired in 1964 after more than 40 years of devoted service to Cornell and the dairy industry. His professional activities, however, did not end with his retirement. Working regularly through 1967, he completed eleven departmental publications after his retirement, and, with the assistance of Dr. Charles Blanford, a former graduate student and a former market administrator of the New York milk order, published five books. Six of the department publications and all of the books were histories of milk marketing in the New York market.

Dr. Spencer is survived by his wife, Ruth; two sons, Gordon and John; two grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. He was an active Rotarian throughout his life in Ithaca and a participant in community affairs. His long-time colleagues in agricultural economics remember him with fondness and great respect as an

unequivocating gentleman, a distinguished scholar, and a true public servant who left an enduring mark on the field he did much to fashion, and sought to serve with compassion and unswerving principle.

Bernard Stanton, Robert Story, Andrew Novakovic

Frank L. Spitzer

July 24, 1926 — February 1, 1992

Frank Spitzer was one of the most original probabilists of his generation. He was born in Vienna, Austria on July 24, 1926. Fleeing from the Nazis, he spent the second world war in Sweden and finished high school there. He came to the U.S. after the war, did a stint in the U.S. Army and became a student at the University of Michigan. He received a B.A. degree and then a Ph.D. degree in 1953 from this same university.

After receiving his Ph.D. degree, Frank Spitzer was an Instructor at the California Institute of Technology from 1953-55, an Assistant and Associate Professor at the University of Minnesota from 1955-60, and then came to Cornell University as a Full Professor in 1961, where he stayed for the rest of his life, except for sabbatical leaves. He spent a year at Princeton University on an NSF Senior Postdoctoral Fellowship in 1960-61 and a year in Strasbourg, France on a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1965-66. He also participated in a special probability year at the Mittag-Leffler Institute in Djursholm, Sweden in 1972-73. Frank retired from Cornell in 1991 because his struggle with Parkinson's disease for a number of years had made teaching and doing research very difficult for him.

Apart from the Fellowships named above, Frank received a number of honors. He was elected a Fellow of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics in 1971, was invited for a lecture in the probability section at the International Congress of Mathematicians in Vancouver, Canada in 1974 and was the Wald Lecturer to the Institute of Mathematical Statistics in 1979. Frank was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1981. For about twenty years Frank was an editor of one of the principal probability journals, the *Zeitschrift für Wahrscheinlichkeitstheorie und verwandte Gebiete* and its successor, *Probability Theory and Related Fields*.

Frank Spitzer's main contributions to probability theory were in the area of Brownian motion, fluctuation and potential theory of random walks and Brownian motion, and interacting particle systems. He discovered remarkable combinatorial identities which give expressions for the characteristic function of the maximum of a random walk, as well as for the ladder heights. By delicate estimates Frank proved the existence of the potential kernel for an arbitrary random walk on the d -dimensional integer lattice. This result has led to much further work, and has been generalized to random walks on groups. Interacting particle systems are perhaps the most exciting and active subfield of probability these days, and Frank Spitzer is widely regarded as the father of this area. It is closely related to statistical physics and Frank contributed greatly to the rigorous study of statistical mechanics models which is a joint activity of probabilists and statistical physicists nowadays. His work was instrumental in

bringing about a strong interaction between these two groups. Several of Frank's most influential articles have been reprinted in a recent Festschrift in honor of him, which was edited by Rick Durrett and Harry Kesten (*Random Walks, Brownian Motion and Interacting Particle Systems*, Birkhauser-Boston, 1991).

Frank Spitzer had a strong sense of elegance and a feeling for which result was beautiful and worthwhile. He would show great enthusiasm for such results, be they his own or due to others. All this comes through very well in this 1964 book, *Principles of Random Walks*, which is still one of the best sources for many properties of random walks. A second edition of the book appeared in 1976 and the book has also been translated into Russian and French. Frank's enthusiasm also showed in his lectures. He was an inspiring lecturer who taught with pleasure at some special summer schools such as the Mathematical Association of America in Williams College in 1971 and in St. Flour, France in 1973.

Frank was always very generous with his time. He was always available for all kinds of help, professional and personal, to his students and friends. He showed considerable concern for the well being of his students and knew how to stimulate and encourage them. This has led to thirteen Ph.D. students, several of whom are now well known probabilists in their own right. Frank was also generous with his ideas and loved to discuss his work with colleagues and to make them coauthors. The high regard in which he was held was apparent from the enthusiasm shown by the contributors to the Festschrift in Frank's honor last year and by the many sincere messages of condolence which were received.

At the time of his retirement, Frank was contemplating volunteer work, both in the local community and in the mathematical community. He tried to follow up a call for help from the Rumanian mathematicians to help them reestablish a functioning library system after the upheavals in their country; unfortunately, no effective help seemed feasible. Frank's principal hobby was a love of the outdoors. He greatly enjoyed hiking and skiing. He jogged regularly together with students and colleagues and kept this up till the end despite the fact that Parkinson's disease forced him to slow down. He was an avid mushroom hunter and one of his great but unfulfilled ambitions was to find morels in Ithaca.

Frank Spitzer is survived by his daughter, Karen of Rhode Island; his son, Tim of New Jersey; two granddaughters; and a sister. Frank Spitzer's death is a heavy loss for his family and friends as well as for probability theory.

Lawrence Brown, Harry Kesten

Donald Frederick Splittstoesser

August 17, 1927 — December 23, 2001

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

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

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

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

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

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

Frances Spratt

June 13, 1906 — July 9, 1997

Frances Marion Spratt, Associate Professor in the Department of Textiles and Clothing in the College of Human Ecology, died on July 9, 1997, at the age of 91 in Mt. Holly, North Carolina.

After her retirement on June 15, 1967, Frances returned to live with her sisters: Elizabeth Spratt and Mrs. George Hacker in the family home in Mt. Holly where she was born. The imposing homestead was a working cotton plantation when her grandfather brought her grandmother there as a bride. Union soldiers were stationed there during the Civil War and a union sword is evidence of their occupation. After her grandfather died, her father took a position in town, but maintained the home place as a country home with all of the advantages of a self-sufficient farm with orchards, vegetable gardens, farm animals and gardens so that very little else was needed. Entertainment was almost completely centered at home, with visits from friends and summer reunions with relatives from South Carolina. Frances was proud of her southern heritage and claimed a signer of the Declaration of Independence as one of her ancestors.

With this background, Frances and her sisters developed a strong family relationship, a love of the land and their home, and the homemaking skills, which influenced their lives and their careers.

After attending Mt. Holly High School, Frances graduated from Women's College in Greensboro (now the University of North Carolina in Greensboro). She taught home economics in several high schools in North Carolina including at Mt. Holly High School where she set up an innovative project of a model home in a vacant building. Her students learned how to shop, do banking and other home activities including taking a trip to Charlotte to lunch at a nice restaurant so they could learn how to order a proper meal. Many of her former students still remark about the wonderful experiences they had in Miss Spratt's classes.

During World War II, Frances was asked to head up a community project, "The Community Canning Center," where residents in and around Mt. Holly could bring their produce to be canned in a safe, easy, and quick manner. She received great praise from the community for this hard and confining work.

Frances attended summer school at Cornell in 1946 and later returned for her M.S. degree. She served as a teaching assistant in the Department of Textiles and Clothing in 1948-49 while working on her degree that she received in June 1949. After this, she taught for four years at the University of Texas until she returned to Cornell in 1953 as a faculty member of the College of Human Ecology (Home Economics).

Frances was exceptionally knowledgeable in her field. She also had great skill in disseminating this knowledge to her students through her courses in apparel design. In 1964, she was selected as “outstanding professor in the College for her superior teaching ability, her warm and friendly personality and her helpful attitude in all matters in the College.”

In addition to her regular academic responsibilities, she also served as advisor to Omicron Nu, a scholastic fraternity, chair of the college undergraduate awards committee, and a member of the college student-faculty committee. She was a member of Pi Lambda Theta, The American Home Economics Association, and membership chairman of the southern region of the N.Y. Home Economics Association.

Frances enjoyed travel and developed an especial fondness for Denmark, where she lived for several months. Frances and her two sisters spent considerable time in restoring and refurbishing the old homestead. The large, high ceilinged gracious rooms were furnished with family antiques and mementos and many examples of exquisite embroidery lovingly executed by Frances, her sisters and past generations as well as by her three nieces. Frances’ special pride was the elegant dining room with its crystal chandelier, which Frances had found in Ithaca, Swiss tambour embroidered curtains and her collection of blue and white Royal Copenhagen porcelain displayed in shell carved corner cabinets.

Frances and her sisters were excellent cooks in the old southern tradition, and true southern hospitality was always a way of life. Frances was famous for her delicious home baked bread, and her old-fashioned spoonbread was a toothsome delight along with Southern fried chicken, garden vegetables and ambrosia dessert. Not to ignore the garden, Frances loved her roses and peonies. The home was surrounded by huge southern magnolias, azaleas, live oaks and a tremendous beech tree, which shaded the front lawn and was planted by her grandfather.

Frances will always be remembered for her gracious manner, her beautiful prematurely snow white hair and her petite well-tailored style. She epitomized the very best of the southern gentlewoman.

W. Jean McLean, Elsie McMurry, Raymond T. Fox

Frederick Josiah Spry

October 18, 1888 — December 17, 1958

Frederick Josiah Spry, the son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Joel) Spry, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania. He became an orphan at an early age and by hard work in the coal mines was able to finance his college education. He was graduated from Lafayette College, now Lafayette University, with a Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree in 1914.

Professor Spry began his professional career as a maintenance-of-way engineer with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and was stationed successively at Easton and Sayre, Pennsylvania, and Auburn, New York. His service to the railroad was interrupted by a period of service in the U.S. Army during World War I. Following his work for the railroad, Professor Spry served as assistant city engineer in Auburn, New York.

He came to Cornell University as an instructor in the School of Civil Engineering in 1923 and was awarded the Master of Civil Engineering degree in 1929. Following this event, he was promoted in due time through the several ranks in the university to that of Associate Professor of Civil Engineering.

His service to his country during World War II was as civilian instructor in geodetic surveying in the Navy V-12 program at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, and in similar programs at Cornell. He was secretary of the faculty of the School of Civil Engineering from 1950 until his retirement in June, 1956, as a Professor Emeritus.

Professor Spry also served on the staff of the Cornell Summer Survey Camp from 1924 through 1958. He was director of this camp in 1949. In his later years, he also served on the summer surveying camp staff at Manhattan College and at Alfred University. He especially enjoyed his work at these camps and remembered for a long time afterwards the details of many happy incidents that occurred at each camp.

He used his summers to keep in touch with the nonacademic part of engineering by working on various projects, such as power house construction-surveying near Hawley, Pennsylvania; pipeline surveys for the Herkimer Water Commission; public health inspection for the New York State Department of Public Health; and numerous projects in Ithaca sponsored by the City Engineer's Office and the Water Department.

Professor Spry was active in both professional and civic organizations. He was a member of the American Society of Photogrammetry, the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, the American Society for Engineering Education, and the American Association of University Professors. He was a life member of the American Society

of Civil Engineers and a charter member of the Ithaca Section of this Society. He was a Licensed Professional Engineer and Licensed Land Surveyor in the State of New York.

He served a term as president of the Central New York Section of the American Society of Photogrammetry and was on its executive committee for several years. At the time of his death, he was editor of the Newsletter for the section.

He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca and served as a deacon and as an elder. He was Scoutmaster of the Boy Scout Troop sponsored by his church for 10 of his 25 years of activity in the Boy Scout movement.

Professor Spry was married to Mary Williams in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, on August 27, 1919. He is survived by his widow, a son Frederick J. Spry, Jr., and a granddaughter.

As a teacher Professor Spry took a great interest in each individual student. Many generations of students have affectionate memories of Professor Spry as a friend and confidant. His friendly greeting, interest in all who came into contact with him, and fatherly advice for those who solicited it earned him the love and affection of all who knew him—students, friends, and co-workers alike.

A. J. McNair, G. B. Lyon, John Perry

Adrian M. Srb

March 4, 1917 —May 24, 1997

Adrian Morris Srb, Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of Genetics, Emeritus, died in his Cayuga Heights home on May 24, 1997. He was 80 years old. Adrian was born in Howells, Nebraska on March 4, 1917. He graduated with High Distinction from the University of Nebraska in 1937 with a major in English Literature. He remained at the University of Nebraska to obtain a Master's degree in Agronomy in 1941.

Srb entered Stanford University in 1941 to begin graduate studies in the laboratory of George W. Beadle, also a Nebraskan, who had received his Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1930. At Cornell, Beadle had been a member of a group of students who worked on the cytogenetics of maize under Rollins A. Emerson of the Department of Plant Breeding. Srb began his studies at Stanford thinking he would work on the eye pigment system of *Drosophila*. Beadle, in collaboration with Boris Ephrussi, had developed techniques for transplanting eye discs among larvae as a means of probing the nature of gene action in determining eye colors. By the time Adrian arrived at Stanford, Beadle had recognized that an entirely different approach was needed to examine the problem of gene action. He had selected the bread mold, *Neurospora*, as an organism that could be grown on a chemically defined synthetic medium, a decided experimental advantage for studies designed to elucidate the role of genes in metabolism. Thus began Adrian's attachment to *Neurospora*. Beadle and his students were busily engaged in producing and characterizing what were called biochemical mutants. These mutants showed that the biosynthesis of substances essential for the growth and maintenance of *Neurospora* is under the control of genes, each gene responsible for conferring specificity on a single enzyme that in turn controls a single step in the biosynthetic pathway. These studies helped usher in a new era of genetics that culminated in the advent of modern molecular genetics. The pioneering studies of Beadle were recognized in 1958 when he shared the Nobel Prize with Edward L. Tatum and Joshua Lederberg.

After completing his graduate studies in 1946, Srb remained at Stanford for one year as an Assistant Professor. In 1947, he began his Cornell career when he accepted a position as Associate Professor in the Department of Plant Breeding. This career lasted 39 years until his retirement in 1985. He was named Professor of Plant Breeding in 1951. With the formation of the Division of Biological Sciences, Adrian's title changed to Professor of Genetics, and in recognition of his distinction in teaching and research he was named Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of Genetics in 1976.

No account of Adrian's contributions to Cornell would be complete without recognition of the central role that he played in the formation of the Division of Biological Sciences in the mid 1960s. Srb was a leading member of a group of distinguished biologists at Cornell who convinced the newly appointed Cornell President, James Perkins, of the need for Cornell to take steps to enhance its efforts in the basic biological sciences. The result was the formal establishment of the division in 1964. Srb's advice and counsel were critical in the early days of the division as it discussed and debated the organizational structure that would best serve basic biology at Cornell. The revitalization of biology at Cornell that establishment of the division brought about is in no small measure a tribute to the insightful advice that Srb and his colleagues provided.

One of Adrian's greatest contributions to Cornell, and to the academic world in general, was his dedication to research and teaching. He understood, and was a strong advocate for, the need to develop a variety of experimental model systems including yeast, ciliates, fruit flies, and plants. In his own laboratory at Cornell, steady and significant contributions were made to the genetics, physiology, and development of his favorite experimental organism, *Neurospora*. Graduate students and post-doctoral fellows in his group investigated cytoplasmic inheritance and other epigenetic phenomena, quantitative inheritance, the nature of dominance, and the genetic and biochemical basis of differentiated phases of the fungal life cycle. In later years, Adrian's interests shifted towards the study of morphogenesis, an area that he foresaw with his usual insight as being at the intersection of molecular genetics, cell biology, physiology, evolutionary biology, and systematics. As a result, his research program became focused on the genetic and cellular basis of ascus and ascospore development, an investigation that was based on the generation and analysis of a large number of mutations that disrupted normal morphogenesis and its underlying orderly pattern of meiotic and mitotic divisions. Adrian's publications were models of clarity and lucidity as were his verbal accounts of his research. In reading his papers, those who knew Adrian had the sense that they were engaged in a conversation with him. Few achieve this felicity of expression.

In 1952, Adrian and Ray Owen published the textbook, *General Genetics*, that was not only widely adopted throughout the world, but served as well for years as the model that other authors sought to emulate. It is interesting to note that an advertisement for a new genetics textbook that was published twenty-eight years later still made comparison to the original Srb and Owen text.

Adrian was an extraordinarily gifted teacher. His course in physiological genetics, which was given from 1947-71, was for generations of Cornell graduate and undergraduate students one of their most challenging and significant exposures to an advanced biology course. Even the required term paper for the course is fondly recalled as a labor

of love because every student knew the paper would receive Srb's careful scrutiny and would benefit from his detailed comments on style as well as content. After the division was formed, Adrian collaborated with Gerald Fink and Peter Bruns in offering a course on the Genetics of Lower Eucaryotes, with Srb responsible for the component dealing with fungi. For many years, he taught a course in Human Genetics, intended to highlight the relevance of genetics to medicine and human health biology. His mastery of teaching was clearly demonstrated in this course as he communicated difficult material to a non-specialist audience in a lucid, logical and interesting manner. Srb's teaching talents were recognized by his being named Cornell Professor of Merit by his students, and receiving the Edgerton Teaching Award upon nomination by his colleagues.

Adrian was a devoted and conscientious citizen of Cornell. He served as a faculty trustee on the Board of Trustees. He chaired the Interim Executive Committee for the formation of the Division of Biological Sciences. He was a member of numerous important university committees. Among these were the Music Committee, the University Press Board, the Committee for the Revision of Faculty Procedures and the Committee for Andrew D. White Professorships.

Adrian received many honors for his scholarly contributions. He was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences. He was named an Honorary Foreign Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh and an Honorary Member of the Chilean Genetics Society. He was elected a Fellow in both the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Society of Naturalists. In 1969, he was awarded an Honorary D.Sc. degree by his alma mater, the University of Nebraska.

Adrian enjoyed two sabbatical leaves in France, and one in Scotland. Working with his long time colleague, Boris Ephrussi, at the University of Paris, he extended his interest in fungal genetics to include baker's yeast. There can be no doubt that Adrian's experiences in France were highly stimulating and productive scientifically. His French experiences also contributed greatly to his joy of living, for he knew full well how to take advantage of the good food and wine that France offered. In the laboratory of Robert Brown at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, Adrian became interested in exploring mutations that affected the morphology of *Neurospora*, an interest that he developed further upon his return to Ithaca.

Perhaps it was as a colleague and friend that Adrian is most admired. He maintained a lively interest in the world about him, catholic in his interests that ranged from literature to art, to current events, to music, to politics, to gardening, to religion, to stamp collecting, to sports. He was a most engaging and informed conversationalist with

a delightful sense of humor. He held a special place in the minds and hearts of his graduate students. He gave them freedom to develop their own ideas, and expected them to take responsibility for their research and to be able to defend their interpretations. The respect his graduate students felt for him was abundantly evident during the celebration that honored him upon his retirement in 1985.

His colleagues at Cornell and elsewhere will always admire and respect Adrian for his intellect, his contributions to genetics, his superb teaching talents, his loyalty in friendship, his companionship, and his zest for life.

Srb was married to Jozetta Helfrich, a fellow graduate student, in 1940. His wife completed a Master's degree at Stanford in Sociology and Economics at the same time that Adrian received his doctorate. The Srbs had two daughters, Rosalind (Mrs. Robert W. Mayberry) and Katherine (deceased); and a son, Jerome.

Royse P. Murphy, June B. Nasrallah, Harry T. Stinson, Jr.

Walter Hutchinson Stainton

April 19, 1897 — December 9, 1987

Walter Stainton's academic training was gained entirely at Cornell: a bachelor's degree in engineering in 1920 and a Ph.D. in physics in 1927. He first taught physics at Cornell from 1921 to 1927 and public speaking from 1925 to 1927. Then, after a year at Dartmouth, where he abandoned the sciences to become Director of the Dartmouth Players, he returned to Ithaca in 1928 and became an assistant professor in the Department of Public Speaking (later known as Speech and Drama). Here he received imaginative support and seasoning from J.A. Winans and Alec Drummond.

Mr. Stainton's scientific background was put to use in many ways in his work in theatre and cinema, two of which stand out: in his use of optics in developing a wide knowledge and broad use of stage lighting and in his special interest in early films. For the very rare films which he placed in the Archives of the Library, he treated the pictures registered on early, combustible film stock in such a way as to make them safe to copy onto contemporary film stock. Indeed, his great interest in silent film-making in Ithaca led to his becoming an authority on that subject, and in his last years he was working on a book dealing with its history. Additionally, he founded the Cornell Film Collection, collecting assiduously and shrewdly throughout his active career, both films and extremely rare cameras and projectors.

Within and outside his department he brought imagination and vigor to whatever he turned to. He was a long-time supporter of Cornell's library system and established endowments for purchasing books in various fields of American literature and drama and theatre. In 1936 he founded and for many years directed Cornell Theatre's Film Division; in that context he taught a pioneer course in cinema history. After he retired and was named professor emeritus in 1965, he served as president of Ithaca's Dewitt Historical Association from 1969 to 1974.

Beyond this, he was active in both world wars: as an Army aviation ground instructor at Cornell in World War I and as a Captain in Chemical Warfare in Europe in World War II. He continued in the Army Reserves beyond the war and retired in 1953 with the rank of Major.

Mr. Stainton is survived by his wife, Elsie Myers Stainton; a sister, Annette S. Ashworth; and two sons and a daughter, John, David, and Catherine, from an earlier marriage.

Anthony Caputi, Don Fredericksen, H.D. Albright

George Staller

May 7, 1927 — July 13, 2009

George Staller was introduced to Economics in the traditional European manner –as a student in the law faculty at the Charles University (Prague) from which he received his degree in 1949. He continued his studies at Hastings College (Hastings, Nebraska) earning his B.S. in 1952 and entered Cornell's Ph.D. program in Economics that same year.

George quickly acquired an enviable reputation as a graduate teaching assistant for the large lecture courses in introductory Economics, taught by senior members of the faculty. He combined a conscientious dedication with a remarkable capability of exposition and patience in explaining the key concepts introduced in the lectures, made palatable by a generous supply of Czech humor.

He completed his Ph.D. degree in 1957 with the defense of his thesis entitled Czechoslovakia's Industrial Production 1947-1957 and spent the academic year 1957-58 at Harvard working at the Russian Institute with Professor A. Bergson.

George was a scholar who studied the planned economies of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe with a special interest in Czechoslovakia. Most of his scholarly work involved trying to compile data for these countries so that it would be possible to measure their growth rates and then to utilize that information to make comparisons in a consistent fashion between planned and free-market economies.

Several of his papers dealt specifically with trying to understand the economy of Czechoslovakia. During the 1940's and 1950's, the centralized system of Czechoslovakia worked extremely well. In fact, Czechoslovakia did as well as or better than not only many of its communist neighbors but also many of the European nations that maintained a free-market economy after the War. As George argued in his work, Czechoslovakia's success could largely be explained by strong demand within a completely protected market, underutilized and expanding capacities, and a skilled labor force. The Soviet bloc nations needed Czech-manufactured goods for their reconstruction and, in return, were willing to supply Czechoslovakia with fuels, raw materials and foodstuffs at favorable rates. In the 1960's, however, the situation was very different: the Communist bloc nations slowed down their industrialization drive; their manufactures started competing with Czech exports; and, in addition, they could reach outside the bloc for sophisticated, high-quality machinery the Czechs could not match because their research and development

had fallen behind. Thus, between 1961 and 1965, unlike during the 40's and 50's, the Czech economy virtually stagnated.

In trying to understand the workings of the Czech planned economy, George had much broader interests in mind. He wanted to discern not only whether planned economies in general could compete with capitalistic ones in terms of growth but also whether they could overcome some of the flaws inherent in the capitalistic system. When adherents tout the superiority of planned over free-market economies, they typically make several claims. These claims include: planned economies grow faster, they provide full employment, they are not subject to fluctuations in output, and they have more stable international trade. Many economists had studied the first two of these claims. George decided to analyze the veracity of the last two. In his paper, "Fluctuations in Economic Activity: Planned and Free-Market Economies, 1950-60" in the *American Economic Review*, 1964, George argued that the planned economies of the Communist bloc were subject to fluctuations in economic activity to a degree equal to or greater than that experienced by the free market economies of the OECD. In a second paper, "Patterns of Stability in Foreign Trade: OECD and COMECON, 1950-1963," *American Economic Review*, 1967, he found that the OECD countries and the United States had more trade stability than COMECON countries and the Soviet Union.

Thus, while a large part of his academic career was spent studying planned economies as such, his special interest focused on trying to determine how planned economies stacked up against capitalist ones, and from his research he concluded that planned economies could not be shown to be superior to free market economies.

George's research formed the basis for his undergraduate courses on the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and his graduate seminar on Comparative Economic Systems. He particularly enjoyed participating with his friends Myron Rush (Government) and George Gibian (Russian Literature) in teaching multi-disciplinary courses on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. These efforts, coupled with his continued involvement with the Introductory and Intermediate Macroeconomics courses, now in the role of professor guiding a half-dozen graduate teaching assistants, led to his receipt of the Clark Teaching Award (College of Arts and Sciences.) Other forms of recognition followed: in 1998, on the occasion of its 650th anniversary, his alma mater, Charles University (Prague), where he had taught annually since 1990, awarded him its Doctor *Honoris Causa* degree; in 2002, he received an Outstanding Alumni award from Hastings University; and in 2009 the first annual George J. Staller Lectureship in Economics was delivered by Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen in honor of George's teaching at Cornell.

In addition to deep devotion to, and pride in his family, George will be remembered by his students and colleagues for his generous hospitality, centered around good food and drink, both at home and in the office, where his door was always open, and often the last to close. He could be as entertaining as any stand-up comedian when the occasion required, and could offer profound insight and advice—often with a proverb in Latin, French, German, or Russian, which he would quickly, if somewhat loosely, translate.

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

Neal R. Stamp

September 19, 1918 — March 15, 2002

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

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

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

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

Henricus Johannes Stander

June 21, 1894 — May 2, 1948

Henricus Johannes Stander died suddenly at his home in Scarsdale, New York, on the evening of May 2, 1948. From the year 1929 when he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Cornell University Medical College and Obstetrician and Gynecologist-in-Chief to the New York Hospital, he worked unceasingly for the best interests of the College and the perfection of the Hospital. His untimely death is a grave loss to the University and to the medical profession.

Dr. Stander was born near Georgetown, Cape Colony, South Africa, on June 21, 1894. His father's family had migrated there to escape religious persecution in Holland; his mother's family, being French Huguenots, left their native land for a similar reason. His father fought in the Boer war, and at the conclusion of the conflict much of the family property was appropriated by the British which drastically reduced the family resources. He was educated in the public schools of South Africa and attended South African College in Capetown from 1911-13. In latter year he borrowed funds, engaged passage on a ship, and worked his way to the United States.

Dr. Stander then continued his studies in chemistry at Harvard University (1913-1914), at the same time serving as an instructor. He subsequently attended and graduated from the University of Arizona in 1916 with the degree of Master of Science. He was appointed consulting chemist to the Hercules Powder Company of Wilmington, Delaware. Dr. Stander was not satisfied with this promising future in industrial chemistry and gave up this work to enter Yale Medical School. He received his M.D. degree from Yale University in 1921. During the following year, while interning at the New Haven Hospital, he made lifelong friends who influenced him in his decision to go to Johns Hopkins University in 1922.

Dr. J. Whitridge Williams soon recognized in his new associate the dynamic personality, tremendous capacity for work, investigative zeal and other qualities which assured a promising future. During his years in Baltimore, his interest in eclampsia led him to the clinics of Europe for observation and further study. A leave of absence from Johns Hopkins for an additional period of clinical experience with Dr. W. W. Chipman at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal was arranged in 1925.

In 1929 Dr. Stander was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Cornell University Medical College and Obstetrician and Gynecologist-in-Chief to the New York Hospital. He immediately began planning the physical and administrative organization of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in its new location on

the East River. Before permanently residing in New York, he spent a year abroad visiting various European clinics and making friends with heads of departments.

Dr. Stander moved permanently to the New York area in the spring of 1932 to supervise more closely the completion of construction, installation of equipment and the organization of the new department. Many difficulties had to be overcome and these were multiplied by the depression of the early 1930's. At no time did he swerve from his fundamental principles. The welfare of the Hospital and the Medical College was kept constantly in the foreground, and nothing was allowed to interfere with his concepts of an institution for the care of patients and the teaching and training of young doctors and nurses.

Dr. Stander's contributions to medical science dealt with placental interchange, blood volume, heart output, toxemias of pregnancy, urea excretion, basal metabolism and acidosis in pregnancy, eclampsia, chloroform poisoning, the respiratory quotient of the human fetus, kidney disease and function, yellow atrophy of the liver, purine metabolism, diabetes in pregnancy, the heart in pregnancy, and many other subjects. He was the outstanding champion on this continent of the concept of placing the teaching of Obstetrics and Gynecology on a comparable basis with the other major clinical departments. He spoke on this subject on many occasions during the past twenty years and published a number of articles on the subject. He was a leading advocate of combined departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Dr. Stander edited Williams' "Obstetrics" in 1936 and 1941, and in 1945 his third revision, entitled "A Textbook of Obstetrics," was published in his own name. At the time of his death the book was in the process of revision.

Dr. Stander was President of the Medical Board of the New York Hospital from its inception in 1934 until the time of his death. He was a Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, having been Vice-President in 1941-1942, and President of the Travel Club of that Society during the past year. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Medical Association, the New York Medical Society, the Academy of Science and Medicine and the New York Obstetrical Society of which he was President in 1941. He retired from the Council of that Society in 1946. He was, in addition, a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, and Nu Sigma Nu. In 1937 Dr. Stander was awarded the Medal of the Order de Finlay of Havana, and in 1947 he was given the degree of Doctor in Medicine *Honoris Causa* at Trinity College in Dublin, Eire.

In September, 1927, he married Florence Mary Leigh Creelman of Vancouver, British Columbia, who survives him, as do his two sons, Robert and John, and his two daughters, Leigh and Margaret. He is also survived by two brothers and one sister in South Africa.

It is difficult to find words adequate for a man of such force and integrated strength. From the very beginning of his career, his intellectual honesty and dynamic moral courage commanded the greatest respect, and he will be remembered by his associates and friends as always tolerant, fair and courteous.

R. G. Douglas

Clifford Nicks Stark

June 14, 1891 — October 14, 1978

Clifford Nicks Stark died on October 14, 1978, at the Murfreesboro Health Care Center, Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He had been a professor of bacteriology from 1932 until his retirement in 1951.

Clifford N. Stark was born on a farm at Cumberland Furnace, Dickson County, Tennessee, on June 14, 1891. He attended rural schools and worked on farms until he was fourteen. By working, trading, and saving he accumulated \$1,000 during this period. He spent the next four years working his way through the Industrial and Training School at Huntingdon, Carroll County, Tennessee. His college training was interrupted by a seven-month tour of duty in the Signal Corps as a machine gunner in World War I.

He attended Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, and graduated from Middle Tennessee State University in June 1919. He earned his way through college doing farm work. From 1920 through 1922 he taught and was principal at a high school in Christiana, Tennessee. During this time he also attended George Peabody College for Teachers.

On June 28, 1921, he married Pauline Whitson of Centerville, Hickman County, Tennessee, a home economics teacher. They had no children. They continued high school teaching and both received the Bachelor of Science Degree from Peabody College, Kentucky, in 1924. In the fall of 1924 they both entered Cornell University as graduate students. They continued to be associated with the Department of Dairy Science in the College of Agriculture for the next twenty-seven years. Pauline Stark was granted a Master of Science degree in 1928 and continued teaching as well as conducting research in microbiology until her retirement. Clifford Stark was granted a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1927. He became an assistant professor in 1927, a professor in 1932, and an emeritus professor in 1951.

His primary area of research interest was in the microbial contaminants of food and water. Among his research contributions in this area were the development of culture media for the detection of microorganisms indicating fecal pollution in water and foods. His formate ricinoleate medium for the detection of enteric bacteria is still in use today. He published some sixty papers based on his research while at Cornell University. For many years he acted as a consultant on problems related to sanitation and contamination in the food industry and in quality control of water supplies.

After his retirement from Cornell he returned to Tennessee and joined the staff of the Middle Tennessee State University where he taught and served as the head of the Department of Agriculture and as the manager of the University's farm. Because of his many contributions to Middle State Tennessee University, the Stark Science Center and the Stark Experimental Farm at that institution have been named in his honor. Following his retirement from that university in 1961 he spent the ensuing years raising beef cattle on his farm near Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Professor Stark will be remembered by his students for his dedication to the principles of sanitation. His lectures were spiced by illustrations of poor sanitary practice that he encountered and discouraged. Clifford N. Stark was an active and dedicated member of the generation of microbiologists who decreased human suffering and increased longevity by bringing scientific sanitary practices and laws to the food and water supplies of America.

W. Dexter Bellamy, James C. White, Paul J. VanDemark

Kyle Bear Steele

January 11, 1890 — June 18, 1942

Dr. Kyle B. Steele, Associate Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology in the Cornell University Medical College, and Associate Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist in the New York Hospital, died suddenly at home on the evening of June 18, 1942. His untimely death, after a busy day of professional activities, came as a shock to all who knew him.

Dr. Steele was born in Covington, Virginia, on January 11, 1890, the son of William Isaac and Mary Ashton Steele. The family came to this country from England in the early colonial days of the Old Dominion. During Dr. Steele's boyhood his parents moved to Charlottesville, where he received his preliminary education. He later entered the medical department of the University of Virginia from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1913. In the same year, in competitive examination in New York, he obtained a coveted appointment on the interne staff of St. Luke's Hospital, where he served for two years in general surgery. During the following year he served on the resident staffs of St. Mary's Hospital for Children, and of the Lying-In Hospital in New York.

War clouds of World War I were gathering over the country at this time, and Dr. Steele, after a brief period in private practice, applied for an appointment in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, and on January 1, 1917, was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps. With the declaration of war in April of the same year he was ordered on active duty, and in the fall of 1917 went to France with the A.E.F. where he served for nearly eighteen months, chiefly with General Hospital No. 41. After his return and discharge at Fort Dix in February 1919 he resumed his practice in New York, which he continued until his death.

His interest in the practice of obstetrics led to his appointment on the Attending Staff of the Lying-In Hospital, a position which he held with increasing responsibilities during his lifetime.

With the consolidation of the New York Hospital, the Lying-In Hospital, and the Cornell University Medical College, Dr. Steele became a member of the teaching staff of the College.

In spite of the demands of a large and distinguished private practice, Dr. Steele maintained a deep interest in the advancement of obstetrical knowledge and practice, to both of which he made notable contributions.

Several years ago his keen intuition grasped the life-saving possibilities of the application of newly developed methods of roentgenographic examinations in obstetrics. He enlisted the support of his own private patients

who generously supplied the funds to install and maintain this equipment in the New York Hospital. He gave unsparingly of his time in developing this method of examination and in arousing the interest of colleagues. A continuation of the support of this department would be a fitting memorial to this gallant physician, whose own life may well have been shortened by his devotion to his patients and to his profession, to which he gave so much.

In addition to the positions held in the Cornell University Medical College and in the New York Hospital, Dr. Steele was also Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist in the Booth Memorial Hospital, and Consulting Obstetrician and Gynecologist in the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. He was also a member of the following professional organizations: Fellow in the American College of Surgeons, Diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Fellow in the New York Obstetrical Society, Member of the American Medical Association, Member of the New York State and County Medical Societies, Nu Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity, Hospital Graduates' Club, Riverside Practitioners' Club, Alumni Association of St. Luke's Hospital, Alumni Association of the Lying-In Hospital, of which he was Vice-President.

To his colleagues Kyle Steele was more than an accomplished and skillful physician. He was a fine and loyal friend, sympathetic and helpful at all times. His natural modesty, quick intuitions, and genial sense of humor made his presence always welcome. He was a true gentleman of Virginia in the best tradition of that expression. He will be greatly missed, and his memory always cherished.

Dr. Steele leaves a widow, Marjorie Coats Steele, and two children, Kyle W. and Marjorie Steele. To them we offer our sympathy, and pray that their loss may be supported in some part by the knowledge that it is shared by so many others.

Grace Steininger

October 30, 1901 — January 13, 1966

The sudden death of Grace Steininger, Professor Emeritus of Food and Nutrition, stunned her friends and colleagues, many of whom had seen her as her usual vibrant self at a College faculty meeting less than two hours before her untimely and fatal heart attack.

Grace Steininger was born in Sedalia, Missouri, the daughter of Anna Morris and William Frederick Steininger. She received her early education in Missouri and the Bachelor of Science degree from the Kansas State College in Manhattan. Following a dietetic internship at Johns Hopkins Hospital she returned to Kansas State College for further study and was awarded the Master of Science degree with a major in nutrition. She was an Associate Professor of Food and Nutrition at Oklahoma A. and M. College for ten years before continuing her studies. She received the Ph.D. degree in 1939 from the University of Chicago where she began a long and close association with her major professor, the late and eminent nutritionist Lydia J. Roberts. Immediately after obtaining the Ph.D. degree, Dr. Steininger became Director of Home Economics at Ohio University in Athens.

Professor Steininger served with distinction as a member of the Cornell University faculty. She was appointed Assistant Professor of Food and Nutrition in July, 1943, Associate Professor in 1945, Professor in 1947, and Professor Emeritus upon her retirement in August, 1965. She was also a member of the faculty of the Graduate School of Nutrition.

Grace Steininger was above all a master teacher; she was equally effective in stimulating the minds of freshmen and graduate students. She developed the core course in the Department of Food and Nutrition, a course in which the fundamental concepts of human nutrition and the basic principles of food preparation were meaningfully integrated. The young instructors and numerous graduate assistants who participated with Professor Steininger in this course gained an unusually valuable teaching experience. Those who continued in the teaching profession have expressed their desire to pass along to their students some measure of the fine qualities that Grace Steininger possessed—warmth in manner, tolerance in attitude, competence in knowledge, and patience in guidance.

Although the core course was her primary teaching responsibility, her contributions were outstanding to curriculum development in the Department, to the Honors Program for undergraduate students majoring in food and nutrition, and to formal and informal graduate seminars in nutrition. As a scholar with an alert and questioning mind, she had an exceptional gift for asking questions that would stimulate discussion in small or

large groups. She also served on the Special Committees of many graduate students, including a significant number of international students, each of whom found her a warm friend as well as a scholarly adviser.

At the invitation of personnel from the U.S. Office of Education with responsibility for education in home economics, Miss Steininger met with a small group of professors to consider ways of improving college teaching in food and nutrition. From 1954 to 1962 she played a leadership role in the establishment of the organization which now arranges regional and national meetings of college teachers devoted to the improvement of instruction in this field. In 1963 she served as a curriculum consultant to the College of Home Economics at the University of Tennessee; in 1964, as a consultant for the development of a graduate program at the School of Home Economics at the University of Puerto Rico. She was an active member of the College Advisory Committee for the Winneba Training Center in Ghana. Her success as a consultant may be attributed to her keen insight, to her firm but kindly manner in dealing with people, and to her awareness of the personal relationships involved.

For twenty years Professor Steininger carried certain administrative responsibilities in the Department of Food and Nutrition where she was affectionally called the "straw-boss." She actively participated in numerous standing committees and major ad hoc committees of the College faculty. She served on various standing committees of the University faculty and on the Summer Session Administrative Board. She was the Graduate Representative for the Field of Food and Nutrition from 1959-62 and a member of the General Committee of the Graduate School from 1955-60.

Professor Steininger was active in professional and honorary organizations at local and national levels; notably the American Home Economics Association, the American Dietetic Association, Omicron Nu, and Phi Kappa Phi. She was also a member of Sigma Xi, Delta Sigma Lambda, Sigma Delta Epsilon, and an honorary member of Alpha Lambda Delta; she was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Grace Steininger found time for her many hobbies which exemplified her wide interest in the world around her. She was an enthusiastic traveler at home and abroad, an avid reader of science and fiction, a talented flutist and pianist, an accomplished photographer, an amateur artist, and a "green-thumb" gardener. She was challenged by puzzles, and she possessed unusual skill with her hands which she employed in numerous activities ranging from the preparation of minutely decorated and fragile ornaments to the assembly of a knocked-down work bench. No problem seemed too large; some solution would be found through her tireless efforts.

Her friends, colleagues, and students, recognizing her as an exceptional teacher, will also long remember her as a person—a person of integrity, one with strong loyalties and a sensitivity to the feelings of others, and one with a delightful sense of humor who could always laugh at herself. She increased the richness of the lives of many because she gave so freely of herself.

A general expression of our personal loss and an appreciation of our heritage from a wise and kindly friend may best be said by paraphrasing a verse from *The Torch Bearer* by Margaret Parsons.

*She has taken her bright candle and has gone
Into another room we cannot find,
But anyone can tell where she has been
By all the little lights she left behind.*

Frances A. Johnston, Catherine J. Personius, E. Elizabeth Hester

Keith Hartley Steinkraus

March 15, 1918 — October 23, 2007

Dr. Keith H. Steinkraus, Professor of Microbiology and Food Science at the New York State Agricultural Campus of Cornell University received his B.A. degree cum laude from the University of Minnesota in 1939. After working several years in the food industry and the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps, he returned to academia receiving his Ph.D. degree from Iowa State University in 1951. He became an Assistant Professor at Cornell in 1952, Associate Professor in 1955, Professor in 1962 and Emeritus Professor in 1988. After his retirement, he remained very active in research and publishing until shortly before his death.

Keith grew up in Bertha, Minnesota, and attended a one-room schoolhouse. While a student at the University of Minnesota, he met another former student from the same schoolhouse, Maxine Curtiss. They were married in 1941 and spent 65 idyllic years together until Maxine's death on December 11, 2006. He was even more dedicated to his family than to his research.

His research specialized in indigenous fermented foods and food microbiology. Over a long career at Cornell, he studied fermented foods including tempe, tape, trahanas, idli/dosa, and the fermented fish sauces and soy products of the Far East including miso and tofu. Throughout his career, he worked to share his knowledge and research not only with his Cornell students, but also with an international audience. His interest in fermented foods, unknown in America, was stimulated further by his students at Cornell who came from places like Taiwan, Thailand, Mexico, Kenya, Zaire and Egypt. These students were interested in studying the microbiology of the foods from their own countries, and this interest coincided with and expanded Dr. Steinkraus' research efforts.

In 1959, Dr. Steinkraus was invited by the Interdepartmental Committee for Nutrition for National Defense (NIH) to participate in surveys of the nutritional status of military personnel, their dependants, and the general populations of South Vietnam, Ecuador and Burma. The project was later extended to include Indonesia, the Philippines, Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and Malaysia. In 1974, UNESCO/UNEP/ICRO invited him to lecture at the Institute of Technology in Bandung, Indonesia. Because of his contributions to the subject, and his teaching experience, Dr. Steinkraus was asked and accepted the responsibility of compiling a book on indigenous fermented foods. The finished reference, a 671 page *Handbook of Indigenous Fermented Foods*, was published in 1983 and was the first comprehensive and authoritative book on the subject.

Over the course of his distinguished career, Dr. Steinkraus contributed his knowledge to institutions, students, and colleagues worldwide. He maintained and developed his connections with Asia, consulting on food processing issues in Indonesia and as a teacher and researcher at the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture and the Institute of Technology in Bandung, Indonesia. He lectured as a Visiting Professor in Thailand and Singapore. He was also a Visiting Professor at the Polytechnic of the Southbank, London, in Germany at the Universitat Gottingen, and at the Central Division of Nestle Products Technical Assistance Co. in Switzerland.

Dr. Steinkraus' work had significant international impact; he was the American Delegate to the UNEP/UNESCO/ICRO panel on Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology and worked as a consultant to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to determine how genetic engineering and biotechnology could be used to help developing countries in Africa. He was a fellow of the American Associate for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Microbiology, Institute of Food Technologists, and the International Academy of Food Science and Technology. In 1985, the Institute of Food Technologists gave him the prestigious International Award for his contributions to the international exchange of ideas in food technology to developing nations.

Keith's physical impression was enlivened by his shock of prematurely white hair, signature bowtie, and forward leaning rapid-fire speech. To students or anyone working in his lab, Keith displayed an infectious, nearly irrational optimism that inspired them to search for solutions to tough problems. This optimism carried over to international venues where he frequently was asked to speak or organize workshops and symposia on indigenous fermented foods. His approach of grounding research in the daily realities of indigenous food producers helped ensure that the right questions were addressed and locally sustainable methods were developed. A particular emphasis in editing and negotiating the publication of his *Handbook of Indigenous Fermented Foods and the Industrialization of Indigenous Fermented Foods* was to provide information useful in developing countries in a format that was affordable.

His broad experience and first-hand knowledge of indigenous food production problems, methodologies and microflora enabled him to bring his experience in the fields of microbiology, food chemistry and nutrition to bear on problems faced by producers in countries with limited resources for research. He had a great interest in improving the nutritional status of less developed countries by making nutritious, safe, shelf-stable foods available through locally sustainable production methods.

His trips through rural areas of Southeast Asia and Africa were notable for their grueling timetables and peripatetic itineraries. Travel companions would comment that if you weren't running you were falling behind. He would be

taking pictures, asking local producers about production methods and sharing his enthusiasm and knowledge in a torrent. Stairs were taken two at a time. His belief that hunger and poor nutrition were inexcusable drove him to search for solutions before time ran out.

Life in the lab was experienced at a similar pace. Students would be working simultaneously on a wide range of problems important to food producers in their home countries. The atmosphere could be at once exciting and maddeningly chaotic. Keith would bounce from student to student, problem to problem, each quite unrelated and not skip a beat. Having completed a tour of the lab, he would return to his office and type furiously at a manuscript or one of the innumerable letters he wrote to colleagues and meeting organizers before email was in wide use. This continual networking was an outgrowth of his belief that by connecting well resourced labs and students with those working on indigenous food problems, affordable solutions would be found, increasing the supply of regionally palatable foods. His enthusiasm and sense of purpose enlivened discussions and problem solving, blunting sharp disagreements even among students and visiting scientists from wildly different cultural backgrounds.

Chang Lee, Chairperson; Malcolm Bourne, Roger Cullen

Victor Russell Stephen

December 10, 1924 — February 1, 2000

Vic was born in Philadelphia and grew up in Providence, Rhode Island. His immediate family includes Virginia, his spouse of 53 years; sons, Craig Russell and Scott David; and Craig's son, Evan Parker-Stephen, and daughter, Elise Parker-Stephen.

Vic studied illustration at Pratt Institute prior to World War II. After serving in the military as Bombardier, Navigation Instructor, and Second Lieutenant, he returned to Pratt and graduated in 1947.

His first employment at Cornell came in 1948, when he accepted a position as Publications Production Manager for the College of Agriculture. Then he attended Pennsylvania State University, receiving his B.S. and M.S. degrees in Art. Vic was Staff Artist at Penn State and headed the Division of Visual Services at the University of Illinois' College of Agriculture. Vic returned to Cornell in 1968 when he joined the Department of Communication Arts. He was named Emeritus Professor in 1983.

His international work led to advisory positions with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Costa Rica (1951), with the Ministry of Agriculture in Jordan (1965), and with the USAID Basic Village Education Program in Guatemala (1976).

Vic was actively engaged as an artist his entire life. He looked forward each day to working on his drawings, etchings, and paintings. He won many prizes for his artistic endeavors in local and regional competitions and shows, such as the *Star-Gazette* Twin Tier Prize, Arnot Art Museum (Elmira); "Best in Show" Award, Ithaca Art Association Art Exhibit; and first in oil and graphics, Cayuga Museum of History and Art (Auburn).

The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences published prints of four of his Cornell campus and local scenes—"Libe Slope, Afternoon," "Taughannock in Winter," "Buttermilk in the Fall" and "Moonlight Over the Bridge at Beebe Lake." Recently, an alumnus wrote to express his happiness of giving a print of the latter to his wife as a reminder of the place where he proposed to her. Vic's work had the evocative power to recall time and place in the memories of any viewer familiar with his subject matter. Prints of Vic's artistry hang in homes and offices of many alumni and friends.

Vic's colleagues in the Department of Communication remember fondly his pride in his students' work and the many hours he spent with students as they worked together to develop their ideas into effective visual messages.

He kept a jar of colored pencils on his desk and often was seen sketching ideas and rough drafts with students at his elbow in rapt attention.

Vic also reached out to people in the State of New York. He worked for many years on the State Fair exhibits for the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and for the College of Human Ecology. His students included many Cornell Cooperative Extension field staff who attended his training workshops and used his visual materials in their work.

Truly, Victor Russell Stephen was a gifted artist and a dedicated, effective teacher who gave unselfishly of his time and tremendous talent.

Royal D. Colle, Donald F. Schwartz, Ronald E. Ostman

J. Earle Stephens

June 19, 1890 — November 28, 1957

Professor J. Earle Stephens died suddenly in Detroit, Michigan, on November 28, 1957. He is survived by his wife, Mary Gail Stephens, and two daughters. Professor Stephens was born June 19, 1890, in Cambridge, Ohio, and was educated there.

Certified in 1947 as a professional engineer by the State of Michigan, Professor Stephens was a specialist in the planning of food service facilities. He was the founder and principal practitioner of a firm of food service consultants, and one of the founders of the Food Facilities Engineering Society, of which he was vice president at the time of his death.

Professor Stephens had just inaugurated instruction in his speciality, the design and layout of food service facilities, and had just begun the task of organizing for teaching and publishing the material available on that speciality when his work was cut short by death. His loss will be keenly felt.

F. H. Randolph, C. I. Sayles, H. B. Meek

Carl Stephenson

August 10, 1886 — October 3, 1954

Carl Stephenson, eminent mediaeval historian who had served as professor of history at Cornell for 24 years, died on October 3, 1954, three months after he had retired from active teaching.

Professor Stephenson was born on August 10, 1886, at Fayette, Iowa, the son of Julia and Andrew Stephenson. His father was a historian, and as a student of mediaeval history had attended the seminars of Herbert Baxter Adams at Johns Hopkins University in the company of Charles Homer Haskins. The association of the elder Stephenson with Haskins, who was later a distinguished figure at Harvard, probably caused Carl Stephenson to turn to Harvard for his advanced graduate work, after he had taken the Bachelor's and Master's degrees at De Pauw University. Like most graduate students he mixed his studies with teaching. He had already taught at the University of Arkansas, Princeton, and Harvard when he received his doctor's degree from Harvard in 1914. As a teacher he had further experiences at Washington University, St. Louis, and at Wisconsin, before he came to Cornell as a full professor in 1930. He was a Fellow of the Mediaeval Academy of America and served on committees of the American Historical Association.

The interest in research and writing, which had been aroused in him as a Harvard student, never flagged. A fellowship, granted in 1924 by the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, gave him opportunity to study in Europe, where he worked alongside many historians, notably Henri Pirenne, a mediaevalist of international reputation. These associations Professor Stephenson cherished throughout his life, as is shown by the continuing exchange of books and articles which he and his colleagues maintained across the Atlantic.

The research begun by him at Harvard and carried forward in the libraries of Europe came to focus on the institutions of government in Western Europe, particularly upon the history of taxation in the Middle Ages. Through study of taxation Professor Stephenson, like others, was able to probe into the organization and government of local communities and to deal with such subjects as the history of representation in mediaeval Europe. His first article on the subject, 'The Aids of the English Boroughs', appeared in 1919. His most elaborate and best known work, *Borough and Town: A Study in urban origins in England*, was issued in 1933. Yet these are mere fragments of the scholarly studies that he published in the form of books, essays, and reviews throughout the period 1919-1948.

Drawing on his long experience as a teacher, Professor Stephenson in 1935 wrote a notable text-book, *Mediaeval History: Europe from the fourth to the sixteenth century*; and, in association with F. G. Marcham, he translated

and edited an extensive selection of constitutional documents, *Sources of English Constitutional History*. The textbook, which he carefully amended and adapted in later editions, has become a standard work for college students throughout the United States. The simple organization, direct approach to historical problems, and plain yet vigorous prose, as shown in his writing here, were the hallmark of an unusually gifted teacher.

Many Cornellians will remember his clear, incisive, and carefully planned lectures in the elementary course in mediaeval history. A smaller and select number will cherish the memory of the advanced courses and seminars conducted in his office. In the intimacy of a small group he was able to display and to explain piece by piece illustrations and working models of things mediaeval. In this kind of teaching he was at his best; for no one took more pains than he to understand the hows and whys of castle building or account keeping or land drainage. For him the key to historical knowledge was to know how something worked. He carried this approach into the study of constitutional records where his famous first question to the student was always, 'What does the document say?'

Careful training of this kind was the mark of Professor Stephenson's work with graduate students. Of these he had during his first years at Cornell only a few. As his scholarly reputation spread the number grew; and during the last part of his university career he taught a distinguished group of graduate students from the United States and Canada. His concern for them was deep and abiding. He reported to his colleagues on their academic success as though he were speaking of his own children.

For much of his life Professor Stephenson wrapped himself up almost completely in research and teaching. His only important hobby was stamp collecting, which he followed with his usual exactitude, energy, and success. Then the untimely death of his wife in 1950 was a shock from which he never fully recovered. In the latest years of his life he believed that he had completed the principal task he had set himself as a scholar; and, as the time for retirement approached, he tidied up his office, as it were, and put his scholarly business in order. He taught his last class in May, 1954, and was appointed Professor Emeritus on July 1, 1954. While in retirement he watched, in the making, a volume of essays drawn from his earlier works, which the Cornell University Press was publishing under the title, *Mediaeval Institutions: Selected Essays by Carl Stephenson*. The galleys and the page proofs had passed his careful scrutiny. The book itself was about to appear, when sudden death robbed him of the satisfaction of rounding out his life in this last detail, as he would have wished it.

Harry Caplan, M. L. W. Laistner, F. G. Marcham

Hadley C. Stephenson

January 16, 1893 — August 25, 1976

Hadley C. Stephenson, professor emeritus of small animal medicine and consultant to the Cornell Research Laboratory for Diseases of Dogs died on August 25, 1976, ending almost sixty years of professional service to Cornell University. Dr. Stephenson was a lifelong friend of dogs, a veterinarian's veterinarian, and a member of a vanishing breed of Cornellian. If there were a better life than that of a doctor of veterinary medicine at Cornell University, Dr. Hadley C. Stephenson — Steve as everyone knew him — did not recognize or acknowledge it. With his passing the dog world has lost a true champion. He was indeed the gentle doctor, a role he played in a short film honoring doctors of small animal medicine produced by the Gaines Dog Research Center. His love for his profession came naturally, as his father, his grandfather, and a brother, were veterinarians.

He was born in rural Ogdensburg, New York. Cornell granted him the Bachelor of Science degree in 1919 and the D.V.M. in 1920. He joined the faculty upon graduation and remained the eternal teacher both in and out of the classroom. It was his firm conviction that progress was possible only through research, and its application to teaching and field problems. “Everything I was ever taught was somebody's research” was more than just another expression to Steve, it was his creed. He used it as a spear to prod and to inspire his colleagues and all dog lovers as well.

His teaching methods were revolutionary: question the past, innovate, experiment, and improve tomorrow today. As a result, he helped develop many new methods for the treatment of small animal disorders. These advances were concentrated in the therapeutic usage of new drugs for small animal disease. He recognized early that if biologicals were to be completely effective, sound vaccination regimens had to be developed for use in clinical control programs. For many years he was editor of the *Veterinary Drug Encyclopedia*, an invaluable aid to all veterinarians.

Steve's zest for life and all that it had to offer was reflected in his love for competitive sports. He enjoyed the well-played game—all the better if Cornell won. He was a conspicuous figure at Cornell athletic events where, surrounded by friends and colleagues of all ages, his enthusiasm could be felt when a play was executed with skill, his despair sensed when perfection was flawed.

His imagination and persistent effort resulted in many honors and awards. In 1960 he was elected by his peers to the presidency of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society. Other citations for his conspicuous contributions

came from the National Dog Welfare Guild, the Ithaca Dog Training Club, the Tompkins County SPCA, and the Finger Lakes Kennel Club. In 1974 he was honored with the Fido award by the Gaines Dog Research Center.

This same year, his colleagues at the James A. Baker Institute for Animal Health honored Steve by dedicating a laboratory for the study of canine diseases in his name. This was in recognition of his twenty-one years of service to the development and maintenance of a cooperative relationship between the Cornell Research Laboratory for Diseases of Dogs and its collaborators and supporters.

It is in this laboratory where the spirit of this inspiring colleague will live on, where continued progress for the better health of dogs will be fostered by “asking the dog.”

Leland E. Carmichael, Robert W. Kirk, Ben E. Sheffy

Peter L. Steponkus

September 18, 1941 — July 14, 2001

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Robert Stern

May 12, 1948 — April 22, 2001

Robert Stern was a superb teacher and scholar, and an inspiration to faculty, staff, and students in the ILR School. Bob joined the School in 1974, after earning an A.B. degree from Washington University in St. Louis in 1970, and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Sociology from Vanderbilt University. He struggled with diabetes throughout his life, and his health deteriorated in the last decade, yet he gave an immense amount of time and energy to Cornell, his students, scholarly organizations in his field, and the Ithaca community.

Professor Stern's research focused on problems of organizational governance and on the sources and nature of organizational conflict. Early in his Cornell career, he became part of a research team studying the effects of employee stockownership, which was then becoming a mechanism for preventing plant closures. He concentrated his efforts on the conflicts that ensue when new ownership structures emerge but old patterns of governance remain. When a series of case studies of worker buy-outs demonstrated the failure of existing corporate governance structures to accommodate the interests of employee owners, he turned his research attention to employee membership on corporate boards as a possible labor voice mechanism. Ever the sociologist, it irked him no end that two of the articles from this research were published in the *Journal of Applied Psychology*, but as he acknowledged with a sigh, it was the price he had to pay for collaborative research. Bob liked collaborative research, however, because it afforded an opportunity to examine organizational problems from multiple perspectives. It also gave him the chance to correct his co-authors' poor syntax. He felt there was much to do on that score. Most of his other research on industrial democracy, strike duration, and trade union membership programs, also was joint with ILR faculty, appearing in more palatable journals in industrial relations, sociology, and organizational theory.

Bob Stern was a productive scholar, producing seven books and monographs and dozens of articles, but he was first and foremost a teacher and mentor. As Professor Deborah Balsler, one of his former graduate students, has written:

"Bob knew that the way he dealt with students had an important impact on their lives. He understood that he could publish a hundred articles in academic journals but it was in dealing with students that he made a difference."

Bob was an original member of the ILR School's Teaching Advisory Committee, and he was the committee's spark, always looking for ways to improve his own teaching and that of others. He also was a mentor of young faculty members, both in his own department of Organizational Behavior and in other departments within the School.

Bob taught courses on regulating corporations and on the sociology of industrial conflict. Perhaps his favorite course was on organizational behavior simulations, in which students participated in games that modeled running a company and executive and cooperative decision making. The course required large blocks of time to play the simulations, so Bob taught it at night, even when his health was failing and he was no longer able to drive after dark. It was difficult for him to continue teaching the course, but he thought it was intellectually stimulating and useful for students, so he found ways to do it.

Bob was a colleague of wide-ranging interests in an era of rigid disciplinary boundaries. Professor Balser writes that Bob “liked learning new things.” Professor Robert Hutchens, who worked with Bob and Professor David Lipsky on an interdisciplinary study of the role of government transfers in strike behavior, recalls that:

The three of us shared a common interest, but came from different disciplines. Bob wanted us to go beyond disciplinary boundaries and produce joint work. Part of his excitement for the project arose out of bringing us together and encouraging us to work on the same question.

One way that Bob learned new things and met new people was through travel. He used his sabbaticals to visit new places: in 1981-82, he was a Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands; in 1988-89, he visited the University of California at Berkeley; and in 1996-97, he visited Queensland University of Technology and Monash University in Australia. The year in Australia was a triumph over adversity. Bob had already lost a leg, but he carried on with the trip, visiting and lecturing at various universities and doing things that tourists do, including white water rafting. He had a marvelous year and brought back stuffed toys and other knick-knacks that still grace faculty offices.

In 1997, despite mounting health problems, Bob became the Director of Graduate Studies in the ILR School. He reasoned that if he could not do as much scholarly research as in the past, he could still serve the School in another capacity. Bob was an excellent choice for the job: he was committed to both the professional masters program and to the M.S./Ph.D. program, he enjoyed meeting prospective students, he was interested in the work of people in disciplines other than his own, he was fair, and he always was sympathetic to students with academic, personal, or financial problems.

Bob had a wonderful and irreverent sense of humor, which he applied to his and other’s academic work and to his physical ailments. Professor Hutchens writes that for Bob,

“ideas were not to be taken too seriously. They were just ideas. One could poke fun at them. . . . Bob loved to pose a question that couldn’t be fully answered by an economic model. This was always done gently, with a smile and a twinkle in his eye. That was part of the fun of joint work.”

Professor Lee Dyer writes that Bob would occasionally appear outside his office door in his wheelchair, and with a big grin on his face, say in a loud voice: “Dyer, you are in violation of OSHA standards. I have urgent business to conduct here and my chair won’t fit through the door.” In this way, Bob “managed to convey a subtle awareness of his physical condition coupled with his uncanny ability to make the most of that condition for the greater good.”

Bob also led a full life outside of Ives Hall. He was an active member of Temple Beth El; he did volunteer work for the Greenstar Cooperative Market; and he served on the Board of Directors of the Finger Lakes Independence Center. He was an avid sports fan, frequently attending Cornell sporting events, especially hockey games, and he enjoyed going to minor league baseball games in Binghamton and Syracuse. He developed a passion for baseball cards and other sports memorabilia relatively late in life, and became a regular attendee at weekend card shows, where he would buy, sell, and trade cards. Although it was unclear if his sports card business was profitable, he obtained many hard to find cards for faculty and staff at Cornell, and he developed a whole new set of friends in the process.

Family was important to Bob. He and his wife, Corinne, brought up two accomplished, loving, and spirited children, Danielle and Ethan, who, like their father, have not been afraid of choosing unusual paths.

The words most often used to describe Bob by his colleagues are “courage,” “spirit,” and “inspiration.” No matter how sick he was, he continued to do his job and to give of himself to others. Professor Ronald Ehrenberg recalls that when his son was seriously ill with a malignant brain tumor, Bob visited him in the hospital and gave him some sage words of advice:

“Don’t compare yourself to what you were. Don’t compare yourself to the people around you. Just ask how you can make yourself and the people you love as happy as possible.”

Archivist Richard Strassberg sums up the view of many of us when he writes that:

“Bob’s determination to continue his work no matter what, his good humor and kindness to others as his own body was failing him, is a tribute to the human spirit and must be an inspiration to all who knew him. He is likely to be the bravest person that we will ever know.”

James A. Gross, Tove H. Hammer, George R. Boyer

John Robert Sitlington Sterrett

— June 15, 1914

The Secretary on behalf of a committee appointed by the President (Hammond, chairman, Bennett, Bristol) reported the following resolutions on the death of Professor Sterrett, which were adopted by rising vote:

“At the close of the last College year Professor John Robert Sitlington Sterrett, head of the Department of Greek, passed from life in the hospital of the City of Ithaca. The Faculty of the University places on its records this memorial of its appreciation of the personality and services of the departed scholar.

For twenty-seven years he was professor of the Greek language and literature in various institutions of this country, nearly half of which time he spent at Cornell University. As a young scholar he traveled through Greece and Asia Minor and by his archaeological and epigraphical work, filling practically the whole of the first three volumes of the publications of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, he established a world-wide reputation. These earliest labors were in the field for which he had a peculiar aptitude. Down to the last days of his life he had an intense desire to return to the problems of Hellenic Archaeology, in which the achievements of his young manhood had won the approbation and applause of the chief scholars of Europe.

He was a valuable contributor to the education both of his colleagues in the Faculty and of his students in the class-room. To the former he was an exemplar of single hearted devotion to his work and the incarnation of the spirit of veracity. To the latter he imparted intimately the precious ideas and ideals of Greek civilization, which he so deeply loved and understood.

He was a man of very conservative views, of extremely rigorous, even stoical ideals of duty. He had a passion for the scholar's labor and the long exacting hours spent daily in his study in Goldwin Smith Hall were to him as the breath of life.

His last work was unfortunately left a torso,—his translation of Strabo's Geography and the reconstruction of the text. Most of it was done under the strain of ill health, but with unflagging industry.

His outward life imaged his inward character, a character marked by simplicity, transparent candor, and rugged dignity.”

Source: Records, p. 645, October 14, 1914.

Alexander R. Stevens

May 9, 1876 — June 1, 1968

Dr. Alexander Raymond Stevens died on June 1, 1968, at the age of ninety-two years, after a brief decline associated with a fractured femur. He was born in Baltimore and received his B.A. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1896. His collegiate expenses were partly met as a pianist in summer hotels, but to enter medical school it was necessary that he spend a period with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. During this time he helped draw the original map of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

In 1904, after he received his M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins, he served a year as a medical intern under Sir William Osier. A vacancy occurred on Halsted's surgical service so he served three months as an intern there. The famous Dr. "Popsy" Welch suggested that he become associated with Dr. Hugh Hampton Young who was just developing a urological service. The association with Dr. Young lasted approximately eighteen months. I once heard Dr. Young refer to Dr. Stevens as his first resident, though no doubt the residency was then quite informal. Dr. Stevens' first medical paper was one with Dr. Young and Dr. John T. Geraghty on chronic prostatitis in 1906.

Additional training was received at Presbyterian Hospital in New York, and Dr. Stevens' practice of urology was begun in that city in 1908. By at least 1911, he had transplanted the ureters into the bowel—and the patient on whom his operation was performed was still alive in 1940! In 1913, and again in 1914, he reported his experiences with transurethral electrocauterization to remove the obstructing prostate and thus became a "grandfather" of transurethral electrosurgery on the prostate. Because Dr. Stevens' sister was the wife of Dr. Guy Hunner, it was impressive to Dr. Stevens' later associates that he rarely dilated ureters in spite of what must have been strong influences to do so!

In World War I, he served in France as a major in the Medical Corps.

In 1919 he married Miss Mary Lane Davis, a nurse at Presbyterian Hospital. Early in his urological career he became associated with Bellevue Hospital and in 1925 was appointed Surgeon-in-Charge of Urology. In 1937 he succeeded Dr. E. L. Keyes, Jr., in charge of the Cornell urological service in the New York Hospital. Retirement came in 1946, and he was elevated from Attending Urologist to Consultant on the hospital staff and from Professor of Clinical Surgery (Urology) to Clinical Professor, Emeritus, of Surgery (Urology) in the Medical College.

In addition to the famous medical personalities already mentioned, he was at some time associated with F. Tilden Brown, David MacKinzie, Benjamin Barringer, and Meredith Campbell. His fellowship in the American College of Surgeons extended over a period of forty-seven years. He was certified by the American Board of Urology. His memberships included the American Medical Association, the Harvey Society, the Practitioners Club of New York, and the Century Association of New York. He was president of the New York Urological Society in 1923 and of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons in 1944.

In addition to his urological achievements, Stevie is fondly remembered by his former associates and trainees as a gentle gentleman and a wise counselor. Few have adjusted so well to retirement. Once a professional organist, he played the march at his son's wedding in 1947. He still skied in his eighties and drove his automobile in his nineties. He lived for twenty years after a coronary occlusion. Fortunately, his gallstone remained completely quiescent for about thirty years. He was among the last of the founding generation of urologists, and his personal high qualities will rarely be encountered again.

His devoted wife; a physician son Alexander R. Stevens, Jr.; and three grand-children survive.

Victor F. Marshall, M.D.

Robert Sproule Stevens

May 29, 1888 — November 17, 1968

Robert Sproule Stevens died in Ithaca at the age of eighty, following a distinguished career at Cornell which spanned nearly half a century. He was one of the great figures on the law faculty, where for seventeen years he had served as dean and from which he had retired as an active teacher in 1959 as Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law, Emeritus. His service both as professor and as dean was the longest in the history of the Law School.

Dean Stevens was a master teacher, a renowned and productive scholar, a wise and understanding dean, a congenial and beloved faculty colleague, and a dedicated Cornellian. He was universally recognized for his fairness, his integrity, and his deep sense of professional and public obligation. He was always unassuming, modest, and considerate of others. He was a good companion and a warm and generous host, held in deep affection by a wide circle of devoted friends and former students.

He was born May 29, 1888, in Attica, New York. After earning his A.B. in 1910 and his LL.B. in 1913 at Harvard, he practiced law in Buffalo until 1917. Volunteering for World War I military service in the spring of 1917, he attained the rank of second lieutenant in the field artillery and air service.

Dean Stevens's career of teaching and scholarship began in 1919, following his military discharge, with an initial appointment as lecturer on law, followed by promotion to professor of law in 1921.

Dean Stevens taught a broad spectrum of courses, eventually specializing in corporations and equity. In teaching he utilized a masterful Socratic approach. He delighted to make his courses, especially those in equity, a means of developing the student's conscience, and of instilling a strong sense of fairness and ethics.

As a scholar, Dean Stevens was best known for his work in the field of corporations. His two editions of *Stevens on Corporations*, though prepared primarily for students, won wide recognition from scholars, practicing lawyers, and judges. He also prepared, in collaboration with colleagues, two leading corporate casebooks and was a frequent law review contributor.

Apart from teaching and writing, he made many contributions towards improving the law. From 1926 to 1948 he served as a New York commissioner on the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. He was a leader in the movement to modernize and reform corporation statutes, making major contributions as draftsman of the pioneer Uniform Business Corporation Act, as consultant in the drafting of the Ohio Corporation

Law, and as chief consultant to the New York Joint Legislative Committee to Study Revision of Corporation Laws, in drafting the present New York Business Corporation Law.

After succeeding Charles K. Burdick as the Cornell Law School's eighth dean in 1937, Dean Stevens was primarily responsible for several important educational innovations.

Prior to becoming dean, he had experimented with and developed the problem approach to legal education. His novel problem-seminars were designed to expose small groups of students to demanding problems typical of those likely to be met in actual practice. They not only afforded a stimulating educational change of pace but also gave to students needed training and experience in research, drafting, and solving legal problems. They also became a welcome vehicle for close faculty-student contacts. As dean, he initiated a substantial expansion in the number of such course offerings, with the taking of at least one problem course becoming a graduation requirement. These seminars remain an established feature of a Cornell legal education. Similar courses are now widely offered elsewhere.

Other landmarks for which Dean Stevens was responsible were the Law School's comprehensive examination program, the school's first legal aid program, and the development of an orientation course designed to introduce entering students to law study and the legal process.

During World War II Dean Stevens again responded to the call of government service, involving a variety of legal assignments, principally in Washington, D.C. Successively he served with the Office of Lend-Lease Administration as assistant general counsel, with the Foreign Economic Administration, and with the Office of Contract Settlement as the first chairman of the Contract Settlement Appeals Board.

In the fall of 1945, Dean Stevens resumed his active role at Cornell as dean and professor. Under his leadership the school greatly expanded to meet the needs of returning veterans. During this period increasing amounts of the dean's administrative time and energy became necessarily devoted to fund raising and promotional activities. Between 1949 and 1954, four new professorial chairs were established, each with a substantial endowment. The year 1952 saw the inauguration of a major alumni annual giving program, now in its eighteenth year, which has provided the school with essential and increasing support in this era of ever rising costs.

In 1954 Dean Stevens elected to retire both from the deanship and from teaching, though continuing his scholarly activities and his close connection with the law school. In 1957 he was named Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law, and undertook a half-time teaching assignment for his courses in equity. In 1959 he retired as Edwin H.

Woodruff Professor of Law, Emeritus. Thereafter, he continued his work on the proposed revision of the New York Business Corporation Law, a project which was completed in 1963.

Dean Stevens served the University and the Ithaca community in many ways. From 1931 to 1934 he was a trustee of the Village of Cayuga Heights, and in 1934 acting mayor of the Village. From 1934 to 1939 he was an elected faculty representative on the Cornell University Board of Trustees. In 1953-54, he was president of the Statler Club.

During the years, Dean Stevens contributed generously and anonymously to a Law School fund, adding a substantial bequest by his will, and leaving the use of these funds to be determined by the Law School faculty. Designated as the Robert S. Stevens Fund by the faculty, these funds, together with contributions from others, will be devoted to the establishment of an endowed chair in the Law School to be known as the Robert S. Stevens Professorship.

Dean Stevens is survived by his wife, Eva Howe Stevens, whom he married in 1940; a son, Robert Croll Stevens, of Pittsford, New York; and four grand-children. His first wife, Pauline Croll, whom he married in 1922, died in 1936.

On December 15, 1968, memorial services for Dean Stevens were held in the foyer of Myron Taylor Hall. Interment was in the Stevens family lot in Attica, New York.

Harry G. Henn, Gray Thoron, John W. MacDonald

Frederick Campion Steward

June 16, 1904 — September 13, 1993

Frederick Campion Steward FRS, better known as “Camp” or F.C., died at age 89 at his home in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, after several years of poor health. He came to Cornell as Professor of Botany in 1950 and subsequently became Charles A. Alexander Professor of Biological Sciences and Director of the Laboratory for Cell Physiology, Growth and Development. Steward was one of the most vigorous, productive, persuasive, and scholarly faculty members in the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University. A Symposium held at Cornell in May 1973 on the occasion of his retirement was entitled “Historical and Current Aspects of Plant Physiology: A Symposium Honoring F.C. Steward”.

Dr. Steward was a leading figure in the development of modern plant physiology, cell biology, and plant tissue culture, and his research in the late 1950s reshaped scientific knowledge of how plants regenerate. He is perhaps best remembered, certainly most cited, for his demonstration that cells cultured from carrot roots can give rise to embryo-like structures, and eventually to entire plants. This showed that individual plant cells are totipotent—they retain all the genetic information necessary to regenerate and regulate a mature plant, with all its specialized cells.

This finding revolutionized the world of plant cell biology. It established for the first time that the cumbersome process of cultivating plant cuttings and shoots was no longer required to increase clones. Instead hybrids can be propagated and mutants discovered much faster in the laboratory. His discovery of the means to obtain such regeneration has provided a foundation that supports much of modern plant molecular biology.

Steward was always concerned with broad concepts and he took pride in the breadth of the work undertaken in his laboratory. In addition to his findings on plant regeneration, he also made important contributions in other areas. His work and that of his associates provided major insights into plant cell physiology, nitrogen metabolism and protein synthesis, ion uptake and nutrient accumulation, morphogenesis, growth and development, where he recognized the significance of hormonal regulation in cell division. The importance of liquid endosperm in providing plant growth substances led some of us to regard coconut water as the “elixir of life”.

From his Cornell classrooms and laboratories, Steward was responsible for creating and inspiring a generation of botanists. Former students said that his lectures in advanced plant physiology were the high point of their education, and he taught this distinguished course to a large number of students for eighteen years. Over thirty

advanced students from various nations completed the Ph.D. degree under his direct supervision, and his laboratory attracted many postdoctoral scientists from the United States and abroad. He could be a spellbinding lecturer, and his classroom and seminars became a kind of international salon for visiting scientists from all over the world. He spoke by invitation to audiences on every continent, and it would be difficult to find a major university in the United States or Canada where he did not give one or more exciting reports of work carried on in his laboratory.

F.C. Steward, was born in London on June 16, 1904, and received a B.Sc. degree in Chemistry with First Class Honours from the University of Leeds. He completed the Ph.D. degree in Botany, also at Leeds, in 1926 under the direction of J.H. Priestley, a scientist with innovative and unconventional views, who instilled in him a strong sense of independence. From the outset of his career, Steward was often associated with scientific controversy and he often tended to be at its epicenter. He believed that one could be, and maybe should be, a “majority of one” if scientific convictions dictated it.

A Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship brought Steward to Cornell in 1927 and then to the University of California at Berkeley to work with Dennis R. Hoagland in plant mineral nutrition, and this led to his interest in ion uptake in plant cells. A second Rockefeller Fellowship in 1933 took him again to work with Hoagland and then to the Dry Tortugas, where the Carnegie Institution of Washington maintained a Marine Laboratory. Here he worked on the large coenocytic alga, *Valonia*. After returning to Britain he was appointed in 1934 as Reader in Botany at Birkbeck College, University of London, where Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan was Head of the Department.

During World War II (1940-45), he served Britain in the Ministry of Aircraft Production as Director of Aircraft Equipment and Assistant Secretary of the Ministry. His administrative and organization skills were crucial to the task and were further honed at this time. He returned to the United States after the war, holding appointments at the University of Chicago and the University of Rochester, where he was Professor and Chairman of the Department of Botany and where he began his work using paper chromatography to study nitrogen compounds. He came to Cornell as Professor of Botany in 1950. He was a tireless worker on University and College committees, and many major committee reports carry the stamp of his incisive thinking and literacy. His renown in research brought industrial consulting contracts with Beech Nut Packing Company, the DuPont Company, and the United Fruit Company, each of which contributed financially to his research over various periods of time. In his later years he held forth eloquently against the overspecialization and fragmentation of scientific research.

Among many honors, FCS was elected Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1956, and Fellow of the Royal Society of London a year later. In 1961 he received the Merit Award of the Botanical Society of

America, and three years later the Stephen Hales Award of the American Society of Plant Physiologists. He also received several Honorary Doctorates. He wrote several books and more than 200 articles in scientific journals, and he was editor and contributor to the 10 volumes and 15 books of *Plant Physiology: a Treatise* (Academic Press, 1959-91). He had the gift of communication, both in speech and in the written word, and a very personalized style, with an intense feeling for the historical continuity of plant science.

He is survived by his wife of nearly sixty-four years, Anne Temple Gordon, whom he met when he was a Postdoctoral Fellow in the Department of Botany at Cornell; by his son and daughter-in-law, Frederick Gordon and Muir of Tuscaloosa; and two grandchildren.

Abraham Krikorian, Pamela Ludford, John Thompson, Charles Uhl, Harlan Banks

Fred Carlton Stewart

February 13, 1868 — April 24, 1946

Fred Carlton Stewart, Emeritus Professor of Botany, died on April 24, 1946, ten years after his retirement in 1936 which concluded a period of more than a third of a century of distinguished service to the agriculture of the State and Nation.

Professor Stewart was born at Clymer, N. Y. on February 13, 1868, but the family moved to Iowa while he was quite young. He received the B. S. and M. S. degrees from Iowa State College, and in 1894 was named mycologist for the Geneva Station and assigned to duty at the newly created substation at Jamaica, Long Island where under trying conditions, he attacked the new and varied problems of plant disease control. After three years he resigned this position and entered Cornell for graduate study, only to decide that he could accomplish more through European travel and contact with leading mycologists of that day. Upon his return to this country, he was appointed Botanist of the newly created Department of Botany at the Geneva Station and thus began a period of thirty-eight years of most distinguished service in the field of botany, particularly, plant pathology and mycology.

He was a member of the American Phytopathological Society and served as its president in 1913. He always gave of his best to his scientific interests, to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and to the Mycological Society of America. Seemingly, his first interests were in the field of plant diseases. In the field of potato diseases he did pioneer work with virus troubles. The tuber-unit idea, as well as the means of control developed by him are still largely standard practices. He was the author of more than seventy bulletins, papers, and articles dealing with plant pathology, mycology, and allied subjects, and in his early years lectured widely about plant diseases and their control.

All of his work is a record to be proud of and those who had the good fortune to be associated with him know that no call on his time and energy went unheeded. He was ever attentive to the incidental tasks of the day, the meeting of visitors, conferences with farmers as well as with the leading pathologists, in addition to routine duties. His impact upon agriculture must have been great. His exceptional ability to observe and to record precise notes, his strict integrity, his keen sense of justice, and his constant interest in the welfare of his fellow men were greatly to be admired and prized. He was a kindly person who took sincere pleasure in being helpful to others. He left a legacy of a life well lived, a service well rendered.

L. M. Massey, M. T. Munn, O. A. Reinking

Rolland Maclaren Stewart

November 27, 1878 — June 12, 1963

Dr. Rolland M. Stewart was born in Winslow, Illinois. His early education was in Winslow, and his preparatory school training was at Western College (now Coe College) in Iowa. He began his teaching career in the rural schools of Wisconsin and Illinois at the age of seventeen. The A.B. degree was earned at the University of Iowa in 1904, where he was one of four men among fourteen students elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Following graduation he became Professor of Greek, English, and Education at Graceland College in Iowa; later he became president of the college. In 1908 he resigned from the college to reenter the University of Iowa to pursue candidacy for the Ph.D. degree and to serve as a teaching assistant. The degree was granted in 1912, whereupon Dr. Stewart remained at the University as a member of the faculty in education, teaching courses in psychology and education.

In 1918 he accepted the invitation of Cornell University to become a member of the Department of Rural Education, which was then in a formative stage in the State College of Agriculture.

Coincident with the beginning of Dr. Stewart's tenure at Cornell, the National Vocational Education Act was enacted by Congress, creating an immediate need for teachers of vocational subjects, including agriculture, for the secondary schools. It was due largely to Dr. Stewart's influence and leadership, with the support of other early members of the Department of Rural Education, that Cornell University rapidly became the leading institution in two phases of agricultural education. The first phase was to develop an undergraduate program for the preparation of teachers of agriculture for the secondary schools; the second was to develop a graduate program to educate leaders in the field of vocational education in agriculture. Cornell's position of prominence was maintained during the 28 years of Dr. Stewart's tenure at Cornell, during which period well over a hundred graduate students studied under his direction and subsequently attained positions of leadership in vocational education throughout the United States and abroad.

Dr. Stewart was in the vanguard of those who recognized that the proper direction and growth of any new venture in education must depend upon constant appraisal and evaluation. Consequently, as he sought to promote vocational education throughout the state and nation, he insisted upon a continuous program of research as the basis for charting growth and development. He was instrumental in the organization of a research committee for the agricultural education section of the American Vocational Association and served as a member for more than

25 years, the last eleven as chairman. He edited and contributed to the first publication of the committee, which listed over 800 studies completed throughout the country, many of these under his direction.

In 1944, Dr. Stewart became head of the Department of Rural Education and acting director of the School of Education in 1946, immediately preceding his retirement. From 1927 through 1934 he was director of the summer session for the state college units at Cornell. He also taught in summer sessions at Purdue University, the University of Kentucky, and Hampton Institute.

Dr. Stewart's published works have been extensive. Included was one of the earliest and most widely used text and reference books in his field, *Teaching Agricultural Vocations*, with A. K. Getman as co-author. In addition to the many bulletins and papers he published, he was contributor to or editor for other publications, including an early encyclopedia entitled *Book of Rural Life*.

He held membership in the professional organizations of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Phi Kappa, American Vocational Association, National Education Association, National Society of College Teachers of Education, National Society for the Study of Education, Society for the Advancement of Education, and the American Association of University Professors.

Following his retirement in 1946, Dr. Stewart conducted a survey of the Negro institutions of higher education in the South at the request of the General Education Board. This gained for him much commendation from both the institutions served and the Board for his assistance and advice in upgrading standards and programs. The sincere, conscientious, and knowledgeable manner in which he approached and conducted this assignment was characteristic of the relationships that he had established earlier in the University and the profession.

Dr. Stewart was always active in matters related to the public welfare of the community. He was identified with the local chapter of Red Cross for about 25 years, serving as chairman during the last eleven years preceding retirement. Another example of his community service was his important work on a Mayor's Committee on Revision of the Assessment Plan for the City of Ithaca. He was a member of long standing in Rotary and St. Paul's Methodist Church.

Death came to him June 12, 1963, at his residence in Williston Park, Long Island, where he and Mrs. Stewart, the former Hattie R. Philips, had resided since his retirement. In addition to Mrs. Stewart he is survived by a son, Harold P. Stewart of the same address, and a brother, Oliver M. Stewart of Winslow, Illinois.

Charles W. Hill, Frederick H. Stutz, William A. Smith

Laurence D. Stifel

August 29, 1930 — April 19, 1995

Laurence D. Stifel, Visiting Professor with the Cornell International Institute for Food, Agriculture and Development (CIFAD) and the Southeast Asia Program (SEAP) from 1991 until his untimely death in April 1995, had devoted his life to economic and agricultural development in Asia and Africa. His international career began in 1960, when he spent a year at the University of the Philippines as a Fulbright research scholar, doing research for his doctoral dissertation. He returned to the U.S. to teach economics at Willamette University for a year while finishing his thesis, and then he joined the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which assigned him to Rangoon, Burma, 1962-64, as a program economist. From there he went to Bangkok, Thailand, for three years, 1964-67, to the National Economic Development Board as an economic advisor for USAID. Larry joined the Rockefeller Foundation in 1967 as a Visiting Professor at Thammasat University in Bangkok where he managed the Foundation's Social Science Project to nurture the development of young academic professionals in Thailand.

Larry viewed these years in Thailand as among the most rewarding in his career. During this time, he did some path-breaking research and superbly crafted writing on Thailand's economic history, which together with the quality of his personal interactions and guidance made him a loved and influential figure among a larger number of Thais. He established the English-medium program in Economics at Thammasat, and several of the students whom Larry worked with and selected to go abroad for further study have become national leaders.

With this knowledge of the problems of developing countries, Larry was brought back to New York to serve first as Associate Director for Social Sciences for a year and then over the next seven years, as Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, as Secretary and Vice President, and finally as Vice President for Program. During this time, he took a year off (1969-70) to spend as a Visiting Fellow at the Economic Growth Center of Yale University.

In 1985, Larry took on a major challenge, becoming Director-General of the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) based in Ibadan, Nigeria. This was one of the international agricultural research centers operating within the system overseen by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research. IITA had made some significant research contributions in previous years, but had become too overgrown and ingrown according to knowledgeable observers. Larry's task was to reorganize and redirect this institution, and he carried out this responsibility with firmness, deftness and fairness. IITA as a major actor in the effort to reverse Africa's agricultural decline was reinvigorated through his leadership and strategic skills. When Larry stepped down as

Director-General of IITA in 1990, an appreciative staff and local villagers had him inducted as an honorary Yoruba chieftain.

Searching for an opportunity to return to academia for writing and teaching, Larry was immediately attracted to Cornell with its unparalleled reputation in agricultural development and Asian studies. He could bring a wealth of experience in administering and evaluating programs of agricultural and rural development and an extensive and intimate knowledge of Southeast Asia to the Ithaca campus. In 1991, he became a Visiting Fellow with CIIFAD, and in 1993, he was appointed as a Visiting Professor with both CIIFAD and the Southeast Asia Program. His concern for students' own intellectual developments was much appreciated by them and his faculty colleagues. He joined in teaching a graduate course on the Administration of Agricultural and Rural Development, and together with Thak Chaloemtiarana, he took over the introductory course on Southeast Asia. His knowledge and teaching skills helped to make this course a showcase for Southeast Asian Studies to undergraduates, and he had a particular knack for working with students and whetting their appetites to do further work in Southeast Asia.

During 1993, the International Center for Living Aquatic Resource Management (ICLARM) located in Manila, encountered serious management problems. Following the resignation of the Director-General and the Chairman of its Board of Directors, Larry was called in to serve as interim Director-General and put the Institute back on its feet. This was to be his last extended visit to the country which he had first visited as a graduate student and to the Asia that he had grown to love. He returned to Cornell to resume teaching during the spring semester of 1994, and sadly, in June of that year, while hiking in the French Alps with his son, he sustained a serious fall that caused injuries leading ultimately to his death.

Larry Stifel received his B.A. degree in Economics from Harvard University in 1952, and his M.B.A. degree from the Harvard Business School in 1954. He earned an LL.B. degree from Cleveland Marshall Law School in 1959 and a Ph.D. degree in Economics from Western Reserve University in 1962. He was 64 when he died and is survived by his wife, Dell; a son, David of Ithaca; a daughter, Laura Murphy of Sarasota, Florida; and two sisters, Irene Smith and Gretchen Larson, both of Cleveland, which was the city where he grew up.

Larry is remembered by his colleagues for his full and fruitful dedication to solving the problems of economic poverty and agricultural underdevelopment. From 1975-80, he served as Secretary of the International Agricultural Development Service, based in New York. At the time of his death, he was serving as a trustee of the Thai Development Research Institute in Bangkok and as a member of the Board of Directors of the International

Institute for Rural Reconstruction, which is based at Cavite in the Philippines. His good sense and good humor, his unfailing modesty, and his eager engagement with the ideas and interests of old colleagues as well as new acquaintances made him a constructive partner in many ventures. We had been looking forward to many more productive years in which Larry would continue to contribute to our teaching and research programs at Cornell. He leaves behind many positive memories of what he had already contributed here and to the world beyond Cornell.

Norman Uphoff, John U. Wolff, Randolph Barker

Ralph Griffith Stillman

February 21, 1882 — November 16, 1950

Ralph Griffith Stillman, Assistant Professor of Medicine (Clinical Pathology), died on November 16, 1950 at the age of 68. He had been a member of the faculty of the Medical College for thirty-eight years. In 1912, Dr. Stillman was appointed Clinical Pathologist and from 1938 to 1948 he was in charge of the Central Laboratories, the organization and effective management of which were in a large measure due to his professional and administrative ability. As a teacher of clinical microscopy to the students of the Medical College, he was a potent influence in the inculcation of accurate observations and scientific method. He was active in the Associations of Clinical Microscopists and was at one time President of the Association of Blood Banks.

In 1917, Dr. Stillman joined the Medical Corps of the United States Army and during the next two years held successively the commissions of First Lieutenant, Captain and Major. Quiet in his demeanor, sparing of words and at times even reticent, he never sought popularity or honors. To those who knew him best, he was a delightful companion. By his fellow workers in the Central Laboratories and in the affairs of the Center his wisdom, equanimity, tolerance and kindness were revered. His loss will be felt by all who have studied at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

David P. Barr

Harry Theodore Stinson, Jr.

October 26, 1926 — January 30, 2008

During his 36 years on the Cornell Faculty, Professor Harry T. Stinson had a lasting impact on the Biological Sciences at Cornell in the roles of teacher, department chair, and Associate Director of the Division of Biological Sciences. In the latter position, Harry was chiefly concerned with the Biology curriculum and advising of undergraduate students. Harry passed away on January 30, 2008, at the age of 81, ten years after retiring.

Harry attended the College of William and Mary and earned his Ph.D. degree in Botany from Indiana University in 1951. He established himself as a leading plant geneticist in positions at the College of William and Mary, and subsequently at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Harry came to Cornell as a full Professor in 1962. At Cornell, Harry continued his research on the inheritance of traits in plants of the genus *Oenothera*, including fascinating examples of non-Mendelian inheritance of genes later shown to be in plastids. Harry also instituted an introductory undergraduate course in Genetics, a class that has evolved over the years and is still a central part of the Biology curriculum, leaving a lasting contribution.

With the founding of the Division of Biological Sciences in the mid 1960s, several new Genetics faculty were hired, and Harry became Chair of the newly formed Section of Genetics, Development, and Physiology. Harry continued, as Chair, after the unit became the Section of Botany, Genetics, and Development. He ended his service as Chair in 1980, just as the unit was split into the Section of Genetics and Development, and the Section of Plant Biology.

In 1978, Harry became the Acting Director of the Division of Biological Sciences, stepping into the breach left by the departure of Richard O'Brien. He served in this role until 1979 when Robert Barker arrived to become Division Director. At that point, Harry became Associate Director of the Division. Thus, from 1978-80, Harry simultaneously shouldered two major administrative responsibilities. He continued to serve as Associate Director of the Division until the Division structure was dissolved in 1999. Harry was highly regarded as a fair, effective administrator, and was particularly well known for his parsimoniousness in the husbanding of institutional financial resources.

In the position of Associate Director of the Division, Harry had a tremendous positive influence on the evolution of our undergraduate Biological Sciences major, at the time the largest major at Cornell. Harry participated actively in all aspects of the program, from the Curriculum Committee, which considered an endless stream of course proposals and petitions from undergraduate students, to overseeing faculty search committees, to serving

as faculty advisor to a very large number of undergraduate Biological Sciences majors, including all the transfer students. As the administration of Biology and Life Sciences grew more complex at Cornell, Harry was a source of information and wisdom about previous mistakes that did not need to be repeated.

This recitation of Harry's contributions to Cornell does not capture the humor, energy, and enthusiasm that he brought to all tasks at hand. Spirits tended to lift when Harry entered a conversation; there was usually laughter, and always the expression of strong opinions.

As he approached retirement, and continuing on well into his Emeritus years, Harry participated actively in The Cornell Tradition, an alumni-supported program that recognizes and rewards outstanding undergraduates. Starting in 1986, he again, became a classroom teacher, collaborating with Dr. Rita Calvo to present an extremely popular seminar course on Human Genetics and Society that was offered to senior students concentrating in Genetics and Development. In this class, in addition to learning about human genetics, students research, discuss, and write about controversial issues in human genetics and development. Thus Harry ended his service to Cornell as he had begun it, in the classroom teaching a cutting edge course in close contact with students.

In 2007, the Office of Undergraduate Biology, the lineal descendant of the office Harry directed for so many years, instituted an award to honor faculty members chosen by the graduating seniors. It is the Harry T. Stinson Award for Outstanding Service to Biology Students. The award was presented on May 27, 2007, for the first time before the assembled graduating students and their parents. All in attendance were graced by Harry's participation in the ceremony, and it was clear that Harry was delighted at his being honored in this fashion. Remembering Harry and his legacy of contributions to Biology at Cornell brings appreciation, warmth, and smiles to all who knew him and benefited from his efforts.

Thomas Fox, Chairperson; Rita Calvo, Ross MacIntyre, Rebecca Sparrow

Charles Rupert Stockard

February 27, 1879 — April 7, 1939

With the passing of Dr. Stockard on April 7 of the current year Anatomy has lost an inspiring leader, and our medical college one of the oldest and most distinguished members of its active faculty.

Dr. Stockard was born in Washington County, Mississippi, on February 27, 1879. The son of a physician, he showed in his early youth great enthusiasm in the field of Zoology, attested by numerous observations on the nesting habits of birds and a collection of eggs which he fondly kept until his death. He entered the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, receiving the degrees of bachelor of science in 1899 and master of science in 1901. During the Spanish-American War he was acting professor of Military Science at the above institution, and afterwards he held the same position in Jefferson Military College from 1901 to 1903.

In spite of this early experience, a military career had no appeal for young Stockard. His love of nature reasserted itself and he decided to become a zoologist, entering Columbia University, from which he received the Ph.D. degree in 1906. While at the Columbia department of Zoology he conducted investigations on various subjects, including Botany, and wrote articles on the natural history of the spoon-billed sturgeon—abundant in the lakes of the lower Mississippi area—and the nesting habits of birds in Mississippi. Under the direction of Professor Bashford Dean he studied the development of the thyroid, the lens of the eye, and the mouth and gills of the cyclostome fish *Bdellostoma stouti*. This early work on fish embryology determined the direction of subsequent studies; at the suggestion of Professor T. H. Morgan and following the trend initiated by the German experimental embryologists, particularly Herbst, Stockard undertook a series of important investigations on the influence of external factors on development, selecting the embryos of the minnow *Fundulus* as a favorable object. One of his first papers was on the development of *Fundulus* in solutions of lithium chloride, followed by a study of the artificial production of a single median cyclopean eye by means of sea water solutions of magnesium chloride, and later by an analysis of the influence of external factors, chemical and physical, on the development of the same fish. This work was carried out at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, where Dr. Stockard spent most of his summers and where his absence will be deeply felt.

Dr. Stockard joined Cornell Medical College in 1906 as assistant in Embryology and Histology, and in 1908 he became instructor in Comparative Morphology. His inquiring mind found a stimulus in the teachings of Professor James Ewing and led to work on tissue growth and regeneration—mostly in the jelly-fish *Cassiopea*—which he

carried out at the marine laboratory of the Carnegie Institution at the Dry Tortugas, Florida. These investigations were aided by the Huntington fund for cancer research.

In 1909 he was appointed assistant professor of Embryology and Experimental Morphology. His attention was once more focussed on the problems of embryonic development and he returned to his early interest in the origin of the lens of the eye. Experiments on this subject had already been performed by several investigators who had destroyed the optic vesicles by mechanical means, but Stockard followed an entirely different approach and showed that certain chemical substances such as magnesium salts, alcohol, chloretone, and other anaesthetic agents generally inhibit the normal outgrowth of the optic vesicles. Under these conditions the lens originates from the ectoderm without any direct stimulus whatever from an optic vesicle. Continuing his work along these lines, he carried out experimental studies on the position of the optic anlage in *Amblystoma* (1913) and of the artificial production of eye abnormalities in the chick embryo (1914). From these investigations he concluded that specific defects are not specific responses to a given chemical substance, as advocated by Herbst, Hertwig, and himself in earlier papers. Congenital defects of the eye he regarded as an index of developmental deficiencies in the whole embryo, an idea expanded later (1923) in the course of experiments on the influence of alcohol on mammalian development.

Dr. Stockard was appointed professor of Anatomy in 1911. That year he went abroad and worked in the Zoological Station at Naples and in the Anatomical Institute at Munich, visiting the most important zoological and anatomical laboratories of the continent. He returned to Germany the following summer to marry Miss Mercedes Müller of Munich.

As a natural consequence of his findings on the effects of alcohol and other narcotics on development, Dr. Stockard attacked the problem of the influence of alcohol on the germ cells and development of embryos in mammals, and the first contribution on this topic appeared 1912. He devised methods whereby guinea pigs were made to inhale alcohol fumes for variable periods, and the effects on the offspring were carefully noted. As often happens in scientific research, one problem led to another which was apparently unrelated but the solution of which was indispensable for the successful continuation of the work. One of these problems arose in the course of the experiments with alcohol when it was realized that the available data on ovulation of the guinea pig were inadequate and often misleading. With the collaboration of Dr. G. N. Papanicolaou, Dr. Stockard undertook a daily examination of the vagina of guinea pigs, preparing smears of the contents which were found to vary according to the stage of the sexual cycle. In this way the existence of a typical oestrous cycle for this animal was firmly established. The influence of this discovery on anatomical research in this country was widespread, judging from the large number

of studies on the same subject in diverse animals which followed. It also led to a painstaking study of the human sexual cycle by Dr. Papanicolaou, published in 1933.

The experiments on the influence of alcohol on the mammalian germ cells did not fill Dr. Stockard's mind to the point of displacing other interests, and once more he returned to the field of experimental Embryology. But this time he was concerned with the origin of the vascular endothelium and the blood cells. The exponents of the monophyletic theory on the origin of blood had been scoring heavily, it seemed, and claimed to have demonstrated that the different types of blood corpuscles spring from a common stem cell. Dr. Stockard sought light on this important problem in a study of blood development in *Fundulus*, but he did not limit himself to observations on normal embryos. He found that treatment of eggs at the two-celled stage with weak solutions of alcohol in sea water neither arrests the formation of the blood nor interferes with the development of the heart, but that the latter is often closed at its posterior end and that this prevents the free circulation of the blood. Nevertheless, the heart which does not contain blood may be fully developed and have a normal endothelial lining. Undoubtedly, the latter does not arise from a cell capable also of producing blood elements. Furthermore, these studies also showed that the origins of the white and red blood corpuscles, respectively, are distinct and that these two different types of cells cannot be considered to have a common origin except in so far as both arise from mesenchyme cells. The latter, however, also give rise to pigmented cells (chromatophores).

The work on the influence of alcohol on the germ cells and development lasted for a period of over thirteen years, with more than one hundred guinea pigs treated from a few months to six years, and records available from over 5,000 animals in the several generations. It aroused immediate interest not only in the medical profession but also among the laity. This was due in large measure to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. Reports on these experiments—with the collaboration of Dr. Papanicolaou—appeared in various publications. While admitting that alcohol exerts a deleterious influence on the individual and causes defects and even the death of some of the offspring *in utero*, Dr. Stockard concluded that “when we consider the welfare of the race or stock rather than that of the individual, it is found that the descendants of those groups of animals which suffered the highest mortalities and thus withstood the most rigorous elimination are superior in quality to the descendants of the groups less severely affected. This individual selection furnishes a great advantage to the later generations.” Similar thoughts were expressed later by him (1924) to the discomfort of those who have cherished the idea that alcohol, even when used in moderation, spells the doom of our race.

Aside from their social implications, the alcohol experiments furnished proof that the germ cells themselves may be adversely affected because males that inhaled alcohol fumes gave rise to defective offspring although mated with vigorous untreated females. The effect of this injury of the germ cells is not only shown by the immediate offspring of alcoholized animals but is conveyed through their descendants for several generations.

In breeding such a large number of guinea pigs Dr. Stockard noticed the presence of an extra toe in some of the animals, which he regarded as the atavistic reappearance of a digit lost in the course of evolution. These observations furnished the basis for an interpretation of a similar reappearance of the great toe in the hind limbs of certain dog breeds, and it was found that when the latter are crossed with breeds which lack the great toe, its development in the first generation of hybrids seems to be inherited as a single-factor Mendelian dominant. An interpretation of true polydactyly in the human was also advanced on the basis of the findings in the guinea pig and dog.

The problem of the origin of identical twins in humans and other mammals is also a subject which had engaged Dr. Stockard's attention since his early experiments in the influence of the external factors on development. In 1921 he published an extensive article entitled "Developmental rate and structural expression: An experimental study of twins, 'double monsters' and single deformities, and the interaction among embryonic organs during their origin and development" which shed considerable light on the fundamental processes involved.

The idea that constitutional differences in humans may depend upon definite hereditary patterns of the endocrine complex of the individual held a preeminent place in Dr. Stockard's mind during the latter half of his fruitful career. His early views on this subject were largely speculative, but he was a man of great mental resourcefulness and he was determined to test their validity in the same experimental fashion that he had applied to his studies on development. The existence of wide dissimilarities in the modern breeds of dogs led him to select this animal for the experiments, especially since certain extreme human types are duplicated in the dog. With the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation he acquired a farm in Westchester County and began to assemble dogs of various breeds. At the beginning the experiment was beset with unforeseen difficulties. To raise dogs in the pure air of the country with enough space to roam about sounds like an easy matter. But even under these ideal conditions confinement in adjoining, though spacious, runs, on the one hand, and the susceptibility of some of the breeds to disease, on the other, led to problems which had little to do with the aim of the investigation. Distemper, parasitic worms, mange, and unsuspected dietary deficiencies were some of the obstacles that had to be surmounted. Dr. Stockard, however, was not a man who could be easily defeated and he immediately began to cast about for remedies and

when none existed he applied himself to discover them. This accounts for his brief excursions into the realm of veterinary medicine, especially his contributions to the treatment of distemper (translated into Norwegian by O. L. Mohr) and the transmission of immunity to this disease. Within a few years the problems of disease and diet in the dog colony had been conquered. Considering that at times there were nearly 400 dogs in adjoining kennels and with an almost negligible mortality this was no mean achievement.

An experiment of the scope of Dr. Stockard's, involving crosses between different breeds; rearing of young with pronounced disharmonies in some cases; studies on the inheritance of morphological characteristics; observations on behavior and instincts; and histological examinations of the endocrine glands, requires considerable time and patience. In the course of the last twelve years a wealth of data had been slowly accumulating. Some of the results have already been reported in various publications. At his death Dr. Stockard left an extensive manuscript covering the diverse aspects of his work. It is expected that it will be published in the near future. Had he been granted a few more years of life he could have experienced the satisfaction of having accomplished a task with the thoroughness which was so characteristic of his scientific undertakings.

Besides being a leader in scientific research Dr. Stockard was a born teacher. He had the gift of clarity and the ability to impart knowledge. He was always popular as a lecturer because he could simplify the abstruse and digest it for his hearers. Among the many lectures that he gave the following deserve special mention: Harvey Lecture, 1921; DeLamar Lectures, Johns Hopkins, 1925; Harrington Lectures, University of Buffalo, 1926; Beaumont Foundation, Detroit, 1927; Lane Lectures, Stanford University, 1930; Potter Memorial Lecture, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1934; and the Joseph Collins Lectures at the Academy of Medicine, New York, 1937. The subject of the Lane Lectures was expanded into a volume under the title *The Physical Basis of Personality* (New York, W. W. Norton, 1931), translated into German as *Die Körperliche Grundlage der Persönlichkeit* (Jena, G. Fischer, 1932). He contributed chapters to several books. His remarkable capacity for work made it possible for him to attend to numerous duties not related directly to teaching and research. He was at one time secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Anatomists, managing editor of the *American Journal of Anatomy*, coeditor of the *Journal of Experimental Zoology* and the *American Anatomical Memoirs*, trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, the Long Island Biological Association and the Bermuda Biological Station, and for a number of years member and then president of the board of scientific directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, a position which he occupied at the time of his death.

During a visit to Germany in 1922 he received the M.D. degree from the University of Würzburg. Previously, in 1920, the University of Cincinnati had conferred on him the degree of doctor of science. He was president of the American Association of Anatomists (1928-30) and the American Society of Zoologists (1925), section vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Harvey Society (honorary), the American Philosophical Society, the National Academy of Sciences, the New York Academy of Medicine and the Institut International d'Embryologie of Utrecht, Holland, and others.

The friendliness of his manner, his keen sense of humor, and his frankness were duly appreciated by those who were associated with him. His influence on research in his own department is attested by the seventeen volumes of collected studies issued since 1910. Yet he did not believe in research as a duty. He preferred to speak of it as an "opportunity." This wholesome point of view explains his own attainments as an investigator, because only love of research for its own sake can lend the patience and courage required to overcome difficulties and bring the task to a successful termination. A man of his scientific stature can be substituted but not replaced.

William Alonzo Stocking, Jr.

Professor of Dairy Husbandry

May 13, 1872 — February 3, 1926

The Trustees and Faculty deeply deplore the death of Professor William Alonzo Stocking, Jr., who died on February 3, 1926, after a long and painful illness. Born in Connecticut on May 13, 1872, he was graduated from the Agricultural College of his native state in 1895. Entering Cornell for further work, he was graduated B.S.A. with the class of 1898. After spending the next four years as Assistant Professor of Dairy Bacteriology at his Connecticut Alma Mater, he returned to Cornell to study for the advanced degree of M.S.A., which he received in 1904. Then began his useful and distinguished career of more than twenty years at Cornell as a teacher of dairy bacteriology, a subject which he developed from modest beginnings to a position of great importance. Becoming an instructor in 1904, he was advanced to an assistant professorship in 1906 and in 1909 was made a full professor and head of the Dairy Department. In a state in which the dairy industry has a large place, he was thus charged with great educational and administrative responsibility. He did his work with unvarying efficiency, patience, and tact. He took an active and significant part in the organizations of dairymen in the state and the nation, serving as President of the American Dairy Science Association from 1916 to 1918 and of the New York State Dairymen's Association from 1922 to 1924. In 1924 he represented the University and the United States Department of Agriculture at the International Dairy Exposition at Milan, and traveled in various European countries studying the problems of the dairyman.

As acting Dean of the College of Agriculture in 1913-14 he held the confidence and respect of the Faculty, the students, and the agricultural interests of the State.

He had the scholar's passion for learning, and in 1913 resigned the headship of his department in order to be relieved of administrative duties and devote himself exclusively to teaching and research.

A man of simple and refined tastes, he loved the open, and was never happier than when close to nature at his summer home in the Adirondack Mountains. Yet he was no recluse, and for his large humanity was honored and beloved by those with whom he came into close contact, in the classroom, in his Faculty relationships, in the church, and as a citizen. In all the walks of life which he trod, he gave of his best without stint; and his works do follow him. The pupils whom he taught and we, his colleagues, shall treasure the memory of his kindly and beneficent personality.

Source: Fac. Rec., p. 1452 Adopted by The Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University May, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Six

Esther Harriette Stocks

January 21, 1902 — September 3, 1988

Born in Lowell, Massachusetts, daughter of the late Harry and Etta (Ramsdell) Stocks, Esther Stocks grew up in a family rich in the history, culture and traditions of New England. Esther was a firm believer in the tenet, "Learning is for all of life." She received both bachelor's and master's degrees from Smith College. She did further graduate work at Harvard, the Merrill Palmer Institute, the University of Minnesota, and Simmons College. In 1938, she left Detroit city life for the beauty of rural New York State and joined the faculty of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University as instructor and college secretary. As the college grew, so did Esther's responsibilities. She became placement secretary in 1947 and director of placement in 1953. Even in the busiest professional years, she continued to attend seminars and audit graduate courses on campus.

As director of placement, she was endlessly patient with undergraduate and graduate students who tended to give higher priority to the place where they wanted to live rather than the particular job opportunity for which they were best qualified. Never imposing her own ideas, she usually was able to guide the students through friendly discussion and a realistic approach.

Esther had many friends among the college's alumnae. For many years she represented the college at meetings of alumnae officers, editing and contributing to the Alumnae Association Newsletter. She was named an honorary member of the College Alumnae Association some years before all college faculty were invited to become members. The Esther Stocks Loan and Fellowship Fund was established as a result of one alumna friendship. First awarded in 1978-79, the proceeds help graduate students who enroll in courses in human development and family studies.

As a counsellor to foreign students, Esther demonstrated unusual ability to empathize and "walk in another's shoes." Friendships were formed which extended over many years and later motivated many of her visits abroad. Meticulous and thoughtful, it was her practice to arrange interviews between new foreign students and the faculty advisers selected to assist the students with their academic development. Her interest and support were unflinching throughout the student's life on campus. However, she could be very firm with the recalcitrant student, admonishing her to "do the next thing; do it NOW."

A special talent enjoyed by both students and colleagues was Esther's skill in flower arrangement. Every year a true sign of spring would be her beautiful arrangements of forsythia and pussy willows adorning the main foyer and lounge of the college. At any season of the year, she might return from a country outing with the materials for a

handsome arrangement. She had a fund of information about the plants, wild life, and history of the area, and she was generous in sharing her knowledge with her walking companions.

Esther was named assistant professor in 1942 and associate professor in 1947. She was a member of the American Association of College Personnel and of the American and New York State Home Economics Associations. Upon her retirement in 1964, she was appointed professor of home economics emeritus by the Board of Trustees of Cornell University.

After retirement, Esther was invited to write a history of the college to accompany and update the history of the college's growth from 1900 to 1940, written by Flora Rose. The ensuing publication, *A Growing College: Home Economics at Cornell University*, encompassed 65 years and was issued in 1969, the year that the name of the college was changed from Home Economics to Human Ecology. *A Growing College* is a constant source of reference for people interested in Cornell and higher education during the first seven decades of the century.

Through most of her life, Esther maintained a lively correspondence with colleagues from many parts of the university. Creative in her choice of words, sensitive to beauty, and fun-loving, her letters reflected these qualities to a remarkable degree, and were treasured by those who received them. Equally, she was an asset in a social group, fascinating her listeners with anecdotes and stories, many of them derived from her life in New England.

A resident of Lowell, Massachusetts, for 15 years, Esther spent many summers at Rockport, Massachusetts, in a house overlooking the ocean where she entertained many friends. She was a member of the Smith College Club, the American Association of University Women, and the Fortnightly Club, a group devoted to literary expression.

Music was vital to Esther. She attended concerts at the university regularly, enjoyed piano duets and recorder sessions with musical companions, and sang in a church choir. After returning to Massachusetts, she continued to attend concerts, to sing in her church choir, and to play in a recorder group. She assisted her pastor by playing the piano at services held in local area nursing homes.

Esther's relationships with her family, as with her friends, were characterized by love, pride in their accomplishments, and confidence in the ability of each to live fully and well.

She is survived by a niece, Ruth R. Proctor of Westford, Massachusetts; a nephew, Richard Proctor of Lowell; two grandnephews; three great-grandnephews; and a great-grandniece.

Alice Davey, Kathleen Rhodes, Mary Wood

Vladimir L. Stoikov

December 25, 1929 — August 2, 1976

On this occasion, the characterization of a death as untimely is more than a ritualistic acknowledgment of the inevitable. At the age of forty-seven, the prospects before Vladimir Stoikov appeared exceptionally bright. His recent marriage to Gabrielle, a charming and talented woman, was providing strong support in his professional role as well as meeting his emotional and affective needs. An infant son, Sasha, was opening new perspectives and relationships for an adoring father. Painting and sketching were developing a heretofore latent talent, from which Vladimir derived great satisfaction. His scholarly reputation and competence in the field of labor economics, already assured, was continuing to grow.

Vladimir was born in Sofia, Bulgaria, and received his early education there and in Switzerland. All of his higher education, however, took place in the United States. In 1953 he received the B.S. degree, with honors, in the field of chemical engineering from the University of Illinois, and was admitted to honorary societies in both chemistry and engineering. Although these fields of study were to influence his early interests as an economist, they didn't hold him very long. In 1956 the University of Wisconsin awarded him the M.S. degree in economics, and in 1960 he received the Ph.D. in economics from The Johns Hopkins University. A succession of research and teaching assignments followed: Smith College, Princeton University, Wesleyan University, Queens College of the City University of New York, and the University of Illinois.

Vladimir's first appointment at Cornell was in 1968 as visiting professor on leave from his post at the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois. A permanent appointment to the rank of associate professor in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations followed, beginning in 1969. Because of his special interest in the economics of education and applications of human capital theory, he served as a joint member of the Department of Labor Economics and Income Security and of the Department of Manpower Studies.

As both teacher and scholar, Vladimir's reach was wide and varied. His scholarly output almost invariably appeared in leading journals in the fields of general economics and industrial relations, and his teaching spanned major segments of both theoretical and applied economics. Vladimir also had a strong interest in programmatic and policy research. At various times this interest led him to serve as consultant to such agencies as the International Labour Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. At his death he was on

leave as a visiting fellow at the International Institute of Management in West Berlin, assisting in the development and strengthening of its program of labor market studies.

Vladimir Stoikov combined a strong and disciplined intellect with an urbane and cultured personal life style. He left a gap in our ranks that will be exceptionally difficult, if not impossible, to fill.

Robert L. Aronson, M. Gardner Clark, Walter Galenson

Earl L. Stone, Jr.

July 12, 1915 — July 23, 2007

Earl L. Stone, Jr., Charles Lathrop Pack Professor of Forest Soils, spent a productive 31-year career at Cornell during which he pursued interests in soil science, forestry, ecology, tree nutrition and physiology, natural history, and land use history. After retiring from Cornell, he spent 23 productive years at the University of Florida. Earl died at age 92 at home in Gainesville, Florida

Earl Stone was born in Phoenix, New York and received his B.S. degree in Forestry from the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse in 1938. He received an M.S. degree in Soil Science from the University of Wisconsin in 1940 and his Ph.D. degree in Soil Science from Cornell in 1948. He served with the 8th Photographic Reconnaissance Squadron, 5th Air Force in the Pacific, in World War II (1942-45). From 1958-60, he was Visiting Associate Professor at the College of Forestry, University of Philippines.

As a scholar, Stone had the unusual ability to design studies that were based on deep empirical knowledge of soils and plants, pertinent to theory, and clever in exploiting opportunities presented by nature (e.g., natural experiments). A good example is the study that grew from Stone's realization that fertilized pine plantations could be used to address a fundamental issue in the cycling of nutrient elements in forests. This study hinged on the distinctive chemical signature of rubidium in potassium fertilizers, as opposed to native soils, and allowed him to determine that the vast majority of the potassium of fertilizer origin was still present in the trees and the soil 40 years after the fertilizer had been applied. This result indicated a surprising ability of the ecosystem to retain an important nutrient element in the face of high leaching potential (water soluble nutrient on a deep sandy soil). A second example relates to a recurrent theme in Stone's work: documenting the persistent effects of people on soils. Stone suspected that careful sampling of soil nutrients around old houses or barnyards would reveal "hotspots" for elements such as phosphorus long after the inputs ceased. He showed such enrichment of the soil even 50-75 years after farm animals last contributed manure to the sites, thus anticipating more recent studies documenting such legacies of Roman agriculture in parts of Europe. In the same vein, he suspected soil amendments associated with Native American maize cultivation as the cause of high soil phosphorus contents in some local forests near Cayuga Lake but was never able to provide conclusive corroborating evidence.

We mention one more study as an example of the breadth and depth of Stone's scholarship. He observed in the field that fairy rings were sometimes recognizable in the growth of ground pines (*Lycopodium*) here in New York,

and that other plants were noticeably more vigorous in some rings compared to others. Stone and colleagues documented higher nitrogen content in the rings with the more vigorous growth. Finally, the study was taken to the molecular level by describing the enzyme, produced by the roots of the ground pines, responsible for making more nitrogen available to plants in the zone of greater growth. This study could have been based on observations in nature alone, or it could have also included the documentation of greater plant growth in some rings, but under Stone's guidance it went further and included the detailed molecular mechanisms.

Earl Stone was a keen observer in the field. His abilities to see both obscure details and broad relationships of soils and species in a forest—and through these to interpret the history of that forest—were legendary. An Earl Stone field trip was guaranteed to be fascinating, informative, and a jaw-dropping experience based on how much complexity and nuance he could marshal at a field site using experience, his eyes, a shovel, and perhaps a soil pH kit.

In his philosophical outlook, Stone could be the consummate “particularist,” seeing each forest stand as unique with its own history, its own mosaic of soils, and assemblage of plants. He was such a keen observer that he could see nature as a wealth of details and particular circumstances, and this quality made him impatient with generalizations that did not take account adequately of the variability of the real world. At the same time, Stone could look past much of the detail to offer important generalizations and syntheses. For example, he wrote papers proposing compelling and perceptive general frameworks for understanding forest management, site quality, nutrient cycling, and man's use of forest land. Earl Stone was hard to classify using conventional categories like “soil scientist” or “forest ecologist” because he made use of so many disciplines in his research and teaching.

Stone was a gifted writer; reading his scientific papers was a treat quite apart from their content. His facility with the language produced writing that was pithy, incisive, yet elegant. Stone was also a great storyteller and one of the funniest people we have known. In conversation, he would often quote an author (George Bernard Shaw was a favorite) usually to make a humorous point. He regularly used colorful language to get points across. One of us witnessed a graduate student committee meeting at which the student was running on and on in response to a question from Stone, who interrupted with: “I expect you to tell me the truth, and nothing but the truth, but not the WHOLE truth.” On other occasions, he would use the phrase “where the dog died” to indicate the importance of past chance events as explanations for spatial patterns that we see in forests today.

With his wonderful stories, great sense of humor, sharp intellect, generous personality, and vast knowledge of many scientific fields, Earl Stone was a stimulating and engaging colleague. A brother, John R. Stone and his children survive him: Dr. Jeanne Fox, Dr. Earl Stone III, and Dr. Nathan Stone.

Peter Marks, Chairperson; David Bouldin, Susan Riha

John Lemuel Stone

Professor of Farm Practice

July 6, 1852 — March 8, 1933

John Lemuel Stone, Emeritus Professor of Farm Practice at Cornell University, was born at Waverly, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1852, and died at his home in Ithaca, New York, March 8, 1933, in his eighty-first year.

Professor Stone was reared on the ancestral farm and there spent the major portion of an active, useful life. The dominant motives of his life were his love of nature, his devotion to agriculture, and his concern for the welfare of his fellowmen. These qualities made him a successful farmer, an inspiring teacher, a faithful churchman, a good neighbor, and a respected citizen.

Professor Stone was a pioneer in agricultural education. He was graduated from Cornell University in, 1874 with the degree Bachelor in Agriculture, in the second class to receive that degree. For twenty-three years following graduation he was a good farmer and leading citizen. His advice was widely sought.

In 1897 he became one of the original agricultural extension workers and an important factor in the development of the college extension and farm bureau movements. He became Assistant Professor in 1903 and Professor of Farm Practice in 1907.

He contributed largely to the development of the Agricultural College farms. Much of the careful planning and allocation of lands best suited to the needs of the departments is due to his wide knowledge of land utilization. Although not directly responsible for research in agriculture, his scientific training and first-hand knowledge of farm management problems made him a valued adviser in the organization of crop-growing and livestock projects.

As a teacher, Professor Stone won the confidence and esteem of his students. This attitude found expression in the "Stone Club," the organization of the Winter Course students in Agriculture.

Many of the valued publications of the College are of his authorship. Among them is the bulletin on "Tables for Computing Rations," which has had the largest circulation of any Cornell agricultural publication.

In 1919, after twenty-two years of devoted service to the University and to the people of the State, Professor Stone was retired as Emeritus Professor. During the remaining years of his life he maintained an active interest in numerous public welfare agencies, to which he had always given generous support.

Stone Hall serves to perpetuate the name of one who because of his efficient service and loyal devotion to agriculture and to his Alma Mater is eminently worthy of the honor. His living memorial is the immeasurable influence which he exerted upon his colleagues, his students, his neighbors, and his farmer friends. Such influence is passed on from generation to generation. It is immortal.

Source: Fac. Rec, p. 1800 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, September, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Three

Retired: 1919 (Fac. Rec. p. 1056)

Walter King Stone

March 2, 1875 — June 21, 1949

Walter King Stone, Associate Professor Emeritus of the Fine Arts, died in Ithaca on June 21, 1949. In his death Cornell University suffered the loss of one of her most loved faculty members.

Professor Stone had taught in the Department of the Fine Arts in the College of Architecture for twenty-three years, beginning in 1920, teaching many different courses in drawing, painting, and in the other graphic arts. He was unfailingly loved and respected by all his students, and by his fellows on the faculty who remember him not only for the soundness of the presentation of his subject but as much for the richness of his personality, his generosity, and sympathy, his kindly humor and for his tolerance.

Walter King Stone was born in Barnard, Monroe County, New York, on March 2, 1875, the son of William Talmage and Jenny Filer Stone. He was a descendant of Enos Stone, one of the first settlers of Rochester; his family had been intimately associated with the early history of that city. He attended the public schools of Rochester, received his formal training in art at Rochester's Mechanics' Institute and Athenaeum and then at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.

Beginning in the early 1900's and until his coming to Cornell in 1920, he was active in the career of independent illustrator, painter and writer. In the first years of the century he won wide-spread recognition for his nature illustrations. His work appeared in Scribner's Magazine, in Century Magazine, in Colliers', Outing, Country Life in America, St. Nicholas, and in the Country Gentleman, as well as in various books. He brought to this work the happy combination of sensitive and imaginative artistry and an unlimited interest in nature and its wild life. His first sketches and studies of the world about him began in his boyhood when he and Charles Livingston Bull were intimate friends.

His favorite medium for his illustrations was flat water color wash combined with charcoal drawing. Later, and in general while at Cornell, he worked principally in oil paints. Two of his paintings are in the Rochester Memorial Museum. Mural paintings are in the homes of Clinton Fish, Rochester; Walter Pritchard Eaton, Sheffield, Massachusetts; Bristow Adams and Liberty Hyde Bailey of Ithaca.

His pictures are in many private collections. Books illustrated by him include the Log of the Sun by William Beebe; Barn Doors and Byways, Green Trails and Upland Pastures, and In Berkshire Fields by Walter Pritchard Eaton.

His intense interest in and love of his fellows led to a profound understanding of their outlooks, their mannerisms,

their codes of life. This, plus his natural instincts as a story teller led to a wide reputation as a humorist and raconteur. He was a member and one-time president of the Savage Club of Ithaca.

Many who cherish their memory of him first came to know him in his "Thursday Nights". Shortly after coming to Cornell he and his wife, Edith Adams Stone, instituted the custom of entertaining guests in their home on those nights. All were welcome, young and old, students or otherwise, strangers as well as friends. Much as the many guests contributed in humor or wisdom, those evenings will be remembered by a host of friends for Stoney's kindly humor which colored and penetrated all conversations.

His teaching method stemmed from his own interests and convictions. He taught not a particular way or means, but the fundamentals which underlie all drawing and composition. He encouraged initiative on the part of his students and drew out from them their own contributions of knowledge and personal reaction. He discovered and respected integrity in their individual approach. Both his students and his confreres recognized his inherent honesty and his devotion to his ideals. The students who sat in his classes came, not only from all departments of the College of Architecture, but from many different fields of interest; from the scientific departments, from liberal arts courses and from engineering. Because of this catholic appeal, his influence was felt widely in the University.

Walter King Stone served Cornell University as Acting Professor of Drawing beginning in 1920, as Assistant Professor beginning in 1922, as Associate Professor in 1942, and as Associate Professor Emeritus from 1943.

He was a member of the Unitarian Church, of Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity and of the Salmagundi Club.

He is survived by his wife Edith Adams Stone and by his son Alan Stone, Cornell 1926.

His death at the age of seventy-four brings sorrow to all who knew him.

Bristow Adams, E. D. Montillon, K. L. Washburn

Robert P. Story

April 8, 1919 — March 12, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Richard Aplin, Walter Wasserman, Andrew Novakovic

Evelyn E. Stout

March 29, 1908 — November 6, 1991

Evelyn E. Stout was on the faculty of the New York State College of Human Ecology, Cornell University, from 1953 until her retirement in 1973. At the time of her retirement, she was the Acting Chairman of the Department of Design and Environmental Analysis. With the department reorganization in 1975, her status as Professor Emerita was in the Department of Textiles and Apparel.

Before coming to Cornell, she taught chemistry, physics, and home economics in high schools and junior colleges. She then taught textiles and clothing at Washington State College, and at Louisiana State University. At Cornell, Professor Stout was involved in numerous textile research projects, and was active in training graduate students. She published many articles on textiles and related subjects including a popular college text, *Introduction to Textiles*. With three editions, this book became one of the publisher's best sellers, and was reprinted for use in India.

Professor Stout received her doctorate from the University of Illinois in 1953. Her B.S. and M.S. degrees were from Kansas State University. She was a member of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, the American Home Economics Association, and the College Professors of Textiles and Clothing; also Omicron Nu, Sigma Delta Pi and Phi Kappa Phi honoraries. She served as president of the Cornell Chapter of Phi Kappa Phi.

Evelyn Stout was an active member of the Ithaca community, where she resided until her return to her native Kansas in 1989. She was an active member of St. Paul's United Methodist Church where she sang in the choir. She also took responsibility for the choir robes spending many hours each year mending, cleaning and replacing where necessary. An extraordinary accomplishment was the church chancel drapery. She not only selected the color and fabric, but did the cutting and sewing for this enormous textile, saving the church a major expense.

For a number of years, she was a medical aide in the Tompkins County Civil Defense organization. She was a member of the Tompkins Community Hospital Auxiliary, and for several years, served on the board. She was a dedicated volunteer at the hospital spending many hours at the front desk greeting and directing visitors and training other volunteers. She also was an active volunteer with Friends of the Library, serving one year as chairman of the annual book sale.

In retirement she used her knowledge and organizational skills for the benefit of church, community and family. Although living far from her family, they were much on her mind. She provided financial support for the education of nieces and nephews, encouraged family reunions and worked on the family genealogy.

Evelyn Stout enjoyed travel. In addition to her trips to many parts of the U.S. and Canada, she visited Egypt. She was also fond of classical music, opera and ballet and was an avid bridge player. She was a loyal colleague, friendly mentor to students and young faculty and a devoted friend to many. She will be remembered as a person of integrity who took life and her profession very seriously.

At Cornell, a graduate fellowship was established in her name in 1983. Major contributions were from her former graduate students, many of whom she had financially supported as an anonymous donor. The first recipient of the Evelyn E. Stout fellowship received her Ph.D. in fiber science in 1991.

S. Kay Obendorf, Hazel Reed, Nancy Saltford

Phyllis E. Stout

December 16, 1922 — June 1, 2006

Professor Emeritus Phyllis E. Stout invested her professional and personal life in the development of others—particularly young people. She worked at George Jr. Republic School for six years following her graduation from the College of Home Economics at Cornell in 1944. She received her M.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin. She excelled in her 4-H Youth Development work with Cornell Cooperative Extension for over 32 years. A member of the 4-H staff at Cornell, she was the liaison with youth program areas in the College of Human Ecology. Phyllis also served as the CCE Director's representative to county CCE Boards of Directors. She was committed to having new staff in counties prepared to meet the challenges of their work with youth, providing sound orientation and ongoing support to them. Phyllis also developed extensive educational materials for 4-H volunteers to enable them to share their talents and achieve the goals of the 4-H programs. In special assignments, she often provided leadership for CCE 4-H participation in the National 4-H Congress, Capital Days, NYS Fair, and NYS 4-H Club Congress. She was influential in defining the future of the 4-H Youth Development program across New York State. Phyllis was an active member of the National Association of 4-H Extension Agents.

Phyllis believed that ordinary people can do extraordinary work in their local communities. And she invested much time and effort herself in community building, particularly in her retirement. She served on the Hangar Theater Board of Directors 1985-95 and the Tompkins County Cooperative Extension Family and Consumer Advisory Committee 1988-93, and the Board of Directors 1989-91. While she lived at Longview, she was a member of the Independent Residents Council in 2001-2002 helping to identify problems and solutions for the operation of the new facility. As a Longview resident, she attended classes at Ithaca College and for several years was interviewed by Ithaca College students for their class projects.

Phyllis loved sports. She attended Cornell football games for decades. Lake Placid figure skating practices and performances were special for her, and she loved to play golf. When she could no longer play the golf greens herself, she continued to express her love of the game by sponsoring a green for the annual Cornell 4-H Open Golf Tournament.

Over several years, Phyllis gradually lost her eyesight. She fought this in many ways—seeking the best medical care traveling by bus to and from Rochester, using magnifying equipment with her computer, organizing her living

space at Longview, accessing books on tape and CDs. She used the Gadabout Service to travel to appointments. Though finally legally blind, she continued to volunteer as a way of coping with her difficulties and to be an example to others with handicaps so that they might also decide to volunteer. In recognition of this, the Tompkins County Office for the Aging selected Phyllis as the recipient of the “Outstanding Contribution by a Senior Citizen” Award in 2004.

Phyllis infected others with her curiosity to learn and her love of travel. One of her favorite New York State sites was Lake Placid, particularly for its simplicity in the beauty of nature. She was a strong resource for her siblings, many nieces and nephews, great nieces and great nephews, and friends. She was always ready to help a friend by listening and, if asked, offering advice.

Though Phyllis respected the past, and liked the “tried and true,” she was always interested in current Cornell Cooperative Extension programs while she continued to look to the future.

Ann Mathews, George Preston, Harold Sweet, Jane McGonigal

Everett M. Strong

January 23, 1900 — September 23, 1988

Everett Milton Strong was born on January 23, 1900, in Portland, Maine. After prep school work at Yarmouth Academy, he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering in 1922. After graduation he was employed by the General Electric Company at their National Lamp Works in Cleveland, Ohio, as an illumination engineer until September 1924, when he became an instructor in electrical engineering at Cornell. He became an assistant professor in 1929, an associate professor in 1941, and a professor in 1944. He was appointed professor emeritus upon his retirement on June 30, 1967.

From his first appointment Everett was concerned with the teaching of electrical fundamentals to beginning students. He soon found that no existing tests were suitable for what he wanted to teach in the way that he wanted to teach it, and he therefore began the production of a mimeographed text. After a number of revisions, incorporating the ideas of his students and his colleagues, the work resulted in the text *Electrical Engineering—Basic Analysis*, published by John Wiley in 1943.

Everett was an excellent teacher who was well remembered by returning alumni long after his retirement. They remembered that his problems were engineering oriented and relied on a knowledge of the basic sciences studied before his course. They felt that his teaching gave them excellent preparation for the courses to follow. They also remembered his sense of humor and his use of the pun—he was a master punster who would spring one at any opportunity.

Everett's research was concerned with illumination, and he was a consultant on this subject for a number of companies and individuals. His expertise was recognized when he was elected national president of the Illuminating Engineering Society for 1952-53. He received the Gold Medal of that society in 1966 and its Distinguished Service Medal in 1967. He was a contributing member of many Illuminating Engineering Society technical committees, as well as those of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and was honored as a Fellow in both organizations. He was an early member of the American Society for Engineering Education and was chairman of its Electrical Engineering Division in 1951.

Everett demonstrated his administrative abilities in 1943-45 when, upon the resignation of Director Lewis, he was appointed chairman of a three-man committee consisting of himself and Professors Ballard and Burckmyer to

be interim caretakers of the school. A number of his colleagues thought he should be appointed to the director's position, but the administration had other ideas. In the light of what he did for the school subsequently, it was probably just as well.

In 1947 Everett started an Engineering Cooperative Program that was unlike any existing at that time and which he headed until his retirement in 1967. In other co-op programs students spent alternating periods in industry and in school, the purpose of the industry periods being to earn money for the school periods, that is, the industry periods were not related to the students' education in any other way. The industry periods were in companies in the same general area as the school, and often each period was the same as the preceding.

In Everett's program the student spent three periods in industry—a summer, fall, and spring, but not consecutively—and went to school the remainder of the time, graduating at the normal time. (Cornell was on the five-year plan when the program was started.) In the beginning, students from electrical engineering and mechanical engineering were in the program,

Many aspects of his program were unusual, and the whole idea received much attention from educational colleagues in other universities and colleges. However, Everett had to work hard and long for 20 years to make the program the success it was.

First, the students were selected for the program by the industrial sponsors they were going to work for—after an interviewing process similar to that which they would undergo when applying for a job after graduation. Everett had to work out the interviewing arrangements.

Just getting the sponsors took a lot of time and effort. They had to be sought out by Everett and convinced that they should participate. The nature of their participation was primarily financial—they were to contribute to the student's tuition, his salary while working for them, and to the school and college for the faculty salaries during the two summer school terms that were a part of the program. However, they also had to work out industrial assignments that would develop the student's abilities progressively through the three industrial periods (an important feature of the program).

Second, Everett had to convince reluctant faculty that they should work on the programs in those two summers. Even though they were to be paid at better than their normal rate, they weren't inclined to give up their summers. Younger faculty members resisted because they couldn't see getting any stars in their crown when it came to promotion time.

Third, as part of the program, Everett visited every student to make certain the student was getting the education that was the purpose of the program. This entailed considerable travel since students were scattered throughout the Northeast. It was said that Everett knew all of the airline schedules for that area by heart, and that if you were at the local airport when the last flight came, in the odds were very good that Everett would be on it.

Everett did all he did for a long time supposedly on a half-time assignment—he continued to teach the basic course and supervise the staff assigned to it. He also did all he did because of his loyalty to Cornell. On this assignment he was certainly overworked and underpaid—but it was something he undertook himself—and Cornell benefited.

Along the way Everett was inducted into the honoraries Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Sigma Xi. He was a licensed professional engineer, and his name is included in *The American Men of Science*, *Who's Who in America*, and the *World Biography*.

Everett's recreation, like his close friend and contemporary Burckmyer's, was his boat. His was a cabin cruiser, appropriately named the Seabattic, while Burck's was a sailboat. They often good-naturedly argued the merits of each.

Everett was very active in the Ithaca Yacht Club and at one time was its Commodore. He also was Commander of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and the Power Squadron and taught courses in piloting and navigation for both organizations. Related to his experience in yachting and his technical background was his appointment as the U.S. delegate to the Hague International Conference on Maritime VHF Radio Telephony in January, 1957.

Everett was a loyal parishioner of the First Congregational Church and was a contributing member in ways other than financial—ranging from firing the furnace on a cold Sunday morning to installing an individual hearing-aid- type sound system for the hearing impaired.

Everett was survived by his wife of 62 years, Ella Sheffield Strong, who died on April 30, 1989. They are survived by sons Robert Strong of El Toro, California, and Walter Strong of New Orleans, Louisiana; a daughter, Ruth Ann Johnson of Bowdoinham, Maine; thirteen grandchildren; and ten great-grandchildren.

Paul D. Ankrum, Robert E. Osborn, William H. Erickson

William Strunk, Jr.

July 1, 1869 — September 26, 1946

William Strunk, Jr., was born in Cincinnati on July 1, 1869, the son of William and Ella Garretson Strunk. He took his A. B. at the University of Cincinnati in 1890, his Ph.D. at Cornell in 1896. He studied at the University of Paris, 1898-99. He married Olivia Emilie Locke in 1906; three children survive. He began his teaching career as instructor in mathematics at Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1891 he came to Cornell, and here remained, in effect, for the rest of his life. Appointed Assistant Professor of English in 1899, he became Professor in 1909 and Professor Emeritus in 1937. He was the author of *Elements of Style* (1918), and *English Metres* (1923), and was the editor of various texts. The decoration of Officier d'Academie (France) was awarded him. In 1935-36 he was literary consultant in the screen production of *Romeo and Juliet*.

Attracted to the study of letters by his innate love of the word and of creative thought, he gave his life to the communication of beauty and wisdom. Disdaining specialization, he ranged over many fields of knowledge. He began as a teacher of mathematics; he was at home in the classic and foreign literatures and cultures. Though his scholarship was exact and extensive, though his effervescent curiosity led him into endless explorations of curious and knotty problems, he maintained in word and practice that the end of the literary scholar is not to solve problems but to lighten the environing darkness. His year in Hollywood was, in a way, a suitable crown for his career. In the supervision of an admirable motion picture, *Romeo and Juliet*, he helped to present his beloved Shakespeare to an audience of millions. He found the creative purpose of Hollywood a stimulation and a delight, there is evidence that Professor Strunk, typed as The Professor, was a stimulation and a delight to Hollywood.

A photograph in the office of the Department of English recalls Professor Strunk in a pose familiar to many generations of Cornellians. He sits in an easy chair, absorbed in a wide book opened on his knees. The book rests on another book, from which protrudes an array of marking slips. Beside him, on the desk, stands a pile of volumes, of the forbidding format reserved for scholarly works. He is verifying some obscure quotation; he is settling some quaint dispute proposed by a time-pinching colleague. He is happy in this pursuit of this bit of knowledge, trifling, perhaps, but he maintained with Dr. Johnson that no bit of knowledge is so trifling that he would rather know it than not know it. With such a habit of mind, he became a well of information, a mine of reference. He was, however, preserved from the dangers of omniscience by his unfailing sense of proportion, his deep humor, and his philosophy—in the old meaning of philosophy: the love of wisdom.

So formed and shaped, Professor Strunk was for a good half century on this campus an exemplar of the humane scholarly life. The benign quality of his mind showed forth in all his dealings. When his old students and his old companions gather, their talk is all of his kindness, his helpfulness as teacher and colleague, his boyish lack of envy and guile. And so his serene spirit lives on, in that of Cornellians of fifty years.

Morris Bishop, A. M. Drummond, F. C. Prescott

Frederick H. Stutz

December 26, 1912 — April 22, 1983

The death of Frederick H. Stutz, professor of history of education emeritus, closed a lifelong commitment to education and its role in developing and sustaining a democratic society.

Stutz grew up in Ithaca with a foot in the country, for the division between city and open country was abrupt then. An interest in Cornell University, which he entered in 1931, was fostered by his parents and teachers at Ithaca High School, in the 1920s primarily a preparatory school for Cornell. Stutz obtained a B.A. degree at Cornell in 1935 and an M.A. degree in 1937 with a concentration in American history. Jobs during the depression were hard to get, but at six feet two inches he looked as if he could handle discipline problems. He later learned that his stature had something to do with obtaining his first secondary school teaching post at Bainbridge in Chenango County.

When asked what he expected to accomplish in that job, he said, "I saw the power of civic instruction and the study of history as having an enormous potential for helping us to improve society and for helping individuals to straighten out their lives and fly straight. Now," he added, "I regard that as a naiveté of youth....I failed to understand how complex social structures were and how difficult it was to enable individuals to change that through the power of their learning." Stutz moved to Ithaca, where he taught social studies in Ithaca High School and chaired his department. Stutz's work for the Ph.D. degree in education, which he received from Cornell in 1945, included extensive studies in United States and European history.

Stutz's first position after receiving the Ph.D. degree was as assistant professor at Michigan State College, then beginning the transition to a state university. Two years later Stutz returned to Cornell as an assistant professor of education in the College of Arts and Sciences, where he supervised students preparing for secondary school teaching and carried on research in the history of education. Stutz also served as director of the Summer Session from 1949 to 1952. In 1952 he joined Rural Education, a department that carried Liberty Hyde Bailey's commitment to return to a quality-of-life emphasis in the College of Agriculture.

As a member of the school board for the Ithaca City School District from 1952 to 1958, Stutz returned to the problem of how to make education serve both the needs of society and individual citizens. Educators were caught between those who would meet the challenge of Sputnik by tightening educational standards and those who favored giving priority to the development of the individual. As board chairman in 1957-58 Stutz encouraged

the development of alternative approaches to education, an allocation of resources he found quite consistent with concerns about quality in education.

From 1958 to 1966 he was dean of the School of Education. Under his vigorous leadership the school grew in size and significance, bringing together many new faculty members in both endowed and statutory units of the University. Dean Stutz was instrumental in securing Ford Foundation support for an experimental junior high school project featuring teaching internships in selected cooperating public schools throughout New York State. He and the deans of the upstate Universities of Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse obtained a substantial grant from the Ford Foundation to develop interinstitutional Master of Arts in Teaching and administrative intern programs. In the mid-sixties Stutz served as project leader for the New York State Regents Advisory Committee on Educational Leadership. In 1967 the School of Education was merged with the Department of Education in the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

As a Cornell professor from 1954 to 1978, Fred was a productive teacher. From his classes came many students who accepted responsibilities in all areas of academic life—as counselors, educators, professors, administrators. Fred’s character in service was open, honest, fair, hardworking, liberal, and flavored with wit and humor.

In teaching, Fred taught by questioning, turning facts into puzzles, turning the conventional policy into an inquiry in history or philosophy or sociology. There was no doubt that Fred loved educating and did not turn away from those sometimes terrifying tasks of teaching deliberately, firmly, carefully, and with ever-present support for novice and experienced alike. Fred made accessible to others the wisdom of many sources. He became an expert in what can be called the social humanities, a blend of tradition and pertinence, ideas and persons. Fred lived out the land-grant philosophy Cornell holds dear. He was a formidable teacher—a scholar who was graced with a common touch. Whoever you were, you could not help but learn something every time you had a conversation with Fred Stutz.

His many roles as an administrator—department head, dean, school board president, member of many service committees—revealed his compassion and commitment. He seemed to lead easily and well, and tasks just seemed naturally to have his name on them. He knew how to leave just as easily so others could take charge and grow through such responsibilities. He was active in local and state politics and helped many good causes develop into programs.

At the time of his retirement, Stutz the administrator was instrumental in establishing a closer linkage between research efforts at Cornell and the small and rural school systems of the state and nation. Fred Stutz believed that planning could improve the educational opportunities of rural and disadvantaged youth. He had a clear vision of how the community of which he was a part and the school system in which he was so deeply interested could be brought together. The Rural Schools Program, established in 1979, carries Stutz's vision. Fred served as the program's first director, and under his guidance some three hundred school districts joined the program Fred did so much to develop, guide, and support. The success of the program is testimony to the clarity of his vision and the steadfastness of his commitment as an administrator.

Stutz the historian was also active to the night he died in his sleep. Fred was interested in community decision-making processes, especially those occasioned by proposals to consolidate school districts. Fred used his retirement to study the history of school district organization in New York State. While this project remains incomplete, Fred had the foresight to involve others in this work, and these colleagues share Fred's determination to see the project through to completion. The work is continuing.

The many social receptions at the Stutz house were both entertaining and edifying in the often complex blend of assembled talent and experience. Sally Stutz, with her own highly developed competence as an educator, was Fred's equal in joy and good sense. They were definitely a well-matched team.

Fred personally suffered the demise of the Graduate School of Education, but he protected junior and senior faculty members. Many felt that to have gotten through is to have done it well. An optimist looking forward, he did not suffer the pain of vindictiveness or retribution. His character lasted.

He was a keen and bemused observer of events, a recorder like a good journalist with a public conscience; some things, like civic virtue, were sacred. He experienced many little joys every day and felt progress from science, technology, and agriculture improved everyday living.

We are grateful for the life of this inspiring man and thankful for his continuing presence in so many of the things we do.

Gould P. Colman, David H. Monk, D. Bob Gowin

George J. Suci

April 24, 1925 — February 11, 1998

George Suci was born and grew up in Gary, Indiana. He was the only child of Aron and Adela Suci, who immigrated from Romania early in this century. George's Romanian heritage shaped his character and his traditions — friends in Ithaca will remember the spring lamb roast he held for many years.

During World War II, George was stationed in the Aleutian Islands where he was responsible for the maintenance of communications equipment. In his spare time, though, he studied the art of boxing, which in later years appealed to some of his graduate students who, like George, had not grown up in an academic world.

After the war, George was educated as an electrical engineer and psychologist at Purdue University and the University of Illinois. He went on to hold positions at the American Institute for Research in Newport, Rhode Island, the Institute of Communications Research and the Department of Psychology at the University of Illinois, and the National Institutes of Health. He joined the Department of Human Development at Cornell in 1959.

George's research and scholarly writing was concerned primarily with language and the way it carries meaning. He did pioneering studies on the measurement of meaning (the semantic differential method) with Osgood and Tannenbaum at the University of Illinois. Later, at Cornell, he and his students developed psychological and psychophysiological methods to study early language development and the relations between thought and language in infants and children.

George served as adviser and mentor for many graduate students who went on to successful teaching, research, and administrative careers in universities and government agencies. He taught core courses in cognitive development at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. He served as Department Chairperson from 1986-91 and as Director of Graduate Studies from 1978-81 and again from 1993-94. He was appointed Professor Emeritus in December 1996, but continued to teach through the spring of 1997 and served as Acting Department Co-Chairperson during the summer of 1997.

George died at home on Wednesday, February 11, 1998, after a brief illness.

George meant a great deal to many people at Cornell. The comments that follow reflect the thoughts of a few of his friends and colleagues, written since the time of his death.

“When we first met, I was just beginning my professional career and George was on the home stretch of his, entering the stage of life Erik Erikson called ‘Generativity.’ George was very generous and was a valued professional advisor. I regularly sought him out for counsel because I could count on him to listen to my concerns and give me solid, sensible advice. I was often surprised when he would completely transform my perspective on a troubling issue. I didn’t expect to find such deep wisdom and professional sensitivity from this humble man.

“George was a colleague. We team-taught a course in cognitive development for several years and I came to admire his ability to be completely non-defensive when he lectured. He gracefully turned my interruptions into learning opportunities for the students, modeling for them the practice of scientific dialogue. George’s seminal research on the semantic differential gave him a impressive depth of appreciation for issues of scientific measurement. His lectures and readings on the philosophy and practice of operationally defining scientific constructs was unparalleled. I’m glad I was taking notes during those lectures, because I can now provide my students with George’s excellent lessons. It was always a pleasure to discuss science with George. He had an uncanny ability to look at research and immediately cut through the fluff to see what was valuable and what was not.

“George was a friend, a good friend. Despite the difference in our ages, we became fast friends. It was easy to be friends with George, mostly, I think, because I knew I could trust him and he knew that I did. He never treated me as just an ‘assistant professor.’ In fact, one of the nicest things about George was his nearly total disregard for a person’s social or professional status. Even in an academic setting where status differences are institutionalized, George treated everyone, students, junior faculty, and staff as individuals. I think that’s why so many people liked and trusted him.

“It was also easy to be friends with George because he was so much fun. He always made me smile. It could be something simple, like coming in to work wearing his Art Carney hat, or when he got tickled by something and would throw his head back in a wonderful snaggle-toothed laugh.

“My grief is alleviated a little because I have so many happy memories of George. In all their cacophonous variety, from the sacrilegious to the sublime, all these memories are George to me.”

“Sometime during the winter of 1997, I took advantage of the fact that George had just retired to finally tell him what I thought of him. I told George that there were two qualities of his that were most important to me as his former student, his colleague, and his friend.

“First, I admired his street smarts. He had a sense of what made individual people tick, what was most meaningful to them, what motivated them. He also had a strong and accurate sense of how things in the world really worked, whether it was the relation between thought and language in infants, or department politics.

“What he didn’t have was any grand illusions of control. This was one part of his street smarts – he worked the system for solutions to problems, instead of thinking he could dictate or impose them.

“And another part of his street smarts that I liked very much was that he had no particular respect for authority per se. He didn’t show disrespect. But respect was something people earned by their actions and their principles, not something that came along with power.

“Besides his street smarts, the other thing about George that was important to me was his big heart. His genuine interest in your well being. His ability to focus on people’s strengths and not their weaknesses. The open and supportive atmosphere that he created among the people he worked with — faculty, staff, and students alike.

“These two qualities – street smarts and a big heart – were even more valuable because, in George, they were combined. And it was that combination that I sensed 24 years ago when I joined other grad students in the east basement to work with George.

“That was a wonderful time. Having ideas, lots of them. Remodeling the lab on weekends and during breaks. Building our own apparatus and inventing Rube Goldberg solutions to the endless electrical and mechanical problems, trying to record heart rate from 12 month-olds while keeping the pens on the Grass polygraph unclogged, using an old blues tune as the lab’s theme song; the list seems endless. From those days until now, George was a model for me — and I know, for others.

“He was down to earth, unpretentious proof that someone from a background that didn’t have much money or education could go to college, get a Ph.D., and actually make it in this bizarre world of academics without losing his identity, his mind, or most of all, his heart.”

“George was a mensch. The general translation of ‘mensch’ is ‘honorable man’. More specifically, it refers to someone who is kind, merciful, righteous, and has integrity. Traditionally, a mensch is explicitly not a hero. Practically, living life as a mensch is often itself a heroic act.

“Traditionally, a mensch is not necessarily wise, but George was. He could cut through the cobwebs and see what the important issues were. His advice often seemed quirky, as though it were coming out of left field. However, it was his very quirkiness that often provided an entirely different, and invariably useful, way of seeing and understanding things.

“George was amazingly non-judgmental. It was possible for a colleague to confide in George about one’s anxieties without having to worry that at some point in the future, the information would be mentioned in a context that would make it hurtful or embarrassing.

“George was the person of choice to talk with about ideas that were only imperfectly formulated. He never treated them as evidence of intellectual inferiority; instead, he treated them as being first steps, and provided feedback to make them better. He had a clear, incisive mind and he was generous in sharing it. In the institution of academia, where worth is often equated at best with mere intelligence and at worst with glibness, George based his academic evaluations on the actual scientific quality of a person’s professional work; he based his personal evaluations on the integrity of a person’s actions. He was equally comfortable, and non-condescending, talking with janitors as with administrators.

“It was not surprising that George was chosen to occupy leadership positions, as director of graduate studies, and as department chair. People trusted George. Academia, like many political institutions, is frequently a hotbed of interest groups jockeying for power, often at other people’s expense. George, too, had interests and preferences and, in certain administrative positions, could have acted on them. However, one of George’s frequent expressions was, ‘Nah, I’m not gonna do that. I’d like to, but you do stuff like that, you lose your integrity.’

“George was entirely without artifice. He didn’t posture; he didn’t lie by omission; he didn’t promote himself. Those who didn’t miss the hoopla found a man of integrity, a listener, a source of wise advice, a loyal friend. George was a mensch.”

“The characteristics which always come to mind when I remember George as a long-standing colleague and friend are his high sense of personal and professional integrity, a sharpness of critical intellect combined with a generosity of spirit and personal modesty, and a capacity to appreciate the simple joys of life and to share them with others. He greatly enjoyed being helpful to others dealing with problems, be they graduate students or faculty colleagues, whether concerned with technical issues or interpersonal questions.

“In his administrative roles, his hallmark was a commitment to fairness and allowing for differing views to be heard and discussed on the way to group decision making. In essence, George seemed to be able to live his professional life, with its commitment to excellence and achievement, within the larger guiding framework of his personal life as a caring human being.”

Rick Canfield, Barbara Koslowski, Henry Ricciuti, Steve Robertson

Ravindra Nath Sudan

June 8, 1931 – January 22, 2009

Ravindra Nath Sudan, the IBM Professor of Engineering Emeritus and a member of the EE/ECE Faculty for 50 years, died of congestive heart failure in St. Petersburg, Florida at age 77.

Ravi, born in Chinani, India on June 8, 1931, obtained the B.A. degree in English (with honors) from the University of Punjab in India in 1948 and the D.I.I.Sc. degree from the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore in 1952. Continuing his studies in England, he obtained the D.I.C. degree from Imperial College, London in 1955 and the Ph.D. degree from the University of London in the same year, both in Electrical Engineering. From 1955-57, he was an engineer with the British Thomson-Houston Company in Rugby, England, followed by a year with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., in Calcutta, India. In 1958, he came to the School of Electrical Engineering (now Electrical and Computer Engineering) at Cornell as a Research Associate, joined the faculty as an Assistant Professor in 1959, became an Associate Professor in 1963, advanced to full Professor in 1968, and was named the IBM Professor of Engineering in 1975. He retired as Professor Emeritus on July 1, 2001.

Professor Sudan's career at Cornell was characterized by innovative research and rigorous teaching in the EE/ECE School, and dedicated service to the College of Engineering and the worldwide plasma-physics community. Since his initial study and research had been in electric power and machinery, his first years in the School were spent with the electric power group, where his research was concerned with power circuit breakers in vacuum and the physics of electrical breakdown in vacuum. This research stimulated a strong interest in the then emerging field of plasma physics, to which he devoted most of his career and in which he rapidly became one of the world's leading theorists.

He began by studying space and solar plasma physics, including the structure and dynamics of the solar magnetic field, and plasma turbulence in the ionosphere and in the equatorial electrojet. His first work in this area was the independent discovery in 1963 of the "whistler instability," which subsequently was shown to be the physical mechanism causing very-low-frequency radio emissions from the magnetosphere.

Although he never lost his interests in space physics, most of his research was concerned with aspects of controlled thermonuclear fusion such as the physics and technology of pulsed high-power electron and ion beams and their application to inertial fusion, ion rings and their application to magnetic fusion, intense laser-plasma interactions, plasma stability, nonlinear interactions in plasmas, solitons, and the physics of intense relativistic electron beams

and intense ion beams. He enjoyed interacting closely with experimentalists and trying to understand their results. This often required resorting to computer simulation, which led him to seek bright theoretically inclined graduate students and post doctoral associates who were willing to become, or already were, experts at computer simulation.

From 1975-85, he was Director of the Cornell Laboratory of Plasma Studies. In 1984, he joined the 1982 Nobel Laureate in Physics, Professor Kenneth G. Wilson, to found Cornell's Center for Theory and Simulation in Science and Engineering and was the deputy Director of that Center from 1985-87. He held visiting appointments in Plasma and Fusion Physics in England, Italy, and the United States; was an invited Lecturer in the former Soviet Union, France, former West Germany, and Japan; and chaired several international conferences. For a period, Ravi served as Head of the Theoretical Plasma Physics section at the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory and was a consultant to a number of other government, industrial, and university laboratories. He was on the editorial boards of several technical journals and was a co-editor of Volumes I and II of the *Handbook of Plasma Physics*. His many awards included the 1989 James Clerk Maxwell Prize in Plasma Physics of the American Physical Society and the Gold Medal in Physical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic in 1994. At the June 2002 International Conference on Intense Charged-Particle Beams, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, Ravi received the 2002 Beam Award "for original contributions as well as for helping to create the field of beams and sustaining it over the years." He was a past Chairman of the Plasma Science Committee of the National Research Council and a Fellow of the American Physical Society, the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Ravi published over 225 papers with his students and colleagues.

During his long career at Cornell, Professor Sudan brought many major research programs to the EE/ECE School and the College of Engineering. He received research grants and contracts from the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Department of Energy, the Office of Naval Research, the Naval Research Laboratory, and Sandia National Laboratories. For the extensive numerical studies required by many of these programs, Ravi had access to the Cornell National Supercomputing Facility, the National Magnetic Fusion Computing Center in Livermore, California, and the NCAR Computing Center at Boulder, Colorado. These programs collectively established Cornell as a major center of plasma physics research and supercomputing capability and also provided support for many Cornell graduate students who have gone on to distinguished careers in these disciplines.

In the classroom, Professor Sudan was a rigorous lecturer who set high standards of performance. In his earliest days at Cornell, he introduced two new mathematically oriented courses, one on the generalized theory of electrical machines and the other on the unified theory of electromechanical systems. In the early 1960s, he developed and introduced two new senior and graduate-level Plasma Physics courses in the EE School and in the School of Applied and Engineering Physics. Members of the Faculty who assisted Ravi in these courses have testified to the difficulty of the exercises and their educational effectiveness. Outside the classroom, Ravi was easily available for student conferences and gave freely of his time in advising his many graduate students on their research projects throughout his active years. He was equally generous of his time with the many visiting scientists and graduate students from foreign lands who came to study with him during his tenure on the Faculty.

Ravi was a person with a great sense of humor who enjoyed life. On one occasion, he was visiting a large observatory near Lima, Peru, where he enjoyed watching live radar displays of echoes from some of his favorite plasma instabilities. At a group dinner afterwards in Lima, he ordered a traditional spicy Peruvian dish. One of us (DTF) convinced the waiter that this foreign visitor really did like very “picante” food. In due course, the dish arrived, covered with far more chopped hot red peppers than usual, and with another plate of peppers on the side! Many of the waiters discretely gathered around in the darkened dining room to see what would happen. Ravi took a bite, smiled, dumped the extra peppers on his plate, and finished it all off with gusto, as the astonished waiters melted away. It was a memorable evening.

In 1996, Ravi suffered a major medical setback that essentially ended his active research career. He made a remarkable recovery, however, that allowed him to host visiting scientists and graduate students who had been inspired to study plasma physics at Cornell because of Ravi’s major contributions to the discipline. He was also able to attend occasional conferences and important events in the field of plasma physics. A gala celebration of Ravi’s achievements was held on the evening of May 11, 2002 in the Ithaca College Tower Club. The event was attended by over 100 distinguished members of the plasma-physics community from this country and abroad.

In his early years at Cornell, Ravi was fond of playing squash with several of his colleagues. On one occasion he was returning from the squash courts and stopped to watch a cricket match that was in progress on Hoy Field. Ravi, obviously quite impressed with some outstanding play that he had just observed, called out, “Well played, Sir!” Without question, the same accolade summarizes Ravi’s career at Cornell.

Ravi and Dipali Ray married on July 3, 1959 in Calcutta, India, spent their 49 years of life together principally in Ithaca. Ravi is survived by his wife, Dipali (Dipu), of Ithaca, New York; his daughter, Rajani, of Dallas, Texas; his

son, Ranjeet, daughter-in-law, Melissa, and two grandchildren, Anil and Anjali Sudan, of San Jose, California; a brother, Virendra Nath Sudan, of Andhra Pradesh, India; and a sister, Indira Agnjhotri, of Faridabad, (Hariyana), India.

Professor Sudan will be long remembered as a brilliant scholar, inspiring teacher, highly respected colleague, and devoted friend.

Simpson Linke, Chairperson; Donald T. Farley, Jr., David A. Hammer, John A. Nation

James Batcheller Sumner

November 19, 1887 — August 12, 1955

James B. Sumner, Professor Emeritus of Biochemistry and Director of the Laboratory of Enzyme Chemistry until his retirement on July 1, 1955, died of cancer on Friday, August 12, 1955, at the Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, New York. He is survived by his wife, Mary Morrison Beyer Sumner and five children. His untimely death removed from the Cornell scene one of its most distinguished scientists and colorful personalities. His 41 years as a teacher and an outstanding exponent of individual research at Cornell were marked by exciting and revolutionary discoveries. His crystallization of the first enzyme, urease, and masterful defense of its nature, has been credited with being the most significant advancement in the field of biochemistry of the first half century. This accomplishment was recognized by the award of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1946.

Professor Sumner was born in Canton, Massachusetts, on November 19, 1887. He received his A.B. Degree from Harvard College in 1910, A.M. in 1911, and Ph.D. in 1914. He taught chemistry for one term each at Mt. Allison College, Sackville, New Brunswick, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester, Massachusetts, prior to entering the graduate school at Harvard. In the fall of 1914 he accepted an invitation to become assistant professor of biochemistry at the Cornell Medical College at Ithaca. He taught medical students and home economics students at Cornell for fifteen years as assistant professor, and was made a full professor in 1929. He became a member of the College of Agriculture Faculty in 1939.

Much could be written concerning Professor Sumner's scientific and academic career. At seventeen he lost his left arm in a hunting accident. Having been left-handed, it became necessary for him to learn to do things with his right hand. This loss led him to exert every effort to excel in all sorts of sports such as tennis, skiing, skating, billiards, and clay-pigeon shooting. It also deeply influenced his highly independent personality and his strong desire for personal accomplishment and recognition in his field. In an interview with Professor Otto Folin concerning graduate work in biochemistry at Harvard, he was advised to take up law, since "a one-armed man could not make a success at chemistry." In spite of such discouraging advice he persisted in his goal and carried the same type of determination in his first major research effort—to isolate and crystallize an enzyme. This also was considered to be an impossible task by leading biochemists of that era. The lack of recognition of his paper announcing the crystallization of the enzyme, urease, and the severe criticism of his research by the leading German biochemists, Willstätter, Pringsheim, Waldshmid-Leitz, and Steigerwaldt, was a bitter experience. His courage in defending his

research results, however, was surely instrumental in shifting biochemical thinking concerning enzymes from the old German Träger theory to the proved observation that enzymes are proteins.

Immediate success and national recognition was not the lot of Dr. Sumner. His earliest honors were conferred in Sweden by the award of the Scheele Medal in 1929 and later by election to the Polish Institute of Arts and Science. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry came in 1946, and election to the National Academy of Sciences in 1948.

The development of research and of teaching in biochemistry at Cornell was synonymous with Dr. Sumner's 41 years as teacher and research worker. There is some doubt that a Department of Biochemistry would have been established in the College of Agriculture at Cornell except for the desire to retain Professor Sumner within the Cornell community. In this instance the subject was of much less importance than the individual. A common expression until recent years was "Biochemistry at Cornell (Ithaca) is James B. Sumner." Professor Sumner's lasting contributions are embodied in his more than 100 published research papers, his basic textbook, "Chemistry and Methods of Enzymes," and his authorship with Karl Myrbäch of the two-volume, four-part classic, "The Enzymes", which immediately gained worldwide recognition.

In 1921 he spent his sabbatical leave at the University of Belgium as a Belgium-American Fellow, in 1929 at the University of Stockholm, and in 1937 as a Guggenheim Fellow at the University of Upsala, Sweden. Professor Sumner reached the pinnacle in his field and left a solid foundation for future scientists to guide them in the understanding of the fundamental forces governing all living things. Cornell recognized these contributions when a special symposium on biochemistry was held in his honor on May 25-26, 1955.

W. L. Nelson, C. M. McCay, J. M. Sherman

Earl Sunderville

October 5, 1886 — November 4, 1958

Dr. Earl Sunderville, Professor Emeritus of Veterinary Anatomy, died November 4, 1958, in Tompkins County Hospital after a prolonged illness. His wife preceded him in death by about a month.

Dr. Sunderville was born in Newark, New York, of Dutch parentage on October 5, 1886. He took pride in having received his grammar school education in an old country school near Newark, New York. After completing the then three-year course in Veterinary Medicine at Cornell, he received the D.V.M. degree in 1908. Although 22 years of age at this time, he felt he was too youthful in appearance to go into practice, although that was his ambition. To gain maturity he accepted an assistantship in anatomy that fall and an instructorship a year later. He never went into practice but stayed in the Department of Veterinary Anatomy for 39 years. In 1914, he was made Assistant Professor and, in 1934, Professor and head of the department, a position he held until his retirement in February, 1947. In addition to his teaching duties, Dr. Sunderville was secretary of the Veterinary Faculty from 1925 to 1945. He was held in high esteem by his students, and his deeply entrenched conviction was that the most experienced teachers should instruct the least experienced students.

The former students and friends of Dr. Sunderville defrayed the cost of the painting of his portrait which now hangs in the James Law Auditorium among those of other faculty members of the Veterinary College. During the time between the death of Dean P. A. Fish on February 19, 1931, and the appointment of Dr. W. A. Hagan as Dean, on July 1, 1932, Dr. Sunderville served with Dr. R. R. Birch and Dr. W. A. Hagan on an interim committee which administered the affairs of the College.

Among Dr. Sunderville's better-known publications are: "Lymphatic System of Cattle," "Postmortem Anatomy of Chickens," and "Tonsils in the Dog."

Prior to World War I, he served on Dr. Septimus Sisson's committee of the American Veterinary Medical Association which compiled a glossary of anatomical terms applicable to the gross structures of veterinary species. These terms have composed the standard nomenclature used in English veterinary medical publications ever since. In a recent comparison of this nomenclature with the new international anatomical nomenclature (Paris, 1955), they were found to be surprisingly similar.

Dr. Sunderville attended the International Veterinary Congress in London as the representative from Cornell in 1930. For over a decade, varied exhibits of College activities were largely prepared and displayed by him at the State Fair. His three sabbatic leaves, in 1923, 1932, and 1940, were largely spent touring the United States and visiting the other veterinary colleges. During the leave of 1932 he also attended the Medical School at the University of Rochester.

From the very beginning of the national professional fraternity, Omega Tau Sigma, he was one of its staunchest supporters and counselors, having been elected secretary of the Grand Council for 12 years and Grand Treasurer for a number of years. Even after retirement he maintained an active interest in the local chapter and more than any other man was responsible for its present fine physical facilities. Dr. Sunderville was also a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Zeta, Acacia, and the local, state, and national veterinary medical associations.

He was active in Masonry from 1911, having become early a 32nd degree Mason. He belonged to the Scottish Rite bodies of Ithaca and Binghamton. He was past master of Hobasco Lodge 716 F. and A.M. and a member of its Fellowcraft Club. In addition to serving as presiding officer and trustee of the Lodge of Perfection, he had served as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

Dr. Sunderville possessed great love and loyalty for his family and for Cornell. For nearly 40 years each student who attended the Veterinary College at Cornell was personally known to him. In the dissecting laboratory, his answers to questions were concise, accurate, and to the point. Often, the person who asked the question felt a degree of guilt upon being shown the answer since the structure could be revealed so easily and quickly by Dr. Sunderville.

As a youth, he helped his father who was a contractor and thus he developed a vital interest in carpentry, particularly cabinet making, and built many items which served their home. In fact, he built two houses in the village of Forest Home as well as their cottage at Sodus, New York, in which he and his family spent many enjoyable vacations and weekends. Other hobbies included gardening and fishing.

Dr. Sunderville will be remembered most vividly for his close attention to anatomical detail in the dissecting room, where he served not only as a most precise instructor but also as a strict disciplinarian. Outside the classroom his wise counsel was always freely and cheerfully given to the numerous students who consulted him during a generation when drastic changes were being made.

M. E. Miller, H. H. Dukes, H. L. Gilman

John Curtis Swan

November 26, 1917 — October 12, 2008

John C. Swan, Professor Emeritus of Extension Administration, resident of Longview, Bella Vista Drive, Ithaca, New York, died October 12, 2008. He was born on the family farm at Schroon Lake, New York, and graduated from Schroon Lake Central School in 1936. He earned his B.S. degree in Agriculture from Cornell University in 1943.

Professor Swan devoted his entire 31-year career working for the Cooperative Extension Service (now known as Cornell Cooperative Extension). From 1943-55, he served the agricultural community in Rensselaer County as County Agricultural Agent. In 1955, he moved to Cornell as Assistant State Leader of Country Agricultural Agents.

During his tenure at Cornell, he received a Farm Foundation Fellowship Award in 1959 to study at Michigan State University where he received his M.S. degree. Professor Swan went on to become State Leader of Agricultural Agents, Assistant Director of Cornell Cooperative Extension and Extension Program Leader for Commercial Agriculture and Natural Resources. He retired from Cornell in 1973.

Professor Swan played a major role in coordinating the delivery of research based knowledge from Cornell to the commercial farmers and agribusinesses across New York State through Cornell faculty and Cooperative Extension field staff. While in his position of leadership at Cornell, he helped to organize and served on numerous program development committees composed of faculty, county agents and regional specialists. He was a leader in recognizing the many changes going on in commercial agriculture, such as the decline in the number of farms, much larger and more specialized farms, and the implications of these changes in the organization and delivery of agricultural extension and community development programs. He provided leadership as the chairperson of the College of Agriculture's "Special Task Force" to determine how Cooperative Extension could best meet the needs of the increasingly sophisticated agricultural industry in New York State. He saw the need for and was a strong proponent of specialized staff at the county level. As a result of Professor Swan's leadership, multi-county and regional teams of agricultural specialists were formed in many parts of the state. More than 35 years later, teams of Area Extension Educators serve the farm community today throughout the state. Examples of this are the Regional Dairy and Regional Fruit Teams serving commercial producers in Western New York.

He recognized the need for new extension education programs in public issues, particularly as they pertain to commercial agriculture. Extension programs initiated under his leadership concerned challenges of evolving land use patterns, preserving and improving water quality and tax policy affecting land used in agriculture.

Professor Swan was active in a variety of community, professional and agricultural related organizations. For a number of years, he was responsible for organizing the selection and documentation of individual farm families being recognized as Century Farm Families by the New York State Agricultural Society. The Society awarded him their Distinguished Service Citation in 1974 in recognition of his outstanding service to the agricultural industry.

He and Mary Warren Swan, daughter of the late Professor George Warren (for whom Warren Hall on the Cornell Campus is named) were married in 1943 and had four daughters: Julie, Dorothy (Parrill), Molly (Denison) and Barbara (Lopez) all of whom survive him as well as four grandchildren, one great grandchild, and two sisters, Mary Swan Connell and Rita Hooley. He was predeceased by his wife, Mary, and his brother, Robert Swan.

William E. Worth, Chairperson; James C. Preston, David T. Smith

Harold B. Sweet

November 15, 1913 — December 1, 2008

Harold B. Sweet, Professor Emeritus and lifelong learner and teacher spent most of his career in the Cornell University Cooperative Extension System. He was born on a small farm near Smyrna, New York on November 15, 1913. Harold joined the 4-H Club program, the youth development program of the Cornell Cooperative Extension System, when he was age ten. He participated in garden and swine programs and was a member of the 4-H county band that performed at the World's Fair in Chicago. During his high school years, Harold participated in a 4-H mechanics program taught by professors in the Agricultural Engineering Department at Cornell University. This early participation in the programs of the land-grant university, inspired Harold to choose Cornell Cooperative Extension, 4-H as a profession.

Harold applied to and was accepted at Cornell University where he attended 1931-35 and earned his degree. He was a member of the Alpha Zeta honor fraternity and played trumpet in the Cornell Big Red band as well as participating in the Cornell University Collegiate 4-H Club. To earn extra money, Harold corrected papers from the 4-H mechanics program, he waited tables three times a day for meals at the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority, and was employed to visit 4-H agricultural projects carried by youth in Chenango County during summer vacations.

After graduation, Harold started his career in education as a teacher of Agriculture at the Harrisville High School, Harrisville, New York in the foothills of the Adirondacks. During his second year of teaching, an offer to work as an Agent-at-Large came from Cornell Cooperative Extension to work in the Agricultural Program. From this start, Harold then became a 4-H Agent in Lewis County Cooperative Extension. Harold's work consisted of enrolling youth in the 4-H program, recruiting, training and recognizing volunteer leaders, providing interesting supportive county wide programs based in the research of Cornell University, enlisting private and government support, and conducting a public information program. He served as a 4-H Agent in Lewis, Wyoming, and Broome counties from 1938-56. During World War II, the 4-H program supported the Victory Garden program that was widely adapted across New York State. 4-H was also instrumental in bond programs to support troops and even collecting milkweed pods for flotation devices for the troops.

The next phase of Harold's career was at Cornell University as a State 4-H Program Leader. He was liaison with 4-H faculty specialists in the College of Agriculture at Cornell and provided leadership for programs and activities at the state and national level. Harold was a Cornell Cooperative Extension Director's representative with Cornell

Cooperative Extension Association Boards of Directors. He served in these roles at Cornell University from 1956-75.

Harold did not stop his 4-H career when he retired from Cornell Cooperative Extension. He accepted an assignment with the National 4-H Center in Chevy Chase, Maryland, the fund development and program support arm of the nation wide Cooperative Extension 4-H Youth Development program. He served in this leadership role from 1976-87. Travel related to his long career in 4-H took Harold to Europe, Africa, the Caribbean, the Philippines, Japan, Canada and all but four states of the United States.

In addition to his fulfilling career, Harold enjoyed playing bridge, traveling and spending time with his friends and family. Harold was supported in his career by the love of his wife Elizabeth (Betty) Lawlor Sweet, and their children, daughters Charlotte and Margaret, and sons Charles and Robert. The Sweet family was a source of pride with their services to others including community development in a variety of nations, law, insurance and help to those most needing help in our society.

Harold contributed to the mission of Cornell, the state Land Grant University System. He exemplified the access to formal education, existing degree programs and the constant integration of new knowledge in to every day activities. His loyalty, commitment and dedication to helping people make informed and considered decisions is a great and lasting contribution to society.

Glenn J. Applebee, Chairperson; Lucinda A. Noble, William Worth

Joshua Edwin Sweet

August 9, 1877 — April 8, 1957

Joshua Edwin Sweet, Emeritus Professor of Surgical Research, was born in Unadilla, New York, August 9, 1877, son of a country doctor. After completing his preliminary education in the local schools, he matriculated at Hamilton College where he earned the A. B. in 1897 and received the A. M. in 1900. In 1922 the D. Sc. was conferred upon him. In 1901 he received the M. D. degree at Giessen. He was Scott Fellow at the University of Pennsylvania 1901-02. From 1902 to 1906 he was a Fellow of the Rockefeller Institute. He was a Root Fellow, Hamilton College, 1907-1908; Assistant Professor of Experimental Surgery, University of Pennsylvania, 1906 to 1917; and Professor, 1917 to 1926.

His society memberships included The American College of Surgeons, Surgical Research Society, American Medical Association, Physiological Society, Society of Experimental Pathology, Society of Experimental Biology, New York Academy of Medicine.

He was called to Cornell to establish a new department of Surgical Research in 1926, and headed this department until his retirement in 1941. In his philosophy, he visualized a department to which any member of the instructing staff might bring his problems and find enthusiastic help in their solution. His success was measured by the many men who came to work under his direction and the large numbers of papers published from his department. His own publications were numerous and varied. His own research interests were widespread but his greatest enthusiasm was claimed by the gall bladder and the biliary tract.

During World War I he served in France with the Army Medical Corps, and at the end of hostilities he was Lt. Col, consultant on experimental surgery to the Commanding General A. E. F.

Dr. Sweet never lost his love for the rural region in which he was born. Summer vacations were invariably spent on the family farm where he developed an outstanding herd of dairy cattle producing certified milk. His dairy herd was not his only interest; for many summers were also occupied with building his house for retirement. With the help of local carpenters he conceived the plans and performed much of the work himself. Being a resourceful man he made use of his many horsechestnut trees killed by the widespread blight. This wood, cut at a local mill, was used for floors, stairways, and much of the interior woodwork. The final finishing of this beautiful chestnut was done by Dr. Sweet by hand, and his love of accurate work resulted in a handsome and useful home.

On retirement Dr. Sweet did not confine himself to his farm and dairy herd. He took an active part in the affairs of his community, serving for some time as president of the local hospital at Sidney, and acting as consultant in the neighborhood.

After a lingering illness Dr. Sweet died in a nursing home at nearby Bainbridge April 8, 1957. Sincere sympathy goes to his widow, Florence West Sweet, his daughter Mrs. George Kittell (Ruth Sweet), and his grandchildren.

An old friend and fellow worker has passed on, leaving the world a better place for his having lived and worked in it.

John E. Sutton

Michael Szkolnik

August 23, 1920 — March 26, 2002

Michael Szkolnik was Professor Emeritus in the Department of Plant Pathology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva. He joined the department as an Assistant Professor in 1951 and retired in 1984. After receiving a B.S. degree in Biochemistry from Rutgers in 1943, Mike served in the U.S. Army in the European Theater during World War II before returning to Rutgers for his Ph.D. degree in Plant Pathology in 1949. Prior to joining Cornell, he worked in Guatemala from 1949-51 for Experimental Plantations, Inc., a subsidiary of Merck and Company.

Mike was born in Clifton, New Jersey and attended high school in Freehold, New Jersey, where he developed an interest in vocational agriculture, biology and chemistry. Early in his life, he gained practical experience working on several different types of farms as well as employment for three summers with the Dutch elm disease program of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Pathology, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The chemical control of fungal diseases of deciduous orchard fruit crops was the focus of Dr. Szkolnik's research throughout his career at Cornell. During his tenure, the arsenal of fungicides available to fruit growers shifted from a small number of inorganic compounds with broad-spectrum activity to organic compounds with very different properties. These included systemic activity in plants and, in some cases, the ability to eradicate disease in the early stages of the infection process rather than having to be present as a protectant before arrival of a pathogen on a plant surface. Mike developed procedures to evaluate these new types of fungicides and determine how growers could best use them to obtain practical and economic control of diseases.

In addition to field trials conducted in the experiment station and growers' orchards, Mike maintained several thousand potted apple, pear, peach and cherry trees that were used in conjunction with a precision sprayer, artificial rainfall facility, and walk-in, temperature-controlled mist chambers to conduct research on trees year-round in the greenhouse. In addition to using the chambers to determine the practical mode of action of fungicides, a term Mike may have coined, he used the chambers for disease-biology studies including determination of the effect of split-wetting periods on scab infection and the time required for scab infection to occur at temperatures below 42 F. This facility, which Mike helped design, was probably one of the finest in any university at the time and was used for studies on control of scab and cedar-apple rust of apples and leaf spot disease of cherry, among other major fungal diseases occurring in the northeastern United States.

One practical mode of action of fungicides that Mike discovered was particularly interesting. By hanging strips of cheesecloth or cords that had been soaked in certain ergosterol biosynthesis-inhibitor fungicides in a closed greenhouse, he determined that powdery mildew could be controlled for two to six months through “vapor action.” This was impressive because mildew is particularly hard to control in greenhouses, even with weekly sprays of conventional fungicides.

Dr. Szkolnik was one of the very first to prove the development of resistance to a fungicide, in this case resistance to dodine, also called Cyprex. Szkolnik and others had demonstrated the effectiveness of this chemical and it was widely used by apple growers to control scab disease. After a few years, some growers reported that the chemical was no longer effective. Laboratory studies by Mike demonstrated that a strain of the fungus had evolved that was resistant to dodine. Although some individuals tried to persuade Mike not to disclose this information, he felt strongly enough about the need to inform the growers and suggest other control products that he and his colleagues decided to do so immediately.

Mike was committed to helping the New York tree-fruit industry obtain effective and economical control of the numerous fungal diseases that affect their crops. He was often invited to speak to growers at meetings in the state and he was a regular speaker at the annual pesticide conference at Cornell that was attended by a large number of researchers, industry personnel, and extension and other agricultural service providers from throughout the northeastern United States and beyond. Chemical companies that conducted research to develop new fungicides followed the results of his research closely.

Dr. Szkolnik was a member of the American Phytopathological Society, the New York State Horticulture Society, and the New York Academy of Sciences. He was the author of research publications in outlets ranging from scientific publications to those with fruit growers as the primary audience. He was a serious gardener and an avid card player, especially of poker, with his colleagues at the experiment station.

Dr. Szkolnik is survived by his wife, Louise, of 57 years, three daughters, two sons, nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

George S. Abawi, Herb S. Aldwinckle, James Hunter

Philip Taietz

July 8, 1910 — April 23, 2000

Philip Taietz died in Sarasota, Florida at the age of 89. He was born in Lithuania in an era when national borders in that region shifted frequently and some records give his native country as Poland. As a consequence of this instability, his family emigrated to the U.S., several members at a time. As part of this exodus, Philip and his mother arrived in New York City in 1921 and managed to find a family contact despite no knowledge of English.

Philip attended Boys High School in Brooklyn and graduated from Brooklyn College in 1934. He did graduate work at the New York School of Social Work (1937-39) and began his career as a social worker starting in 1939 and continuing until 1946. He was appointed to the Cornell faculty as Assistant Professor in the Department of Rural Sociology in 1946, at first teaching undergraduate courses to prepare students for rural social work positions. Later, he specialized in social gerontology in rural areas. He took leave in 1950-51 to finish his graduate work at Cornell, where he received his Ph.D. degree in 1951. He was advanced to Associate Professor in 1952, and to Professor in 1963, holding that post until his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1976. He was Acting Chair of the department in 1961-62. He also taught briefly at Wells College and the New York School of Social Work at Columbia University.

Professor Taietz initiated one of the early courses in the Sociology of Aging at Cornell, along with courses on Community and Public Policy Toward Older People. He also offered a course on Work and Society and another on Social Work and Social Welfare. Through his teaching and his supervision of graduate students, he influenced the life work of many persons who went on to outstanding careers. From 1947-59, he coordinated the New York State Institute for Public Welfare Training and in 1953, he organized the Cornell Institute for Nursing Home Administrators, directing it for five years. The Institute for Nursing Home Administrators became one of New York's premiere programs in the training of individuals actively involved in nursing home management and was one of the pioneering efforts in the United States attempting to upgrade the quality of nursing home care through university-affiliated training programs. Solid, current research was brought to bear with good teaching techniques on these problems.

Taietz's research in aging and retirement, community, and occupations gave him national and international recognition. In 1957-58 he was a Fulbright Research Scholar in the Netherlands where he established professional connections that he continued all his life. His use of the sabbatical leave program was outstanding. Early in his

career, he developed a pattern of visiting significant institutions on a periodic basis. Besides domestic teaching outside Cornell, he was a Visiting Professor at the Andrus Gerontology Center at the University of Southern California (1975), a Visiting Fellow at the Australian National University (1980) and at the Fondation Nationale de Gérontologie in Paris (1984 and 1987). Some of these contacts were initiated after his formal retirement from teaching, but never a retirement from intellectual inquiry. For example, in Paris he conducted research on American expatriates, sometimes working in his favorite second language. He continued to teach a course in the Sociology of Aging in Cornell University Summer Session for many years after his retirement. Even in 1990, Dr. Taietz and Dr. Nina Glasgow, in collaboration with the American Association of Retired Persons, conducted a national conference on successful aging.

Most of Taietz's writing concerned aging and social welfare, but occasionally he produced little gems such as his article on "Conflicting Group Norms and the 'Third Person' in the Interview" (*American Journal of Sociology*, July 1962). This article reported a quantitative analysis of the effect that another person in the room has on a respondent. Only someone who was a close observer of micro interactions could have teased out these patterns. He also participated in an excellent study of the differentiation of health services across New York State. This study, conducted with Professor Dan E. Moore, was significant because it documented the close relationship between community size and complexity and the presence of increasingly complex medical services.

A specific topic of interest to him was the change that occurs in the lives of professors upon their retirement. As early as 1967, he and Dr. Paul Roman published *Organizational Structure and Disengagement: the Emeritus Professor*. His principal post-retirement research project focused on the productive activities of emeritus professors in conjunction with Drs. Donna Dempster-McClain and Phyllis Moen.

Professional society memberships included the American Sociological Association, the Gerontological Society of America, the Rural Sociological Society and the New York Association of Gerontological Society Educators, for which he served as president, 1980-81. So far as we know, he attended every annual meeting of the American Sociological Association after he became a member.

Taietz was active in the local community, fostering what he regarded as important community services. Among them he served as co-chair, along with Mrs. Jeannette McCay, of the first Board of Directors of the Tompkins County Senior Citizens Council. The number of senior citizens in this organization has increased year by year. He also served on the Board of Directors of the Family and Children's Service of Ithaca and the West Side Community Center.

He is survived by his wife of 50 years, Miriam; a daughter, Elizabeth McSorley, of Dublin, California; and a stepson, James Lawson, who lives in Rochester, New York. He has a surviving brother who resides in Yonkers, New York. There are numerous grandchildren and great grandchildren for who the Taietz family served as models for their many years.

Philip Taietz was a genial person, quick with puns and wry comments, and a source of much laughter. His wide circle of friends stretched across the social sciences and he contributed to the integration of these sometimes-divergent groups.

Gene Erickson, Olaf Larson, Frank Young

George Walter Tailby

November 1, 1882 — December 23, 1965

George Walter Tailby, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Emeritus, died in Ithaca, New York following a long illness.

Professor Tailby was born in Ithaca and grew up on the Cornell campus. His father worked for Professor I. P. Roberts as farm superintendent, and Professor Tailby frequently talked of working, as a student, for Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey.

He graduated from the Ithaca High School in 1901 and from Cornell University College of Agriculture in 1906 and worked the following two years in the United States Department of Agriculture with the Soil Survey Bureau in South Carolina. In 1907 he returned to Cornell and was superintendent of livestock under Professor H. H. Wing until 1920. At this time he took over the supervision of New York Dairy Herd Improvement Associations which before 1920 were under the supervision of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

During the period 1909 to 1920 Cow Testing Associations, as they were then called, had increased in number from 1 to 20. Professor Tailby had the entire responsibility for the organization and operation of these Associations until 1929 when an increase in their number to 54 required additional help on the part of other members of the Department of Animal Husbandry. Professor Tailby trained association supervisors in two-week training schools held bimonthly at Cornell. A large part of his time was spent in the field, helping D.H.I.A. supervisors with their record keeping problems. The steady growth in the number of Associations and the service they rendered to association members was due in large part to the conscientious, capable, and understanding personal help Professor Tailby gave to both supervisors and members out on the farm. From 1925 to 1950 the Dairy Herd Improvement Associations increased in number from 24 to 201. During this same period the number of cows tested annually increased from 9,485 to 119,882 and the average yearly milk production of association cows increased from 7,475 pounds to 9,106 pounds. Professor Tailby's efforts after 1920 were confined mostly to the development of the D.H.I.A. record keeping program, and his contribution to herd improvement in New York State was very great. The production and feed records available from the large number of Dairy Herd Improvement Association cows were essential to the success of the breeding and feeding programs of the Extension Service.

Professor Tailby richly deserves the honors and recognition given him for the many years of service to the dairymen of New York State.

Professor Tailby was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1947 and was retired from the Department of Animal Husbandry as Professor Emeritus on August 31, 1950, after 43 years of continuous service.

Professor Tailby was a member of Sigma Xi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, Alpha Zeta, Masonic Order, and the American Dairy Science Association, and was active in the First Baptist Church of Ithaca.

His wife, Eloise L. Osmond Tailby, preceded him in death. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Elvira Tailby Bossack, two sisters, and a brother.

Robert W. Spalding, Clarence G. Bradt, James D. Burke

John Henry Tanner

March 1, 1861 — March 11, 1940

John Henry Tanner, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, died on March 11, 1940, fourteen years after his retirement in 1926 had concluded a period of more than a third of a century of distinguished active service at Cornell University.

Professor Tanner was born at Fort Plain, N. Y., on March 1, 1861. After completing his secondary school education he taught for several years in the Clinton Liberal Institute before coming to Cornell, where he was graduated in 1891 with special mention for proficiency in Mathematics and was at once appointed instructor in that subject. During the following thirty-five years he showed unflinching zeal and loyal devotion in all his academic and professional activities. He was author or joint author of four widely used textbooks, and in these, as in his teaching, he showed his ability to present mathematics in such a way that the student would not merely accept but would understand. He gave his full share of time to the usual committee work, and from 1897 to 1904 he served as secretary of the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences. He was one of the early members of the American Mathematical Society and took a keen interest in its problems of organization, and as its treasurer for more than a decade he succeeded in placing the society's finances on a secure foundation.

The permanence of his interest and faith in Cornell University is impressively attested by the gift which he and Mrs. Tanner have made for the eventual establishment here of a Mathematical Institute. Throughout his career his generous and unselfish spirit found innumerable ways of sympathetic assistance, always rendered with his characteristic unobtrusive graciousness, whenever a student or a friend or a cause was in need.

The noble life of John Henry Tanner will remain a living inspiration to all who knew him, and his colleagues in the University Faculty would record this expression of their love and admiration for him and of their respect for his memory.

William Thorpe Tapley

October 5, 1893 — December 18, 1977

William T. “Bill” Tapley, professor of vegetable crops emeritus at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, died December 18, 1977, at his home in Gulfport, Florida. Professor Tapley was born October 5, 1893, at Revere, Massachusetts. A graduate of the University of New Hampshire in 1916, he spent a year in the Graduate School at the University of Minnesota before embarking on twenty-three months of service in France in World War I, serving with the American Field Service and the U.S. Army. He returned to Minnesota in 1919, received his M.S. degree in 1920, and stayed on as instructor in vegetable gardening and then as assistant professor and head of the department. He moved to Pennsylvania State University in 1923, serving as assistant professor and head of the Department of Vegetable Crops at that institution. In 1928 he joined the Francis C. Stokes Seed Company in Philadelphia as a plant breeder, leaving in 1929 to operate the family vegetable farm in Revere. In 1930 he joined the staff of the experiment station at Geneva as assistant professor of vegetable crops. He was promoted to associate professor in 1947 and to professor in 1955. He retired December 31, 1959, after almost thirty years of service to the New York vegetable industry.

Professor Tapley’s first duties at Geneva were to assist in growing and describing varieties of vegetables, and in publishing these descriptions in three of the books in the Vegetables of New York series: beans, sweet corn, and cucurbits. He spent the rest of his career developing new and improved varieties by breeding, working particularly with tomatoes, squash, and snap beans for processing. Three of his tomato originations, Gem, Red Jacket, and Longred, constituted the major varieties grown for processing in New York State at the time of his retirement. Another tomato introduction, Red Top, a paste-type tomato, enjoyed wide acceptance by both growers and processors and is still a popular variety in many parts of the world. He collaborated closely with station plant pathologists in developing Geneva 11, a verticillium wilt-resistant tomato. A processing squash named Red Skin culminated many years of effort to develop a superior squash for use in pumpkin pie mixes and baby foods to replace the standard Boston Marrow type, which has many faults from the standpoint of the grower and the processor.

Because of his wide knowledge of vegetables and a keen eye that could detect minor differences in plants and produce, Professor Tapley was frequently asked to judge vegetable and Grange exhibits at the state and county

fairs. For several years, starting in 1938, he served as secretary-treasurer of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association as well as editor and manager of the *Bulletin*, which at the time was the association's official publication.

Professor Tapley was a member of the First Church of Christ Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, and was former first reader of the Geneva church. He was active in the Seneca Yacht Club for many years, serving as fleet captain and race official. He was also active in the Central New York Racing Association.

Surviving are his wife, Pauline Russell Tapley; two daughters, Mrs. John R. (Helen) VanFleet of Canandaigua, New York, and Mrs. Jack (Suzanne) Howard of Greenville, South Carolina; seven grandchildren; a niece; and a nephew.

James C. Moyer, Nathan H. Peck, Morrill T. Vittum

Ralph Stockman Tarr

— *March 21, 1912*

By the sudden death of Ralph Stockman Tarr, Professor of Physical Geography, the University Faculty have lost a beloved colleague, an active investigator, and a teacher of attractive and stimulating personality. Coming to Cornell as Assistant Professor of Geology, and soon winning a Professorship, he gave to the University the best twenty years of his life. Eminently an outdoor geologist, he pushed his physiographic studies into remote regions. For whatever was significant in the forms or surface of the earth he had a keen vision. And what he had seen he described with insight into its causes. His teaching was quickened by his work afield. The fresh air of the glacier stirred in his class room, and the pictured landscape lived because he knew the meaning of its parts. The gift was his in an exceptional degree of simple and vivid presentation. By his writings he not only contributed to advance our knowledge of the work of ice in sculpturing the land, but he raised the whole field of physiographic studies to a collegiate plane by basing his exposition of them upon a competent scientific knowledge. As a man he was sincere and outspoken; steadfast in his convictions, but tolerant of the views of others. For youth and the interests of youth he retained without effort a sympathy as helpful as it is rare. This expression of esteem for a colleague cut off in the midst of his achievements and his plans is enscribed with sorrow upon the-minutes of the University Faculty.

C. H. Hull, Chairman, H. S. Williams, E. W. Olmsted

Source: Records, p. 547, April 19, 1912

Emil Frederick Taschenberg

June 4, 1916 — February 5, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Richard Dunst, Haruo Tashiro, Wendell Roelofs

Haruo Tashiro

March 24, 1917 — *December 8, 2009*

Haruo Tashiro, Cornell University Professor Emeritus in the Department of Entomology at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, passed away peacefully in Golden, CO at the home he shared with his son Steve and Steve's wife, Patricia. He was 92 years of age. "Tash," as he was affectionately called by his many friends and colleagues, was a world leader in the biology and management of insects and mites on turfgrass and woody ornamentals.

Tashiro received his B.S. (1945) in botany and zoology from Wheaton College in Illinois and his M.S. (1946) and Ph. D. (1950) in entomology from Cornell University. He was a research entomologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in Geneva, NY, from 1950 to 1963, before becoming the investigations leader and research entomologist with USDA at Riverside, California. In 1967, he returned to Geneva to serve as professor of entomology until his retirement in 1983.

Throughout his active scientific career, Tashiro produced numerous publications on the biology, ecology and management of insects affecting horticultural crops and turfgrass. Perhaps best known is his 1987 publication, *Turfgrass Insects of the United States and Canada*. This book was the first comprehensive reference to bring together under one cover a discussion of practically all insects and other arthropods destructive to turfgrass in the United States and southern Canada. It soon became the standard reference for the subject. The book was revised in 1999 by Tashiro, his former graduate student, Pat Vittum, and Mike Villani, who succeeded Tashiro as the turfgrass and soil ecologist at Cornell.

Among his many accomplishments, Tashiro conducted seminal studies on the European chafer (*Rhizotrogus majalis*) during the 1950s and 1960s, elucidating the biology of the insect, identifying trapping techniques, and identifying management strategies. He also studied the grass webworm (*Herpetogramma licarsisalis*) and the fiery skipper (*Hylephila phyleus*) during sabbatical leaves in Hawaii.

Tashiro was not only an excellent scientist but an accomplished artist. His detailed drawings of insects, his skill in cartography and his photos grace the pages of his books on turfgrass insects. His artistic skills were recognized by many, including his colleagues Paul Chapman and Siegfried Lienk. Since they were not able to find an artist who could provide the morphological accuracy necessary to illustrate a book on insects affecting apples in New York, they asked Tashiro if he was willing to try. After a few trial paintings, they were pleased with the efforts and asked

him to collaborate. From 1963 to 1968, Tashiro prepared watercolor renditions of 56 species of tortricid moths whose larvae damage leaves and fruits of apples. The book, *Tortricid Fauna of Apple in New York*, was published by Cornell University in 1971 and remains a classic.

Tashiro was born in Selma, California, on March 24, 1917. During his youth, Tashiro was among the approximately 110,000 Japanese Americans interned in camps during World War II because of their ancestry- an act the federal government apologized for in 1988. In 1942 he married Hatsue Morimitsu whom he had met at their church in Sacramento. Rumor has it that he courted her by bringing gifts of vegetables from his family's farm in nearby Orosi. Tashiro and his wife moved east to Cornell so he could obtain his advanced degrees at Cornell University and together developed many long-lasting friends in the area. Tashiro always considered Geneva his home and he and Hatsue raised three children there. He was involved in many civic organizations including devoting many hours to leadership activities in the Presbyterian Church. Tashiro was an avid golfer, even into his late 70's, and was a renown horticulturalist who created an arboretum around his home.

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

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

Carrie Williams Taylor

1892 — August 6, 1988

Carrie Williams Taylor came to Cornell in 1935 as an assistant state leader of home demonstration agents. She had previously been employed as a home demonstration agent in Orange County, New York, for five years. Prior to coming to New York State, she was a state clothing extension specialist at Michigan State University. While at Cornell she married Charles A. Taylor, professor in extension service and a pioneer in the development of Cornell's educational radio program.

Carrie began her career as an elementary school teacher at age 18 in Ada County, Idaho, to earn money for a college education. Her teaching experience also included teaching at the high school level in Idaho and Washington and serving as head of a home economics department in Idaho. She graduated from the University of Washington, and in 1934 she received a Masters degree from Columbia University. In 1938 she became a full professor at Cornell.

During her years at Cornell (1935-1949), Carrie worked with college specialists and county home demonstration agents to adapt programs to the needs of homemakers and families during the Depression and World War II. Homemakers could always count on Carrie to raise during the program-planning process the question, "Will this program help win the war?"

Carrie helped the women of Columbia County to organize and secure funds from county government so they could participate in Cooperative Extension programs. She also was instrumental in developing and implementing a unified filing system for county extension offices. Colleagues remember her as cooperative and conscientious.

Carrie was a family oriented person, extremely interested in people. As an extension agent in Orange County, she never missed an opportunity to interest individuals in the program. She sought out community leaders and involved inexperienced homemakers. In addition, she was skillful in interpreting and presenting homemakers needs to the college faculty. Homemakers liked her friendly ways and respected her leadership and organizational ability.

In 1949, she and her husband retired. They pursued many hobbies. One they especially enjoyed was gathering gem stones and polishing them. This hobby took them on many interesting trips through the western states and Mexico.

Carrie died in a nursing home in Portland, Oregon.

Ethel Samson, Hazel Reed

Charles Arthur Taylor

June 6, 1886 — May 7, 1964

Charles Arthur Taylor devoted his whole life to the improvement of agriculture and rural life—especially in New York State. “Charlie,” as his friends knew him, was noted for his down-to-earth philosophy and happy countenance. He always looked at things from the farmers’ standpoint. Being a professor did not change him. He had spent too many hours as a county agricultural agent with a Model-T Ford on the dirt roads of Herkimer County and in the barns, kitchens, schoolhouses, and milk stations ever to stray far from the rural viewpoint.

He was farming and teaching agriculture in a secondary school at Hancock, New York from 1911 to 1914. On January 1, 1915, less than a year after the Federal Smith-Lever Act of 1914 created the national Cooperative Extension Service, he began work as a county agricultural agent in Herkimer County. The fast growing Extension Service noted his dynamic leadership and on June 1, 1920, called him to the New York State College of Agriculture as Assistant State Leader of County Agricultural Agents. In 1928 he was made administrative specialist in the Extension Service and was put in charge of Winter Short Courses and the editing of the *Extension Service News*.

As an administrative specialist he could always be depended upon to accept any assignment and to initiate many on his own responsibility. He seemed to do things so easily and without any fanfare or expectation of praise or extra reward. He was most unselfish in his dealings with others and never resented the advancement of his associates.

He was primarily responsible for obtaining the cooperation of the Cornell administration in establishing the first Cornell radio station. It was through his effort that General Electric erected the first radio broadcasting towers for the Cornell Station on the north side of Beebe Lake.

He started the first local Cornell radio program dealing primarily with agricultural information. Later he organized and directed the selection and distribution of radio material to the many cooperating radio stations in the state.

During World War II, he served as executive secretary of the Extension Service Wartime Council of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. This Council was composed of the chairmen and secretaries of the many subcommittees of both Colleges dealing with wartime activities; it met each Saturday forenoon during the war to hear the reports of these subcommittees and to coordinate their many activities. During this period, at the request of the Cornell administration, he gathered and preserved all of the records and the many wartime

publications of the two Colleges; that material provides a complete history of the wartime activities of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

He was honored by his colleagues in being elected first president of the New York State County Agricultural Agents Association in 1919. He also served in 1940 as chief of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the honorary Extension fraternity.

Charles A. Taylor was born in Norwich, and grew up on a small farm near the village of McLean in Tompkins County. He early earned the reputation of a master craftsman at farm skills and that of a most efficient and reliable worker. Any farmer who could get Charles Taylor to help him out for a few days felt himself fortunate and was willing to pay him top wages. The equipment on the Taylor farm did not include a grainbinder, and it took cash to hire grain cut. One year when cash was especially scarce in the Taylor family, Charles Taylor cradled and raked and bound, all by hand, over 20 acres of grain, and did most of it evenings after putting in full days of work on a neighbor's farm.

After taking his high school work at the McLean Union School he entered the Cortland Normal School, from which he received a classical diploma in 1910; he knew Latin, Greek, and Shakespeare as well as mathematics and sciences. In 1928 he received his B.S. degree from the New York State College of Agriculture.

He published thousands of news articles and radio briefs as well as magazine articles, including some fiction.

During his lifetime, Charles Taylor was called on to do many different kinds of both mental and physical work, and he did all of them well. He was a happy worker whether the job was digging a ditch or writing an extension bulletin, provided the work was productive and those for whom or with whom he was working wanted a good job done. He had no use for poor workmanship or poor materials on the farm, in the classroom, or in the office.

On August 22, 1912, he married Louise Ferris; after her untimely death, he married, on March 30, 1941, Carrie Colver Williams, well known to many extension workers as a State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents. Upon his retirement on June 30, 1948, after a short period in Ithaca Charlie and Carrie took up residence in Union, Oregon, where he passed away.

His three children are Charles Arthur Taylor, Jr., of Brookings, South Dakota; Florence Louise Taylor, now Mrs. Robert Trapp of Ithaca, New York; and Robert Barrows Taylor of Los Angeles, California.

V. B. Hart, L. R. Simons, Lincoln D. Kelsey

Dean Lee Taylor

July 2, 1949 — July 31, 1997

Dean Lee Taylor, a Cornell University Professor of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering and a leading researcher and educator in computer-aided design (CAD), died at home in Ithaca, July 31, 1997. He was 48 years of age.

Professor Taylor joined the faculty of Cornell's Sibley School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering in 1976 after graduate study at Stanford where he completed his Ph.D. degree in 1975. His undergraduate degree was earned at Oklahoma State University in 1971. He served as the Sibley School's Associate Director from 1991-96, leading a major curriculum review and revision. He was elected as a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1995, and was honored with the Cornell College of Engineering's Excellence in Teaching Award in 1989. He was a Visiting Research Fellow at the University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, in 1981 and a Visiting Scholar at the University of California at Berkeley in 1990.

He will be remembered as an effective researcher and educator in the fields of system dynamics, computer-aided design, design theory, micromechanical machines, and concurrent engineering. In addition, he made important contributions to the design of bone-implant systems by directing the development of software for determining the geometry and material properties of bones from CT scans. Dean developed important laboratories for research and education, including the Integrated Mechanical Analysis Project Laboratory and its successor, the Biomechanics Computing Laboratory, which is now used extensively for the analysis and design of orthopedic implants and other aspects of the musculoskeletal system.

His textbook, *Computer-Aided Design*, presented a new approach to using the computer for design and analysis. Whereas early computer-aided design systems concentrated on the design and graphical representation of individual components, Taylor sought to expand the capabilities of computer-aided design to represent assemblies of interacting parts and their function as an engineering system.

In addition to teaching in the College of Engineering, Taylor contributed to the continuing education of industrial executives through short courses taught in the Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell. He also was active in the Realization Consortium, a national engineering educational effort, and the Cornell Manufacturing Enterprise.

These are the basic facts. We, however, remember him more personally as a colleague who was an innovator, a servant, an innovative teacher, a family man, and a friend.

He was an innovator. Dean was curious and thirsty for knowledge; he wanted to learn about the next thing that would be important. He had a broad horizon and he was more interested in learning about new things than becoming the expert in a narrowly focused area. And so his students worked on the next thing too: on mesh generators for finite element structural analyses; on computer-aided modeling capabilities that enabled other students to analyze and design bone-implant systems; on imaging techniques that could be used to implement robotic orthopedic surgery; on magnetic bearings; on micro electro-mechanical devices; on design theory and product design. Dean wanted to bring the computer to bear on the analysis of mechanical systems and he did by creating the Integrated Mechanical Analysis Laboratory, which evolved into our Biomechanics Computing Lab.

He was a servant. Computer Science needed a computer graphics course and Dean taught one. He served the school during a time of transition. Dean was the Associate Director with three directors in five years, which must be some kind of a record. He served the College of Engineering as Director of the Computer-Aided Design Instructional Facility, one of those next things, in its early years. He served us all—we, his colleagues, always had someone to go to with our questions about computing and computer systems, and someone who more than likely could cut a deal with industry to get the equipment we needed.

He was an innovative teacher. He thought of new ways to teach computer-aided design and produced a textbook to do it. He envisioned new ways of teaching design and analysis to sophomores and moved a curriculum to include it and developed a design studio, “The Design Studio of the Future”, to implement it. “We as engineers”, he said to a colleague only a few weeks before he passed away, “have a lot to learn from the professional schools—business, law, veterinary medicine”—and he worked with architecture to develop the design studio and with the Johnson School to teach leaders from industry.

He was a family man. We knew that he was proud of his wife, Kathy, and his daughter, Lauren, and their many accomplishments. His ability to juggle the responsibilities of family and career was admired.

He was a friend. An avid sailor, he shared his enthusiasm for the sea by taking students and a colleague’s son with him on summer sailing excursions. He introduced friends to good books, technical and otherwise, and his easy way with students was appreciated by those of us who are more introverted.

He was away from the Sibley School during the 1996-97 academic year. He came back to Cornell toward the end of the summer of 1997 after his sabbatical leave, after a family vacation in Europe and England, eager to innovate, ready to teach, ready to advise members of the Class of ‘01, full of energy, and ideas, and enthusiasm, and great

joy. We shall miss him. The design studio of the future now bears his name. We are grateful for the reminder it provides of his contributions to Cornell and to those of us privileged to know him as a colleague and friend.

Now finale to the shore!

Now, land and life, finale, and farewell!

Now Voyager depart! (much, much for thee is yet in store;)

...Depart upon thy endless cruise, old Sailor!

From Now Finale to the Shore, Walt Whitman, Leaves of Grass

Albert George, Frank Moon, Donald Bartel

Cyrl Waldie Terry

July 15, 1905 — April 25, 1994

Cyrl W. Terry was born in Brooklyn, Pennsylvania, and during his early years he worked there with his father in a hardware and farm machinery business. He came to Ithaca in 1922 and earned all of his degrees at Cornell University, the M.E. in 1926, the M.M.E. in 1929, and the Ph.D. in 1948.

With the exception of nearly four years during World War II, Dr. Terry, Emeritus Professor of Agricultural Engineering, served Cornell University continuously for thirty-six years. He began his teaching career as an Instructor in 1926 and retired as a full Professor on July 31, 1962.

From 1926-36, he was an Instructor in the College of Engineering, teaching materials testing, experimental engineering, kinematics, and machine design. During the summers of 1928-29, he served as Assistant Technical Director of Product Testing for Sears Roebuck & Company. In 1936, he was in charge of instruction in mechanics, aerodynamics, and shop processes for Luscombe Airplane Company. From 1936 to 1941, he was Assistant Professor in charge of the Aero option courses, including aerodynamics, aircraft engine design and flight test methods. He also taught diesel engine courses for the U.S. Navy.

In the fall of 1941, Professor Terry left Cornell to become Ground School Instructor for Plains Airways. During World War II, he was the Director of Flight Research for Ryan Aero Company and was in charge of the flight test program for the FR-1 Ryan "Fireball".

Dr. Terry returned to Cornell in 1945 as an Associate Professor and Acting Head of the Aero Engineering Department. He joined the faculty of the Department of Agricultural Engineering in 1946 as a Research Associate and Ph.D. candidate, with thesis research on hay drying. He was promoted to full Professor in 1948. He continued in this capacity until his retirement in 1962. His research interests were in pesticide application equipment, tractor stability and effective braking systems. His teaching was in farm power, agricultural machine design and special problems for seniors and graduate students.

Dr. Terry's broad experience in the application of the physical sciences and engineering theory made him a valuable consultant to members of the staff and faculty of the Department of Agricultural Engineering. Cy often suggested simplified solutions to perplexing problems and greatly enjoyed the variety of challenges that agricultural applications posed.

Dr. Terry was active in professional and honorary societies, including: American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, Society of Automotive Engineers, American Society for Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi.

He obtained his license to fly in 1932 and was an enthusiastic member of the Cornell Glider Club in the 1930s.

An active Mason, Professor Terry was Master of the Hobasco Lodge 716 in 1948 and President of the Tompkins County Shrine Club in 1955. He also held the post of Thrice Potent Master for the Ithaca Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite Masons.

Upon retirement in 1962, Dr. Terry became Assistant to the Head of Mechanical Engineering at the Navy Civil Engineering Laboratory at Port Hueneme, California. This position required his presence on numerous projects in Antarctica.

Cy was an avid square dancer and in recent years was an active member of the Men's Group of the Senior Citizens of Tompkins County.

W.F. Millier, E. Stanley Shepardson

Glenn Hanna Thacker

March 20, 1914 — October 15, 2002

Glenn Hanna Thacker was born in Falls City, Nebraska on March 20, 1914 and grew up on farms in Richardson County, Nebraska. He obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture from the University of Nebraska in 1940 and following graduation, operated a general farm for twelve years in Case County, Nebraska. Thacker served as Extension Poultryman at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, 1952-56, and held a similar position at Iowa State University, Ames, in 1956 and 1957. He entered graduate school at Cornell University, majoring in business management with a minor in farm management and conducting his graduate research on the economics of turkey production in Iowa. As a graduate student, Thacker served as Acting Assistant Professor in the Department of Poultry Husbandry at Cornell University. He received the Master of Science degree in 1958 and was appointed Assistant Professor of Extension. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1964.

Glenn Thacker's appointment at Cornell University was primarily in the area of poultry extension with emphasis on poultry business management. Thacker's program served most kinds of poultry farming in New York State, but his greatest effort was in the areas of egg production and turkey production. He was well known throughout the State as a result of his many farm visits and extension presentations and numerous articles in *Cornell Poultry Pointers*, extension bulletins, and extension newsletters. He cooperated with the Department of Agricultural Economics in the preparation of Poultry Outlook and co-authored the annual *Poultry Business Summary* and the newsletter, Egg Business. Thacker's appointment also included an instructional component. Glenn Thacker especially enjoyed teaching his undergraduate course in poultry business management and supervising undergraduate students in independent projects.

Glenn Thacker's contributions to poultry extension extended to many aspects of poultry management. Thacker, for example, studied poultry feed prices in New York State, Texas, and Washington while he was on sabbatic leave at Washington State University and Texas A & M University in 1965-66. He found wide variations in the prices paid by farmers for feed. His study resulted in the development of a quarterly feed price survey that was a valuable tool for the poultry industry for more than a decade. Thacker also became interested in factors influencing losses of eggs due to breakage, a major economic problem for the egg industry. He investigated eggshell damage on farms in New York State and subsequently studied egg breakage on farms in Arkansas while on sabbatic leave at the University of Arkansas in 1974. He wrote numerous extension articles on the control of eggshell damage on the farm.

Glenn Thacker was a member of the Poultry Science Association and the American Economics Association, and was a participant in the Northeast Poultry Extension Specialists organization. He was elected Professor Emeritus of Poultry Science after 20 years of service in 1977. Glenn and his wife, Ruth, resided in retirement in Buena Vista, Arkansas.

Robert C. Baker, Robert J. Young, Richard E. Austic

Romeyn Yatman Thatcher

November 9, 1885 — February 11, 1963

Professor Emeritus Romeyn Yatman Thatcher had a long and distinguished association with Cornell University that started with his enrollment in the Class of 1909 and was broken by his death February 11, 1963. He served his University with a steady consistency, which was characteristic of his life.

Professor Thatcher was born in Buffalo, New York, November 9, 1885, the son of Frank H. and Marietta Taylor Thatcher. He was educated in the Buffalo school system, graduating first in his class from Public School No. 19 and third in a class of 200 from Buffalo Central High School in 1904.

Professor Thatcher entered the Civil Engineering at Cornell in September 1905. As a student, he was active in the Andrew D. White Debating Club, belonged to the Scalp and Blade Society, and was a member of the varsity cross-country team and track squad. He graduated from Cornell with a fine scholastic record in June 1909. His interest in track continued after graduation as he served for over thirty years as an official for both indoor and outdoor meets. His specialty in officiating was the pole vault in which he was an expert.

After graduation, Professor Thatcher joined the civil engineering staff of the New York Central Railroad in the maintenance of way department, where he remained until 1915. During the years 1915-1918 he was engaged with the Interstate Commerce Commission on a project dealing with the valuation of railroads. In 1918 he joined the Bethlehem Steel Company, Lackawanna Plant, as head of their civil engineering department, where he remained until 1924.

Cornell University called Professor Thatcher back to Ithaca as an instructor in 1924 to teach engineering law, engineering economics, engineering construction, and route surveying. His promotion to Assistant Professor came in 1926, to Associate Professor in 1942, and to Professor in 1946. He served in the School of Civil Engineering as the head of the Department of Engineering Management from 1946 until his retirement in 1953.

Professor Thatcher served on innumerable committees of the school, college, and university. He also served on the Board of Managers and Governors of Willard Straight Hall, as well as acting as consultant on various railroad investigations. He will be remembered for his help to the *Cornell Engineer* as a contributor and as a member of the Board of Advisors. During World War II he supervised war-training classes in seven New York State cities and was active in the development of Camp Atterbury, Columbus, Indiana.

Professor Thatcher faithfully served his country, his community, and his church. He was active for many years in the Boy Scouts as a committeeman and worked for the Ithaca Community Chest. The influence of his father, a Y.M.C.A. Secretary, was evident in his lifelong close association with the Presbyterian Church in which he held the office of Elder.

The associates of Professor Thatcher remember him for his devotion as a teacher, for his solid judgment, for his sound philosophical outlook, and for his calm and firm attitude. He took pride, in particular, in his effectiveness as a teacher. His teammates in bowling remember him as “anchorman” on University No. 1, in the Old Forest City League. An “anchorman” must be as steady as the name implies. It is believed that “Thatch” lived up to those specifications as closely as was humanly possible.

John C. Gebhard, John E. Perry, Taylor D. Lewis

Frank Thilly

Professor of Philosophy

— Dec. 28, 1934

In the death of Professor Frank Thilly the University has lost one of its most revered teachers and the community one of its best loved members.

Professor Thilly was twice connected with Cornell University, as Fellow of the Sage School of Philosophy and as Instructor, in 1891-93, and as Professor of Philosophy from 1906 until his death. As a young man, at a time when European training was less common than it now is, he brought to America the sound tradition of philosophical scholarship which he learned from the great teachers of Germany and notably from Kuno Fischer. His eleven years of service at the University of Missouri had a permanent influence on the standards of higher education in the Middle West. He returned to Cornell with a rich experience gained both in that University and in the two years of his professorship at Princeton.

His main concern, as a teacher and as a member of many faculty committees, was to center attention upon the essential values of education. This was manifest in the policies which he advocated as a member of the Faculty and as Dean of his College, and in his activities outside the University. With him the freedom of teaching and the perfect democracy of the intellectual life were the roots of every thought and every act. It was this conviction which led him to take an active part in the founding of the American Association of University Professors, of which he was national president.

The breadth and the accuracy of his learning made him a notable figure in his profession. By his translations he made accessible to readers of English some of the best works of German philosophical scholarship. To the leading American and European philosophical journals he contributed, for a long period of years, searching reviews of current works and authoritative articles on a wide range of topics. He was editor of the *International Journal of Ethics*, associate editor of *Kantstudien*, and one of the editors of the *Philosophical Review*, to which he was a contributor from its first number. His *Introduction to Ethics* and his *History of Philosophy* not only raised the standard of instruction in those parts of his subject in which he was especially interested but also displayed his devotion to truth and opened to many the way of understanding in a difficult science. It was his effort largely which led to the founding of the American Philosophical Association, of which he was president. His teaching was marked by a wealth of knowledge, but it was informed also by a winning and beautiful personality. His courses

exerted a lasting influence on the lives of many students, and of those who owed their professional training to him many have risen to important posts.

In him the cultivation bred of humane studies and the urbanity drawn from a cosmopolitan experience united with the simplicity of innate democracy to form a nature that embodied the best of the American spirit. His honesty of thought and deed, his industry and persistence in all good causes, and his aspiration toward the highest ends are built into the universities in which he taught, into his profession, and into the characters of those who studied with him. His gentleness and humor, his gaiety of spirit, and his singular charm are a green memory in the minds of many friends.

Source: Fac. Rec., p. 1870-73 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, February, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Five

David A. Thomas

July 5, 1917 — June 28, 2004

Over a thirty-one year period, David A. Thomas was a Professor of Accounting, Associate Dean, Dean, and Dean Emeritus of the S.C. Johnson Graduate School of Management of Cornell University. The Johnson School was called the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration (B and PA) and housed in McGraw Hall and Malott Hall for most of Dave's career.

Dave was born and grew up in west Texas and he earned his B.A. degree from Texas Tech (Lubbock, Texas) in 1937 at the age of 20. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Dave loved to tell tales of his childhood. He told of his father taking out his six-gun and going to the Texas Rangers and joining their posse searching for outlaws. He had a difficult youth in a hard part of the country (he did not enjoy riding horses) and he loved living in Ithaca.

Dave served as a combat staff intelligence officer and rose to the rank of Captain in the Army Air Corps during World War II, and was one of the early arrivals on Iwo Jima. When World War II ended, he returned to Texas to earn his M.B.A. degree at Texas Christian University. He also earned his C.P.A. degree in 1948 and taught accounting at TCU. He was an Instructor, 1946-48; an Assistant Professor, 1948-49; and then an Associate Professor.

In 1949, he went to the University of Michigan to work on his Ph.D. degree in Accounting, studying with Professor W.A. Paton (one of the leading accounting educators of the 20th century). He received his Ph.D. degree in 1956.

He was the twelfth professor hired by Cornell's young Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, appointed as an Assistant Professor in 1953. In 1956, Dave received tenure as an Associate Professor, and was appointed a full Professor in 1957. In 1956, he became the School's Associate Dean—a position he held for over twenty years. He was a Dean who got things done. He never said no to a reasonable request. During his time as Associate Dean, he continued to teach the basic accounting course. He also served as the School's Acting Dean, 1961-62 and 1968-69, building the skills that would serve him well in his later deanship.

Dave was named Dean in 1981 and under his leadership, several critical changes were implemented. The primary change was to drop the public and health programs in order to better focus the School's resources on its core strengths. Unfortunately, when he became Dean he was unable to continue teaching. While an outstanding dean, he will be primarily remembered as a beloved teacher by many students he shepherded through accounting.

Dave was also importantly involved during most of his career with the Charles E. Merrill Trust, a family foundation engaged in philanthropic activities. He recommended the distribution of more than \$120 million to education institutions, religious charities and social service organizations. One of his many recommendations led to the University of Chicago's famous collection of stock price data that has culminated in dramatic research insights and advances in the art of investment. Dave was the President of Cornell University's Faculty Statler Club from 1977-79.

After his retirement in June 1984, Dave expanded his hobby of painting pictures, one of which currently hangs in Sage Hall.

Dave's wife, Libby, survives him, as does his daughter, Ann, and her two children. Dave died on June 28, 2004 in Venice, Florida. He was 86 years old. Dave was always a soft-spoken gentleman who treated everyone with whom he associated with respect and in a gentle firm manner. Let it be said that no teacher of accounting was better loved by his students.

Tom Dyckman, Sy Smidt, Hal Bierman

George Jarvis Thompson

August 26, 1886 — January 9, 1957

George Jarvis Thompson for thirty years lived with us in our university and in our community. He came to Cornell with an established standing in the world of legal scholarship. China had known him in his youth, he had taught elsewhere in the United States; but it was at Cornell that Thompson flowered and it is upon his Cornell students that he most impressed himself. On them he lavished a paternal care that was always personal on his side yet always individualized on theirs. He guided the gropers and the fast-paced with equal skill and understanding. He was not only a wheel horse in the Law School. His activities extended into civic, fraternity and church affairs. To his Cornell duties and these other multitudinous aspects of good citizenship he gave himself without stint. Always the busy man, he never found it possible to refuse more work to do. It was typical that when the call came for him he was in harness.

Yet the load of things which he had “got to do” never lessened his cheerfulness. The light that was in him and his good heart were manifest in the most casual of contacts with him. He could show righteous indignation over principles and for causes; but for the fellow mortal he had no meanness of spirit. His insight into men and motives was penetrating; but his attitude was tolerant and it kept his hard words few. Within his world, he lived with students, with colleagues, and with others on a plane of serene good will. For George Thompson the phrase “fragrant memory” is real.

Professor Thompson was born in Asbury Park, New Jersey in 1886. He received the B. S. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1909; the LL.B. from the Harvard Law School in 1912, and the Harvard graduate degree in Jurisprudence—the S.J.D.—in 1918. After practice in various cities and teaching at Pei Yang University in Tientsin, China and at Pittsburgh University, he came to the Cornell Law School in 1926 as Professor of Law. In 1951 he was elected to the E. H. Woodruff Professorship and he was still in full career when he died. Next year he was due to start anew at the University of California Hastings College of Law. He had been approached to teach thereafter at Kyoto University in Japan, thus rounding out his teaching in the Orient where it began.

His wide contacts are shown in his membership in the Bar of the United States Court for China, of the States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1918-1919 he held the Thayer Fellowship at the Harvard Law School. He was a member of learned and professional societies and a consultant on various legal undertakings both state and federal.

His writings were voluminous. He was a historian of the law. He wrote "The Development of the Anglo-American Judicial System". But he is best known for his work in the field of Contract Law especially as the co-author of the revised edition of the monumental *Williston on Contracts* in eight volumes.

In the Law School curriculum he had taught and remained at home in a long list of subjects both in the private and public field. But in recent years he had confined himself to Contract Law with the first year students and with the maturer men to the impact of law on Business. His temperament and his personality made him particularly effective with beginners, and his wide experience made his other classes no less notable.

In the Law School world outside Cornell he sat on various committees of the nationwide Association of American Law Schools, and was chairman of its committee which produced "Selected Readings in the Law of Contracts." Thompson edited a series of specialist articles into a comprehensive treatise on the general subject. He was a long time Member of the American Law Institute which for years has been restating and defining specific parts of the law, devoting himself primarily to the law of contracts.

In the university world generally Professor Thompson was active in the American Association of University Professors and took part in the investigation of various educational institutions which the Association examined from time to time. From 1946 to 1948 he was President of the Cornell Chapter of the Association, and in 1949 a member of the National Council.

In 1914 on the eve of his departure for China Mr. Thompson married Ruth Warren Barnes and took her into the hazard of new fortunes in an ancient land. The long and happy marriage ended with his death. Their two boys, George, Jr. and Leonard, who both served in the Navy during World War II, also survive and there are five grandchildren.

G. H. Robinson, R. S. Stevens, O. D. Von Engeln

Harold William Thompson

June 5, 1891 — February 21, 1964

The academic world has lost a vigorous, wise, and popular teacher of English and American literature; an internationally recognized scholar; a talented musician as organist, composer, and critic; and a folklorist who by his teaching, lecturing, and writing did perhaps more than any other man of his time to develop the interest of New Yorkers in their lore and traditions. Few men have managed so successfully as Harold William Thompson, Goldwin Smith Professor of English, Emeritus, to achieve distinction in the pursuit of so wide a variety of interests.

Of second-generation Scotch-Irish extraction, Thompson was born in Buffalo, New York, the son of Samuel Joseph and Katherine (Kernahan) Thompson. Until he was ten he lived chiefly near New York City; but, upon the death of his father, his mother moved her family of three children to the home of his paternal grandfather in Westfield, New York. The Thompson family roots were and are in Westfield, and, though Harold Thompson lived there only from the age of ten until he entered Hamilton College, Westfield was always home to him and he chose finally to be buried there.

The influence of Hamilton College was strong in the village, and there was probably little thought of choosing any other college when Thompson was graduated from the Westfield high school in 1908. Hamilton, a “classical” college of about two hundred students, in those years was presided over by a dynamic personality, the Reverend Melancthon Woolsey Stryker, whose twenty-five year presidency has been called “a despotism tempered by epigram.” Something of the vigor of expression and manner of the “Old Prex” may well have had effect on Thompson. His association with Stryker was close, since throughout his four college years Thompson was the organist at the seven-day-a-week chapel at which the president was both preacher and choir leader.

Thompson’s Hamilton years were busy. He directed a village choir, sang first tenor in the Glee Club, won prizes for excellence in German and oratory, and was elected to the senior honorary society. Though suffering from a lifelong handicap, extreme nearsightedness, he never allowed the handicap, then or subsequently, to prevent omnivorous reading and intensive scholarly work. He was graduated as Bachelor of Philosophy in 1912 and chosen valedictorian of his class.

Thompson went on to graduate work in English at Harvard University, which had at that time perhaps the most distinguished English department any university has ever gathered together. George Lyman Kittredge, Ernest Bernbaum, George Pierce Baker, Fred Norris Robinson, William Allan Neilson, Bliss Perry, and Barrett Wendell

are still names to conjure with in American literary scholarship. Neilson and Perry supervised Thompson's doctoral dissertation on Henry Mackenzie, which was completed with distinction and dispatch in 1915.

He began his career as a teacher in the New York State College for Teachers at Albany, which had recently been changed into a liberal arts college for the training of high school teachers. Here his advancement was rapid. After only six years he was promoted to a position created by a special act of the Legislature—"Professor of American Literature and Public Address." In spite of the limitations of this title, he regularly taught a large course in Shakespeare and courses in eighteenth-century English literature and in Scottish literature. His popular courses in folklore were a later development. From 1920 to 1924 he served also as head of the Department of Music, and for some years he directed a chorus, as well as serving as organist of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany. He coached debating teams and was a leader in the development of the intercollegiate New York State Debate Assembly.

The early years of his career left little time for scholarship, but the urge to writing and research persisted. Finally in 1925 the award of one of the first fifteen Guggenheim Fellowships gave him the opportunity to go to Scotland and complete the work on Henry Mackenzie he had begun at Harvard. As the first American candidate for the degree of Doctor of Letters at Edinburgh University, he worked under the supervision of Professor (later Sir) Herbert J. C. Grierson. Thompson's efforts to locate the long-unpublished manuscript of Henry Mackenzie's "Anecdotes and Egotisms" were successful, and in 1927 the Oxford University Press published his edition of the work. It is still a model of editing, accurately rendered and annotated with judgment and restraint. Edinburgh awarded Thompson the degree of Doctor of Letters, and he was elected a Fellow both of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

The most important result of his studies in Scotland was the completion of his work on Mackenzie and his times, published in 1931 by the Oxford University Press with the title *A Scottish Man of Feeling: Some Account of Henry Mackenzie, Esq., of Edinburgh, and of the Golden Age of Burns and Scott*. This was a pioneering work. *The London Times Literary Supplement* hailed it as more than a biography, as "a book that no critic of modern letters can afford to leave unread."

The book established Thompson's reputation as an authority on eighteenth-century literature. Many a scholar would have remained content to plow further in that field; he was not. After 1931 he increasingly became absorbed in American literature and folklore. His audience as a folklorist grew beyond State College; beginning in 1932 he taught every summer huge courses in the Cornell Summer Session. In 1935 he instituted a radio program on

folklore over Station WGY. No teacher in the East was so successful in interesting students in the legends and history of their communities, in tracking down stories and ballads, tall tales and epitaphs, unpublished manuscripts and broadside ballads. Many of his students turned up material that might otherwise have been irretrievably lost. Such, for instance, was the manuscript of Robert Coffin's adventures in the South Pacific, which Thompson edited and published in 1941 under the title *The Last of the "Logan."*

In time his filing cases bulged with lore he and his students had collected. Much of the material for his big, bursting book on New York State folklore, *Body, Boots and Britches* (1939), came from those files, but the book was no mere compilation; it bears throughout the impress of his own personality and his love for his subject. He enjoyed doing the book, and others have enjoyed reading it ever since.

Thompson joined the Cornell Faculty as Professor of English in 1940. The transplanting from State College, though late, was eminently successful. He quickly became one of the most popular professors in the University. Students flocked to his courses in American literature and folklore. He was in constant demand as a speaker to student and other groups, some years delivering as many as fifty addresses in and outside the University. In the crowded postwar Cornell he sometimes taught more than five hundred students a term. In his nineteen years at Cornell he directed over a hundred dissertations of candidates for advanced degrees. Many of his students have made important contributions to the knowledge of both American literature and folklore. Thompson continued vigorously his own work in folklore; he was president of the American Folklore Society (1942) and of the New York Folklore Society (1943-1949); he was a member of the Council of the Pennsylvania Society and founded (1945) the *New York Folklore Quarterly*, which he edited from 1950 to 1955.

He was at the height of his busy career when in 1950 he suffered what at first threatened to be a crippling stroke. With courage and patience he faced bravely the much more restricted life he henceforth had to lead. He by no means shelved himself, however; Cornell recognized that by appointing him Goldwin Smith Professor of English in 1951. He continued to teach, until his retirement in 1959, his ever-popular course "American Folklore" and a series of advanced courses in American literature. He had to relinquish the column on ecclesiastical music that he had conducted for *The Diapason* since 1918, but he did not give up other writing. In 1958 Cornell University Press published his edition of *A Pioneer Songster*, and he completed a volume of autobiographical recollections which is as yet unpublished.

Over the years he acquired a number of honors and distinctions in addition to those already mentioned: honorary degrees, Doctor of Music (Hamilton College), and Doctor of Humane Letters (Union College); election as a trustee of Hamilton, 1937-1941. He was at one point Dean of the American Guild of Organists. He was a member of the Modern Language Association, the Scottish History Society, the New York State Historical Association, the St. Andrews Society of Albany, and the Savage Club.

In 1916 he married Jean Alma Saunders; they had a son, Arthur, and a daughter, Katherine (De Porte), who was graduated from Cornell in 1943. In 1942, he married Marion Chesebrough (Ph.D., Cornell, 1953), who is a Professor of English at the State College in Cortland. The year after his retirement, he moved to Cortland. He died in that city on February 21, 1964, after a prolonged illness.

His friends and students at Cornell, honoring him for his distinguished career as teacher and scholar, will also long remember him as a man—a man of intense loyalties, a friendly colleague, a generous supporter of many good causes, a genial host and raconteur, a wise and kindly friend and adviser of students. He always gave of himself without stint, and the lives of many are richer because of what he gave.

Harry Caplan, Walter H. French, Francis E. Mineka

Homer Columbus Thompson

January 5, 1885 — April 12, 1976

Professor H. C. Thompson was the leading vegetable scientist in the world for many years.

He was raised on a farm near Gaithersburg, Maryland, and attended the one-room school when farm work allowed. At the age of sixteen he left the farm and obtained work as a student assistant for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. Encouraged by his supervisors to get more education he took some night school courses and, in 1904, entered the two-year course in agriculture at Ohio State University since it did not require high school training. Before the end of the first year his professors suggested that he transfer to the four-year course in spite of the fact that he had only about one-fourth of the entrance requirements. He transferred to the four-year degree program and fulfilled the entrance requirements by examination, the last one shortly before receiving the B.S. in 1909.

During his college years, he continued working for the U.S. Department of Agriculture during summers and a full year in 1905-6, when he took time off from his college work. After graduating he served as assistant professor of horticulture at Mississippi A & M College for one year and as associate professor of horticulture at Clemson College the next year before rejoining the U.S. Department of Agriculture as project leader in truck crop production investigations.

During the First World War increased food production had first priority in agricultural research. Dr. Thompson's research had demonstrated that about one-third of the sweet potato crop was lost after harvest. He studied successful storage houses and combined the good features in some demonstration storage houses at several locations. The success of these demonstrations led to hundreds of storage houses being built throughout the South. His interest in sweet potatoes never lagged, and in 1929 he wrote the book *Sweet Potato Production and Handling*.

His career at Cornell began in 1918 when he was appointed professor in the Department of Farm Crops to work with vegetables. In 1921 he became head of the new Department of Vegetable Gardening (the Department of Vegetable Crops after 1931) after serving two years as acting head of the Department of Farm Crops. After coming to Cornell he began graduate work at Ohio State and by utilizing a three-month leave each year and part of a sabbatical leave, he received his M.S. in 1923 and his Ph.D. in 1926.

His study of the premature seeding of celery is a classic of horticultural research. He discovered that flowering of celery was controlled by temperature, and he devised growing techniques that prevented flowering of celery when grown for market and that accelerated flowering when desired for seed production.

Widely known for his training of graduate students, at the time of his retirement, he had trained more than half the men in the country with advanced degrees in vegetable crops. Some of his graduate students continued his work on flowering of biennial crops including celery, cabbage, beets, onions, and carrots. They also studied the importance of shallow cultivation of vegetable crops and did research on handling and storage of vegetables. He tried to pass to his students a research philosophy that one does not spend a lot of time finding out why something happened without first making sure that it does happen. His doctoral dissertation on cultivation illustrated the point. His objective approach to the problem showed that many previously held assumptions were not true, and much time had been wasted trying to explain these false assumptions.

He was not impressed by elaborate equipment or elaborate explanations. Asking the right questions and using the simplest possible experiments to answer them was preferable to using a lot of sophisticated equipment without knowing how the results would help solve the problem at hand. He urged his students to undertake some research that would yield quick results for the benefit of farmers, as well as longer term research of a more fundamental nature.

Author of *Vegetable Crops*, a standard textbook used in most agricultural colleges in the country and in many parts of the world since its first publication in 1923, Professor Thompson published the fifth revised edition of this book in 1957, with Professor William C. Kelly as coauthor. The textbook set a new standard of excellence when it was published in 1923. It was one of the first agricultural texts to utilize and cite the results of experiments. He also wrote the book *Asparagus Production*, and many articles and bulletins on vegetable growing and handling.

He was not an easy taskmaster, but students came to him in large numbers because they knew he was fair and what he asked of them was for their own good. He retained the respect and loyalty of his graduate students and kept in close touch with them wherever they went. Even the ones who didn't obtain a Ph.D. degree and assistant professors who didn't get promoted to tenure felt the same way about him as the more successful ones, because they knew that he had treated them all fairly.

One of his less tangible but equally real contributions was the feeling of belonging he created in his department. Part of it was due to the warmth and hospitality of both Professor and Mrs. Thompson. Part of it was the daily

operation of the department in which everyone was made to feel that he or she had an important role to play, whether as stenographer, field helper, laboratory technician, or professor.

For three years following his retirement in 1951, Professor Thompson was head of the Plant Industry Department and director of research and education of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences at Turrialba, Costa Rica.

In 1957, as president of the Ithaca Rotary Club, he attended the Rotary International meeting in Switzerland and visited a number of former students in Europe. In 1961, he was invited to Egypt by the minister of agriculture, a former student, where he counseled with agricultural and government specialists and visited other nearby countries before returning home.

Professor Thompson was named Vegetable Man of the Year in 1960 by the Vegetable Growers Association of America, and in 1965 he was elected a fellow of the American Society for Horticultural Science, of which he was president in 1925. He was also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Thompson is survived by his wife, Clara Smith Thompson; two sons, John and David; nine grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. Dr. John F. Thompson is plant physiologist with the U.S.D.A.'s Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory on the Cornell campus. Dr. David D. Thompson is director of the New York Hospital, part of the Cornell Medical College complex in New York City.

H. C. Thompson's influence extended far beyond the circle of those who were privileged to know him personally. The impact of his life and work extends wherever vegetables are grown and will be a lasting memorial to him.

Robert D. Sweet, Henry M. Munger, William C. Kelly

Raymond Gerald Thorpe

January 20, 1921 — September 6, 2005

Professor Thorpe was known simply as “Ray” by his colleagues and friends, and as “Uncle Ray” by the more than 50 classes of Cornell students for which he was a teacher, mentor, advisor, coach, confidant, counselor, and good friend.

His early years in the Navy, during World War II, did much to shape his outlook and to make him the man he was. He was born in Utica, New York, but grew up in Herkimer, New York. Upon graduation from high school in 1938, he enrolled in the chemical engineering program at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. In 1941, at the end of his junior year, he joined the Navy, and was commissioned as an Ensign, but after brief training, he was released from active duty to complete his studies at RPI. In December of that year, Pearl Harbor was attacked, plunging the U.S. into World War II, and in May 1942, immediately after receiving his BChE degree, he returned to active duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he quickly advanced to the post of Ordnance Ships Superintendent.

Unwilling to be confined to a stateside appointment, Ray requested combat duty. After a brief stint on a destroyer escort in the Atlantic, he was assigned as Assistant Gunnery Officer on the USS Bennington, a newly commissioned Essex Class Carrier bound for the Pacific. By May of 1943, he had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant JG. While on leave in the spring of 1944, he married Eleanor Livingston Crofts in Cortland, New York, and days later was promoted to the rank of Lt (equivalent to Captain in the Army). He held that rank until his discharge nearly two years later.

Over the first six months of 1945, the Bennington saw heavy action in the campaigns at Iwo Jima and Okinawa, two of the most intense battles in the Pacific. Eleven U.S. aircraft carriers were sunk in the Pacific War, and although The Bennington was repeatedly attacked, it never suffered serious damage. Ray and his gun crews were proud of that record. Ray was formally discharged from active service in February 1946, at the age of 25. He served in the Naval Reserve until 1955.

Ray Thorpe was a true American Hero. His military experience strengthened his commitments to integrity, to honor, and to caring for his fellow man. To this he added his own deep sense of compassion, his common sense approach to everything in life, and his ability to inspire and motivate others. It was these characteristics that made him so successful and so well loved for the next 59 years of his life, most of which were devoted to Cornell. Had he remained in the Navy, he would surely have risen to the highest ranks.

But he chose another path. In March 1946, a month after his release from active duty, he enrolled in Chemical Engineering at Cornell, and was awarded the degree of Master of Chemical Engineering in September 1947.

After a brief period as a process engineer at Monsanto, he returned to Cornell in 1949 as a research investigator, and in 1951 was appointed Assistant Professor of Chemical Engineering. Three years later, he was appointed to the rank of Associate Professor with tenure.

From time to time over the years, he taught or assisted in the teaching of almost all the undergraduate courses in Chemical Engineering. His specialty, though, was the sophomore introductory course required for entry into the program. Here the students learned how to think, not just to regurgitate facts; how to marshal information already gained from chemistry and physics to solve practical problems; and how to quantify the performance of flow processes for solids, liquids and gases as these undergo chemical and physical changes. In all of his teaching, Ray demanded rigor, but he also stood eager to help those who struggled. His success as a teacher for 39 years, his remarkable rapport with students, and his ability to motivate and inspire them is the stuff of legend. Students who were overwhelmed by academic pressures and personal problems, were often invited to spend a few days at Ray's home, where he helped them through a difficult period. When they had serious financial difficulties, he would sometimes write a check to bail them out.

The teaching awards he won illustrate the extent of Ray's influence on his students. He twice won the Tau Beta Pi Award for excellence in teaching—in 1974 and in 1983. The student honor society selects the winner of that award. At that time, it was one of a small number of teaching awards, and was the most prestigious in the Engineering College. At the time of his retirement in 1988, he was one of only two faculty members who had won that award twice. In 1982, the School of Chemical Engineering awarded him the title of "Master Teacher." In 1984, the University inaugurated the Merrill Scholars Program, a program under which the top students from the graduating class are screened and 35 are chosen as Merrill Scholars. Typically about six of these are from Engineering. Merrill Scholars are asked to identify the high school teacher and the Cornell Professor who contributed most to their success. In the first four years of that program, there were four Merrill Scholars from Chemical Engineering, and they all identified Ray as the Cornell faculty member who had contributed the most to their success. No other faculty member in the University came close to that accomplishment during that time. The Chemical Engineering Alumni have further honored Ray by endowing the Thorpe Lectureship, which annually brings to campus outstanding leaders from industry, many of whom are his former students.

A few other brief notes about Ray's career: he was on the staff of the University Division of Unclassified Students from 1973-79, and he was its Director from 1979 until his retirement in 1988. DUS was a kind of "purgatory" where students seeking to transfer to another college were assigned until they met the requirements for transfer. There is a letter in Ray's Cornell files from the Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education, pointing out that before he took over, many of the Deans wanted DUS shut down because it was ineffective, but with Ray's leadership it became highly successful. It gave him the opportunity to help students all across the university.

In 1984, he was appointed to the rank of full Professor, after 30 years as an Associate Professor—a promotion that many recognized as 25 years overdue!

Ray retired at the end of 1988 to care for his wife, Eleanor, who was seriously ill. She died in 1990.

The final chapter in Ray's Cornell career began in 1991 when the Dean of Engineering asked him to return to Cornell to work in the Engineering College Advising Office. He readily agreed, and he worked there continuously until a few weeks before he died. He also taught part time in Chemical Engineering. With his guidance and leadership, he and his colleagues made the Advising Office more effective and successful than it had ever been. He was back in his element, and he loved it.

Outside Cornell, one of Ray's major interests was the civic affairs of Cortlandville, New York, the community where he lived most of his life. He served for many years on the Town Board and as Town Supervisor. A colleague there captured one of his outstanding qualities with the observation, "Ray had a ton of common sense."

Ray is fondly remembered by his colleagues, particularly the eclectic group of professors with whom he lunched regularly at the Statler over the years. That motley gathering at times represented economics, physics, education, and mathematics, in addition to various branches of engineering. Ray's contributions to the discussions were frequent and forceful. He is sorely missed.

His daughter, Kimberly T. Knight; his son, Mark L. Thorpe; and two grandsons, Garrett and Wyatt Thorpe, survive Ray.

Robert K. Finn, Ferdinand Rodriguez, William B. Streett

William Crooks Thro

May 1, 1875 — April 6, 1939

Dr. William Crooks Thro was intimately associated with Cornell University for nearly forty years. Born in Elmira, New York, on May 1, 1875, he received his preliminary education in the public schools of that city, entered Cornell in 1896, and earned the B.S.A. degree in 1900 and the M.A. degree a year later. During the next four years he served as instructor in Histology and Embryology and began his medical studies, receiving his M.D. degree in 1907. After an interval of three years as interne in Bellevue Hospital, bacteriologist in the research laboratories of the New York City Department of Health, and instructor in Bacteriology at University and Bellevue Medical College, he returned to Cornell as assistant professor of Clinical Pathology. He was appointed professor of Clinical Pathology in 1918 and associate professor of Medicine in 1932. In December, 1936, he retired from active service because of ill health; his death occurred on April 6, 1939.

Dr. Thro will best be remembered by his associates at Cornell as a teacher of medicine. His approach was always practical, never didactic. There was a friendly informality in all his contacts with students and he had a natural gift for arousing and holding their interest by the simple clarity with which his subject was presented. His textbook on *Clinical Laboratory Methods* owed its popularity to the same qualities that characterized his work in the classroom and laboratory. Like every great teacher he took a keen interest in the personal problems of his students and gave freely of advice, sympathy, and even more material help when needed. His laboratory and his services were always available to anyone who wished to do serious work in his field.

During his service as assistant to Gage, Comstock, and others in his early collegiate years, Dr. Thro was privileged to see scientific research at its best. The field of investigation had a strong appeal for him and his studies on poliomyelitis, on the streptococci, and on blood dyscrasias were worthy contributions to medical literature. His bibliography, while not voluminous, is select and shows his ever present sense of the practical.

And now this genial, kindly person is gone. His friends will never forget nor cease to miss him. His college will never have a more loyal or devoted servant. Cornell is different, somehow, without Bill Thro.

Robert Henry Thurston

Director of Sibley College and Professor of Mechanical Engineering

— *October 25, 1903*

The Faculty and Instructing Staff of Cornell University, wishing to give voice to the sentiments evoked by the death of their colleague and friend, Professor Robert Henry Thurston, Director of Sibley College, have directed the following to be entered upon the records of the University Faculty and communicated to his family :

Professor Thurston came among us in 1885 when the University had barely entered upon its present era of development, and the college over which he came to preside was still small in numbers and poor in equipment. During the eighteen years of his labors he witnessed the progress of the University in all of its departments and the remarkable growth of Sibley College. His own contribution to this splendid result can hardly be overestimated. To his wise and farsighted policy and his tactful and efficient administration is due, in greatest measure, the development of Sibley College, which now constitutes the largest unit of our University organization and holds an assured place among the foremost technical schools of the world.

In all his relations to general University problems he exhibited the spirit of the scholar and the wisdom of the man of affairs. Serene in temper, sound in judgment, swift and certain in action, he justly exercised a weighty influence in all our counsels.

As a colleague he exhibited an interest in all good learning that bespoke the true scholar and the generous fellow-worker.

As a friend and companion he manifested a cordial sympathy that attracted all who knew him and held them in the bonds of increasing affection.

In all the relations of life he moved upon the higher levels and shewed forth the better qualities of our nature.

His loss falls heavily upon us, his colleagues and friends, upon the College whose head he was, and upon the University in whose history he has borne a distinguished part. It falls most heavily upon his family, whose grief we share and to whom we desire to express our profound and sincere sympathy.

Committee: T. F. Crane, E. W. Huffcut, W. F. Durand

Source: Records, p. 233, November 6, 1903

Moses Coit Tiler

Professor of American Constitutional History

— *Dec. 28, 1899*

The special committee appointed at the last meeting to draft resolutions on the death of Professor Moses Coit Tyler reported the following resolution:

“On Friday, the 28th of December, in the last week of the closing century, it pleased God to take from among us our revered colleague, Professor Moses Coit Tyler. To his family, to society, to scholarship and to literature, the loss is heavy. It falls with peculiar weight on this University and on its Faculty. For nearly twenty years his place among us was unique. He came to us, in 1881, ripe, not alone with the training of the scholar, but with a rare social and literary experience. To a wide acquaintance with men of letters on both sides of the sea he added freshly-won prestige of an epoch-making book. Thus from the first he brought to our deliberations and activities the dignity of a matured character and the poise of an assured eminence. In our debates we deferred to his broad knowledge of academic life and to his singular union of a wise conservatism with openness of mind. In the social circle we found him ever courtly of presence, genial of manner, austere of conviction yet buoyant of temper, fertile in thought and in anecdote, delicate in fancy, affluent and happy in diction bubbling with playful humor, yet wielding at need a trenchant irony. In daily life he proved himself a thoughtful neighbor, a tender and loyal friend, sensitive to his own rights but not less quick to recognize those of others. We were proud of what we learned of his work in the class room and in the study; yet, though he was our model in the rigor of his devotion to the tasks of his pen, we knew that he was not less scrupulous in the maintenance of the highest physical vigor, and those of us so happy as sometimes to share with him his walks or his rides knew, too, what a love of nature and of common life, what a boyish glee in out-of-doors, were his to the end. Above all, and at the heart of all, we felt him a man of reverence and of faith, broad yet earnest, tolerant yet devout ; and the graces of his personality drew their best charm from the deeper sanctities of his character. Such a man we do well to mourn.”

Source: Records, p. 141, February 8, 1901

John Neal Tilton

June 16, 1891 — May 29, 1970

Professor John Neal Tilton came to Cornell in 1909 from Chicago, where he had been born and reared, to study architecture. In 1913 he received the degree of Bachelor of Architecture and a year later that of Master of Architecture.

He then returned to Chicago, and, with the exception of two years as an officer in the U. S. Army Air Corps during World War I, worked as an architectural designer for Marshall and Fox, Architects, until 1926. At that time he formed a partnership under the name of Armstrong, Furst, and Tilton, practicing in Chicago.

In 1932 he left Chicago and joined the faculty of the College of Architecture at Cornell as an assistant professor, becoming professor in 1936. In 1937-38 he served as acting dean of the College, from 1938-40 as assistant dean, and from 1940-45 as secretary. In 1959, after twenty-seven years of dedicated service, he became professor of architecture, emeritus. During his tenure at Cornell, Professor Tilton retained his partnership in Chicago on a part-time basis.

Professor Tilton taught with distinction and great devotion and served well generations of Cornell students. His special fields of interest were in the area of working drawings, specifications, and mechanical equipment of buildings. In addition to his teaching responsibilities he served on a number of University committees, including the University Aptitude Committee, the Executive Committee on Student War Service, and the University Scholarship Committee. He also served terms as chairman of the Student Conduct Committee and the Committee on Student Activities.

He was active in many professional organizations. He was a long-standing member of the American Institute of Architects, and at one time was secretary of the Central New York Chapter. He was also a member of the honorary societies Tau Beta Pi, Gargoyle, and L'Ogive. In recognition of his dedication to his teaching and to his students, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture awarded Professor Tilton its "Citation for Excellence in Teaching" in 1958.

In addition to serving the University, John Tilton also served his community in many ways. He was one of the most faithful and beloved members of St. John's Episcopal Church, to which he gave freely of his professional

talents, especially in its building and redecorating program and as a member of its vestry. He was also a dedicated member of Rotary International, and was an honorary member of the Ithaca Rotary Club at the time of his death.

In 1940 John Tilton married Hazel Davidson of La Grange, Illinois, who died in 1967.

Professor Tilton died at the age of 78 at the Lakeside Nursing Home, Ithaca, where he had been a resident for two years.

He is survived by a brother, Brigadier General Rolland L. Tilton of Hampton, Virginia, and three nieces.

Stuart M. Barnette, Thomas H. Canfield, Francis W. Saul

Edward Bradford Titchener

Sage Professor of Psychology in the Graduate School

1867 — August 3, 1927

In 1892, just a year after the establishment of the Sage School of Philosophy, Edward Bradford Titchener was appointed to the Chair of Psychology, as assistant professor, and with various changes of title he continued in that office until his sudden death on August 3d, 1927. Trained in the humanistic disciplines and in biology at Oxford, and rigorously schooled in laboratory methods at Leipzig under Wilhelm Wundt, he came here with unusual equipment for scientific investigation and writing: he had buoyant health, astonishing industry and energy, exact and exacting respect for facts, a rare gift for the systematization of knowledge, and the power of clear and precise expression. Long before his death he became the acknowledged “dean of experimental psychology in America.”

Professor Titchener was a man who read swiftly, a man of varied scientific and human interests. His vocational reading included anthropology, biology, polite letters, numismatics, music: and in the last named subjects his discernment and range of knowledge awakened the admiration of experts. As a personality he arrested immediate attention. He was ruggedly and picturesquely individual, straightforward and fearless in argument, and to young and aspiring minds he extended a genial hospitality. He had delightful and illuminating powers of conversation, which few colleagues enjoyed, owing to his self-imposed isolation.

As a teacher of graduate and undergraduate students few professors in the history of the University have achieved his brilliant success. His course of lectures delivered year after year in Goldwin Smith Hall will long be remembered by many generations of students as an undergraduate classic. As scholar, writer, and colleague, his work and example will be deeply and affectionately cherished by his associates.

Source: Fac. Rec., p. 1513 Adopted by the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University October, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Seven

N. Arnold Tolles

September 21, 1903 — April 10, 1973

Only a few individuals ever approximate as closely as did Arnold Tolles the ideal of devotion to teaching and scholarship combined with public service. His unexpected death on April 10, 1973, while he was teaching a class, followed the announcement only a few days earlier of Arnold's intention to stand for election to the Tompkins County Board of Representatives. He did not distinguish between the two spheres, however; in both his political and his academic roles, Arnold was above all an educator.

Professor Tolles was born in New York City in September 1903. At the age of sixteen he enrolled in the School of Commerce, University of Chicago, which three years later conferred on him the B. Phil, degree in economics, with high honors. A year later he earned his M.S. at the same institution. At about this time he began to work on his Ph.D. dissertation, a study of the economics of unemployment insurance in Great Britain. Along the way there was a year at Harvard University, which awarded an M.S. degree in 1926, and a further year of study at the London School of Economics. The Ph.D. in economics was conferred by the University of Chicago in 1932. During most of his professional career, Professor Tolles was a member of the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, and the Industrial Relations Research Association.

Arnold's career as a college teacher began as instructor and then assistant professor at Mount Holyoke in 1929. For a while he was also a part-time instructor in economics at Smith College, until in 1935 he left the academic world to enter government service. In Washington he joined the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, where he remained until 1945 except for a two-year stint as assistant director and director of research in the U.S. Department of Labor's new Wage-Hour Division. There was also a brief assignment in 1940 to the Labor Division of the U.S. Advisory Commission to the National Defense Council. In the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Arnold concentrated on wage problems, but his intelligence and ability to deal with industrial relations in broad perspective led to a succession of higher administrative appointments, terminating with the position of assistant commissioner in charge of program planning for the Bureau.

Arnold resumed his academic career at the close of World War II, first on the faculty of American University and then, in 1947, as professor at Cornell's newly-established New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations. He remained in this post until his retirement in July 1969 and was appointed professor emeritus in July 1971.

Experience in government as well as his academic background matched the ILR School's needs, and Arnold was influential in shaping its first curriculum in economics. He was also active in developing the School's extension program in its early days. His research reflected Arnold's continuing effort to relate concept and practice. In 1962, for example, he served as chairman and contributed a working paper to the work of a special committee of the Interstate Conference on Labor Statistics formed to improve the usefulness of area wage statistics. In 1965 he directed a study of the salaries of professional economists for the American Economic Association.

Teaching, however, was Professor Tolles's highest priority. More often than not at his own insistence Arnold carried a course load in excess of the accepted norm. For several years, also, he was the driving force behind an annual conference on the teaching of economics. He was also founder of the New York State Economic Association, which he served as president in 1961. For two years following his retirement, he taught part time at Cornell and, in the second of those years, also taught at the State University College at Geneseo, in its department of economics. There, too, even in the brief tenure before his death, Arnold contributed significantly to the improvement of its teaching program.

Arnold first entered local politics as a candidate for city alderman in 1957, losing by a tie-breaking vote. In 1965, his second attempt for this office was successful, and he served two terms. In 1969, he was defeated by a small margin in his bid to become mayor of Ithaca. At the time of his death he was a member of the Tompkins County Board of Representatives, to which he had been appointed in 1971 to fill a vacant seat. Arnold was throughout his years in Ithaca a faithful and valued member of the local Democratic party.

Arnold's first marriage to Marian Donahue Tolles ended with her untimely death in December 1969. He is survived by his second wife, Martha Tolles, and two daughters, Patricia and Harriet.

Robert H. Ferguson, Vernon H. Jensen, Robert L. Aronson

Frederick Kwai Tuck Tom

September 9, 1920 — June 17, 1993

Frederick K.T. Tom was a master teacher and internationally famous teacher educator. Well-known for his sensitivity to the needs of his students and associates alike, he flourished in the roles of counselor, adviser, and team player. He was a true believer in “learning by doing/” and problem-solving, and used them as approaches to his teaching, learning, and everyday life. His influence as an international educator spanned his entire career.

Born in Honolulu, Hawaii, on September 9, 1920, he graduated from Lahainaluna High School in 1938 and was the Maui recipient of the University of Hawaii Territorial Scholarship. He was graduated in 1942 with a Bachelor’s degree from UH-Manoa, where he was president of his class and the student body. That same year, he married Nancy Yun Wah Wong. During World War II, he was stationed in China as a U.S. Technical Sergeant. Fred served for eight years as a teacher of vocational agriculture at various secondary schools in Hawaii. And, he earned both the M.S. and the Ph.D. degrees at Cornell University.

Fred was a faculty member of the New York State College of Agriculture from 1955-75. As a teacher educator in agriculture, he worked with hundreds of undergraduates preparing to teach agriculture at the high school level, and with scores of graduate students from various parts of the world who were preparing for leadership roles in teacher training, administration and supervision, and earning masters and doctoral degrees in agricultural and occupational education. At Cornell, he became well-known for both his expertise as a master teacher and his research on the improvement of college teaching.

He was co-author of *The Cornell Diagnostic Student Observation and Reporting System for the Improvement of College Teaching*. The research report describing the development of this computerized system was selected for publication in 1975 by the American Vocational Association as one of five model research projects in the field of vocational education. The system has been used by thousands of college teachers to improve their teaching over the past twenty years.

After retiring from Cornell, he became the first dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Hawaii-Hilo. He was responsible for planning the first buildings. He established the 110-acre agricultural farm laboratory where students translate theory into practice. He hired the initial faculty and assisted them in developing the curriculum.

Throughout his professional life, Fred Tom maintained a strong interest in international agriculture. He served a total of eight years as a consultant, visiting professor, and team leader for various Cornell, USAID, and United Nations projects including: acting dean, Teachers College, University of Liberia, Monrovia, 1963-64; professor, agricultural and extension education, University of the Philippines at Los Banos, 1966-68; principal, South Pacific College of Tropical Agriculture, Western Samoa, 1973; team leader, USAID Project, Feasibility Study, Western Samoa, 1978; consultant, World Bank Evaluation Study of Assam and Bihar Universities, India, 1983; consultant, Food and Agriculture Organization, Papua, New Guinea, 1983; team leader, USAID, South Pacific Regional Agricultural Development Project, 1984-86; and member, USAID Evaluation Committee, University of Peshawar, Pakistan, 1987,

Following his retirement from the University of Hawaii, Fred remained active in people-related activities; teaching reading, helping people prepare income taxes, and leadership in projects of the Chinese community and the United Community Church in Hilo. He developed a spectacular backyard garden, densely planted with both local and exotic fruits, vegetables, and flowers. In 1992, Fred and Nancy celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary at a surprise family reunion.

Frederick K.T. Tom died on June 17, 1993, at Queen's Medical Center in Honolulu after a brief illness. He is survived by his wife, Nancy Y.W. Wong Tom; three sons, Stanley Y., Edward W., and William M.; one daughter, Marilyn W.C. O'Riordain; mother, Kalani Ah Kee; three brothers, Richard, Harry, and Lawrence; four sisters, Gloria Hashimoto, Ednette Chandler, Shirley Woo, and Moni Comara; and six grandchildren.

In an interview with the Honolulu Star Bulletin, following Fred's death, his youngest son, William, characterized his father this way:

"Frederick K.T. Tom loved growing things, nurturing his family, his students, and his plants. . . The Tom house was not only full of his family, but he always invited stray students over for holidays, and we always took in at least one foreign student each year."

Harold R. Cushman, William E. Drake

Diran Hagopos Tomboulian

November 1, 1902 — December 7, 1964

The untimely and unexpected death of Diran H. Tomboulian brought to an abrupt end an association with the Department of Physics that had continued for more than thirty years. Professor Tomboulian came to Cornell as a graduate student assistant in 1931 and received his professorship in 1951. His death, at the age of sixty-two, terminated a fruitful and devoted career in both research and undergraduate teaching, the contributions of which have had broad recognition.

Born near Istanbul, Turkey, of Armenian ancestry, he became an ardent American citizen in 1939. Little is known of his youth except that he had hazardous experiences, with scars to attest them, in escaping from the Turks in the difficult years at the end of the First World War. He completed three years' work at Roberts College, Istanbul, before coming to this country in 1924. Working his way by tutoring, he earned the B.A. degree from the University of Rochester in 1927. He graduated second in his class, with work largely in chemistry and mathematics.

It was relatively late in his undergraduate years that his interest in physics was aroused and his profession decided. In 1929, the year he was married, he earned the M.A. degree in physics at the University of Rochester, while holding a position as teaching assistant. Reports of his unusual energies, ability, and enthusiasm for teaching are noted in letters of others dating from his Rochester days, along with the suggestion that "his research will also be noteworthy." And so they were.

He came to Cornell as a teaching assistant in 1931 as he began work for his Ph.D. Thereafter, except for two years during which he held scholarships, he was connected with "Physics for Sophomore Engineers" until his death. Eventually, he directed the entire operation, giving the lectures, holding recitations and laboratories himself, and managing the assistants and innumerable clerical matters associated with such a large course. His last lecture was given an hour or so before he died, and he was in better spirits than usual. But he well knew the frustrations of leading recalcitrants through difficult material, of coping with administrative directives and restraints, with the not-always-so-reliable staff of assistants, and with substandard equipment and quarters. Some nine thousand students going through engineering at Cornell during his tenure knew him as a rigorous teacher who brooked no horseplay, and as a stern, but always fair taskmaster. He had little sympathy with the able boy who frittered away his time, wasting opportunity, or who was negligent in observing the rules of the game; the chap who tried

but could not master the material would, however, find Professor Tombouliau a helpful and willing counselor, generous with his time.

He rebelled at details that subtracted from his effectiveness as a teacher, and he constantly tried to hold strict standards of quality performance against what he felt was a general trend in the opposite direction. His recitations and lecture demonstrations were well prepared. He stayed in command of any situation; on one occasion he was nearly killed during a lecture when he contacted a high-voltage X-ray tube in the darkened lecture room. It jolted him severely and burned through the soles of his shoes, but he went on—carefully—and the audience was not aware of the incident.

Over the years he initiated several changes, both in content and approach, in the physics course for engineers and was engaged at the last in preparing copy for a book at the sophomore level, *Electric and Magnetic Fields*, which has been published posthumously.

Devoted and significant as his teaching was, touching and leaving an imprint on so many students, his own research was not eclipsed. From his Rochester days, his research interest was in spectroscopy. His Ph.D. degree, earned in 1935, was based on study of the spectrum of triply ionized sodium and on the iso-electronic sequence of triply ionized rubidium. His interest then turned to fine details revealed in interferometric spectroscopy, the so-called hyperfine structure in atomic spectra giving information on nuclear spins and quadrupole moments. But his chief contributions were to come later when his interest turned to the spectroscopy of the extreme ultraviolet and soft X-rays.

A steady procession of graduate students went through his laboratory. There were always two or three students quietly working away in his corner of Rockefeller Hall, a corner which he jealously guarded against encroachment. A paper by him and his students were annual events at the winter and spring meetings of the American Physical Society. More than a hundred papers, oral and written, were given by his group. The results were evidenced in the continued improvements and advancing sophistication of his instrumentation, as well as in increasing understanding of atomic and indeed, of solid state physics, although this last area was not his chief interest. With the advent of space astronomy and the desire for investigations at very short wave-lengths with rockets, and with the generation of such radiation as a waste by-product in circular high-energy electron accelerators, he had come to be in demand as a consultant to several major projects, and several of his students also went on to serve in these operations.

His article on soft X-rays in the renowned *Handbuch der Physik* will be the definitive work for people in the field for many years.

In a way, recognition came late to him. He was always fiercely independent, somewhat contemptuous of administrators, something of a lone wolf, and a watchful guardian of what he considered to be his rights. He was disdainful of group activity and, very much the individual, cared little what was thought of him. His standards were high, and his work was good. It was, nonetheless, obviously a source of pleasure and satisfaction to him to have his work recognized for its worth and to be called on by others for his help. A trip by invitation to an international conference in Tokyo late last summer was indeed a happy occasion for him and his wife, and the paper he delivered there provided an easy, informal, yet somehow fitting farewell, not recognized as such at the time. At the 1965 Physical Society meeting in Hawaii, jointly sponsored by American and Japanese societies, a special session on vacuum spectroscopy was arranged in his memory and honor.

Without a doubt, Diran H. Tomboulian was one of those who marched to a different drummer. Difficult though such individualists may be, the University would be a poorer place without their presence. He will be sorely missed by his colleagues and by his family, to whom his devotion was constant. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, and four sons.

Joseph B. Piatt, a teaching assistant with Professor Tomboulian while a graduate student at Cornell and now President of Harvey Mudd College of the Claremont group in California, has, perhaps, penned the most fitting eulogy for Professor Tomboulian: "He had a very real influence on a great many of us, and we are better physicists, better teachers, better people for it. I hope that we in our time are able to pass on to our students some of the high standards, the integrity, and the drive which we learned from him."

Carl W. Gartlein, Paul L. Hartman, Donald F. Holcomb

John Tomkins

May 5, 1918 — December 14, 2004

John Tomkins was born on May 5, 1918 on a dairy farm in western Pennsylvania. He received his B.S. and M.A. degrees from Penn State University before serving in the Army Corps of Engineers in World War II. He then became a Research Associate at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva and received his Ph.D. degree in 1950. Dr. Tomkins then worked for three years at Michigan State University as a berry crops specialist, then for Welch's Grape Juice Cooperative, then back to the experiment station at Geneva. He became a Professor in the Department of Pomology at Ithaca in 1964, dividing his time between extension and teaching.

Dr. Tomkins taught two popular courses: the Essentials of Fruit Growing and Small Fruits. Students who appreciated his enthusiasm, generosity, and stories about his first-hand experiences in fruit production loved him. He was also very actively engaged in extension, visiting growers in each county of the state each year, and logging between 30 and 40,000 miles annually. Many growers, including nursery stock producers who produced small fruits as part of their inventory, considered John to be their friend, as well as their source of research-based information about berry production. Fruit growing was both John's profession and avocation. John took great pride in his very large garden in Dryden where he grew all sorts of fruits and vegetables, and generously shared them with neighbors. It was not unusual for John to unexpectedly show up at one's doorstep with a basket of berries, which, in his words, were specifically for jelly or jam making even though no one in the house knew how to make either. Many of John's innovations for strawberry, raspberry and blueberry production, in particular, could be seen in this garden. Later in his career, John helped to establish the North American Strawberry Growers Association, serving as this organization's executive secretary for many years. John was tall in stature and character, and was respected throughout the country as an authority in strawberries. He retired in 1983 and, with his wife, Gladys, moved to California to be closer to their three children. John passed away on December 14, 2004.

George Good, Marvin Pritts

John Cutler Torrey

April 19, 1876 — October 7, 1946

Dr. John C. Torrey, retired head of the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine of Cornell University Medical College, died at the age of 70, at his home in Yonkers, October 7, 1946.

Immediately after obtaining his doctorate at Columbia University in 1903 Dr. Torrey came to Cornell and proceeded to teach and conduct research in his chosen field of bacteriology. He was one of the pioneers in the bacteriology of bacillary dysentery, the bacteriology of milk and of the intestinal tract as influenced by diet, and developed typing of the gonococcus. Perhaps his most notable contribution was his "Studies in Absorption" with B. H. Buxton, in which the roles of the cellular elements in phagocytosis were established.

Even after his retirement in 1941 his activity was undiminished and he completed work on the changes in the flora of the respiratory tract which he had earlier begun. His lively mind engaged new interests and he set out in search of a precipitin test for malaria, which he conducted with great tenacity and success.

Dr. Torrey was for many years editor of the *Journal of Immunology* and a member of several scientific societies.

A descendant of William Torrey who landed at Weymouth Mass. in 1640, Dr. Torrey was born at Burlington, Vt., son of the late Sarah Paine and Henry A. P. Torrey. In 1898 he was graduated from the University of Vermont where his father was Professor of Philosophy and his grandfather had been president.

Dr. Torrey organized at Cornell what is now the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine in 1916, and was the active head until 1937 as Professor of Epidemiology. Following his retirement in 1941, he gave his full time unstintingly to research, which he conducted up to the time of his death.

His kindly demeanor was blended with a keen sense of humor. He was at all times an inspiration to his students and members of the faculty, and will be remembered with deep affection by those who knew him.

Morton C. Kahn

Louis A. Toth

January 14, 1893 — July 28, 1977

Louis Toth, professor emeritus, taught hotel accounting in the School of Hotel Administration for thirty-four years, from 1924 to 1958. He died in Florida at the age of eighty-four.

He was born on January 14, 1893, in the village of Nagyszalonta, Hungary, and graduated from the School of Economics of the University of Budapest, where he prepared for a career in foreign commerce and consular service. Shortly after graduation he came to this country and continued his studies at New York University and Columbia University in New York City, majoring in accounting.

After service in the U.S. Army he joined the firm of Horwath and Horwath, certified public accountants nationally recognized as specialists in hotel accounting. In 1925 he sat for the professional licensing examinations given by the American Institute of Accounting, which he passed with honors, and received the Elijah Watt Sells Scholarship Prize for having received the highest mark of any candidate participating in the examinations. Subsequently, he was licensed as certified public accountant in twelve states, including New York. He was admitted as general partner of Horwath and Horwath in 1926.

In 1924, at the request of Professor H. B. Meek, director of the School of Hotel Administration, to Horwath and Horwath, Toth commenced a distinguished career in teaching courses in hotel accounting. In the succeeding twenty-seven years until 1951, Toth commuted between New York City and Ithaca on the Lehigh Valley Railroad once a week for a semester each year. He was appointed a full professor in 1951 and made his home in Ithaca until his retirement in June 1958.

Toth was a brilliant accountant and a dedicated teacher, beloved by generations of hotel students at Cornell. His courses, one on the interpretation of financial statements, the other in advanced accounting, were taken by nearly every hotel student during his thirty-four years of teaching at Cornell. His lectures were an admirable combination of accounting and auditing theory and practical hotel management, sprinkled with some of the best stories in hoteldom.

Toth's Cornell lectures formed the basic material for the publication of *Hotel Accounting*, the definitive treatise on the subject, published by the Ronald Press.

Toth was a member of the American Institute of Accounting, the American Accounting Association, the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, and the Hotel Accountants Association in New York City. He took an active part in several revisions of the *Uniform System of Accounts for Hotels*.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, two daughters, and several grandchildren.

Robert A. Beck, Charles E. Cladel, John H. Sherry

Clarence Ellsworth Townsend

April 7, 1882 — May 27, 1967

Professor Clarence Ellsworth Townsend was born in 1882 in the town of Painted Post, New York, near Corning. He was the son of Frederick J. and Viola R. Tibbot Townsend. He attended Painted Post High School and Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, Pennsylvania, then graduated from Cornell University with a degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1907.

He was employed by the Ingersoll-Rand Company in Painted Post and by the International Harvester Company in Auburn as a designer. He started his teaching career at Cornell in 1910 as an instructor in machine design. He was promoted to an Assistant Professor of Machine Design in 1919, working with Professor C. D. Albert. In 1921, he became Assistant Professor of Engineering Drawing.

In 1924, Professor Townsend was promoted to a full professorship and appointed head of the Department of Engineering Drawing. He began a long association with Professor Stephen F. Geary. Together they prepared the textbooks and related instructional materials, *Introductory Mechanical Drawing*, *Questions on Introductory Mechanical Drawing*, and *Machine Layouts for Working Drawing Problems*. The layouts were unique in providing assembly drawings from which detail drawings were prepared by students. A principal layout was for a high-speed woodworking lathe for a production shop, and many hundreds of Cornell engineering students made the drawings.

Although soft-spoken and quiet in many of his ways, “Tommy,” as he was affectionately called by some, was popular with staff and students, and many would inquire about him when they returned to visit Cornell. He enjoyed athletic events, attended football games, and acted as a judge at track meets. After forty years of teaching at Cornell, he retired in 1950 as Professor of Engineering Drawing, Emeritus.

During much of his career, Professor Townsend was interested in the management of a farm in Lake Ridge. He attended classes in agriculture, and he spent much of his extra time at his farm. After his retirement, he specialized in the breeding of purebred Hereford cattle, until his illness in 1960. He was at times a member of the Forest City Grange, the Farm Bureau, and the American Hereford Association.

Professor Townsend was married to Clara Antoinette Davis in 1915. She died in 1943. In 1946, he was married to Florence May Van Iderstine. Living at their Lake Ridge home, Green Meadows, they were well known for their

teas on the Sundays before Christmas, when, in a beautifully decorated house, they entertained faculty friends and townspeople.

Professor Townsend served the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education (now the American Society for Engineering Education) on a national committee to develop standards for drawings, and drafting room practice. His memberships included the Cornell Society of Engineers, the American Association of University Professors, Phi Kappa Phi, and Lambda Chi Alpha. He was a member of the Masons for more than sixty years, starting with the Painted Post chapter. He was also a member of the Sons of American Revolution, the Eagles club, and the Ithaca Rotary Club.

Professor Townsend died on May 27, 1967, in the Oak Hill Manor nursing home, after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Florence.

Joseph O. Jeffrey, John R. Moynihan, Arthur H. Burr

Martha Leighton Tracy

July 4, 1901 — March 18, 1981

Though sightless at the time of her death, Martha Leighton Tracy never lived in darkness and was never without friends or humor.

A native of Newbury, Vermont, Martha was graduated from the University of Vermont with a Bachelor of Science degree in home economics in 1923. For the next four years she taught home economics in Burlington and was assistant state 4-H leader at the University of Vermont from 1927 to 1939, at which time she assumed the same position at the Pennsylvania State University. In 1946 she joined the administrative staff of Cooperative Extension at Cornell as assistant professor in extension service and assistant state 4-H Club leader. She became associate professor in 1948 and professor and associate state 4-H Club leader in 1954. She retired on December 31, 1962.

Martha was well known nationally and served three terms as a trustee of the National 4-H Foundation. She was also a member of the National Advisory Committee for the International 4-H Farm Youth Exchange Program, the National 4-H Policy Committee of the National Association of State Land Grant Universities and Colleges, the Steering Committee for the National Research Project on the Developmental Needs of Youth, the National 4-H Health Committee, and the National 4-H Citizenship Committee. She was a longtime member of the extension honorary society, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and in 1956, in recognition of her work with the international programming for youth, she received one of the society's first awards for effective leadership. Before the development of many foreign exchange programs, Martha was responsible for programming young adults from thirty-seven countries in over 250 host families in the state. Simultaneously, 4-H members or 4-H alumni were programmed in six-month visits to thirty-three different countries. This brought to the inhabitants of rural areas and small towns and villages throughout New York in these early post-World War II years an increased understanding of world situations and a recognition of the similarities among all peoples in the world.

Martha was responsible for orientation and in-service education programs for all extension home economists with responsibility for 4-H youth development programs in the state. She had tremendous influence on them and her colleagues at Cornell and elsewhere. She was a goal-oriented person—highly organized, meticulously prepared, and extremely clear and effective in her efforts. Her dignity and propriety made her a legend. But at no time did they overshadow her humor, warmth, understanding, and sincere concern and helpfulness, which she freely extended. Personally and professionally she was a model and a guide for all.

Martha had many hobbies: she was a wood-carver, a photographer, an inveterate bird-watcher, and was heavily involved in enameling, bridge, and travel. She had a large number of domestic and international friends and maintained correspondence with many of them.

Martha enjoyed, and never forgot, her Vermont heritage. She faced issues and problems forthrightly and was usually successful in solving them in their early stages. When she learned that loss of eyesight was a certainty, she sought help from the Association for the Blind and relearned home and living skills so that she could retain her independence and maintain her own home.

Oversize bridge cards, felt tip pens, and practice trips around her home prepared her well for the time when she needed these new skills. The determination, strength of character, and realistic assessment of her strengths and limitations that served her well in her professional life served her equally well in retirement and disability.

As Professor Wilbur Pease said at the time of her retirement, “Her awareness of the needs of youth and her desire to help them develop and make the most of their opportunities have inspired all who have worked with her.”

Martha died in Newington, Connecticut, of cardiac arrest and is survived by her husband, Robert, whom she married in 1972.

Mildred Dunn, Edward A. Schano, George J. Broadwell

Bernard V. Travis

March 29, 1907 — October 12, 1980

Bernard V. Travis, professor of medical entomology emeritus, died at his home on October 12, 1980, after a prolonged illness. He was seventy-three.

Professor Travis was born at Umcompahgre, Colorado, and spent his boyhood on farms in Colorado and Arizona. After attending Phoenix Junior College, he obtained his Bachelor of Science degree at Colorado A & M. He then went to Iowa State University, where he received Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees. In 1935 he joined the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) as an assistant entomologist, and a few years later he became interested in what was to become one of his major research areas—mosquito biology focusing on mosquito control measures and repellents.

He became associate entomologist in 1942 and two years later was loaned to the navy in response to its appeal for specialists on insects. At that time the U.S. troops in the Pacific Theatre were suffering more casualties from malaria and other insect-borne diseases than from bombs and bullets. Barney's navy research on insects affecting human health in the Pacific Islands resulted in many publications, especially in the areas of new and improved repellents, in which he made his most notable contributions. There was a spectacular drop in casualties from insect-borne diseases, and the navy's unit of Malaria and Epidemic Control was awarded the unit citation for outstanding service.

Returning to active duty with the USDA in 1946, Dr. Travis assumed temporary charge of the research laboratory at Orlando, Florida, where he remained until he assumed the professorship of medical entomology and parasitology at Cornell in 1949. His unique qualifications also led to field studies in Alaska, where for four summers (1947-50) he directed a research unit of twenty-one scientists investigating the biology and control of biting insects.

While at Cornell, Dr. Travis taught medical entomology and parasitology, served as graduate committee chairman for thirty students, and expanded his own research and publishing to include studies of other insects of medical importance. One of his most important contributions, which gives impressive evidence of his library research, is a valuable set of reference works of worldwide coverage on insects, mites, and ticks that irritate people or transmit diseases. With a volume for each continent, *Arthropods of Medical Importance* brings together essential data on the biology, seasonality, geographic distribution, and ecology (including disease organisms transmitted) of each pest species, and cites the original sources for these data. This huge compilation was prepared by a multilingual

group of more than forty persons from eight countries, working under Professor Travis's direction over a period of fourteen years.

Duties off the Cornell campus also received his time and attention. During 1957-59 the Travises spent two years in the Philippines at the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture at Los Baños. As a follow-up he returned for three months in 1963 to assist in the planning of a graduate school facility in the animal sciences. In 1968-69 he spent a sabbatical leave in Costa Rica doing field research on the biology of black flies. He has been a member of the advisory committee of Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (Panama), the U.S. Quartermaster Technical Committee on Repellents and Insect Control, and a study section of the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Travis's twenty-three years of distinguished service culminated in his chairmanship of the Department of Entomology for three years. Barney often said he came to Cornell to escape administrative work, but he accepted the call of his colleagues at a critical time for the department. He retired from the University on October 31, 1972.

Dr. Travis is survived by his wife of fifty years, Esther Lanchester Travis, and three children: Ruth Ellen Knutson, Robert Victor Travis, and Vesta Ann Hill; fifteen grandchildren; and a host of friends at Cornell and across the nation.

Clifford O. Berg, George G. Gyrisco, James E. Dewey

Joseph Ellis Trevor

October 11, 1864 — May 4, 1941

Early Sunday morning, May 4, 1941, the death of Joseph Ellis Trevor bereft the University community of one of its notable members. Born at Lockport, New York, in 1864, and trained in the schools of that city, Trevor began a business career with brilliant success, but abandoned it at the age of twenty-four to enter Cornell. On his graduation, at which time occurred his marriage to Mary Tuft Guild of Lockport, he went abroad to continue his studies; as a pupil of Ostwald he received the doctorate from Leipsic in 1892. He returned at once to Cornell as assistant professor of chemistry; his title was changed in 1894 to assistant professor of general and physical chemistry; he became professor of the same subjects in 1900, of physical chemistry in 1903, and of thermodynamics in 1908; he retired as professor emeritus in 1934.

It was not in the nature of Trevor to seek wide popularity for his courses. He much preferred teaching and personally guiding a few exceptionally gifted men. Several of these personal disciples, now occupying important positions in the academic world, have spoken of his influence with an admiration approaching reverence.

His introductory lectures on thermodynamics found their way into his book *The General Theory of Thermodynamics* in 1927; the much more extensive material of his lectures on advanced theory and applications has not been published in book form. He contributed about thirty papers to various American, British, and German periodicals in the fields of chemistry, physics, and mathematics. Together with W. D. Bancroft he founded the *Journal of Physical Chemistry* in 1896 and served as co-editor until 1909.

Trevor was extraordinarily broad in his range of interests. Deeply grounded in his special fields of chemistry and physics, he possessed also a good background and great keenness of thought in mathematics. He was an enthusiastic musical amateur, a violinist of considerable ability and a strong supporter of the musical interests and enterprises of the community. Languages and literatures also fascinated him; he was widely read, and was a close observer of the origins, relations, and functions of words.

The outstanding feature of his personality was his attitude of active friendliness. He could not be moved to the utterance of censorious remarks except by some instance of flagrant hypocrisy, charlatanism, or unfairness. He found genuine happiness in giving pleasure to others. Directly or indirectly he frequently made it possible for needy students to continue their work.

Trevor is survived by his widow, four children, and four grandchildren. To them we extend our sympathy; and for ourselves we place on record our appreciation of the privilege of having known as our associate this kindly soul, this distinguished scholar, this student and supporter of the sciences and the fine arts.

Harrison Miller Trice

May 25, 1920 — December 5, 1994

Harrison Miller Trice was Professor Emeritus in the Department of Organizational Behavior at the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, where he had been a member of the faculty since 1955. Professor Trice's major contribution to his discipline has been the integration of the study of alcohol and drugs with the study of the workplace. More than any other social scientist, he was responsible for integrating occupational and organizational sociology with the study of alcohol and drugs. For example, his book with Janice Beyer, *Implementing Change: Alcohol Policy in Work Organizations*, which was published by the Free Press in 1978, was an important addition to alcohol studies and continues to be a major contribution to the theory of social change in organizational sociology. His other books include such classics as *Alcoholism in America*, published by McGraw Hill in 1966, and *Spirits and Demons at Work: Alcohol and Other Drugs On the Job*, which was first published by the ILR Press in 1972 (co-authored with Paul Roman). In addition, he was the author of numerous monographs, book chapters, and articles on the relationship between work and substance abuse. In 1984, for example, he received the Mark Keller Award from Rutgers University's Center of Alcohol Studies for his outstanding article, "Work-Related Outcomes of the Constructive Confrontation Strategy in a Job Based Alcoholism Program" *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*.

In addition to his many scholarly contributions, Professor Trice also led an active life of public service. He held numerous professional offices, which included chairman of the Committee on Drinking Behavior of the Society for the Study of Social Problems and of the Section on Occupational and Industrial Programs of the Alcohol and Drug Problems Association. He served on many editorial boards including the publications committee of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the *International Journal of Addictions*, *Sociological Forum*, and the *Journal of Drug Issues*. His many public service activities included serving as member of the Board of Trustees of Alcoholics Anonymous, the New York State Governor's Task Force on Alcohol and Drug Problems, and the Initial Review Group for the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Professor Trice was also a popular teacher. His courses on occupational culture, deviance in the workplace, and employee assistance programs were always popular. Until his retirement, he conducted a large course in which each student was required to carry out a specific field study. Among the most popular of these studies were those concerned with alcohol and drugs. While committed to research and public policy, Harrison Trice was also committed to teaching.

Prior to his retirement from teaching in 1991, Professor Trice also played the pivotal role in securing an endowment to establish Cornell's R. Brinkley Smithers Institute for Alcohol-Related Workplace Studies at the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. After his retirement, he kept up an active research program, completing two books in 1993 on organizational culture— *The Cultures of Work Organizations*, co-authored with Professor Janice Beyer, and *Occupational Subcultures in the Workplace*. Both books have received great acclaim from reviewers. At the time of his death, he and Professor Paul Roman were revising *Spirits and Demons at Work: Alcohol and Drugs on the Job*, and he was co-editing with Professor Paul Steele a special issue of the *Journal of Drug Issues* on workplace programs for the prevention and treatment of alcohol and other drug problems.

In 1994, Professor Trice was the recipient of two awards which recognized his lifetime contributions to the field of alcohol and drug studies. In August, he received the Distinguished Career Award from the American Sociological Association's Drinking and Drugs Section. In November, he received an award from New York State's Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services for his many contributions to the area of employee assistance programs, particularly his efforts to deliver rigorous training and education programs to practitioners.

Professor Harrison Trice touched many lives, and without qualification, it may be said that he had great impact on legitimating the social scientific study of alcohol and drugs. He was a sociologist who changed both his discipline and the specific area of his research concern.

Samuel B. Bacharach, Pamela Tolbert, William J. Sonnenstuhl

George William Trimberger

December 8, 1909 — October 9, 2004

George Trimberger was teacher, mentor and friend to hundreds of Cornell students from dairy farms in New York state and elsewhere. He held a special place in the hearts of purebred dairy cattle breeders, many of who meticulously adhered to his methods and advice on matters of breeding and management. His success over the years in developing and coaching Cornell dairy cattle judging teams that competed in national intercollegiate contests is legendary and almost unparalleled.

George was born in Neilsville and attended school in Chilton, Wisconsin. Raised on the family farm, he graduated magna cum laude from the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in 1933. For several years, he served as chief dairy herdsman at the University of Nebraska before undertaking graduate studies in dairy science and zoology at that institution. He earned the M.S. degree in 1942, but interrupted his graduate studies in 1944 to take a position as Instructor at Cornell, completing requirements for the Ph.D. degree from Nebraska in 1948, while on leave from Cornell. His career in teaching and research at Cornell extended over a period of 31 years, as he rose through the ranks to Professor in the Department of Animal Husbandry (now Animal Science), retiring in 1975 with Emeritus status. In 1997, he moved to Charlotte, North Carolina, where he died at age 94.

Early in his career, Trimberger conducted pioneering studies on the duration of estrus, time of ovulation and optimal time of insemination of dairy cattle. Some of the resulting publications are now considered classics in the field. Later he was involved as a team member in studying the effects of stage of growth and methods of harvesting and preserving forages on their feeding value; and in research concerned with the effects of various levels of concentrate feeding on the yield and chemical composition of milk, the economy of production and the reproductive efficiency and health of dairy cows.

For many years, George taught courses in production and management of dairy cattle to students who ultimately became dairy farmers and agricultural leaders in the northeast. In this way, he had a large impact on the dairy industry, especially in New York State. He had a particular interest and expertise in dairy cattle conformation (or type), which gained him national and international stature as an official judge and allowed him to train very successful Cornell dairy cattle judging teams. He was author (and in later editions co-author) of a textbook, *Dairy Cattle Judging Techniques*. His record as a coach in regional and national intercollegiate competitions involving some 24 teams was, until recently, unequalled. He also developed a descriptive type classification system that was

adopted by the Holstein and other breed organizations and is still widely used nationally and internationally as a means of evaluating body conformation. This system de-emphasized the significance of some of the traditional fine points of body conformation and stressed physical traits that he felt would have greater impact on lifetime productivity and profitability.

Trimberger served in 1955-57 as Visiting Professor and leader of the Cornell-Los Baños project, an effort to rebuild and enhance the quality and level of teaching and research competence of the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines following World War II. He was involved there once more as Professor and project leader in 1966-67 in a joint UP-Cornell graduate education program. Other foreign assignments took him to Israel, Europe, Cuba and, following his retirement, Nigeria.

George was an active member of the American Dairy Science Association, at various times having served as secretary, vice-chairman and chairman of the production section, chairman of the program committee and secretary, vice-president and president of the eastern division. He was also active in several other professional organizations, including particularly the Dairy Shrine Club, where he was a founding member and served as director and president. He was the recipient of many honors and in 2001, 26 years after his retirement, was recognized by the alumni of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences with an "Outstanding Faculty" award.

Those colleagues who knew George best will long remember his demanding work ethic, stubborn determination, amiable disposition, hearty laugh, lengthy written communications, eternal optimism and heavy foot on the accelerator. He was a charming host and loyal friend to many. He enjoyed a good argument, held strong positions on some issues, and was always a formidable and persistent exponent of his point of view.

His wife, Eleanor, whom he had married in 1938, died in 1998. He is survived by three children: Dr. Ellen Kay Trimberger of Berkeley, California; George M. (Mickey) Trimberger of Charlotte, North Carolina; and Pamela Trimberger Castro of Westtown, New York; and by six grandchildren. George is also survived by four of his six siblings.

David M. Galton, Douglas E. Hogue, J. Murray Elliot

Barbara Troxell

September 10, 1916 — September 23, 1984

On September 23, 1984, Cornell University lost a valued member of its artistic community. Professor Barbara Troxell, a distinguished singer and teacher and a member of the faculty for twenty-three years, died at Tompkins Community Hospital of a heart attack.

Barbara was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, the only child of Edgar and Eleanor Troxell. Her early education was in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, where she studied the piano and sang in her school and church. Her scholastic achievement in high school won for her a four-year Senatorial Scholarship to attend Pennsylvania State University, from which she received the Bachelor of Science and Master of Music Education degrees. With strong support and encouragement from Professor Willa Taylor, with whom she had struck up a close friendship since her freshman year, she decided to pursue a career as a singer.

In 1939 she was accepted as a scholarship student to study with the world-renowned soprano Elisabeth Schumann at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, where she remained until her graduation in 1942. There followed a decade of concertizing and additional work with Mme. Schumann and illustrious vocal coaches such as Paul Ulanowsky, Tibor Kozma, and Fausto Cleva. Important events in those years included a debut in 1943 with the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy; an appearance in the role of Pamina in the *Magic Flute*, under the baton of Sir Thomas Beecham, with performances in Mexico City and Montreal in 1944; a role as soprano soloist in Bach's B-Minor Mass, under Leopold Stokowski, in 1945; the role of the Marschallin in a New York Concert performance of the *Rosenkavalier*, conducted by Leonard Bernstein, in 1946; a New York Town Hall debut in 1947; a role as soloist in Mozart's C-Minor Mass and Bach's *St. Matthew Passion* with the Cathedral Choral in the Washington Cathedral in 1948 and 1949 respectively; and a role as soloist in the *St. Matthew Passion* with the Cantata Singers in New York, Arthur Mendel conducting, in 1950. She made her Metropolitan Opera debut in 1950 and remained with the company for two years. During the 1953-54 season, while on a concert tour in West Germany with the Mozart Trio, sponsored by the United States Information Service, she was invited to join the Flensburg Opera as a leading soprano. She stayed in Germany as an operatic singer for seven years, first in Flensburg and then in Wurzburg, Ulm, and Wiesbaden, until her appointment at Cornell in 1961.

Thus Barbara joined the Cornell music faculty after having gained recognition as a soloist in operas and concerts. Her vocal artistry was then at its height, and in the decade that followed she gave numerous exquisite

performances at Cornell. Among them were song recitals in collaboration with faculty pianists and with the University's performing organizations in works such as, in 1962, Fauré's *Requiem*, conducted by Nadia Boulanger; in 1963, the premiere of Maximilian Albrecht's *Requiem*, conducted by Thomas Sokol; and, in 1965, Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*, performed in Ithaca and at Lincoln Center in New York City, conducted by Karel Husa as part of Cornell's centennial celebration. Most memorable was her singing of lieder by Wolf, Schumann, Schubert, and other German composers. But her interest and knowledge extended beyond the standard repertoire of great operas, cantatas, oratorios, and lieder. The music of Schoenberg, Webern, Berg, and other twentieth-century composers interested her more than most of her friends and students might have supposed. When some of Webern's early songs were published for the first time in the 1960s, she studied them patiently, chose a few that suited her best, and performed them wonderfully, in a program that included solo songs by Poulenc and Finzi, framed by arias of Mozart. Works by Charles Ives, Elliot Carter, and other American composers were also part of her large repertoire. For her accomplishments Barbara won the "New Voices" and the "Town Hall Presents" contests in New York City in 1944 and 1945 respectively; the American Federation of Music Clubs contest in Pennsylvania and the Lucius Pryor Award in 1945; and the Pennsylvania State University Woman of the Year Award in 1962.

Barbara made the transition from professional singer to university professor with aplomb. This transition meant devoting less time to performing while concentrating on the teaching of Cornell voice students. She inherited a vocal program developed by her distinguished predecessors, Sir Keith Falkner and the late Dame Isobel Baillie, which she molded into Cornell's modern singing program based on her unique and keen analytic insight into the vocal process. She dedicated her energy and expertise to her students, who were drawn from across the University. They included novices as well as advanced singers. She was able to bring forth the best from all her students, whether they were eager preprofessionals, enthusiastic choristers, or budding actors learning to project their voices. But Barbara's teaching was not limited to giving voice lessons. With her vast experience and knowledge of opera, she quickly became the keystone of opera production in Ithaca. At Cornell, under her guidance, students in her opera workshop gave exciting performances of operas such as Mozart's *Così fan tutte* and Bernstein's *Trouble in Tahiti*. In 1973 she became artistic director of the Ithaca Opera and with this group provided Ithaca with its semiannual gala operatic performances.

Many at Cornell learned from Barbara through her elucidation of different aspects of opera. A favorite role that Barbara had sung and enacted many times in Germany was that of Tchaikovsky's heroine Tatiana in *Eugene Onegin*. Hundreds of students through the 1970s heard her sing phrases of Tatiana's music to illustrate her talk

about Tatiana's growing up from the trusting girl of act one to the wise and complicated woman of act two. Even if some of those students supposed that they would never be interested in opera, Barbara won their respect for the possible depths of operatic characters and for the craftsmanship of singing actors. Those listeners could all turn to Tchaikovsky's symphonies and chamber music with more helpful contexts for understanding than they would have possessed without her expert instruction.

Barbara's contribution to Cornell was not limited to music. Her astuteness, common sense, and forthrightness could be counted upon in the deliberation over departmental affairs. She also took part in college and University affairs, serving on the admissions committee of the College of Arts and Sciences from 1975 to 1978 and as a member of the Faculty Council of Representatives from 1978 to 1981.

Barbara's death leaves us unable to replace her in her whole array of activities, but we are grateful to have had her as a friend and colleague for twenty-three years.

William W. Austin, Thomas A. Sokol, John Hsu

Hugh Charles Troy

May 2, 1867 — January 29, 1961

Hugh C. Troy was born in a log cabin on a farm in Tioga County, New York. Ten years later his family purchased another farm two and one-half miles south of Ithaca, where they lived on what is now known as “Troy Road.”

His elementary education was obtained in the country district school, the Parochial School in Ithaca, and the Ithaca High School. He was captain of the high school football team, and he was chosen to present an oration at the high school commencement.

During the summer preceding his senior year in high school, Troy worked on the construction of the Cornell University Library building. He helped to install the iron book stacks, the gratings over the lower windows across the front of the building, and the iron stairs in the tower.

Hugh Troy entered Cornell in the fall of 1891. He was captain of the freshman crew as well as a member of his class football team. The next year he was president of his class. He rowed on the Cornell crew each year after his freshman year, and he was captain and stroke of the Cornell crew that competed in the first intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie—that was in 1895, the year he graduated from Cornell University. He was so interested in boating, and so skillful as a teacher, that he successfully coached the Cascadilla Preparatory School crew from 1897 to 1925.

In the fall of 1896 Troy registered in the Graduate School of Cornell University. On May 1, 1897, he began work as a New York State chemist. This position did not at first require all his time, so he accepted an assistantship in the Animal Industry and Dairy Department. Fortunately, the chemistry laboratory of the New York State Department of Agriculture was in the dairy building, thus making it convenient for him to hold these two positions. In 1912 he resigned as State Chemist and became Professor of Dairy Industry at Cornell University.

About this time Professor Troy developed the Troy Salt Test, the Cornell Cheese Moisture Test, and the Troy-Wagner Milk Test Bottle, which later was patented. In after years he was responsible for the Lactic Acid Test. He was co-author of the books: *Questions and Answers on Milk and Milk Testing*, *A Dairy Laboratory Guide*, and *The Technical Control of Dairy Products*. He also wrote several bulletins and papers on milk and milk products.

Professor Troy was a member of Quill and Dagger, Sigma Xi, Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Church. He was a member of the executive committee of Cornell United Religious Work, Ithaca Social Service League, the Ithaca chapter of Red Cross, and the Ithaca Community Chest. During World War I, Professor Troy served

two summers as a dairy expert with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, Dairy Division, assisting in the conservation of dairy products.

Surviving are his children, Mrs. John Rice of Mountain Lake, New Jersey; Hugh of Washington, D.C.; and Francis B., of Orinda, California; and his niece, Mrs. Alexander Zeissig of Mountainside, New Jersey.

Hugh Troy was a thoughtful researcher and a skillful instructor. His sparkling outlook on life and his overflowing humor helped to create in him an inspiring teacher. He remained vigorous in mind until the last, at the age of 93.

E. S. Guthrie, H. E. Ross, B. L. Herrington

Virginia True

February 7, 1900 — January 4, 1989

Virginia True began her career at Cornell University as a part-time instructor in the College of Architecture. She became an assistant professor in the College of Home Economics in 1942. Her local and national leadership in the areas of housing and design were instrumental in bringing the College of Home Economics to the forefront of housing and design issues in the U.S.

As head of the Department of Housing and Design, now Design and Environmental Analysis, she expanded the design courses into a strong undergraduate curriculum; she helped develop the Cornell University Housing Research Center; she took leadership in establishing a very vital housing program in the Cooperative Extension Service to address housing issues, and to complement earlier established work in home furnishings and interior design; and on a national level, Professor True helped to plan and participate in national conferences concerned with the improvement of the teaching of housing in land-grant universities, and with art in the home economics curricula. The fourth Conference of Housing was held at Cornell University under her aegis in 1960.

As a teacher and administrator, Virginia True took a personal and sensitive interest in her students and faculty and their accomplishments. At the same time, she received numerous awards for her paintings, and exhibited widely throughout the United States in both juried and one-woman shows in galleries, museums and universities. Her mural entitled "Home Economics," which hangs in the Martha Van Rensselaer Amphitheater, is well known to students and faculty of the college. She also designed the wood relief carving in Mann Library, which designates the Martha Van Rensselaer Collection of books by and about women. She was also an enthusiastic leader in the arts at Cornell. For example, she established the Art Gallery in Martha Van Renssalaer Hall, a first on campus, bringing art works of foremost artists and designers to the college and community.

Professor True retired in 1965 and was appointed professor emeritus at that time. After retirement, she established residency on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and also in Del Ray, Florida. She died in Gillett, Pennsylvania, on January 4, 1989, and is interred at Hannibal, Missouri.

Virginia Utermohlen, Clark Garner

Ethel Marie Tschida

December 9, 1914 — November 28, 1966

Miss Ethel M. Tschida, Assistant Professor of Outpatient Nursing (Pediatrics) at Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing, died November 28, 1966, at the age of fifty-one.

Miss Tschida was born at South Bend, Indiana, the daughter of Moudelle and the late Frank Tschida. She attended schools in South Bend and graduated from the Mercy Hospital School of Nursing, Chicago, Illinois. She earned her Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing at St. Mary's College, Holy Cross, Indiana, in 1944. Subsequently, she received a diploma in Public Health Nursing from the University of Minnesota.

In 1958, she earned her degree of Master of Arts at Teachers College, Columbia University. This same year St. Mary's College conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Miss Tschida for her work as nursing director of the program of institutes in the care of the premature infant at The New York Hospital.

Miss Tschida spent her last seventeen years in active nursing at the New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Center. In 1949, she became instructor-supervisor in the Premature Infant Unit of the Pediatric Nursing Department where she was involved in teaching nursing students. She was instrumental in the organization of the country's first premature infant institutes for doctors and nurses, under the auspices of the Children's Bureau and the New York State Department of Health. In 1955, she transferred to the Pediatric Clinic of the Outpatient Department where she remained as a member of the faculty and nursing service.

Being a person of vision, she directed much of her energy toward maintaining standards and practices of nursing in keeping with the general health and welfare trends. Among her publications were several articles which appeared in professional journals, as well as a syllabus, "The Management of Premature Infants."

Miss Tschida's membership in various organizations reflected her major interest. These included the National League for Nursing, the American Nurses Association, the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, and the St. Mary's Notre Dame Club of New York.

She is survived by her mother and a brother.

Muriel R. Carbery

Sho-Chieh Tsiang

June 27, 1918 — October 21, 1993

Professor Sho-Chieh Tsiang, a world renowned authority in macro-economics, monetary theory and international finance, joined the Economics Department in 1969 and taught until 1985 when he was elected an emeritus professor on retirement.

Born in Shanghai, China, he studied at Keio University, Japan, until the war intervened. He then enrolled in the London School of Economics where he received the B.Sc. (1941) and Ph.D. (1945) degrees. Even as a graduate student of 24, his critique of Keynes (*Economica*, 1942) marked the beginning of a stream of influential contributions which have spanned half a century. His dissertation under Hayek won him the Hutchinson Medal, awarded to authors of the best thesis at L.S.E. in a two-year period.

While he offered many criticisms against the imperfections of the Keynesian theory which foreshadowed many of the recent developments, his principal concern was the harm which may be caused to developing economies by the unqualified acceptance of the views of Keynes in inappropriate contexts.

He taught at the National Peking University, 1946-48 and the National Taiwan University, 1949. Interestingly, his proposal of indexed saving bonds made at the Peking University was not implemented by the Nationalist government but adopted after the Communist takeover.

He served as an economist at the International Monetary Fund. While at the Fund, he established himself in a series of articles as a major participant of the debates in macro-economics and international finance. It was also during this period that he and the late Professor T.C. Liu formulated the proposal for reform of the exchange rate and interest rate policies for the economy of Taiwan, China. The adoption of that proposal in 1958 and its full implementation in the next two years made possible the economic miracle of Taiwan.

He then accepted a professorship at the University of Rochester in 1960 before he was induced to join Cornell by T.C. Liu in 1969. In his visits to Taiwan, he helped Liu in setting up the tax reform in Taiwan. This provided the finance for the expanded education system. He further utilized his prestige in public policy debates. Under his leadership, the interest groups were prevented from appropriating the development gains in Taiwan for private benefit. As an acknowledged leader in development policy, he was invited to Chile, Mexico, Switzerland, Japan, Korea, and China to discuss his views.

He was a principal force in promoting the education and research in economics in Taiwan. By his prestige, influence and personal leadership, he played a major role in the founding of the Graduate Institute of Economics of the National Taiwan University, and the Institute of Economics in Academia Sinica, and he was the founding President of both the Taiwan Institute of Economic Research and the Chung Hua Institution of Economic Research.

He was the author of one book and more than fifty scholarly articles in his field. During his illustrious career, he was a Visiting Lecturer at Johns Hopkins University; member, Academia Sinica; the Rockefeller Visiting Professor of the University of the Philippines; Visiting Fellow, Nuffield College, Oxford University; and Visiting Lecturer of Keio University. He served on the Editorial Board of the *American Economic Review*, 1974-76; and was a Guggenheim Foundation Fellow, 1966-67.

Japan Mitra, Erik Thorbecke, Henry Y. Wan, Jr.

Kenneth L. Turk

July 14, 1908 — December 16, 1990

Farm animals lost a friend and his multitude of students, colleagues and employees lost a mentor and skilled associate. Dr. Kenneth L. Turk died December 16, 1990 after participating in the Cornell community for fifty-three years as a graduate student, instructor, professor, department head, director, and professor emeritus.

Born on a livestock and grain farm in the shadow of the Ozarks on July 14, 1908, Ken received a B.S. degree in dairy and animal husbandry from the University of Missouri in 1930, and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell in animal husbandry in 1931 and 1934 respectively. He began his career as an extension specialist in dairy husbandry at Cornell in 1934. During that year he married Bernice Francis Stockier who had been an undergraduate at Missouri and a graduate student at Cornell. (Mrs. Turk died on October 20, 1988.) In 1938, he moved to the University of Maryland, later to become department head. He returned to Cornell in 1944 and was head of the Department of Animal Husbandry from 1945 to 1963. During his tenure the faculty expanded from 28 to 35, including 23, whom he hired; the budget increased nine-fold; the internationally recognized Cornell-Los Banos Philippine project evolved; and Morrison Hall came into being. For many of those years he taught an undergraduate course in dairy husbandry. In 1987 he completed a remarkably and characteristically well documented, illustrated book, *Animal Husbandry at Cornell: A History and Record of Development From 1868 to 1963*.

Ken left the Department of Animal Science in 1963 to become the Director of International Agricultural Development at Cornell, the first such position in the country. The program grew from a fledgling effort in a number of departments to a unified and vital cog in the total program of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences including professorships established in many departments. He laid the foundation and set an example for many of today's international agricultural programs worldwide.

He wrote profusely, authoring or co-authoring 70 scientific publications and over 300 articles for the popular press. He was associated with a number of scientific societies, and served as president of the American Dairy Science Association and the Association of U.S. University Directors of International Agriculture Programs. He received honors and awards from these organizations as well as from the American Society of Animal Science and the University of Missouri for his significant contributions to the field of dairy husbandry and international agriculture.

Dr. Turk's leadership of the Los-Banos Cornell Philippine Project is legend. The College of Agriculture at Los-Banos had been decimated during World War n and Cornell was called to restore it to productivity. Ken led the project. He went with a cadre of the best qualified Cornell personnel available. The project flourished and stands today. Dr. Turk summarized this effort in the book, *The Cornell-Los Banos Story*, published in 1974.

He was frequently in demand as an agricultural consultant and served on the boards and panels of the Rockefeller Foundation, Latin America Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences, FAO, National Livestock Centre for Africa, Agricultural Research for the US-USSR Joint Commission on Science and Technical Cooperation, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. In retirement he accepted a number of international consultancy assignments in Latin America, Africa, Asia, Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

Ken and his wife Bernice were a kind and caring team. No one knows how many babies they acknowledged in their own inimitable fashion; no one knows how many flowers appeared at hospitals, along with visits; no one knows how many brunches or dinners they supervised or how many students, foreign visitors, faculty or friends came under their spell. An invitation to the Turks was a trip to a never-never land which no one ever forgot. To the young folks they were an inspiration that the fantasy of living "happily ever after" could be a reality, that marriage could be team work. Their home was a veritable oasis of refreshment, relaxation, and *joie de vivre*.

Ken and Bernice's dedication to students, to the Department of Animal Science, and to International Agriculture is reflected by their generous legacy to the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the College of Veterinary Medicine which will be used to support Animal Science graduate students with an interest in international agriculture and for visiting foreign academicians.

In recognition of his accomplishments, Cornell University, the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, and the Department of Animal Science dedicated the Kenneth L. Turk Seminar Room in Morrison Hall in 1986. A paraphrase of part of that dedication statement says, "With all his manifold contributions to teaching, research, extension and administration, we suspect Ken relished as much as anything the recognition that he was a darn good cow man".

Robert H. Foote, William G. Merrill, Richard G. Warner

Clesson Nathan Turner

September 17, 1908 — October 27, 2001

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Robert Lorenzen, David Ludington

Kenneth Bertrand Turner

Assistant Professor of Hydraulics

July 19, 1882 — October 21, 1918

The death of Assistant Professor Kenneth Bertrand Turner on October 21, 1918, has deprived the instructing staff of Cornell University of one of its most able and conscientious teachers.

Entering the University in September 1899 as a student in Civil Engineering he pursued that course with credit and enthusiasm, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer in 1903 and the degree of M.C.C. in 1905. For a year, following the completion of his work for the Master's degree, he served as Recorder with the United States Lake Survey. In the autumn of 1906, he returned to the University as an instructor in Civil Engineering and two years later was made Assistant Professor of Hydraulics.

From the autumn of 1906 until his death he literally devoted his entire time and energy, with the exception of a sabbatic leave during the first term of 1915–16, to the work of his chosen college. Endowed with a physique which refused to recognize fatigue, thoroughly conversant with the many details of his work, ever actuated by the spirit of the investigator, and possessed of a genial and cheerful personality, he combined in an enviable manner those qualities which mark the progressive, virile teacher, and which gained for him the respect and the confidence of his associates and of the students who passed under his influence. Though he had published but little, he spent many hours in research both of a commercial and of a theoretical character, and a mass of as yet unpublished data on the flow of water over weirs secured by the Department of Hydraulic Engineering bears mute testimony of his cooperation and ceaseless activity.

Be it resolved—that this faculty deeply deplores the early cessation of his labors; that it enter upon its records this appreciation of his faithful and zealous application to his University duties; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family.

Source: Fac. Rec, p. 1013 Resolution Adopted By The Faculty of Cornell University on The Eleventh Day of December, 1918.

Herbert Tuttle

Professor of Modern European History

— *June 21, 1894*

On the morning of Commencement Day, June the 21st, 1894, there passed from earth our colleague, Professor Herbert Tuttle. In resuming without him the duties in which he was so long our associate, it is fitting that we put upon record our deep sense of his worth and of our loss.

From his entrance into this Faculty in the autumn of 1881, Professor Tuttle took an active and efficient part in the conduct of the University. The keenness of his mind, the vigor and courage of his convictions, his invincible independence, his experience of affairs, his power of exact and cogent statement, gave at all times weight to his counsels. To the work of his class-room he brought the same wealth of research, the same maturity of judgment, the same precision of diction, the same grace of literary expression, which give just eminence to his published writings. In all his University relations, the uncompromising honesty of his nature, impatient of pretense and equivocation, his humor, keen and often caustic, his sensitive and aggressive temper, his outrightness and downrightness, stamped with the force of a positive individuality whatever he said or did. By all who knew him well and not least by his colleagues in this Faculty, he must ever be sorely missed and sincerely mourned.

The Committee recommends that this expression of our grief be made a part of the records of the Faculty and communicated to the relatives of our late colleague.

Source: Records D, pp. 168, 169

Charles Mellen Tyler

— *May 15, 1918*

The following resolutions on the death of Professor Charles Mellen Tyler were prepared (during the summer vacation) by a committee appointed by the President and consisting of Professors E. L. Nichols, W. Strunk, Jr., and E. Albee, Chairman, a committee appointed with power:

The University Faculty of Cornell University desire to express their deep sorrow at the death of their honored and beloved colleague, the Reverend Charles Mellen Tyler, D.D., Professor Emeritus of the History and Philosophy of Religion and of Christian Ethics, and to record their appreciation of him as a scholar and as a man.

After distinguished service in the church, in the General Court of Massachusetts, and as chaplain in the field in the arduous campaign of the Wilderness, Dr. Tyler came in 1872 to Ithaca, where his unusual gifts of mind and character made him a valued member of the community, in his office of clergyman and in civic and social life. After serving the University for five years as Trustee, he became in 1891 a member of the original faculty of the Sage School of Philosophy. He served for twelve years as professor, until his retirement in 1903, when he became Professor Emeritus and Lecturer. Since 1907 he has continued with Cornell University as a member of the Board of Trustees.

As Professor, Dr. Tyler is remembered with affection and gratitude, alike by his colleagues and by his students. His personal charm and his unfailing courtesy endeared him not only to his friends of long standing, but to the latest comers and the most diffident, while his openness of mind and aptness for lucid exposition made the work of his class-room attractive and stimulating. No one did more to make us realize that, as members of the University, in spite of all differences in our methods of approaching the truth, we are spiritually one body, and that our interests are not confined to the material and to the temporal. At a time of thoroughgoing and even radical reconstruction in many fields of investigation and speculation, Dr. Tyler was never unprogressive or intolerant, for he never forsook the essentially humane point of view. Always ready to welcome the accredited results of modern scientific thought, his faith was even more in the future than in the past. More than usually endowed with sympathy and imagination, Dr. Tyler was not only keenly susceptible to all suggestions of beauty in nature and art, but in his daily walk and conversation he unconsciously exemplified the beautiful as well as the fearlessly true and the humanely good. And his military figure, erect to the last, looked always forward.

We hereby express our sorrow and extend our sympathy to the family of our late colleague and friend.

Source: Records, p. 1043, February 12, 1919

Howard Styring Tyler

February 24, 1910 — May 20, 1980

Howard Styring Tyler died suddenly on May 20, 1980, at his home, Peruville Road, Groton, New York. He served thirty-seven years as graduate assistant, instructor, and professor with the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. In January 1972 he was named professor emeritus by the Cornell University Board of Trustees.

Professor Tyler, born February 24, 1910, grew up on a farm in Plainville, Connecticut. He received the Bachelor of Science degree from the Connecticut Agricultural College, now University of Connecticut, in June 1932. Before coming to Cornell in July 1934, he worked as a farm manager in North Haven, Connecticut, in advanced registry testing of dairy cattle, and as farm manager and agricultural instructor at Connecticut Junior Republic in Litchfield.

At Cornell he was a graduate assistant in agricultural economics while working for his doctorate, which he received in 1938. He was an instructor in the Department of Agricultural Economics for two years before his appointment in October 1940 as assistant professor in personnel administration in the Office of Resident Instruction. He was appointed associate professor in July 1944 and professor in July 1948.

Dr. Tyler's life was devoted to helping people. For more than thirty years, while in charge of vocational guidance and placement, his talents were focused on making the college a place where students would have opportunities to find academic success and satisfying careers. His educational philosophy emphasized freedom of choice and individual responsibility with a minimum of regulations and required courses.

As a member of the admissions committee, his attention to detail made him adept at recognizing potential for success. His students in the orientation course came away with an appreciation of the history and traditions of a great educational institution, as well as a knowledge of how to choose a specialization and a career.

Howard's ability as a moderator and chairperson guided many committees and groups with divergent ideas to reach consensus. His committee and faculty minutes were cogent, clear, and concise as was all of his writing.

Because of his reputation as a counselor, students with problems came to him from all parts of the college and University for help in organizing what they knew of their abilities, interests, and values into a self-concept which they then used in selecting a specialization and eventually a career. Dr. Tyler personally advised hundreds of young men and women in general agriculture as they explored the varied offerings of the University.

Each year he scheduled interviews with all graduating seniors. Those who wanted assistance developed a personal profile and resume and were put in touch with appropriate employers. His letters of recommendation were classic examples of objective analysis of potential, achievements, and demonstrated abilities, but did not overlook weaknesses. The student and his adviser always received a copy of these letters.

As part of his duties Dr. Tyler supervised the preparation of promotional booklets explaining the college to prospective students. Each year he compiled a report on the starting occupations and beginning salaries of the June graduating class. In 1954 he made the first of four studies of the occupational status of alumni. Eventually data was compiled on the career progress of graduates in 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964.

Professor Tyler maintained a strong interest in farmers and farming until his death and was secretary-treasurer of the Owasco Valley Milk Producers Cooperative from the time of its organization until 1979. In addition to his academic work he operated a small dairy farm from 1941 to 1958.

He was a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Alpha Zeta honorary societies. Active in community organizations, he was president of the Groton Central School Board of Education and a thirty-year member of the Groton Rotary Club. He served as chairman of the Tompkins County Board of Health and the County Social Planning Council and vice chairman of the County Comprehensive Health Planning Council, and he was a member of the Executive Board of the local council of the Boy Scouts of America. He served as moderator of the Groton Community Church of the United Church of Christ and after retirement became lay associate pastor assisting the minister of the church. In religious affairs he was a strong advocate of ecumenism and served for many years on the board of Area Congregations Together.

He is survived by his wife of forty-five years, Margaret Smith Tyler, three sons, two grandsons, and four granddaughters.

Richard A. Church, Herbert L Everett, John P. Hertel

Leon John Tyler

September 28, 1902 — May 27, 1988

Leon John Tyler had thirty-four years of professional association with Cornell University, from his appointment as a research instructor in plant pathology in the College of Agriculture in 1934, to the award of professor of plant pathology, emeritus, in 1968. His early work was with the Dutch Elm Disease, in a cooperative research laboratory at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, then located at Yonkers, New York. His efforts helped in development of a control program to reduce the spread of that disease.

Leon J. Tyler came to Cornell from the University of Minnesota, highly recommended by Dr. E.C. Stakman, one of the world's foremost plant pathologists and humanitarians. Dr. Tyler was born in Iowa, attended high school in Minnesota, and received the B.S. and M.S. degrees in agriculture at South Dakota State University. In 1930-31 he became instructor in botany at Louisiana State University and was highly lauded by Dr. C.W. Edgerton, chairman of that department. He entered the University of Minnesota in 1931 and was awarded a Ph.D. in plant pathology in 1934. During that period he carried out research on hybridization of corn smut fungi, and conducted field work during three summer months as leader in a state supported program for eradication of the common barberry, an alternate host plant for the dreaded wheat stem rust fungus. Immediately upon graduation, Tyler reported for work at the United States Forestry Laboratory in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he helped with a research program on White Pine Blister Rust in the Lake states.

Association with Cornell University began in the fall of 1934, in cooperation with the Boyce Thompson Institute in Yonkers, but by 1939 Dr. Tyler had become an assistant professor on the Ithaca campus, and gradually worked into a leadership role in the teaching of core courses in Control of Plant Diseases. Most students majoring in plant pathology over the period of 1939-1968 were in classes organized and presented by Professor Tyler. Early graduates remember the smell of rotten eggs in the halls as they prepared lime-sulfur in the laboratory, and the detective work necessary to find the unknown pathogens in samples of cereal seeds. Later students recall the studies of antibiotics and the de-emphasis of chemical protectants as cure-alls, as plant disease control moved into the latter half of the 1950s. All students remember Dr. Tyler's meticulous attention to detail in lectures and laboratories, and his insistence that they master the principles of plant disease control and learn to think with the facts which they accumulated. Candidates for advanced degrees under his direction were particularly appreciative of the friendly and patient guidance which he gave them.

Dr. Tyler contributed much to the research knowledge of small grains, working in collaboration with the Plant Breeding Department in the development of disease-resistant oat and wheat cultivars. He is credited with the discovery of three new diseases of wheat: dwarf bunt, foot rot, and stripe. Detailed studies of the etiology of these diseases led to new recommendations for control. In 1960 Dr. Tyler spent a sabbatic leave in Great Britain, Germany, and Greece, exchanging information and studying small grain diseases in those countries. His many publications attest to his vigorous approach to “practice what you preach.” His research and teaching activities were supplemented by participation on many scientific committees and by membership in many national honor societies.

After retirement in 1968 Dr. Tyler maintained an office in plant pathology and became the coordinator of news of the department via the departmental newsletter, *Phytopathology*, and local news media. Many alumni wrote to him regularly, and were obviously pleased with the tremendous job that he did in keeping them up to date with Cornell and the Department of Plant Pathology through an annual newsletter.

Dr. Tyler is survived by his wife, Iphigenia J. Tyler of Ithaca; a son, Dennis H. Tyler, of New Jersey; two stepchildren, James Atsedes, of Freeville, New York, and Sandra DiGiacomo of Ohio; a sister, Mrs. William Lind of Sarasota, Florida; and nine grandchildren.

Edward D. Jones, Arden F. Sherf, Carl W. Boothroyd

Denny Hammond Udall

February 9, 1874 — September 8, 1955

Denny H. Udall was born of New England farm folk, at Craftsbury, Vermont, on February 9, 1874, and died at Ithaca, New York, on September 8, 1955. At an early age Dr. Udall had a keen desire for an education and was graduated with the B.S.A. degree from the University of Vermont in 1898. In the fall of that year, he entered Cornell University to study veterinary medicine. The D.V.M. degree was conferred upon him in 1901. As evidence of his application to his work as a veterinary student, Dr. H. Udall was the “Demonstrator in Anatomy” in 1900-01, his senior year.

After two years (1901-03) in general practice at Saint Johnsbury, Vermont, Dr. Udall was appointed assistant professor of surgery at the Veterinary College at The Ohio State University, in which capacity he served until 1908, when he was called to Cornell as Professor and Head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine. In 1914 Dr. Udall became director of the Ambulatory Clinic. He continued in this dual capacity until his retirement from active administrative work in 1942, when he became Professor Emeritus.

Under Dr. Udall’s able leadership for thirty-four years, the Department of Veterinary Medicine developed rapidly. The Ambulatory Clinic, an integral part of the Department, became the envy of every educator in this field who visited Cornell. Dr. Udall did not subscribe to the modern thesis that eight-o’clock classes and undergraduate teaching are for the young instructors and assistants; he met eight-o’clock classes five days a week, two terms a year. He usually walked to class, was there on time, and always had an acid remark for the sleepy-eyed student who came late. Dr. Udall’s teaching was characterized by the fact that he led the bright student and incessantly prodded the dullard. Those individuals who were wont to slide along with little effort were frequently the target of his biting sarcasm and often found themselves going home with an armful of reference books so that they would not be caught napping again.

While it might be said that Dr. Udall was not particularly close to his students, those who had contact with him respected and honored him. He was absolutely fair and honest. He never hesitated to speak for what he believed to be right, regardless of the consequences.

It is recognized that the Veterinary College at Cornell University enjoys an enviable reputation. Frequently it has been said that *The Cornell Veterinarian* has contributed more to that reputation than any other single factor. For thirty years *The Cornell Veterinarian* and Dr. Udall’s name were synonymous. When travelling in Europe, Dr.

Udall was once introduced to a distinguished veterinarian as the “Head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University.” That remark made no impression; but later, when this gentleman was further informed that Dr. Udall was the Editor of *The Cornell Veterinarian*, the response was dramatic.

On the first issue of *The Cornell Veterinarian* (June 1911), Dr. Udall was an Alumni Editor. From 1915 through 1917 he was the publisher, and from 1918 through 1938 the editor and publisher. During that time, the publication grew from 97 pages to a 350-page volume. In 1935, Merillat and Campbell in “Veterinary Military History of the United States” stated: “In no other veterinary magazine in this country has the average quality of the articles published been as high as those published in *The Cornell Veterinarian*, nor have the contents of any other American veterinary magazine been so generally abstracted in continental European veterinary literature.” Throughout the years, Dr. Udall spent uncounted hours as editor, secretary, business manager, and “news hawk,” in the interests of *The Cornell Veterinarian*.

While Dr. Udall was always active as a writer, being the author of at least sixty-one scientific papers and books, his greatest contribution to veterinary medicine may very well have been “The Practice of Veterinary Medicine,” the first edition of which appeared in 1933 and which is in its sixth revised edition (1954). Typical of the author’s thinking, the book is complete, concise, exact, and free from superfluous or extraneous material.

Dr. Udall was proud of his military record. He was a private in the First Vermont Volunteers of the Spanish-American War. During World War I he was a Major, Veterinary Corps; Division Veterinarian of the 86th Division; Commander, Veterinary Hospitals Nos. 7 and 18 in France. He was a teacher of the American Expeditionary Forces at the University of Beaune in France. Those who served under him in France were quick to point out the thoroughness and vigor with which he dispatched his duties. He never compromised with the truth or with efficiency.

Whether or not they know it, the large animal practitioners had an able champion in the person of Dr. Udall. He fought long, hard, and successfully to give the general practitioners a place in the eradication program of infectious diseases—particularly tuberculosis and brucellosis. There were some who would have placed these programs entirely in the hands of regulatory officials, but were unsuccessful so long as Dr. Udall lived to oppose them. Time has vindicated his conviction. Earlier he had pioneered in research on the clinical diagnosis of open cases of bovine tuberculosis. In later years, when the attention of the profession was focused on the control of mastitis, some believed that control could be effective only in the hands of a corps of technicians with a well-equipped laboratory. Dr. Udall believed that the disease could be diagnosed, controlled, and treated in the barn by

the practicing veterinarian. Time and again those beliefs have been justified. Today any system of control of the disease is based upon the fundamental work done by him twenty to twenty-five years ago.

In 1937 he was the first recipient of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress Award, given to the veterinarian whose work was most outstanding and noteworthy during the year. In addition to his earlier collegiate degrees, Dr. Udall received in 1938 the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Vermont. He was a member of the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Society, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society (a past president), the American Veterinary Medical Society, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Phi Zeta, Alpha Psi, Sigma Nu, and the Congregational Church.

He is survived by his wife, Mary Taylor Udall, and by three children, all graduates of Cornell University, Mrs. James Earl Ash of Bethesda, Maryland, John Taylor Udall of Ithaca, and Dr. Robert Hovey Udall of Fort Collins, Colorado, and two grandchildren.

Dr. Udall's tenacity of purpose, his straightforwardness and diligence have blazoned in the history of veterinary medicine an epoch that will be long remembered. His colleagues and former students will not soon forget the forceful man who met his appointments, worked hard and long each day, and expected others to do the same.

A. G. Danks, M. G. Fincher, S. J. Roberts

Lowell Dohner Uhler

May 10, 1914 — July 3, 1986

The untimely death of Lowell D. Uhler, professor of biology emeritus, was a great shock to his many friends. Several of us had coffee together the morning of July 3, 1986, after which Lowell took his customary swim at Teagle. When a hurried call came from Gadabout, in need of a substitute driver, Lowell typically obliged and, just before departing with his riders, collapsed over the wheel. Thus suddenly ended the life of one of Cornell's most devoted and dedicated teachers, the son of the late Joseph M. and Naomi D. Uhler.

Lowell received his bachelor of science degree from Indiana State Teachers College, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and came to Cornell in 1939 for graduate study in entomology. He received his master's degree in 1941, but further graduate work was interrupted by appointments in 1942-44 as medical entomologist for the Douglas Aircraft Company in Gura, Eritrea, East Africa, and in 1944-46 as malariologist in the U.S. Navy with headquarters in Greece. On his return to Cornell in 1946 Lowell continued his graduate work and received his doctorate in 1948. His dissertation, "Biology and Ecology of the Goldenrod Gall Fly, *Eurosta solidaginis* (Fitch)," was published as Memoir 300 by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station and was followed by a paper detailing mortality factors in more than seventeen thousand specimens of goldenrod galls collected over a fourteen-year period. This work continues to be widely cited as a foundation for many contemporary studies. The goldenrods and their associated fauna have become model systems for ecological and evolutionary investigations.

In September 1948 Lowell was appointed assistant professor of biology at Cornell to develop his celebrated course "Laboratory Methods in Biology." Cornell graduate students knew that that course was the only one in which they could learn how to stain and clear whole vertebrates, how to prepare study skins of birds and mammals, how to make tissue sections, how to stain vertebrate blood, and so on. Many of the course members were science teachers in training or experienced classroom teachers who wanted to improve their laboratory programs. They departed with a veritable suitcase full of prepared teaching materials and the know-how to produce more of them. Lowell's impact through the teaching of this course was catalytic. Those he taught continue to inspire an appreciation of biology in a wide audience.

Advancement to the rank of associate professor in 1952 and of professor in 1958 followed, and when the new Division of Biological Sciences was established, Lowell Uhler became a member of the Section of Ecology and Systematics in 1965. The following year he served as a visiting professor at the University of the Philippines at

Laguna, returning to Cornell in 1968. In June 1977 Lowell retired from Cornell University with the rank of professor emeritus.

Lowell Uhler was one of those illustrious teachers and biologists in the tradition of Comstock and Needham, men who did so much to make Cornell preeminent in the natural sciences. His concern for those he taught is reflected in the following statement from one of his former students:

I remember clearly my meeting with Lowell Uhler the day I arrived in Ithaca. It was my first encounter with a Cornell professor, and I was a bit nervous. His smile and his spontaneous warmth and interest immediately put me at ease. He showed me the laboratories and then described the course of study I would follow: Biological Techniques, Field Natural History, Nature Writing, and others. My thesis could be on any aspect of biology or biology education. The techniques course would require insect and vertebrate collections, plant collections, and on and on. I remember tingling with excitement. Lowell emphasized how important good technique was and how important it was for biology teachers to know how to prepare all types of specimens and teaching materials. This wasn't the way I had pictured graduate school. Lowell, in his serious but always gentle manner, had begun to shape my approach to biology. He taught us and showed us that it's good to get your fingernails dirty, to try things, to experiment, to do it yourself. He showed us that biology is "out there, not in texts alone."

Lowell Uhler held membership in the American Institute of Biological Sciences, the Ecological Society of America, the Philippine Association of Entomologists, and the Society of Sigma Xi and was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences.

He is survived by his wife, Iona P. Uhler of Ithaca; his two daughters, Karen U. Cushman of Loveland, Colorado, and Rae U. Wion of North East, Pennsylvania; five grandchildren; his sister, Helen U. Zimmerman of Oneonta, New York; and his brother, Ray C. Uhler of Bradford, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Eisner, Richard Root, Perry W. Gilbert

Paul Halladay Underwood

December 29, 1881 — March 17, 1963

Professor Underwood passed away March 17, 1963, at the home of his son in Nashville, Tennessee. He was eighty-two years old and had been Professor Emeritus of Civil Engineering since 1949. Professor Underwood's death closed a full lifetime of service to Cornell University. He was born in the near-by town of Ludlowville, and most of his childhood and adolescent years were spent in the environs of Ithaca. He entered Cornell as a student of civil engineering, receiving the C.E. degree in 1907. Upon graduation he was immediately employed as an instructor, which started his career of forty-two years at Cornell as an engineering educator. He rose through all the faculty ranks and became a full Professor in 1922, Professor Emeritus in 1949.

Basically he was a modest, kind, home-loving man, and a dedicated scholar. The book shelves of his office and home were crammed with books, magazines, and papers that he used to keep abreast of his educational field and the social and political events from day to day. Broad, selected reading made him a man of wisdom and sound judgment, to whom the faculty members and students alike would turn for sympathetic advice and moral counsel. He never sought public office, but because of these fundamental qualities he was asked to serve successively as Deacon and Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, and the high regard of his educational associates was manifested when he was asked to serve as acting director of the School of Civil Engineering during the years 1937-1938 and once again in 1945.

For many years he served as head of the Department of Surveying and Mapping of the School of Civil Engineering, but his former students and faculty associates have their fondest recollections of him in his capacity as director of the Cornell Summer Surveying Camp during the period 1917 to 1948. The surveying camp was the oldest in the United States and a large and important part of civil engineering training in the days of railroad, highway, and waterway expansion, when Professor Underwood first took up his duties as an engineering educator. Each year a new campsite was selected, and progressively topographic maps were prepared for the Cayuga, Seneca, and other Finger Lakes areas. Many of these camps were big—more than a hundred students might attend. Work of professional quality was insisted upon and was so well done that the United States Geological Survey accepted it as a basis for their topographic maps. Both students and faculty took pride in the work, and, since graduation, many an alumnus at reunion time has recalled the strenuous but pleasant experience of the survey camp projects. The maps produced have become collector's items to the riparian owners on the shores of the Finger Lakes.

Professor Underwood was generous in his service to the societies in his profession; for many years he was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and once acted as president of the Ithaca Section. For several years he was chairman of the Committee on Surveying and Mapping for the American Society of Engineering Education. He was vice president of the Geodesy Section of the American Geophysical Union and an active member of the American Society of Photogrammetry and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Professor Underwood became widely known for his work as an engineer when employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission in Culebra, Panama. Most of his extra collegiate services, however, were given without charge, commanding the respect of his colleagues, his profession, his church, and his community.

Professor Underwood is survived by his wife, Frances Humphreys Underwood, A.B., Class of 1903, Cornell; a son, Robert H. Underwood, A.B., Class of 1942, Cornell; and three grandsons.

N. A. Christensen, S. C. Hollister, John E. Perry, George B. Lyon

George Burr Upton

October 16, 1882 — October 29, 1942

In the sudden passing of George Burr Upton, Cornell University lost not only one of her most distinguished scientists, but also one of her most inspiring teachers.

Professor Upton was born in Newark Valley, New York, on October 16, 1882. He attended high school in Denver, Colorado, and in Ithaca before entering the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering in 1900. Four years later he received his Mechanical Engineering degree, and was awarded a University Fellowship. Following the completion of his graduate work in 1905, he received the degree of Master of Mechanical Engineering, and was appointed an instructor on the staff in Experimental Engineering. Five years later he became Assistant Professor, and in 1919 was named Professor of Experimental Engineering. Although he was unquestionably one of the most versatile scientists in the College of Engineering, Professor Upton's primary interests in engineering were in the field of materials, and in the internal combustion engine and its application to the automobile. He became an outstanding authority on automotive engineering, and the courses with which he had pioneered in that field became so popular that in 1936 the Department of Automotive Engineering was organized with Professor Upton as department head.

Along with his university work, Professor Upton was frequently called upon by industry to act as a consultant. He was particularly valuable as an expert witness, especially in patent suits. During the period of World War I, he was associated with the Bureau of Ordnance in the development of shell case manufacture, and also with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics on airplane power plants. In addition, he served as a consultant for the Curtiss Airplane Company at that time.

Early in his career, Professor Upton made a profound study of engineering materials and metallography, and was responsible for many advances and developments in the technique of testing materials, and in the improvement of the physical and mechanical properties of materials through careful metallurgical analysis. He invented and patented, with George W. Lewis, the Upton-Lewis Fatigue Testing Machine. He was the author of the widely known and popular book *Materials of Engineering*, which was in a large measure responsible for the rapid development of the testing and utilization of engineering materials industrially, and for the progress in the study of this subject in engineering schools and colleges. Professor Upton contributed extensively to the writing of a text book on *Experimental Engineering* by Carpenter and Diederichs; was the author of many technical papers which appeared in the current publications in the fields of engineering materials and internal combustion engines.

Besides being a licensed Professional Engineer, Professor Upton was a member of the American Society for Testing Materials, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society for Metals. He was further honored by election to the honorary societies of Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

Although Professor Upton was most widely known for his work and writings in the field of engineering, his studies and research covered every branch of science. "G. B.," as he was affectionately known to his friends, was a person to whom they could take any scientific problem and be assured of an enthusiastic reception with a just criticism and a sound analysis of the problem and its solution. He had a most retentive memory and a keen analytical mind. G. B. was regarded by all who knew him as an unexcelled source of reliable information, and as a person who was able, not only to inform accurately and fearlessly, but who could also exercise sound judgment and offer wise counsel. He was so modest that he rarely took the credit he deserved for the ideas and inspiration he instilled in those who sought his advice. His ability to combine the fundamental principles of chemistry, physics, and mathematics in the solution of practical engineering problems was so boundless that it at times amazed even his most intimate friends who were already aware of his brilliance and the broad scope of his knowledge.

Professor Upton's lectures, like his conversation, were always stimulating and challenging; he taught with enthusiasm and understanding. He expected in his students the same high and exacting standards as those which he set for himself. His lectures were in a constant state of revision, as he added to them the results of his critical and extensive reading and the information gleaned from his experiences in the solution of practical engineering problems. Graduate students and his colleagues on the faculty revisited his lectures year after year to broaden their knowledge and to be stimulated with his uncanny knack of arriving at logical solutions for seemingly impossible problems.

While Professor Upton was widely known as an eminent engineer and teacher, it was only his most intimate friends who knew that this modest man was early a student of birds, an author of a paper on plant breeding, and a collector of reptiles. As a member of a transcontinental entomological expedition in 1917 and again on a cross-country trip with botanists in 1920, he was ever ready with unique and ingenious devices for collecting small animals and for drying plants.

To his colleagues, Professor Upton was more than a brilliant scientist and engineer. He was a fine and loyal friend, sympathetic and helpful at all times. It is by them that his loss will be most keenly felt. Although he has now passed on, the inspiration and high ideals he has instilled in them, and their admiration and affection for their departed friend and teacher, will keep him alive in their memory forever.

Ernest Van Alstine

April 15, 1882 — September 12, 1977

Professor Ernest Van Alstine retired and was appointed professor of soil technology emeritus on June 30, 1950, after nineteen years of service to Cornell and the farmers of New York State. As extension professor of agronomy from 1931 to 1932 and professor of soil technology from 1932 to 1950, he served as extension specialist for the entire area of agronomic subject matter but concentrated on soil fertility and liming. He shared responsibility for outlying agronomic field experiments during his first ten years at Cornell. He introduced field methods for determining lime needs of soils, which were used by county agents on fifteen thousand samples a year by the time he retired. He saw the use of lime on New York farms triple to 300,000 tons a year during his tenure. He also supervised the extension phases of a program of rapid soil testing for fertility diagnosis during its formative years, in the 1940s. Immediately after World War II he concentrated on the potential of the newly developed selective chemical herbicides for weed control on New York farms. He was extension project leader for agronomy from 1947 until his retirement.

Professor Van Alstine was reared on a farm near Grand Ledge, Michigan. He graduated from Lansing High School in Michigan and was awarded the Bachelor of Science degree by Michigan Agricultural College (now Michigan State University) in 1907. He was especially interested in chemistry and on graduation served for eleven years as chemist in the soil laboratory of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Methods of determining lime and fertilizer needs of soils became a major interest during this period.

Professor Van Alstine was awarded the Master of Science degree by the University of Illinois in 1917 and completed the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Rutgers University in 1920. During the following year he worked on commercial production and evaluation of new fertilizer materials in Baltimore.

In 1921 Professor Van Alstine began a career in agricultural extension, which he followed until his retirement in 1950. During the first ten years, 1921 to 1931, he served successively as assistant professor, associate professor, and professor of agronomy at the University of Vermont, with resident teaching responsibilities in addition to his extension activities. It was there that he acquired the dry sense of humor characteristic of rural Vermont people, which served him well in his work with New York farmers from 1931 onward. His good nature, practical outlook, and ready wit, combined with his genuine concern for people's welfare, made Professor Van Alstine highly effective with farmers.

After retiring from Cornell in 1950, Professor Van Alstine operated a custom chemical weed control service for farmers of the Ithaca area until 1957. He and Mrs. Van Alstine, the former Adah M. Stowell of Lowell, Michigan, have lived in Clearwater, Florida, since that date. He held life membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and maintained his interests in science during retirement. Space science, especially, intrigued him during his later years. He maintained his interest in the natural sciences through reading and culture of the fruit and ornamental plants at his Florida home.

Professor Van Alstine is survived by his wife, Adah; a daughter, Mary Lou Andersen of Boulder, Colorado; a sister, Mrs. Etta Holton of Mulliken, Michigan; and nieces and nephews.

Harry A. MacDonald, Gerald W. Olson, Marlin G. Cline

Ferdinand Hinchley Butt Van Cleve

August 5, 1899 — December 11, 1993

Professor Emeritus Ferdinand Hinchley Butt Van Cleve died at home in Friday Harbor, Washington on December 11, 1993 of natural causes. He was predeceased by his wife, Gladys, who died on December 20, 1992. He is survived by a brother, Dr. Donald Van Cleve of Voorheesville, New York. He was appointed an Instructor in Entomology in 1930; promoted to Assistant Professor of Insect Morphology, October 1, 1944; Associate Professor, July 1, 1948; and Professor on July 1, 1959. He became an Emeritus Professor of Entomology, August 16, 1959.

He was born on August 5, 1899 in Spokane, Washington; Ferd and his brother grew up in the Seattle area and developed an early love for boats. No boat advertised for sale was too expensive to inspect. Ferd's philosophy was that if one is just looking, price is no object. He brought his love of boats to Ithaca where he soon acquired a handsome sailing auxiliary vessel. But, upon retiring to Friday Harbor in 1959, he went back to power boats.

He received his B.A. degree from the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington in 1923; his M.A. degree from the same school in 1925 and his Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1934.

Ferd and Gladys acquired the John McGraw home in Dryden located at 8 Library Street; the house was built in 1835. John McGraw was an early benefactor of Cornell University and the donor of McGraw Hall. After they had studied the history of the house, they renovated it in its original style. They frequently entertained their colleagues and students; there were Sunday teas and picnics. If new guests found the house interesting, Ferd was delighted to take them on a tour and demonstrate its interesting features.

He taught courses in insect morphology and embryology. A number of graduate students worked with him and produced theses under his direction. Ferd's lectures in entomology were informal, pleasant but often accompanied by difficult quizzes. The lectures were stimulating and his fine sense of humor was always present. He inspired students to perform beyond their expectations in making scientific pen and ink drawings. He was co-author and illustrator of *Embryology of Insects and Myriapods*, written with O.A. Johannsen and he was author of a number of articles on the morphology of insects. He was author of a booklet entitled, *Friday Harbor Then and Now*. It is profusely illustrated with his sketches of scenes of Friday Harbor.

Ferd was ever the optimist. At the age of 77 and having two major health problems, he was planning on putting into book form more than 100 eight by ten inch photographs of well-known old sailing vessels, "sometime in the

next ten years". His greatest concern at this time was his inability to take his guests on a cruise in Puget Sound on his thirty-six foot diesel cruiser because he had broken a leg due to a fall and could not fit the immobilized leg behind the pilot wheel. He and Gladys were planning yet another trip to the Orient via freighter the following year; a trip which they subsequently made.

George Eickwort, Dick Pendleton, John G. Franclemont

Gladys Loraine Peterson Butt Van Cleve

November 23, 1896 — December 20, 1992

Professor Emerita Gladys Loraine Peterson Butt Van Cleve died at home in Friday Harbor, Washington, on December 20, 1992. She is survived by her husband, Professor Emeritus Ferdinand H. Butt Van Cleve, and by a sister, Ruth Windsor of Friday Harbor, and numerous nieces and nephews. An associate professor in the Department of Textiles and Clothing of the New York State College of Home Economics, she retired in 1959. She and her husband moved to Washington State to be near to their families in Seattle, adopting the name Van Cleve, Professor Butt's Mother's family name.

Born in 1896 in Wadena, Minnesota, Gladys grew up on a farm, a member of a family of nine brothers and sisters, several of whom went to college, making it necessary for her to earn her way. She did this by selling encyclopedias in the backwoods and rural areas of Washington and Oregon. She was treated well by farm families who frequently took her in out of concern because she was so tiny and so young. But life to Gladys was an adventure. It wasn't so much what happened to you that mattered, it was what you did about it that counted—a philosophy which she shared with students, colleagues, homemakers, community groups, friends and family throughout her life. Most of these can tell stories of her solutions to problems— some hilarious, but all both imaginative and pragmatic.

Gladys graduated from the University of Washington, Seattle, in 1928, one of the three top students in the University. She earned a Bachelor of Science degree in home economics, with a strong background in chemistry, which she later put to practical use at Cornell with the emergence of synthetic fibers. Her M.S. degree was from Columbia University in 1945 with a major in philosophy of education.

As a newly married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Butt came from Washington State to Cornell University in 1928, where Ferd became a candidate for the Ph.D. degree in the College of Agriculture (Entomology) and Gladys was appointed clothing specialist in Cooperative Extension. They arrived on campus in the depths of the Depression. No one had ever heard of "Welfare" and most families had little money and were "making do". Gladys's assignment in Cooperative Extension was "to extend the resources of the Department of Textiles and Clothing to the people of New York State." Extension at that time was organized into community groups of homemakers by the county home economists. The latter identified needs of families by interaction with them. In those Depression days, American women sought to lift themselves by their bootstraps, and Gladys was equipped to help. Through her bulletins and her demonstrations she taught them how to use what they had. Her Cornell Extension bulletins

were classics. *Keeping Clothes Wearable*, #536, and #984, *Home Methods of Stain Removal* could not keep up with demand, and long after her retirement the College was still receiving requests from Alaska for #838, *Make Your Furs Wear Longer*. Our present day concepts of health and fitness were low on the scale of conscious concerns of these Depression families, but Professor Butt saw the need to lift spirits by introducing lessons in posture, in fitness, and in ways to become physically more attractive, especially for candidates for jobs outside the home. In these days of women's magazines and of women's liberation, it is difficult for us to imagine how innovative these programs were. But the women knew, and they blocked the corridors of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall during "Farm and Home Week" hoping that she would repeat her lectures to the overflow crowds.

In 1937, Mrs. Butt was appointed assistant professor for the resident undergraduate program in the College of Home Economics. She was one faculty member who really knew the families of her students. She had first hand understanding of those who sacrificed to send their daughters to Cornell University when there was little financial aid and few scholarships. These students sought Mrs. Butt's counsel in managing wardrobe problems and personal appearance standards. Most of all, through her teaching, based frequently on her knowledge of chemistry, and her involvement with honorary societies such as Omicron Nu and Iota Sigma Phi, she encouraged scholastic achievement. In addition to courses in textiles and in apparel design, she taught the departmental core course required of all students in the College. Attentive students were treated to a cultural richness and a joy in learning and living. She was responsible for a well-equipped textile laboratory.

In 1938, Gladys and Ferd purchased the historical home of John McGraw on 8 Library Street in Dryden, about ten miles from the campus. Built in 1835, this Greek Revival style house had a two story central core with one story sections flanking the north and south sides and beautiful grounds. John McGraw, the donor of McGraw Hall at Cornell, was the father of Jennie McGraw Fiske, who gave Cornell its first set of chimes now in Library Tower, also the Southworth Library in Dryden in memory of her Mother, Rhoda Southworth. Ferd and Gladys were always active supporters of this library, Ferd serving on the Board and keeping the clock wound. Together they studied the history of their home which looked out on the Library. They renovated it in the original style. They opened its doors to colleagues and to their students who absorbed the hospitality, the perfection of the Greek proportions inside and out, the carefully selected library, the art, music, pottery shop in the barn, and the Franklin stove in the kitchen so often the center of lively conversations. A treasured memory is Cinnamon the cat picking his way among colored glasses in the dining room window. Some of these glasses dated back to Rembrandt's time, and were hand carried from the Netherlands in one of Gladys and Ferd's frequent travels.

The interest in travel to Europe and Asia continued into retirement. Boats were a life-long passion, including ocean liners, tramp steamers, sailboats and power boats on Lake Cayuga and in the San Juan Islands where Ferd's historical investigations and sketching and Gladys's pottery making could continue. Winters were frequently spent on the island of Penang in Malasia.

Among the many contributions of Professor Gladys Butt to New York State and to Cornell University, it should be noted that Professor Butt's pursuit of science and textiles provided a base for the future of those areas of specialization in what is now the reorganized Department of Textiles and Apparel in the New York State College of Human Ecology.

Natalie Crowe, Elsie Frost McMurry, Vivian White

Frans van Coetsem

April 14, 1919 — February 11, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Anthony Buccini, James Gair, Wayne Harbert, John Wolff

Martha Van Rensselaer

Director of the College of Home Economics

— *May 26, 1931*

A long service of peculiar significance in Cornell University was brought to a close by the death of Director Martha Van Rensselaer on May 26, 1931. It was she who made the earliest beginnings in home economics education in the University, first in extension work among the women of the State, and later in resident instruction. Every step in the entire development of the work in home economics, organized first as a department in the College of Agriculture, then as a school, and finally as one of the constituent colleges of the University, was taken under her guidance, and every activity of this large enterprise had, to the day of her death, her closest scrutiny.

Miss Van Rensselaer was called to Cornell University in 1900 to set up an educational service for women living on the farms of the State. The type of work thus begun has grown into a highly organized and effective movement permeating the entire State, still receiving leadership and technical assistance from the College of Home Economics, but firmly established in the interest and activity of organized groups of women in all parts of the State. This phase of the work remained throughout as Miss Van Rensselaer's direct and chief responsibility.

Together with Miss Flora Rose, who became her associate in directing the development of home economics at Cornell University, Miss Van Rensselaer initiated in 1907 the instruction of resident students, taking an active part herself in the teaching relating to the family, the widening interests of women, and household management. The work of resident instruction has grown steadily, outstripping the successive material provisions for it.

It is Director Van Rensselaer's distinction that she accomplished these pioneer efforts and, because of her own growth, maintained an effective and stimulating leadership in her field throughout her thirty-two years of service. It is a record that discloses wisdom in planning, vigor in carrying through, fortitude under many discouragements, and capacity for long-sustained, hard work. In all of her activities, official and personal, she emanated a spirit of joy in her work, of genuineness, of simplicity, and of warm and generous understanding.

Miss Van Rensselaer's leadership in home economics was widely recognized and great demands were made upon it. During the World War she was called upon to take charge of the Division of Home Conservation in the United States Food Administration. Death came to her as she was recording the findings of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, and of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, to each of which undertakings she had been summoned for active leadership.

The memory of Miss Van Rensselaer's personality and of her fruitful activities, together with her ideals of home economics education, which grew with the years, will be a lasting heritage for the University and especially for the College which she administered; and the College, in turn, will ever be a great memorial, in the University, of her devoted service.

Source: Fac. Rec, pps. 1737, 1745 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University, November, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Two

André Gerard van Veen

March 13, 1903 — December 7, 1986

André Gerard van Veen, Cornell's first professor of international nutrition, died in Ithaca on December 7, 1986, at the age of eighty-three. He was born in Medemblik, the Netherlands, and spent his early years in that country. He studied at the University of Utrecht, where he majored in plant physiology and biochemistry and obtained his master's degree (1926) and Ph.D. degree (1928), both cum laude.

In 1929 Dr. van Veen was selected to succeed Professor B. C. P. Jansen at the Eijkman Institute in Batavia, Netherlands East Indies (now Jakarta, Indonesia). He went there in 1930. Initially he worked on the purification of the B vitamin, thiamin, which Jansen had been the first to isolate. In 1935 he became chief of the institute's Biochemical Division. He was also deputy director of the Nutrition Research Institute, which he had helped to create in 1934. The Eijkman was a medical institute; its Biochemical Division included nutrition work, mostly of a laboratory nature. The Nutrition Research Institute was concerned mainly with fieldwork. Together the two institutes were well equipped to handle both practical nutrition problems and nutrition research. Prior to the Second World War the two institutes carried out about thirty-five food and nutrition surveys, mainly on Java and Sumatra. Those surveys included food consumption studies and clinical and biochemical studies, as well as agricultural and economic assessments. It was during those surveys that Dr. van Veen's interest and attention were first drawn to endemic outbreaks of poisoning that he discovered were due to natural food toxins. He studied several of these toxins in his laboratory. He found that the so-called bongkreng poisonings of Central Java were caused by a bacterium, *Pseudomonas cocovenenans*, that produced two toxins, tonoflavin and bongkreng acid. In localities where the poisoning occurred he found that it was associated with the eating of a fermented soybean cake containing pressed coconut.

In 1938 Dr. van Veen became professor of biochemistry in the medical school of what is now the University of Indonesia, and he was instrumental in establishing an agricultural faculty at that university. In 1936 he became secretary of the Indonesian Science Council and in 1940 president of the Royal Society of Natural Sciences. He was chairman of the Round Table Conference on Nutrition of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine held in Hanoi, Vietnam, in 1938.

From 1942 to 1946 Dr. van Veen was a prisoner of war during the Japanese occupation of Indonesia. During that time his knowledge of the nutritional properties of local plants helped to save the lives of many who were interned

with him, because he was able to demonstrate how they could be used to supplement the meager prison diet. Following the war he was awarded the Order of Officer of Orange—Nassau.

In 1948 Dr. van Veen returned to his native country to become professor of biochemistry at the Technical University in Delft. He returned to Indonesia on behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1951, 1953, and 1969-70. The first two visits were concerned with helping to rehabilitate the Nutrition Research Institute and to draw up a national nutrition plan; in 1969-70 the purpose was to lay down the basis of a national food and nutrition policy in the five-year development plan of the country.

While on leave of absence from the Dutch government in 1947, Dr. van Veen helped to organize the newly created Nutrition Division of FAO, which at that time had its headquarters in Washington, D.C. The director of its Nutrition Division was the eminent nutritionist Dr. Wallace R. Aykroyd. That year Dr. van Veen was also instrumental in preparing *Rice and Rice Diets*, the first of FAO's Nutritional Studies Publications. He returned to FAO headquarters as a permanent staff member of the Nutrition Division in 1950; in 1951 FAO headquarters were moved to Rome, Italy. Dr. van Veen was initially senior supervisory officer of the Nutrition Division and later chief of its Food Science and Technology Branch. Significant undertakings included the initiation of work on food additives, which was done in close cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and which led, among other things, to the establishment of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, which today plays a very important role in many countries throughout the world in protecting consumers from health hazards in food. Also of significance was work on protein-rich foods for use in child-feeding programs in developing countries where surveys were revealing that protein malnutrition among young children was a very widespread and serious problem. That work was done in close cooperation with WHO and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

In 1952 he married Marjorie Scott in Rome, a Canadian who had joined the Nutrition Division of FAO in 1946. Their ensuing time in Rome together was both professionally productive and personally rewarding. Both grew to be very fond of Rome and of things Italian.

In 1962 Dr. van Veen was appointed professor of international nutrition in what was at that time the Graduate School of Nutrition at Cornell University. In the following six years he built up an impressive program focusing on problems of food and nutrition in developing countries. It evolved into the Program in International Nutrition, and he was its first director. Research work carried out at Cornell under his guidance included study of the nutritive value and wholesomeness of a number of fermented foods consumed in the Far East, Near East, and Latin

America. He was also Cornell's pioneer in the area of aflatoxin research. In collaboration with social scientists at Cornell he was the first to develop ways of applying social science research methods to the study of food and nutrition problems. He supervised field studies of graduate students in a number of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. He worked closely with Professor Frank Young in rural sociology, Professor Kathleen Rhodes in community service education, and Professor Keith Steinkraus at the Geneva experiment station. He retired from Cornell in 1968. Since that time Cornell's Program in International Nutrition has expanded greatly and become the preeminent program of its kind in the United States if not in the world.

Dr. van Veen was a frequent consultant to the U.S. Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense (ICNND) in connection with national nutrition surveys, and he participated in the ICNND survey in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in 1964. In 1972-73 he served as a consultant to the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) in connection with vitamin A problems in developing countries and prepared one of three status reports published by AID in 1973. Dr. van Veen's publications throughout his varied career number more than 165. He was on the editorial advisory board of *Ecology of Food and Nutrition—an International Journal* and of the Dutch *Voeding*.

In 1970 Dr. van Veen received the Eijkman Award at a ceremony in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. The award is for scientists who have made significant contributions to tropical medicine and health in their broadest sense. The first recipient in 1927 was a nutritionist, Professor B. C. P. Jansen, for his work on thiamin. Dr. van Veen was the second nutritionist to have his work thus recognized. In 1983 he was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Nutrition.

Dre, as he was fondly known by his friends and relatives, was a warm and understanding person, a humorous raconteur, and a good friend to many people, and he devoted much of his life to serving humanity. He will be greatly missed. He is survived by his wife, Marjorie; a son by his first wife; two grandchildren; and a sister.

Daphne A. Roe, Diva Sanjur, Michael C. Latham

Noland Leroy VanDemark

July 6, 1919 — December 16, 2001

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In retirement, he was a Distinguished Bicentennial Professor at the University of Georgia. In 1991, he published the book, *Breaking the Barriers to Everyday Creativity: A Practical Guide to Expanding Your Creative Horizons*. This book reflects much of Vandy’s personal creed. A synopsis of this work, describing the “whole scientist, and the scientist’s place in society” had been published previously in a symposium in 1978. He had a great deal of faith in a supreme power. This faith was reflected in leadership positions in his church wherever he was called to serve.

Family togetherness, scouting, fishing, and other outdoor activities were celebrated with his wife, Beda, for 61 years, along with their son, Gary, daughters, Judy and Linda, and their families. While his personal friendship, serious-minded good humor, and leadership will be missed, his legacy of high scholarship, superb teaching, quality research, and exemplary concern for others, will live on as emulated by those who follow.

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

Paul J. VanDemark

June 17, 1923 — June 27, 1988

Professor Paul J. VanDemark retired from Cornell University on March 1, 1988 and was appointed professor emeritus. As the result of a rather sudden, totally unexpected illness, he passed away on June 27, 1988. In a sense, he had reached the apex of his professional career, which started at Cornell in 1950. In 1986, as senior co-author, he had published a textbook for beginning students of microbiology entitled, *The Microbes: An Introduction to Their Nature and Importance*, and was preparing as co-author the fourth edition of a widely recognized laboratory manual entitled, *Microbes in Action*.

His contributions as a teacher of microbiology to undergraduate students were publicly acknowledged in March of 1987 when the American Society for Microbiology, the largest, single discipline, scientific society in the world with approximately 35,000 members, selected him to receive the Carski Foundation Distinguished Teaching Award. The purpose of the Carski Award is to provide recognition of a mature individual for his or her distinguished teaching of microbiology to undergraduate students and for encouraging such students to further achievement. It can be given to no more than one person per year. The award committee stated that, in their opinion, Paul VanDemark represented “the epitome of a Carski Award winner.”

In June of 1987, New York State also honored Paul VanDemark for his many years of teaching by presenting him with the New York State Chancellors Award for Excellence in Teaching.

While a member of the faculty at Cornell, Paul VanDemark developed a nationally recognized research program concerning the physiology and metabolism of the bacterial genus known as *Streptococcus*. A number of graduate students received the Ph.D. under his supervision and most went on to have successful careers of their own as microbiologists.

Paul received a B.S. degree from Cornell in 1947, an M.S. degree in 1948 and a Ph.D. in 1950. He began his thesis research under the direction of Professor Wayne Umbreit (who later left Cornell) and finished his research under the supervision of Professor James Sherman. After receiving the Ph.D., he was appointed to the faculty as an assistant professor of bacteriology in the Department of Dairy Industry and taught the introductory microbiology lecture course (290) and was in charge of its laboratory component (291).

He was promoted to associate professor in 1954 and professor in 1958. As a result of organizational changes in the college, he became, sequentially, a member of the Department of Food Science, the Section of Microbiology of the Division of Biological Sciences, and the Department of Microbiology, this last formed in 1977.

In recent years, after increasing enrollment required the introductory course to be taught every semester, Paul took responsibility for the course during the spring semesters when enrollment was the highest. He taught this course for thirty-eight years. The enrollment steadily rose during this period of time, reaching 362 students in the spring semester of 1985. He also taught the summer session of the course (without extra compensation) for many years, and always had other teaching responsibilities in more advanced microbiology courses, involving both lectures and laboratories.

Paul always put extra effort into his teaching. As enrollment in the introductory course grew larger he developed the concept of the “prefecture”. This consisted of a three-to-four minute commentary on some current topic of microbiology before every lecture period to hold the students’ attention while late arrivals found seating. He voluntarily divided the lecture of the spring session into two sections (offering it at 9:05 a.m. and 11:15 a.m.). In doing this, he doubled the number of lectures he offered, but was also able to maintain enrollment for each section under two hundred for the benefit of the students. He also initiated introductory microbiology autotutorial group sessions (292)—one-hour, one-credit, weekly meetings where students from the large lecture sessions met in small classes to explore, in depth, specialized areas of microbiology. These discussion sections used guest lecturers, field trips, films, and other teaching aids to explore the relevance of microbiology as a science.

Microbiology has grown rapidly, thus increasing the enormous amount of basic material. To present this in a reasonable fashion, Paul abandoned the “old-fashioned” method of writing extensively on the blackboard while talking. Instead, he prepared copies of condensed lecture material in outline form (updated yearly) containing page references in the textbook for expanded coverage. A copy was available to each student at the start of each lecture.

Another major feature of Paul’s presentation was the use of slides and projection equipment. He felt that good slides—labeled photographs, diagrams, etc.—made a powerful impression on the observer and permitted an increased pace of presentation. He collected and prepared hundreds of slides, many from authors of recent publications, carefully selecting those useful in a given lecture. By using a microphone and projection equipment he reached his large classes effectively.

When Paul left Stocking Hall late in the afternoon, his professional day was not over. A special room in his home was filled with reference books, journals and projection material. Although he thoroughly enjoyed social gatherings, he was reluctant to attend one on an evening prior to a lecture.

Paul functioned as an advisor to undergraduate students since 1954, working with and advising well over 500 students. Since 1974 he served as the program coordinator for all of the undergraduate majors in microbiology at Cornell. He also arranged and supervised a clinical microbiology program where undergraduate students majoring in microbiology spent their senior year in the Microbiology Department of the Cornell Medical College in New York City, obtaining practical experience in clinical microbiology.

In collaboration with the Career Center Education Committee of Cornell, Paul interviewed premedical students. His recorded impressions were used to supplement the students' applications to medical schools.

Paul participated in many activities of the American Society for Microbiology, serving on national committees, faithfully supporting the local Central New York Branch, and serving as its president. He also played roles in the complex university community, at times as representative of the Graduate Field of Microbiology, as a member of the Faculty Council of Representatives and as a member of university, college and departmental committees too numerous to mention.

Paul's scientific process was recognized by a Fulbright Award in 1985. He was a veteran of World War II, serving in the European Theater. By nature, he was a highly competitive individual. He was keenly interested in professional and college sports, specifically baseball, football, hockey and lacrosse. He was a communicant of St. James the Apostle Church in Trumansburg and was past president of the church council.

Paul was devoted to his family and found moments of relaxed enjoyment at his cottage on Seneca Lake. Fishing was a favorite pastime. He enjoyed various chores — masonry, carpentry and plumbing — and took pride in the maintenance and improvement of his properties.

Of his immediate family, Paul is survived by his wife Eileen, five sons and eight grandchildren.

Eugene A. Delwiche, Robert P. Mortlock, Harry W. Seeley, Jr.

Ethel Landau Vatter

October 22, 1909 — June 1, 1996

Professor Emerita Ethel Landau Vatter was a dedicated social scientist in the broadest sense of the term. Her professional interests spanned economics, research design and statistics. She combined technical competence with a strong commitment to helping the disadvantaged.

Born and brought up in Ohio, Professor Vatter left for Washington, DC in search of a job. Growing up in the depression gave her an enduring concern for economic and social issues. While in Washington, she began to attend part-time courses at George Washington University.

Professor Vatter did not obtain her first academic degree until she was in her thirties. Her academic career began in 1947 when she became an Instructor in economics at Oregon State University. She subsequently returned to the University of California at Berkeley where she had earned her bachelor's degree and completed her Master's program in 1952. She returned to Oregon State, serving not only as an Instructor, but also as a Researcher and Editor in the Department of Agricultural Economics. She resigned her faculty position there in the late 1950s to pursue a Ph.D. program at the University of Iowa. She obtained her doctorate in economics from that institution in 1962.

Professor Vatter joined the Department of Household Economics and Management at Cornell in 1962. At Cornell, she initially had a three-way appointment in teaching, research and extension. She became an Associate Professor in 1966 and a full Professor in 1970. From 1966-69, she was Coordinator of Research for the College and Assistant Director of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1969, she was named Associate Dean for Graduate Education and Research for the College and served in that role until 1971. She was named Professor Emerita in 1974.

Within the College, Ethel Vatter was noted for bringing the insights of the various social science disciplines to bear on humanitarian issues. Her strong personal commitment to achieving justice and concern for the disadvantaged led to her research interests on poverty and to service on numerous college committees dealing with social issues. She was a member of the Executive Committee on Operation Hitchhike, a pilot effort of the three Statutory Colleges at Cornell and the U.S. Department of Labor on rural manpower development. She was active in the development of women's studies on campus.

One of Ethel Vatter's major contributions to the College was her work with both graduate and undergraduate students. Professor Vatter was an excellent teacher presenting material clearly and challenging her students to take on individual projects. She gained the confidence of graduate students and was strongly supportive in their professional activities. Her concern for their personal welfare led her to interact with her students both socially and professionally.

Professor Vatter made significant contributions to the study of family income, including work on private pension plans, the allocation of family resources and the economic status of women in the world of work. Her publications included *Women in the World of Work*, *The Affiliated Family: A Device for Integrating Old and Young*, *Income Maintenance in the 1970s*, and *Experiment and Evaluation in Reaching Those in Poverty*. While on sabbatical leave in 1970, Professor Vatter was a Visiting Professor at Temple University. Her work there led to the publication of joint research with Sylvia Claven and Joseph Kennedy.

In 1972, Professor Vatter was diagnosed with a massive brain tumor which was surgically removed. The physicians were amazed at her stamina and recovery. The following year she returned to teaching having made a remarkable recovery. Her courage during this period was inspiring to her colleagues.

Professor Vatter was active in several professional societies. She was a member of the American Economics Association, American Home Economics Association, American Council on Consumer Interest, American Association of University Women, American Association of University Professors and the Grove Conference on Marriage and the Family.

Professor Vatter will be remembered for her concern for the less fortunate. It influenced her research and her teaching. Her generous gift to the college in 1987 supports mature students who experience financial stress. She had encountered difficulties while pursuing her own education and hoped to smooth the way for students similarly situated. She also demonstrated her concern for others through participation in activities in the community. She was a person of strong convictions, determination and courage; she also had an unusual tolerance for all points of view and was particularly effective in chairing committees and mediating conflicting views.

Professor Vatter married Harold G. Vatter in 1944; they were later divorced. They had two daughters: Theresa Vatter, now a high school mathematics teacher in Ithaca; and Rita Vatter Jett, an attorney in Portland, Oregon. Professor Vatter died on June 1, 1996 at the age of 86. In addition to her two daughters, she is survived by three grandchildren.

Gwen J. Bymers, Marjorie Galenson, Jean R. Robinson

Michael Gerard Villani

February 7, 1953 — May 15, 2001

Professor Mike Villani was revered by fellow scientists throughout the world, adored by his many undergraduate and graduate students, and loved and respected by all. He was the consummate teacher, advisor, and mentor. He unselfishly devoted his time in questioning, cajoling, and inspiring others to think creatively and to develop their potential. He always shared the success of his highly acclaimed program on turf insects with his staff and with other scientists around the country. His management style was to encourage freethinking and independence among those who worked both with him and for him. He was the acknowledged master of the win-win situation. Villani rarely thought of himself and he gave far more than he got in return. Mike epitomized the best in all of us in both his professional and personal life. He will be greatly missed for the unique perspectives he brought to the science of soil insect ecology, the probing questions he asked that often made those associated with this area of research question long held beliefs about soil arthropod behavior, and the engaging and gentle manner in which he did so.

Villani died at home after a lengthy illness with pancreatic cancer. Mike died in a manner consistent with how he lived. He showed dignity, compassion for his family, a sense of humor that never waned, and a commitment to giving each day his best effort. Villani is survived by his wife, Connie; two daughters, Sara and Kate; his parents, Salvatore and Concetta Villani; a sister, Susan; and two brothers, Thomas and John.

He was born in San Antonio, Texas and graduated from East Meadow High School, East Meadow, New York in June 1971. Villani was awarded his Bachelor of Arts degree from the State University of New York, Stony Brook, magna cum laude in 1979 and his Doctorate degree in Entomology in 1984 from North Carolina State University, Raleigh. He also attended Hobart College for two years as an undergraduate and was active in its lacrosse program.

Villani came to the Geneva Experiment Station in 1985 as an Assistant Professor of Entomology. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1991 and to full Professor in 1999. His specialty was soil and turf insect ecology.

Mike's principal professional interests scientifically were in the area of the interrelationships between turfgrass insects and the soil environment. His projects on soil insects placed Geneva in the worldwide limelight as the center of excellence for this type research. His research included the impact of soil heterogeneity on insect behavioral patterns. This included the study of predatory/prey and pathogen/host interactions with the soil. Among these strategies were the impact of soil physical properties on chemical and microbial insecticides, use of pheromones in

grub monitoring and management, use of fungal pathogens, and the use of nematodes to help control turf insects. His research has been of immediate and significant benefit to researchers and pest management practitioners worldwide. His program was featured in a television segment produced by the BBC.

Villani served as co-author with Dr. Haruo Tashiro, Professor Emeritus of Entomology at Geneva, and Patricia J. Vittum, Associate Professor of Entomology at the University of Massachusetts, on a revision of a book originally written by Tashiro, *Turfgrass Insects of the United States and Canada*. This book is considered “the bible” of the turfgrass industry and is the manual of choice among golf courses across the country. He was also a co-editor with Rick Brandenburg, Professor of Entomology at North Carolina State University, of the *Handbook of Turfgrass Insect Pests* which has become a best seller in the handbook series published by the Entomological Society of America.

During his career, this distinguished scientist received numerous awards and honors. He received a Citation of Merit (their highest award) from the New York State Turfgrass Association in 1999; the National Recognition Award in Urban Entomology from the Entomological Society of America in 1997; the Distinguished Achievement Award in Urban Entomology from the Eastern Branch of the Entomological Society; and several others. In January 2001, Villani received the Outstanding Service Award of the Turfgrass Council of North Carolina.

He was a member of the Entomological Society of America and the International Turfgrass Society; and served on the scientific and technical advisory boards of *Earthgro Composting and Turfgrass Trends Digest*. He was co-editor of *Environmental Entomology* and served on numerous committees both within the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University and nationally.

Rick L. Brandenburg, Paul S. Robbins, Frank F. Rossi, Wendell L. Roelofs

Kathryn Elizabeth O'Malley Visneyi

December 3, 1916 — December 23, 1991

Professor Emerita Kathryn Elizabeth O'Malley Visneyi died December 23, 1991 in Naperville, Illinois. She was born in Perry, Iowa, on December 3, 1916. She and her husband, Dr. George Visneyi, lived in Ithaca until May, 1991.

A graduate of Iowa State University, Professor Visneyi completed a dietetic internship at University Hospitals, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. Then she worked at the University of Chicago Clinics and Cook County Hospital in Chicago and subsequently was director of dining services and instructor in dietetics at St. Joseph's Hospital and the College of St. Francis respectively, in Joliet, Illinois. Her M.S. degree in institutional management was earned at Cornell in 1966.

Professor Visneyi had a long and productive association with Cornell, beginning in 1942 as assistant manager of Martha Van Rensselaer cafeteria. She took time off from campus life to rear a son and daughter. She rejoined Cornell as an extension specialist in the Department of Institutional Management in 1963. After completion of the M.S. Degree, she was appointed assistant professor in 1966. Professor Visneyi became associate professor in 1971 and retired from the Division of Nutritional Sciences in 1978.

Professor Visneyi was instrumental in the smooth integration of the Institutional Management Department into the Human Nutrition and Food Department when the College of Home Economics was reorganized and became the College of Human Ecology. She spent many hours as a member of the committee that planned the reorganization of the curriculum and helped establish the undergraduate program in the new department. When departmental councils became operative with reorganization, she was elected repeatedly to serve on the council. There she was a valuable and contributing member, one whose ideas were well received by student representatives and other faculty. Professor Visneyi also served on the newly established committee for Public Service and Continuing Education and was chairperson in 1969 and 1970.

Her professional career centered on administrative dietetics. This emphasis included the interpretation and translation of new state and federal legislation concerned with delivery of dietary services to vulnerable population groups. In particular, her efforts focused on the elderly in nursing homes and other long-term health care facilities as well as on children in school lunch, Head Start, day care and camp settings. In 1971, David Knapp, Dean of the College of Human Ecology, wrote in promotion documents that Professor Visneyi "provided a remarkably active

leadership in the program of administrative dietetics as it related to public needs. Most especially, she has worked assiduously in developing programs which related to a number of vulnerable population groups and in these efforts has done much to implement recent directions of the college.”

Professor Visnyei was frequently called upon to speak before professionals on topics related to dietetics and institutional management and to write articles for professional and lay publications. In her writings, she contributed numerous articles concerning solutions to food service operational problems, as well as articles on layout and design of dietary departments. As an editor of the *Bulletin of the New York State Dietetic Association*, her many articles and writings provided authoritative, practical information to all health care institutions in New York State.

With extension and public service as her major focus, Professor Visnyei developed and carried out workshops for administrators of nursing homes and health related facilities throughout New York state. She frequently presented off-campus courses on sanitation in food service to dietary personnel in health care facilities, school lunch programs, day care centers, camps and Head Start Centers. These efforts were reinforced by her editorship of *Highlights*, a quarterly publication sent to nursing home and health care facilities throughout the state.

Professor Visnyei served as director of the annual Cornell Institutes of Administrators of Nursing Homes and Health Related Facilities. She brought to this role not only a broad understanding of administrative dietetics but also her expert knowledge of the complex interrelationships among administration, governmental health care regulations, and patient problems. In addition, she provided leadership in curriculum development for the training of food service supervisors and consulting dietitians working in nursing homes and health care facilities. Off-campus, Professor Visnyei was for many years a member of the Education Committee of the New York Association of Long Term Health Care Administrators and also served on the Health Code Committee of the New York State Health Department, which revises the dietary section of the State Hospital Code.

Professor Visnyei held membership in the American Dietetic Association, the New York State Dietetic Association, the New York State Nutrition Council, and the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions. She was also a member of the Honorary Society, Psi Chi.

Both in her private and professional life, Professor Visnyei exhibited profound interest and concern for other people. Graduate students and her children’s friends were “adopted” as part of the Visnyei family. In her quiet, unassuming way, Professor Visnyei enhanced individual growth through her genuine respect, careful listening, and generous support.

Friends and colleagues remember Professor Visnyei as a gracious hostess and a caring, fun-loving person. Early jazz music, travel, and sports were among her special interests. As an avid sports fan, she kept abreast of winners and losers and thoroughly enjoyed “replaying the games” with family and friends. Professor Visnyei’s broad interests, keen wit and dry sense of humor always added zest to the lively discussions she stimulated and enjoyed. Her personal and professional contributions to the lives of others are appreciated and cherished.

Professor Visnyei is survived by her husband Dr. George Visnyei (B.A. ‘36) DDS, formerly of Ithaca and now of Naperville, Illinois; a daughter and son-in-law Margaret (M.B.A. ‘80) and Jerry Burton of Naperville; a son and daughter-in-law, George (M.B.A. ‘76) and Ellen Visnyei of Redding, Connecticut; and three grandchildren, Catherine, Douglas, and Benjamin Visnyei, all of Redding. She was predeceased by two brothers and one sister.

Marjorie M. Devine, Marcia H. Pimentel, Jerry M. Rivers

Robert Lee Von Berg

June 14, 1918 — August 11, 2006

Born in Wheeling, West Virginia, Bob attended schools there before entering West Virginia University from which he received a B.S. and M.S. degrees in Chemical Engineering with a minor in Electrical Engineering in 1941. He served in the National Guard from 1937-41. Next, Bob went on to Massachusetts Institute of Technology where his work was sponsored by the National Defense Research Council. He graduated with the Sc.D. degree in 1944, again majoring in Chemical Engineering. From MIT, he joined the Industrial Engineering Department of DuPont in Wilmington, Delaware. There he worked on process design and development until 1946 when he accepted an offer to join the faculty of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering at Cornell. Three years later, he was promoted to Associate Professor and in 1958, to Professor of Chemical Engineering.

Early on, Bob developed an interest in nuclear engineering and spent six summers at Oak Ridge and Brookhaven National Laboratories working on reactor design as well as one summer at DuPont's Savannah River plant working on nuclear fuel processing. He was a visiting professor at the Los Alamos National Laboratory cryogenic engineering division. At Cornell, he was primarily responsible for the design of the Gamma Radiation Facility. He served as a consultant to other faculty who made use of the facility, often as a member of a graduate student's special committee. For many years he served on Cornell's Reactor Safety Committee.

Other one-year leaves were spent working on process development at Dow in Midland, Michigan and at the Delft Technical Institute in the Netherlands where he held a NATO fellowship. Visiting professorships in New Zealand and Australia further enriched his international background. All of his varied experiences with research and development enriched his teaching and research at Cornell. He and his graduate students studied the design and analysis of chemical processes and equipment design especially in the areas of liquid-liquid extraction and the use of gamma radiation to promote chemical reactions such as ammonia synthesis. Atomic Energy Commission Fellowships supported several of his students. He also collaborated with another Chemical Engineering faculty member, Herb Wiegandt, on the desalination of seawater using a direct contact freezing process.

Over the years, Bob taught courses in thermodynamics, reaction kinetics, nuclear engineering and plant design. It was especially plant and process design that continued to be his interests even to the years following his nominal retirement in 1988. He served on faculty panels that critiqued teams of chemical engineering seniors who were

required to design chemical plants in the “capstone” design course. Bob was patient and thorough in his questioning, but he always maintained an even disposition and good humor that elicited positive responses from the students.

Other products of Bob’s overseas study periods were the people he contacted. Some of them returned the favor by spending time at Cornell in a teaching capacity.

Second only to his devotion to teaching and research was his abiding interest in music. As a graduate student, he was the student leader of the MIT Classical Orchestra. Over the years, he played the clarinet in the Cornell Orchestra and the Ithaca Concert Band. In addition, he played as part of the informal groups that entertained at numerous Chemical Engineering functions, especially at the annual departmental Christmas parties. During his sabbatic leaves, he invariably found a local group with which to play.

Bob was an elder and long-standing member of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca. He was a founding member and volunteer of the Cayuga Heights Fire Department in 1955, and he served as a Trustee of the Village of Cayuga Heights. At various local and university track and field events such as the Heptagonals, he often officiated as a timer and in other capacities. For some of his colleagues, he is especially remembered as a member of an informal Statler Club luncheon group that included faculty from various disciplines. He participated and enjoyed the animated discussions that ranged over politics, science and technology, and the state of the University.

Bob married Kate Hopkins in 1947. Surviving him are Kate and their four children: Eric, Gretchen, Karl and Karin, their spouses and twelve grandchildren; and also his sister, Gloria Luikart; and three nephews.

Ferdinand Rodriguez, Chair; Robert K. Finn, Julian C. Smith

Oskar Dietrich von Engeln

July 3, 1880 — January 25, 1965

Oskar Dietrich von Engeln, since 1948 Professor Emeritus of Geology, was born in Dayton, Ohio, the son of German-born parents, Dietrich and Elizabeth (Adam) von Engeln. Prior to entering Cornell in 1904, his formal education had ended with the eighth grade. In the ten years between leaving elementary school and entering Cornell he worked as an office boy, factory hand, shipping clerk, and salesman.

During that decade, however, his lively intellect did not lie fallow. His reminiscences of these years sketch an appealing picture of an alert and resourceful youngster. He read assiduously, to good purpose, and with such effect upon his own style that at twenty, and before entering college, he was able to sell to *The Outlook* his essay "On Spring Flowers as They Grow." Two years later *The Outlook* printed another of his essays, "On Being Abroad in Winter," both stemming from excursions into the field made with a group of high school teachers with whom he had become acquainted. He became expert in photography, too.

Enterprising as he was, he entered a contest, conducted by a shoe polish company whose product he was selling, to estimate the receipts of the Cincinnati post office for a given month and captured the third prize of \$250—no contemptible sum in those days.

Toward the close of this period, he prepared himself for the College Entrance Board examinations by independent study and by being tutored in Latin and mathematics. He passed all the subjects required for entrance to Cornell except algebra and geometry, and in 1904 he was admitted with conditions in these two subjects.

His career as an undergraduate was notable even for a student more mature than the average. With an essay entitled "Shakespeare as an Observer of Nature," he won the Barnes prize as a freshman. The same essay later won the Walter Natural History prize offered by the Boston Society of Natural History, and it was subsequently published in *Popular Science*. Dr. von Engeln was naturally proud of these, and all his life he strove to improve his style. He also maintained his interest in photography, and his talents won him the photographic editorship of the 1908 *Cornellian*.

As a freshman at Cornell he had attracted the attention of Professor Ralph S. Tarr, in whose course in physical geography he had enrolled. The very next year, 1905, Tarr secured his appointment as an assistant instructor in dynamic geology. And so it was as a sophomore that Oskar von Engeln's long and successful career as a teacher at

Cornell began. He was only a junior when he was made an instructor in physical geography. He received the A.B. degree in 1908 and the Ph.D. in 1911. He was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1919 and became a full Professor in 1921. From 1944 to 1947 he was chairman of Department of Geology and Geography.

Dr. von Engel's interest in good writing had a salutary effect on the graduate students he trained, for they soon discovered that only well-organized and carefully composed writing would secure his approval. Dr. von Engel continued writing himself, and among his favorite subjects were Cornell and its natural environment. In 1909, only a year after graduation, he published *At Cornell*, and eight years later followed this with the more comprehensive *Concerning Cornell*. Both books were designed to orient and instruct the student in the history of the University and its unique setting, and both exercised a wide influence, attracting to Cornell many who might have turned elsewhere. His life-long interest in the geology and topography of Cornell's locale culminated in his last book, *The Finger Lakes Region: Its Origin and Nature*, summarizing the development of the scenery of south central New York. It was published by Cornell University Press in 1961 when he was eighty-one, and it is as fresh and vivid a treatment of the theme as any man in his prime might write.

Of his several books, *Geomorphology*, published in 1942, was his outstanding contribution to geology. *Geology*, an elementary textbook written with Kenneth E. Caster, was characteristically well written and well illustrated, and was revolutionary in that it proceeded from modern times backward into geologic past.

Learned though he was as a geomorphologist, only about half of his books and papers deal with glacial and geomorphic geology; the remainder are concerned with geography. He was particularly interested in the social implications geography and regarded them as his special province. That interest is attested by his insistence on being listed, in later editions of *American Men of Science*, the volume dealing with the social sciences. His interest in geography's social impact is evident, too, in his *Inheriting the Earth*, published in 1922. This is remarkable work so far in advance of its day that it failed to attract the attention it deserved. In it he developed with rare skill and erudition the theme that the rise, development, and destiny of nations, and the well-being of its peoples are inevitably and inextricably tied to the place they occupy on the face of the earth. His *General Geography for Colleges*, written with Bruce C. Netschert and published in 1952, was his last textbook; it was well received and widely used.

Dr. von Engel's skill as a photographer was of great assistance in preparing illustrations for his publications, and some of his photographs, particularly those of the campus, were works of art. One, "In College Precincts," taken

as early as 1906, showed two freshmen passing McGraw Hall in the rain on their way to the library. It was used as the frontispiece of his *At Cornell* and was widely admired, as it seemed to catch the very spirit of the place.

He communicated his enthusiastic appreciation of the beauties of the Ithaca region to his students not only during the academic year, but even more successfully in the course which he so much enjoyed giving in the summer sessions and to which he devoted a large amount of his time and energy. This summer course was for him the highlight of the year; for his many students it was a profitable, enjoyable, and even thrilling experience.

Professor von Engeln's field work outside the Ithaca region was confined to expeditions to Alaska. These expeditions were conducted in 1906 and 1909 by Professor Ralph S. Tarr, primarily for the study of glaciers. Von Engeln enjoyed the difficulties of these surveys and delighted in recounting his experiences and in contrasting the conditions under which the work was done with those prevailing at present.

He was a fellow of the Association of American Geographers, of the Geological Society of America, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of Sigma Xi, Sigma Gamma Epsilon (honorary), and Sigma Phi Epsilon. In 1930 he was a delegate to the Centennial of the Geological Society of France, and in 1934, to the International Geological Congress at Warsaw, Poland. In 1937 he was made a member of the International Committee on Snow. He was invited to give the Bonnocker Lectures in geology at Ohio State University in 1943.

On September 7, 1910, he married Maude G. Hewitt, Cornell '09, of Margaretville. She was a gracious and vivacious person, known affectionately to her wide circle of friends as "Buzzie." The von Engeln's had no children, but their home was always open to the children of neighbors and to groups of students, many of whom recall long evenings of stimulating discussion before a blazing fire in their living room.

Mrs. von Engeln died suddenly of a heart attack on March 25, 1962. The loss of her companionship, her sympathy, understanding, advice, and solicitude for his well-being affected him profoundly, and those close to him immediately saw his hitherto valiant spirit falter and his will to go forward ebb.

He enjoyed unusually good health all his life and, although partially incapacitated by arthritis during his last years, he had never been confined to a hospital before his terminal illness beginning in the early summer of 1964. After a few weeks in the hospital and a subsequent brief period at home, he returned to the hospital in early December and remained there until his death on January 25, 1965. He is survived by a sister, Miss Bessie E. von Engeln of Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Honest, open, forthright and foursquare, “Von,” as he was known to his many friends, never left the slightest doubt about where he stood on any question, however much he consequently sometimes nettled the pussyfooter. His sense of humor was well developed. He loved debate, and to stimulate it he would often prod—”stirring up the animals,” he used to call it. He was a good companion and a good mixer; he enjoyed to the full his association with his colleagues, particularly his daily encounters with his friends at lunch in Willard Straight Hall, and later on, at the Statler Club. Only some unavoidable contingency kept him away and he is painfully missed by those who were of his company.

He lived a long life and a full one. His contributions to Cornell and the Ithaca Community endure, and in his passing we have lost a human landmark of rare qualities.

J. Dabney Burfoot, Jr., W. Storrs Cole, Howard B. Adelman

Frederick O. Waage

October 7, 1906 — January 28, 1985

Throughout much of Fred Waage's long and notable career on the Cornell faculty, he served the University in two separate though related roles, in classics and in the history of art, combining the two harmoniously and fulfilling both with great distinction. His initial appointment at Cornell, in 1935, was as an instructor in classical archaeology in the Department of Classics, and he continued to serve as a professor of classical archaeology until his retirement. In 1938 he was appointed assistant professor of the history of art and archaeology and was the founder, in 1939, of the Department of Fine Arts, which became, in 1962, the Department of the History of Art. Fred Waage served as chairman of that department for twenty-two years and was successively an associate professor (1941) and a professor (1945) of the history of art and archaeology until his retirement in 1972, when he was appointed professor emeritus.

Born in Philadelphia, he received his primary and secondary education in El Paso, Texas, and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He attended Muhlenberg College and the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, with the degree of A.B. with honors and as a member of Phi Beta Kappa, in 1928. After earning an M.A. at Princeton he was appointed a Special Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, where he was one of that eminent group of American archaeologists who were active in what is generally regarded as the most celebrated and significant excavation of a classical site by American archaeologists, the Agora of ancient Athens. He also participated in several campaigns (1933, 1937-39) of the Princeton excavation of Antioch on the Orontes, serving as recorder for these campaigns. After returning to Princeton as a Jacobus Fellow for a second master's degree, (M.F.A. with honors, 1935), he came to Cornell, where he remained on the faculty for the rest of his career. His Princeton Ph.D. degree in art and archaeology was conferred in 1943.

While his early experience was in archaeology and he continued an active interest in this field all his life, his great contribution to Cornell was undoubtedly his work in the Department of the History of Art, to which he contributed both superb leadership and great energy. At its outset, the department had a faculty of two offering nine courses; at his retirement it had grown to a department of eleven faculty members offering forty courses with a total enrollment of about sixteen hundred students. Along with his manifold activities as a dedicated and skillful administrator, Fred never ceased to be a devoted and very successful teacher, both in his large and highly regarded lecture courses (his course Fine Arts 101-102, a survey of the history of art, was one of the most popular courses in the college) and in his advanced courses in such special fields as numismatics and Greek pottery.

Along with his demanding program of teaching, administration, and scholarly productivity at Cornell, he served for twenty years as a visiting lecturer at other institutions: at Elmira College from 1952 to 1958 as a lecturer in art and at Ithaca College from 1958 to 1972 as a visiting professor of art. He served a term as chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art and was a member of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

Waage's publications reveal a breadth of talents and interests paralleling his career as a teacher. His early work consisted of a number of detailed and specialized articles resulting from his field experience in excavations in Greece and the Near East. These studies were principally devoted to art objects discovered in the excavations; one of the chief among these is his 1935 monograph *Greek Bronze Coins from a Well at Megara*. He was coeditor of several volumes of a major archaeological publication, the six-volume series recording the excavation of Antioch on the Orontes, which was issued in the 1930s and 1940s. Waage contributed several studies in the series and was the principal editor of *Ceramics and Islamic Coins*, which constituted part one of volume six, published in 1948. In a totally different sphere is his *Prehistoric Art*, published in 1967. This book was designed to meet the needs of a general survey course in the complex and varied subject of the art of prehistoric cultures. It was the fruit of many years of experience and of Waage's career-long concern as a teacher to achieve breadth of coverage and yet to avoid superficiality of treatment. He had, moreover, a strong conviction of the serious educational value of the study of the history of art. As he puts it in the preface to this book, "The aim of the history of art in education is primarily to enlarge one's knowledge of man and not merely to supply examples of his works for 'appreciation.'" The wide acceptance of this book testifies to his success in achieving his aim.

Soon after his retirement from teaching at Cornell, in 1972, he settled in Pittsboro, North Carolina, near Chapel Hill, where he was able to enjoy to the full his beloved hobby of gardening. He also remained active in his profession and was a visiting professor of art at Warren Wilson College, North Carolina, from 1973 to 1975. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, who shared Fred's professional interests and is herself an archaeologist and a major contributor to the Antioch series. He is survived also by his son, Frederick, of Johnson City, Tennessee; two grandchildren; and a brother, Karl, of New Haven, Connecticut.

Those who knew Fred Waage well were conscious of the close and harmonious family relations he enjoyed. By a wide circle of friends in the Cornell community as well as by his more immediate colleagues he was held in high esteem and much affection as a person ready to enjoy conversation on just about any topic. Though by nature of a reserved and dignified manner, he was generous with advice and help, when they were wanted, for his students

and his colleagues alike. A man of firmly though quietly held convictions, he was also a man of great courtesy, a cooperative colleague, and a sympathetic friend.

Knight Biggerstaff, Albert S. Roe, John W. Wells, Gordon M. Kirkwood

Robert Jeffrey Wagenet

August 10, 1950 — July 31, 1997

Robert Jeffrey “Jeff” Wagenet was born in Pittsburgh, California, on August 10, 1950. Following graduation from the University of California at Davis (1971) with a Bachelor of Science degree in Soil Science, he continued his education at the University of Oklahoma where he earned a Master of Science degree in Environmental Health in 1972. He returned to UC Davis for graduate studies and completed his Ph.D. degree in Soil Science in 1975. In 1976, he accepted a position at Utah State University, where he obtained the rank of professor within six years. Twice at Utah he was named Professor of the Year in the College of Agriculture. In 1982, Jeff and his family moved to Cornell University, where he began as Associate Professor and was soon promoted to full Professor in the Department of Agronomy.

Jeff Wagenet was recognized internationally for his work on the fate and transport of chemicals in soil, especially the transport and transformation of nitrogen fertilizers under irrigated conditions, the displacement and chemical reactions of inorganic salts in saline soils, and the movement of pesticides through soil. He cooperated in the development of analytical and numerical mathematical models describing these processes. He and his friend and collaborator, J.L. Hutson, developed a family of comprehensive numerical models with the acronym LEACHM that describe the fate and transfer of nitrogen fertilizers, inorganic salts, pesticides, and organic manure in soil. LEACHM has been used by numerous research and regulatory groups both within the U.S. and internationally. The models also have been extended for use with geographic information systems, soil survey databases and for climatological data to estimate pesticide leaching at a larger geographic scale. He published over 100 refereed papers and six book chapters. He was a member of the National Research Council’s Committee on Long-Range Soil and Water Conservation. During the course of his career, he was appointed visiting professor at Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne (Switzerland), Katholieke Universiteit (Leuven, Belgium), Department of Land, Air and Water Resources at University of California at Davis, Institute for Soil, Water and Climate (Pretoria, South Africa), and the Institute of Soil and Water of the Volcani Center (Bet Dagan, Israel).

Perhaps Jeff’s greatest contribution to Cornell was through his role as department chair from 1987 through 1995. Jeff was well respected by both his colleagues and CALS administrators for the open, organized and efficient manner in which he chaired the department. During his tenure as chair, Jeff oversaw a broadening of the scope of the department to include environmental concerns and modern information technology. As part of this change, the

Department of Agronomy was renamed the Department of Soil, Crop and Atmospheric Sciences. At the same time, Jeff will be remembered for his commitment to upgrading the department's agronomic research infrastructure, including major improvements to the Musgrave Farm at Aurora, New York. In addition, he successfully steered the department through a difficult financial period for the college.

Jeff was a great teacher and mentor. While at Cornell, he taught undergraduate and graduate courses on transfer processes in soils, as well as an interdisciplinary course of the fate of chemicals in soil. He was major professor to 17 M.S. and 10 Ph.D. students.

Jeff was a fellow of the American Society of Agronomy and the Soil Science Society of America. He received the Honor Award of the Soil and Water Conservation Society. He was Editor of the *Journal of Environmental Quality* (JEQ) from 1990-95. During this time, the journal was expanded from four to six issues per year and it became one of the premier environmental journals in the world. Jeff helped to broaden the journal's scope by implementing publication of papers under subject matter categories, which greatly increased the visibility of various environmentally related topics in the journal.

In addition to his professional work, Jeff was a merit badge counselor for Troop 4 Boy Scouts of America, served on the Science Center Board, and attended the First Congregational Church of Ithaca. He was a loving husband and father and good friend.

Jeff died peacefully at home on July 31, 1997 at the age of 46 after a seven-year struggle with brain cancer. He leaves behind his wife of 26 years, Linda; his son, T.R.; and his daughter, Kylie.

Susan Ernst, Gary Fick, John Hutson, Harold VanEs, Linda Wagenet, Susan Riha

Harold Raoul Wainerdi

1911 — August 18, 1965

Dr. Harold Raoul Wainerdi, Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine, Cornell Medical College, Physician to Out-Patients of The New York Hospital, and Assistant Attending Physician at the Hospital for Special Surgery, died on August 18, 1965, at the age of fifty-four.

Dr. Wainerdi was appointed to the staff of the Hospital for Special Surgery as a resident in Medicine in 1949. Here he served as a member of the staff until his death. He was graduated from Tufts Medical School, served as a rotating intern at Staten Island Hospital in 1947-48, and was a resident in medicine and cardiology at Sea View Hospital in 1948 and 1949. His activities in the Hospital for Special Surgery were chiefly in the field of rheumatic diseases, in which department he regularly attended rheumatic disease clinics, administering chiefly to the patients with arthritis. He became very much interested in multiple sclerosis, served as a medical director for the Multiple Sclerosis Society and established a clinic for demyelinating diseases in the Hospital for Special Surgery. The clinic was under his direction from the time of its origin. He was on the staff of The New York Hospital, the Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital, and was chief of the Rheumatology Division of Sea View Hospital on Staten Island, where he also was a member of the Medical Board and of its executive committee. He edited the *Sea View Hospital Quarterly Bulletin*.

Dr. Wainerdi was a Fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the American Rheumatism Association, the History of Science Society, New York Academy of Science, World Medical Association, American Association of the History of Medicine, American Association for the Advancement of Science, International Auxiliary Languages Association, and the Clinical Society of Sea View Hospital.

Dr. Wainerdi will be sorely missed by his many patients and associates on the staff of the various hospitals where he was very popular and very much admired.

David D. Thompson

Lucien Augustus Wait

— Sept. 6, 1913

“We, the members of the University Faculty, desire to place on record an expression of appreciation of the life and services of Lucien Augustus Wait, a detailed report of which was placed on our record on the occasion of his retirement in 1910 (President’s Report, 1909-10, Appendix II, pages VIII and IX.)

“Upon his return from a two years’ journey around the world, he renewed his keen interest in the affairs of the University, in particular of the Department of Mathematics, in the progress it was making in research, and in the welfare of its members. We shall all miss his kindly sympathy and helpful encouragement. We express our sorrow and extend our sympathy to the bereaved family of our late associate and friend.”

G. P. Bristol, E. L. Nichols, V. Snyder

Source: Records, p. 609, October 15, 1913

RETIREMENT STATEMENT

On the retirement of Professor Lucien Augustus Wait from active teaching after a long and successful career, his colleagues in the University Faculty desire to place on record their high estimate of his services to the cause of education and sound learning.

Called in 1870 to an Assistant Professorship in the Department of Mathematics in the third year of its history, fresh from study at Harvard, he bore an important part in shaping the policy of the Department, and in establishing its well-known high standards. His unusual ability as a teacher and organizer led to his promotion in 1877 to the Associate Headship of the Department, relieving Professor Oliver of much of the administrative work ; and he became sole head at Professor Oliver’s death in 1895.

His administration has always been notable for efficiency, harmony, and devotion to high ideals of scholarship. In planning the mathematical instruction, he has kept steadily in view its various aims and purposes, including intellectual discipline, preparation for the scientific professions or for work in pure science, and the training of teachers and investigators. How well he has succeeded in the difficult task of holding an even balance among the diverse interests is well-known to all who have had any personal concern in the matter. On the disciplinary side, he has been careful to have the instruction of every grade placed upon a sound logical basis; on the scientific side, while keeping in close touch with the related departments in the College of Arts and Sciences, he has also studied

the needs of the various professional Colleges; and in the interests of prospective teachers he has always given due prominence to the pedagogical side of the work.

A notable feature of his administration is the encouragement he has given to the research work of his younger colleagues and of the graduate students. He has always planned that each instructor, after his initiatory period, should take some share in the graduate work, and should not be so overburdened as to leave him no time for his private investigations. Professor Wait has also encouraged the preparation of suitable text-books, being ever eager to adopt progressive methods of presentation and instruction, and has himself set an example of thoroughness and effectiveness in the class-room.

While firm in enforcing the rules and standards of the Department, his unfailing courtesy is proverbial; and his qualities as a teacher and a man have gained him the warm regard of a long line of Cornell alumni, and of the Faculty and Trustees, many of whom are numbered among his former students.

A man of ripe and varied culture, Professor Wait has taken a deep interest in all the educational problems which have come up before the Faculty, and his accustomed attitude has exhibited a fine blending of the progressive and the conservative. We shall miss his genial presence from our meetings, but we hope he may long remain a member of our University community.

Source: Records, p. 494, June 10, 1910

Marvin Waldman

February 15, 1920 — November 9, 1977

Marvin Waldman, associate professor of clinical psychology at the Gannett Medical Clinic, died November 9, 1977, at the age of fifty-seven, after an extended illness, during most of which he continued to work actively.

Dr. Waldman was born in Chicago, Illinois, on February 15, 1920, and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1942 at Roosevelt College, majoring in psychology. In January 1943 he enrolled in the doctoral program at the University of Chicago, receiving his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1956. After service as a member of the Psychological Research Unit in the United States Air Force from 1942 to 1945, he interned in clinical psychology at the Worcester State Hospital in Massachusetts from August 1947 to September 1948. Such were his contributions that he was asked to continue there from September 1948 until March 1950, as a staff psychologist involved in therapy and research. Marvin was then asked to assume the position of research psychologist from March 1950 until August 1951, designing and conducting applied studies in psychopathology and participating in the educational program. As chief psychologist from August 1951 until September 1956, he actively directed the student training program; then after a year as psychologist in the Los Angeles Psychiatric Service he joined the staff of the Laboratory of Psychology, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland, where he coordinated their psychodiagnostic program.

Dr. Waldman joined the Mental Health Section of the Department of University Health Services in October 1958 as associate professor in order to engage in his main interest, the practice of psychotherapy. Early in his career in Worcester he was actively involved in public speaking to community groups and as a psychological consultant to the Family Service Organization agency. Dr. Waldman continued these interests while a member of the Cornell faculty, being active in the organization and training of volunteers for the Suicide Prevention and Crisis Service and serving as a consultant to and president of the board of directors of the Family and Children's Service, as well as a board member of the Tompkins County Mental Health Association.

Marvin was a welcome speaker and teacher at innumerable campus meetings and discussion groups. He emphasized a strong interest in the preventive aspect of mental health and was always ready to participate in discussions and conferences with groups of students regarding general problems of mental health, instead of confining his efforts to one-to-one psychotherapy. Marvin was known to many students over the years as an

informal, friendly, supportive therapist who was genuinely interested in their lives. He had many friends and will long be remembered about campus as a result of his unusual kindness and consuming interest in others.

Dr. Waldman was a diplomate of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology and a member of several learned and professional societies. He is survived by his wife, Marjorie, and two sons, Mark and John.

Christopher Bull, William C. White, Jr.

Charles Leopold Walker

July 1, 1879 — January 15, 1975

Charles L. Walker, emeritus professor of sanitary engineering, was born and grew up in North Evans, Erie County, New York. After graduation from the Buffalo Center High School in 1900, he enrolled in the Cornell College of Civil Engineering and received the degree of Civil Engineer in 1904. He worked with the United States Lake Survey before returning to Cornell as an instructor in civil engineering in 1905. He married Maude Coleman in 1910 at Piermont, New York. There were no children. Professor Walker's association with Cornell, as student and teacher, spanned a half century, the last thirty years as a professor of sanitary engineering. He retired in 1948 but was called back to teach, retiring a second time in 1952.

Charles Walker will be remembered for his impact both on his students and on the engineering profession. As one of the early researchers in what has come to be known as environmental engineering, he recognized the necessary relationship between researching or understanding practical environmental problems and solving them. He was among the first to bring an academic approach to bear on some of the practical problems that faced a still young sanitary engineering profession. An inquiring mind, an inclination toward research methodology, and research "know-how" enabled Professor Walker to carry out some of the pioneering field studies on such industrial wastes as paper wastes, milk wastes, and meat wastes in Florida, Maine, and Virginia. This early experience with field problems led Professor Walker to graduate student research that not only produced a series of published articles on the treatment of sewage sludges and industrial wastes but, more importantly, helped to develop a next generation of sanitary engineers who carried on Professor Walker's approach to applied research. This research resulted in his receiving the Kenneth Allen Memorial Award from the New York State Sewage Works Association in 1937.

Generations of students remember Professor Walker for his complete dedication to their education, as a painstaking teacher who worked tirelessly with and for them and as one who felt personal concern for each of them, as well as for their education and their careers. His teaching reflected his intense desire to develop professional engineers in whom he had instilled both intellectual integrity and a respect for detail. His profound interest in students as individuals generated loyalties that led to correspondence and visits to his home that continued until the end.

Somehow Professor Walker found time to serve the community, particularly the young people, through his Congregational Church, Masonic, and YMCA affiliations. Very active in the latter two, he rose to the presidency of the YMCA and became commander of the St. Augustine Commandery in the Masonic Lodge.

Always cognizant of his obligations to his colleagues and to Cornell, Charles Walker served the faculties of both the College of Engineering and the School of Civil Engineering as secretary, with the same conscientious attention to detail that characterized his teaching and research.

Colleagues and friends remember Charlie Walker as a person whose complete devotion to his students, total commitment to Cornell University, and continuing concern for young people benefited all three.

S. C. Hollister, G. B. Lyon, C. D. Gates

Kathryn E. Walker

February 9, 1917 — November 18, 2002

Dr. Kathryn E. Walker, Professor Emerita of the College of Human Ecology, died November 18, 2002 at her residence in Kendal at Ithaca. Born to Roy M. Walker and Helen Klinger Walker of Lemont, Pennsylvania, in 1917, Katy earned both Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Home Economics from Pennsylvania State University in 1938 and 1945 respectively. During the intervening years, she taught high school home economics in Alexandria and Damascus, Pennsylvania. Upon completing her Master's degree, she taught at the Laboratory High School at Slippery Rock State College, Pennsylvania. While at Slippery Rock State College, Katy took summer courses at both Pennsylvania State University and Cornell for several years. She commenced Ph.D. studies in the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management, Cornell University, in 1953. Upon completing her Ph.D. degree in Home Economics in 1955, Katy joined the faculty of the Department of Household Economics and Home Management as an Assistant Professor and spent the rest of her career teaching and doing research here at Cornell. She retired in 1978.

Katy will be remembered as a pioneer in the collection and analysis of the way people use time when not employed for pay. While time diaries have been used since the 1920s, Katy perfected the use of the 24 hour diary as the most accurate means of recording what people do with their time during the day, when they do it, for how long, with whom, and what else they might be doing at the same time. Her initial and abiding interest was not with time use per se, but with the efficiency with which people performed the welter of housework activities. Absent good measures of household output, a deficiency that continues to plague the field, she used the time spent on housework as a proxy and worked tirelessly to improve its measurement. She hoped that through her research, housework would be recognized as important as work in the labor market and that the work could be made more efficient, relieving some of the burden shouldered by housewives and others who do it.

In addition to the many M.S. theses and Ph.D. dissertations she directed on time use and home management topics, three of her research contributions stand out as most important: the 1967 time use study of families in Onondaga County, New York, published in 1976 by the Center for the Family, American Home Economics Association as a book co-authored by Margaret Woods entitled, *Time Use: A Measure of Household Production of Family Goods and Services*; a 1980 monograph co-authored by William Gauger entitled, *The Dollar Value of Household Work*, as College of Human Ecology Information Bulletin No. 60; and her leadership in organizing and directing the

NE-113, *The 11-State Time Use Study*, a time use study conducted by Agricultural Experiment Station researchers in 11 states.

The publication of *Time Use: A Measure of Household Production of Family Goods and Services* in 1976, along with several journal articles published earlier, established Katy as a leader and innovator in the field of time use research. She consulted with researchers at the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, as they devised the 1975 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts Survey and the subsequent re-interview survey as well as with a wide array of international time use researchers. As a result, Cornell became the place where international researchers from Scandinavia, Germany, The Netherlands, Japan, Korea all came to become more familiar with diary survey techniques she pioneered.

The Gauger and Walker monograph, *The Dollar Value of Household Work*, surveyed and analyzed the techniques by which unpaid housework might be valued. As such, it became the standard used and cited by lawyers and expert witnesses in arguing wrongful death and injury and divorce cases in every state of the union.

Through her organizing skills, her tenacity, and her vision, NE-113, *The 11-State Time Use Survey* was financed by regional research funds from the USDA and conducted in 11 states in 1977-78. More than anything else, this endeavor trained a generation of home economics researchers in the time use diary survey technique and provided them with the data to answer a host of questions about the variability and determinants of the time married women and men spend doing housework. Without Katy Walker's leadership and tenacity, this would not have happened.

Throughout Katy Walker's career, only sporadic, piecemeal, and very infrequent national surveys of time use were conducted and not all of those employed the kind of detailed time diary techniques Katy developed and promoted. Only on the eve of her death has the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Bureau of the Census developed a national survey of time use that will be conducted at regular intervals. While Katy did not live to see a continuing national time use survey, her work influenced its design. Such a national survey would not have come to pass without Katy's influence and that of a host of other time-use researchers.

While Katy's research interests were always clearly focused on time use research, she played an important role as an educator, especially at the graduate level. Scholars who completed their M.S. and Ph.D. degrees under Katy include people from university faculties across the country and in many foreign countries. Their own accomplishments in teaching, research and extension have reflected back on Cornell and have helped make it the premier College

of Human Ecology in the world. Her accomplishments were recognized in a symposium organized by the College of Human Ecology in 1992, which honored both Katy and her major professor, Jean Warren. Scholars from the United States and Canada came to celebrate their work on time use.

One of Katy's contributions is shared by her great good friends, Gwen Bymers and Mary Woods, both faculty in the department. Jointly they owned "Walk-By-Wood," a cottage on Cayuga Lake. There they entertained several generations of faculty, graduate students, international visitors, and friends. Through the gatherings at the cottage, scholarly relationships were established and fostered that extended throughout the United States and around the world and continue on into the present. "Walk-By-Wood" continues its work even though its owners have all passed away because Gwen Bymers, Katy Walker and Mary Woods donated the land and cottage to the College of Human Ecology in 1990. Sold, it funds a graduate assistantship that each year is awarded to a graduate student in the department.

Pioneering researcher, staunch supporter of her department, college and of Cornell, the final word, perhaps, should be from a former Ph.D. student who, upon learning of her death, said: "Katy will be fondly remembered for the moral and material support she offered. She was small in stature but the influence on her students' lives was large."

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

Robert John Walker

May 5, 1909 — November 25, 1992

Robert John Walker, professor of mathematics emeritus, died November 25, 1992 at St. Clair's Hospital in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was born May 5, 1909, in Pittsburgh, a son, with three elder sisters. He attended Duquesne University High School and then obtained a bachelor of science degree from Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1930. Robert Walker held fellowships at Princeton University from 1931-33 after which he was a part-time instructor at Princeton from 1933-35. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in 1934 with a dissertation, "Reduction of the Singularities of an Algebraic Surface".

In the summer of 1935, Bob traveled to Europe returning as an instructor at Cornell University starting September 26, 1935. He was assistant professor from 1938-46, associate professor from 1946-48, and professor from 1948-74, when he retired. World War II intervened, but Bob was classified 1B because of defective eyesight. He obtained occupational deferment and was assigned to doing rocket research at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland from 1942-45. In August 1945 Bob wrote Chairman Agnew "I would not object to a couple of months vacation—the first in three years..." Agnew wrote back saying o.k., noting the fall term ran from November 2, 1945 to February 23, 1946.

In 1950 Agnew had been chairman for ten years. Bob became the next chairman and served two terms from 1950-60 broken by a sabbatical leave from 1954-55. During this leave Barkley Rosser acted as chairman. In retrospect Bob felt being chairman for two terms was the wrong decision.

Barkley Rosser succeeded Bob as chairman but resigned in 1962. Then Bob acted as chairman until Paul Olum was appointed.

Bob's dissertation was an important contribution to the subject of algebraic curves. He had a number of conversations with S. Lefschetz of Princeton University about material for a book. In March 1946, Lefschetz offered Bob a lectureship at Princeton during 1946-47 to help him finish the book. *Algebraic Curves* was published by Princeton University in 1950 and remains in print today. It showed how to compute things about algebraic curves and this subject has become important in design considerations in computer science today.

By the early 1960s Bob had lost interest in his original subject of algebraic geometry. A colleague recently offered the opinion that Bob was at heart a geometer and as the subject became more algebraic and less geometric, he

lost interest. Emerging was a deep growing interest in computers. He had studied aerodynamics and had worked in the Ballistic Research Laboratory at Aberdeen. Part of the sabbatical in 1954 was spent at UCLA working with SWAC (Southwestern Automatic Computer). A newspaper clipping says “SWAC...is rigged to play Seventeenth Century musical games in the interest of solving mathematical problems.” Bob had programmed SWAC to play sequences of changes over the speaker wired into the SWAC circuits. Early in the 1960s he was involved in the decision to purchase a Control Data mainframe for Cornell. The computer was located in Rand Hall. The time was ripe for a computer science department and Robert Walker, Richard Conway, and Anil Nerode helped found the Computer Science Department and persuaded Juris Hartmanis to leave General Electric and become head of the new department. Bob held a half-time appointment in the new Computer Science Department until 1968.

Bob was a member of the Mathematics Association of America Committee on the Undergraduate Program in Mathematics. In 1960 the NSF granted \$350,000 to the Mathematics Association “to wipe out a . . . lag in American mathematics teaching.” In pursuit of his interest in computers, numerical analysis, and the teaching of mathematics, Bob took two sabbatical leaves to Florida State University, first in 1961-62, the second in 1968-69, to “study and research in the role of computers and computer science in the undergraduate curriculum. . .” In 1964 Barkley Rosser, now at the University of Wisconsin, offered Bob a professorship in the new department of computer science, but he refused. The second leave resulted in the book, *Calculus — A Computer Oriented Presentation*, 1968, under the sponsorship of CRICISAM. The book was used several years at Cornell but the methods did not seem successful enough to continue to use.

Bob had always been interested in puzzles, games and problem solving. This fascination extended to combinatorial questions and resulted in papers in 1960 and 1963. The 1963 paper “Determination of Division Algebras with 32 Elements” required a computer to enumerate all possible structures, which was a major computation at that time.

Bob was a great friend to colleagues and their children. His office door was always open. He became godfather to two Rosser children who have fond memories of their fun with him, as does the Agnews’ son, who, after working many years for IBM now teaches computer science at Binghamton University. He was “Uncle Bob” to these children who prized his friendship and good-natured jokes with them. Unmarried, Bob and his sisters Clara and Francis really enjoyed each other and were great friends. Bob anchored a bachelor table evenings at the Statler Club which was a convivial meal for those who were single as well as for parents with children who treasured this pleasant relief on a busy day. Periodically he was a breakfast chef who served wonderful pancakes to these families and

friends in his apartment. Many enjoyed eating there to the powerful roar of water in Cascadilla Gorge, watching his birds come to his feeders and just enjoying the calm, well-organized style of his place.

He spent hours studying how best to attract and photograph birds and designed excellent feeders to avoid squirrels. Birding with Bob was great fun and after he retired he took trips to Big Bend and Utah, to the Galapagos Islands and to Africa showing enormous stamina for sunrise-to-sunset trips in the field. Many of his photographs went to the Audubon Society in Pittsburgh. Others became the picture of the yearly Christmas card that so many remember receiving.

He had a very select library likely to contain excellent books on subjects of special interest. Included were guides to Africa and important places to bird in North America. These books provided the foundation for a number of self-directed tours that Bob took with friends. Bob knew and recommended the best detective fiction and enjoyed discussing it in detail.

A large retirement party was held on May 11, 1974 at the Big Red Barn on campus—informal but beautifully arranged. The department secretary, Madelyn Keady, was also retiring after serving from 1928 to 1974. In the early years Madelyn was jointly the department secretary and librarian. The department was small and relationships often were very close, no longer true in a department four times its earlier size, which saddened Bob a bit.

After retirement Bob moved to Pittsburgh and shared a house with his sisters, Clara and Francis. The elder sister Martha lived in Florida, which inspired great birding trips and much good-natured joking. Clara typed braille and had contact with the blind. Bob read difficult science texts onto magnetic tape for blind students which was organized through a church in Pittsburgh. Subjects included economics, pharmacology, organic chemistry, finance, etc., each with its peculiar problems about verbalizing diagrams, pictures and equations, each text worked out in close consultation with the blind reader. Bob excelled at this type of problem solving and continued this humanitarian work until his health began to fail. His heart was in helping people to enjoy living intelligently.

Those of us who knew him well miss his spirit, intellect, wit, directness, honesty and lively interest in his friends of all ages and in the world about him.

Richard Conway, Juris Hartmanis, Roger Farrell

Donald Howard Wallace

June 27, 1926 — April 19, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jeremiah J. Wanderstock

April 28, 1920 — June 6, 1972

Jeremiah J. Wanderstock, professor of hotel administration, died suddenly while on a business trip to New York.

He was born in New York City on April 28, 1920, and came to Cornell in 1937. He matriculated in the College of Agriculture, where he received the B.S. degree in 1941 and the M.S. in 1942. After taking his Ph.D. in animal husbandry in 1945 he joined the faculty of the College of Agriculture as an instructor. He became an associate professor in 1953 when he transferred to the Hotel School, where he was made full professor in 1961.

Professor Wanderstock was recognized worldwide as an authority in meat science, management, and menu planning. In 1969 he was named the first recipient of the Distinguished Educator's Award given by the National Association of Meat Purveyors.

He was the author of numerous technical papers and was the coauthor with the late C. A. Reitz of a two-volume work concerning the selection and cooking of foods.

He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a founder and charter member of the American Meat Science Association, and was listed in *American Men of Science*, *Who's Who in the East*, *Leaders in American Science*, *Who's Who in American Education*, and *Who's Who in Food and Lodging*.

He was a member of the Cornell University Senate, and he served through the years as a member of many University committees and as chairman of some. At the time of his death, he was faculty adviser to three University groups and was secretary of the Ithaca Chapter of the Cornell Society of Hotelmen.

Among his many community activities, he was a founder and active member of the Cayuga Heights Fire Company and president of the Ballet Guild of Ithaca, and he had been an executive in the Boy Scout Council.

Jerry Wanderstock was a gifted professor, a warm, humane person, and a gracious gentleman who was respected and admired by all who knew him. He will always be remembered for his cheery disposition, his warm and firm handclasp, his pleasant manner, his bright smile, his sincere interest in his students, his love of sport — particularly his enthusiasm for Cornell swimming — his attention to duty, his love of family, and devotion to his wife and children. He was a respected and admired teacher of international renown in his field, one who carried the name of Cornell all over the world. He will long be remembered for his dedicated service to Cornell and to the Ithaca community.

He is survived by his wife, Edith Poummit Wanderstock; two sons, James and Jonathan; and three daughters, Helen and twins Janet and Joni Wanderstock, all of Ithaca.

Myrtle H. Ericson, John H. Sherry, Paul R. Broten

Hsien-Chung Wang

April 18, 1918 — June 25, 1978

Hsien-chung Wang had been a professor of mathematics at Cornell since 1966. He was a scholar with a high international reputation and a colleague of outstanding integrity, modesty, and helpfulness. The University suffered a sad loss through his death.

He was born in Peking. His family, from Shantung Province, had produced distinguished scholars for several generations. After a school career that included achievements in the high jump and basketball along with high academic performance, he became a student of mathematics at Tsing Hua University. He was enrolled there when the university made its dramatic move from Peking to western China. After completing his undergraduate work in mathematics, he won a national scholarship that enabled him to do graduate work in Great Britain. The competition for these scholarships was fierce, and only students of exceptional merit could obtain them. He received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Manchester University in 1948 and then came to the United States.

His first appointment was to the position of lecturer at Louisiana State University. Despite a heavy teaching load, H.C. remained active and successful in research. His achievement was recognized by a visiting membership of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton in 1951-52. He was highly esteemed by the faculty of the institute and was invited back in 1954-55, 1961-62, and 1965. His work became widely known and appreciated in the early 1950s. He held positions at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the University of Washington, Columbia University, and Northwestern University. In 1966 he accepted a professorship at Cornell and was one of the most respected and distinguished members of the Cornell faculty until his sudden death from leukemia.

He was an excellent and devoted teacher. Students frequently asked to be switched to the section of a course taught by him. He was a source of inspiration, especially to his graduate students, in whom he took a deep interest.

H. C. Wang's scientific work dealt with differential geometry, Lie groups, and discrete subgroups of such groups. He was an internationally known authority in his field, and his work was widely used by others. His eminence as a scholar led to an invitation to address the International Congress of Mathematicians in Edinburgh in 1958 and to the award of a Guggenheim fellowship in 1960. He was a participant in several international scientific conferences both in the United States and abroad.

No one who came into contact with H.C. could fail to be impressed by his generosity and his modesty. In the best sense he was a gentleman, always ready and anxious to help others, never asking the least thing for himself. If one did him the slightest favor, he showed gratitude for it ever after; if one asked anything from him, he acted instantly and seemed to think nothing of it. He had wide interests outside mathematics, in literature, the Classics, Chinese history, and the games of chess, bridge, and go. He was a private person. His love of his family was intense. One of his great joys during the last years was that he could visit his four brothers and his sister in China after a separation of more than twenty years.

He is survived by his wife, Lucy, and their three daughters, Angela, Louise, and Clara.

Alex Z. Rosenberg, Oscar S. Rothaus, Wolfgang H. Fuchs

George Gray Ward

August 15, 1868 — December 20, 1950

Dr. George Gray Ward, the son of George Gray and Marianne Smith Ward, was born in London, England, on August 15, 1868. At about one year of age he was taken by his parents to St. Pierre and Miquelon, small French islands off the south coast of Newfoundland. When he was six years of age the family moved back to London and later in the same year came to the United States. They lived for one year at Rye Beach, New Hampshire and settled permanently in New York City in 1875. These frequent changes in residency by his family are explained by the fact that his father acquired the reputation in his day of being the leading international expert on telegraphic communications, and especially on installation and operation of submarine cables. He held positions of great responsibility with the French Atlantic and Direct United States Cable Companies, and eventually became vice president and general manager of the Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph Companies. He had a leading role in the laying and operation of the first and second cables across the Atlantic Ocean.

Dr. Ward was graduated from the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute and from the Holbrook Military Academy in Briarcliff, New York, in 1885, at seventeen years of age. The following summer was spent on the “Mackay Bennett” a ship which was being used to locate a break in one of the Atlantic cables. On this ship he reached London, but returned soon to New York and spent three years in business with his father.

Through his friendship with Henry Wallace, the son of a physician, and a student at the Long Island College Hospital, he became interested in the study of medicine in 1888 and his father arranged for Dr. Alexander J. G. Skene to be his preceptor. After his graduation from the Long Island College of Medicine in 1891, he spent one year as intern at the Long Island College Hospital and another year at postgraduate studies in Berlin, London and Paris. He began the practice of medicine in New York in 1893 at twenty-five years of age. His career as teacher of obstetrics and gynecology began also in 1893 and continued without interruption until 1934, that is, for forty-one years. Within this time he held teaching appointments at the Long Island College of Medicine, the New York Postgraduate Medical School, and the Cornell University Medical College. At the Cornell University Medical College his appointments included: Instructor in Obstetrics 1898-1906; Instructor in Gynecology 1902-1916; Assistant Professor of Gynecology 1916; Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology 1916-1934; and Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology Emeritus 1934-1950.

He was Chief Surgeon at the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York from 1918 to 1938; Chief Surgeon Emeritus at the Woman's Hospital from 1938 to 1950; and a Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology at Columbia University from 1937 to 1946. He was an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of England; an Honorary Fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society; and Honorary Member of the British Congress of Obstetrics and Gynecology and a Corresponding Member of the Royal Budapest Medical Society. At the time of his death he held appointments as Consultant in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the New York Hospital and as Consultant in Gynecology to the New York Postgraduate Hospital, Booth Memorial Hospital, Lawrence Hospital (Bronxville, N. Y.), St. Barnabas Hospital for Chronic Diseases and the Monmouth Memorial Hospital (Long Branch, N. J.)

Throughout all of his career he took an active part in the affairs of our local and national scientific societies. He was a member and ex-president of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Obstetrical Society, the American Gynecological Society, the American Gynecological Club and the Hospital Graduates Club. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and ex-chairman of its section of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery; a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a fellow and founder of the American College of Surgeons, and a Diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He was also a member of Phi Alpha Sigma and Alpha Omega Alpha fraternities. On May 7, 1947, he was awarded a certificate by the New York State Medical Society for having completed 50 years of active practice. At the 90th Commencement of the Long Island College of Medicine the alumni medallion, designed by Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, was awarded "to Dr. George Gray Ward of the class of 1891 for distinguished service to American medicine". His contributions to medical literature included over one hundred articles on subjects related to obstetrics and gynecology. They dealt especially with gynecological operative techniques, irradiation for benign and malignant diseases of the pelvic organs and certain phases of hospital organization. He contributed chapters to Johnson's "Operative Therapeutics" 1915, Kelly's "Gynecology" 1928, Lesis' "Practice of Surgery" 1928, Curtis' "Obstetrics and Gynecology" 1933, and Davis' "Gynecology and Obstetrics" 1933.

For eight years he was a member of the 7th Regiment of the National Guard of New York, a captain and Assistant Surgeon of the 12th Regiment from 1895 to 1898, a Surgeon Major from 1898 to 1902 and a Surgeon Major, 12th Regiment Infantry New York Volunteers, U. S. A., in the Spanish American War. He was a member of the military Order of Foreign Wars, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish American War and the Army and Navy Club.

He was a member of the Union Club, the Century Association, the Pilgrims of the United States and a Life member of St. George's Society of New York. He was an Episcopalian and a member of the St. Thomas's Church in New York.

On June 23, 1889, he was married at Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Edith Wigham of New York. He is survived by his wife, Edith Wigham Ward, a brother Sidney F. Ward and a sister, Mrs. Henry H. Hough.

From good English stock, Dr. Ward inherited a sturdy physique and enjoyed excellent health until near the end of his life on December 20, 1950, at 82 years of age. It is probably fair to state that he made the practice of medicine for 57 years his hobby as well as his life's work. During this time he attained great distinction as both a teacher and clinician. He was always an excellent teacher and nothing brought him more genuine satisfaction than the success of physicians whom he had helped to train.

Throughout his long professional career, Dr. Ward was fortunate in having means which made it possible for him to travel extensively in this country and abroad. He spent much time visiting clinics in England, Scotland, the Scandinavian countries and on the continent as well as in this country. He counted among his personal friends many of the outstanding clinicians and teachers here and abroad. He was always on the alert for new ideas to improve results in the treatment of obstetrical and gynecological patients.

In all his scientific work he set high standards for himself and for those who worked under his direction. He had little patience with any members of a hospital personnel who failed to put forth their best efforts in the performance of their duties. He was at times a rather severe taskmaster but had capacity to show appreciation for work which was well done.

R. Gordon Douglas

William B. Ward

July 16, 1917 — April 27, 2008

William B. Ward came to Cornell as a full professor and department head in 1945 at age 28—after serving as an information specialist in the U.S. Department of Agriculture and War Food Administration during war years 1941-45. He earned a Bachelor's degree from Utah State University and a Master's degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1941. He taught in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences for 56 years from 1945 to 2001. He died at age 90 on Sunday, April 27, 2008.

Bill was invited to Cornell to organize and develop a new department that would combine communication production, teaching, extension, and research functions in the newly emerging field of communication for both the College of Agriculture and the College of Home Economics. He mobilized resources to offer courses in agricultural journalism and public speaking and to establish divisions within the new department for the production of publications, visual aids, news services, and radio, television and film. He shifted the scope of the department from one that was originally named Extension Teaching and Information to the more comprehensive Department of Communication Arts (which later became the Department of Communication). During his 26-year tenure as head of the department, Bill assembled a staff of faculty and communication specialists who had a significant impact on the field of agricultural and extension communication in the U.S. Land-grant University system. During his tenure as head of the department (1945-71), the department won more national awards for excellence than any other land-grant university. The department frequently achieved distinction for the exhibits it produced for the New York State Fair. In 1998, he was recognized for these contributions with an Award of Excellence from the internationally recognized organization Agricultural Communicators in Education—the award noting his

“substantial and creative contributions to the communication/information technology profession and leadership involvement over many years in international activities.”

Early in his Cornell career, Bill served as President of the American Association of Agricultural Editors.

Bill's fostering of a strong academic base for the study and practice of communication paved the way for the department to add a new applied graduate degree to its B.S. degree. This was a Master of Professional Studies (Communication) program that was the first of its kind in the country. It was the forerunner and foundation of an expanded graduate program that in later years was to include M.S. and Ph.D. degrees.

Magazine Writing was one of Bill Ward's most popular courses. Often the opening class of the year had more students enrolled than chairs in the classroom, and he would early on whittle the class size down by the rigorous demand of writing for specific publications. In his graduate course on Communication Planning and Strategy, he required students to write case analyses in three pages or fewer to encourage them to concentrate on the essentials in a problem. Much of his writing dealt with practical matters in which transparent communication was essential. His teaching reached beyond the Ithaca campus with the publication of his textbook, *Reporting Agriculture*, which was widely used in the U.S. and abroad. In addition, more than 400 of his articles have been published in national and regional agricultural magazines.

Bill was an early pioneer of Cornell's use of television for educational purposes. In 1962, he participated in the effort to obtain support for a TV Film Center and in 1970 the new Educational TV Center became a reality in the College of Human Ecology, with modern studios and equipment capable of delivering full-color taped programs to a network of 19 television stations. The studios also became a laboratory for the teaching of television production.

In addition to being a teacher and administrator, Bill was a noted professional communicator. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and while he was attached to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, he was assigned to report on available food supplies for Hawaii in case of a blockade of Hawaii. Later, he was a member of the press corps covering a trade mission to South America led by Ezra Taft Benson, the Secretary of Agriculture. His "Washington Connection" continued into the 1970s when he received a USDA grant to plan, write and design media materials for all 50 states to improve the public understanding and image of American agriculture.

Bill was a leader in many projects abroad. When Cornell was deeply involved in institution building in the Philippines during the 1950s, he helped establish a new Department of Agricultural Journalism at the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines at Los Baños. He subsequently did consulting work on communications and publications at the nearby International Rice Research Institute during its earliest days. During a sabbatical leave in the early 1960s, Bill developed a communication program for Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia Agropecuaria, a nationwide agricultural research and extension agency in Argentina. In the late 1960s, he planned and helped create communication centers at two agricultural universities in India as a part-time consultant for the Ford Foundation. These centers continue to thrive today. In 1972, he became Chief of Party for the University of Tennessee agricultural development program in India sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development. He had the distinction of being one of those forced out of India when Indira Gandhi became unhappy with U.S. Government presence in that country. In India, he also responded to a request by the Director General of the

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) to plan a communication division for the organization.

In Africa, Bill served as a visiting scientist at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria. During half-time retirement from 1977-89, he was a communication consultant for IITA for three months each year. One of his special talents was compiling and editing research reports. He carried this skill over into a long-term relationship with the International Agricultural Development Service in Indonesia where he was a communication consultant. He prepared five-year research reports for the country's Agency for Agricultural Research and Development that were published and widely distributed. Bill's involvement with international agricultural research centers also included many months over a five-year period during the 1980s at the International Center for Agricultural Research for the Dry Areas (ICARDA) in Aleppo, Syria. Bill's other overseas assignments also took him to Guatemala, Honduras, Taiwan, and Bangladesh.

Bill Ward was a member of the University Faculty during the tenures of seven Cornell presidents. He was appointed Professor Emeritus in 1988, served as Vice President of the Cornell Association of Professors Emeriti, and represented CAPE in the Cornell University Faculty Senate. Soon after the new Kennedy Hall became the home of the Communication Department, a room in the building was named in his honor. Since 1999, there has been a William B. Ward Communication Scholarship for undergraduate students majoring in Communication.

Royal D. Colle, Chairperson; Ronald E. Ostman, Donald F. Schwartz

Ethel Bushnell Waring

January 9, 1887 — December 18, 1972

Ethel Bushnell Waring, professor of child development and family relationships, emeritus, was a member of the staff of the New York State College of Home Economics (now the College of Human Ecology) from 1927 until her retirement in 1955. Her appointment as professor of home economics in what was then the department of Family Life marked the beginning of the formal study of child development, behavior, and guidance in the young College. The small department grew vigorously. In 1945 it became Child Development and Family Relationships. (Currently it is Human Development and Family Studies.) During her twenty-eight years in the College, Dr. Waring made outstanding contributions in teaching and research. For many years she directed the departmental research program; during 1940-41 and 1943-44, she served as acting head.

The A.B. degree was awarded to her at the University of Illinois in 1908, where she was the class valedictorian. Pursuing an interest in work with young children, she studied for the next year at the Chicago Kindergarten Institute. The year provided valuable experiences and brought her in touch with the laboratory school Dr. John Dewey had established at the University of Chicago some years earlier. She was stimulated by his educational theories and was to know him well later in her years of study at Columbia University.

She received her teacher's diploma in 1909 and studied with Dr. Lewis Terman at Stanford University for the Master's degree, receiving it in 1917. She was awarded the Ph.D. by Columbia University in 1927.

Dr. Waring was a member of many honor societies, including Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Pi Lambda Theta, and in 1957 she was elected an honorary member of Omicron Nu.

Prior to her appointment at Cornell Dr. Waring worked with young children of various ages, backgrounds, and ability, developing methods of teaching and guidance that were creative, progressive, highly successful, and far-reaching.

She married Clarence Waring in 1914. While living in Oakland she assisted Dr. Terman, at Stanford, who was developing psychological tests for children between birth and preschool age. When her husband died in the flu epidemic of 1918, their son was a year old.

The next few years presented opportunities to teach young children of primary-school age in San Francisco, and to work with exceptional children (many with learning problems) in the public schools of Los Angeles. As a creative

young teacher she had already begun to develop the methods for self-directive learning experiences and the self-corrective materials for which she became well known. Her teaching of young children continued at Columbia University, where she held assistantships with Dr. Patty Smith Hill and Dr. Helen Wooley from 1923 to 1926.

The child study movement in America was then in its infancy. Nursery schools were just beginning. The young Ph.D. candidate studied under the chairmanship of Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Dr. Dewey's close friend. As her work progressed it attracted the attention of leaders in the field of child study and childhood education.

In 1926 Dr. Waring accepted a position at the University of Iowa with Dr. Bird Baldwin in the Institute for Child Welfare Research. Here she became acquainted with Dr. Amy Daniels, the child nutritionist, who sought her help with emotionally disturbed children in the university hospital and was impressed with the positive results of her advice and methods. So Dr. Daniels recommended Mrs. Waring when Miss Flora Rose asked her to suggest "a human psychologist" — a teacher whose wisdom was "practical as well as theoretical — for the new program in child development at Cornell.

Laura Spelman Rockefeller grants were then making possible initiation of child study and childhood education programs in a number of state universities. The College of Home Economics at Cornell had received a generous five-year grant in 1924. It was unique among the institutions receiving grants, for it centered the new program in a department of Family Life. This was an important consideration for Dr. Waring, who wished to work both with preschool children and with their parents.

Professor Marie Fowler, also appointed in 1927, was to be head of the department of Family Life. A laboratory nursery school was already being organized. Further additions to staff resulted from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller funds, and extension programs in child development and family life were soon launched. Dr. Waring, in addition to her college teaching, directed the research program, while Professor Fowler carried the department's administration until her retirement in 1943.

Dr. Waring's creative educational methods in teaching young children had early attracted attention in California. "Self-directive learning experiences" permitted the child to choose among several learning tasks. "Self-corrective materials" were designed to lead him to find the right combination to achieve success. Her classroom organization resembled that of the open class-rooms of today. The promotion of self-teaching, the development of individual strengths, and an emphasis on positive direction (do this rather than don't do that) were fundamental concepts in Dr. Waring's teaching and writing. In 1929 she was invited to present her methods and materials at a conference

on progressive education in Denmark. In this same summer both Dr. Ovide Decroly and Dr. Jean Piaget invited her to prepare articles for publication in French. She also consulted with Dr. Jessie MacKinder in England.

Mrs. Waring spent several weeks of that summer in Berlin, reviewing movie-filmed studies of child behavior being conducted by Dr. Kurt Lewin. A few years later Dr. Lewin left Nazi Germany and came to Cornell, where he worked with Dr. Waring from 1933 to 1935, making movie films of child guidance and child behavior in the nursery school. These were accompanied by stenographic notes of observation. The films are preserved in the Department of Manuscripts and University Archives at Cornell, where they are available to scholars today.

Dr. Waring's research, and her teaching of both undergraduate and graduate courses, always utilized observation of child guidance, behavior, and learning. Students observed for five-minute periods, rested five minutes while editing notes, and then returned to observation.

Help for parents was a continuing concern to her. Dr. Waring was a consulting editor for *Parents' Magazine* from the time of its first issue in 1925.

Several books, a number of Cornell extension bulletins, and numerous articles for professional and other magazines were written by her: *The Behavior of Young Children*, coauthored with Dr. Marguerite Wilker, is a text published in three volumes. *Helps to Learning, a Progressive Series of Worthwhile Games together with Workbook*, was a set of self-directive, self-corrective materials published by the Children's Institute and distributed to purchasers of *The Book of Knowledge* for use by parents. Her bulletin, *Principles for Child Guidance*, first published in 1939, was reissued in 1970 with a foreword stating: "This bulletin, substantially unchanged in its content since the 1930's, now stands as a classic. Its usefulness to its readers is the test of its endurance." Using four basic principles — that adult affection gives the child security, respect encourages self-respect, help stimulates his abilities, and approval fosters values — it is brief, clearly written, and timeless as a help to parents, teachers, and counselors working with people of any age.

Dr. Waring considered the Ethel B. Waring Fellowship one of her greatest honors. At her retirement dinner in 1955 one of her graduate students started the fund, expressing the hope that her contribution would lead to "a chain of giving," reflecting Mrs. Waring's philosophy that a kindness received should be passed on to others. Generous and substantial gifts followed. The Fellowship, now active, is designated for graduate study in fields that contribute to "the improvement of family living in other countries and societies." Since Mrs. Waring's death, many memorial

gifts have come in, with accompanying letters of appreciation for the guidance in times of trouble and the sharing in times of joy given by this greatly beloved teacher.

Mrs. Waring was a small dynamic person. She said that her size was helpful in dealing with nursery school children. She knew what she believed in and was a leader and pioneer in the field of early childhood education. Although she taught large classes, she seemed always to know and to be interested in each student.

People were important to Dr. Waring. Many of her former students found their way to her door in her retirement years, and many others wrote to her. Annually she sent out her “newsletter” of notes about fellow alumni to a list that ran into the hundreds. Her former students hold positions of leadership today not only in the United States but also in many other countries. Her last sabbatic leave was spent in Lebanon and Egypt, where she visited several former students and worked with them in their programs of research and teaching.

Dr. Waring’s retirement years were spent with her son Dana and his family in Connecticut. Her apartment in a wing of their house was home base for her comings and goings. She enjoyed being part of the family and watching her four grandchildren as they grew, graduated from school and college, married, and established homes of their own. These years were active and busy. Until her final illness she was preparing and refining manuscripts for publication and serving as a consultant in universities and school systems where her former students were establishing new programs in child development.

Helen Bayer, Esther Stocks, Jean Warren

Annette Warner

January 18, 1860 — November 10, 1949

Annette Warner, a teacher and administrator in the field of housing and design at Cornell University for sixteen of the formative years of home economics educational work, died in Santa Barbara, California, November 10, 1949.

Professor Warner was born in Granby, Massachusetts, on January 18, 1860, the daughter of Eli and Samantha Cornelia Warner, whose forebears had settled in Massachusetts in 1632. Ingrained in her character were the values forged in this New England setting. Her resulting interest in civic affairs endured throughout her lifetime and found expression in participation in many public projects.

In the spirit of the times, her precocious bent in childhood was recorded in her reading of Latin and Greek at an early age. As she grew older and her interest in art began to be defined, she sought out, with courage for a young woman of that day, some of the best teachers in the country under whom to study. She received diplomas or certificates from the Normal and Training School at St. Cloud, Minnesota, the Cowles Art School in Boston, the Massachusetts Normal Art School—the first school in this country to train teachers of art—the New York School of Fine and Applied Art, summer schools at Harvard University, and the Arthur Dow Summer School. She worked in the studios of William M. Chase, Denman W. Ross, Charles Hubert Woodbury, and other artists of note. She also took advantage of lecture series by such educators as G. Stanley Hall and George Herbert Palmer. Her active professional years included three periods of foreign travel and study in England, France, Italy, and Greece.

Before coming to Cornell University, Miss Warner had become an outstanding figure in art education in the State of Massachusetts, which then held the position of leadership in developing art education in the public schools. She had been Supervisor of Drawing in the city schools of Pittsfield, and Director of Arts at the State Normal and Training Schools in Fitchburg. In addition, she had been Director of Drawing and Manual Arts at the Normal and Training School in St. Cloud, Minnesota, and Principal of the John Herron Art School in Indianapolis, Indiana. At Cornell University she was appointed Assistant Professor of Home Economics in 1913, Professor in 1920 and head of the Division of Housing and Design as it was then designated in the School of Home Economics, Head of the Department of Household Art when the College of Home Economics was created in 1925, and Professor Emeritus upon retirement in 1929.

Miss Warner was a charter member of the Eastern Arts Association, and long a member of the American Federation of Arts and of the College Art Association of America. She was appointed a member of the American Committee to

attend the International Art Congress at Prague in 1928. She was a member of the National Education Association and of the American Home Economics Association. She was active in the Campus Club and the University Club of Cornell University, contributing generously of her talent in the furnishing of the University Club of that time. Aside from these professional affiliations, she had the honor of being at one time President of the Fitchburg Woman's Club.

While at Cornell, she was the author of several bulletins widely used in resident and extension teaching—*Artistry in Dress*, *The Decorative Use of Flowers*, and *Economics of Good Furnishing*. A manuscript for a book on design in dress unfortunately remained unfinished.

In her teaching, her public and professional commissions, her dress, and her writing, she was a perfectionist, lavishing labor, talent, and time upon each undertaking.

For a host of students and friends, Professor Warner opened up a lifelong appreciation of the elements of beauty. She had the gift of helping others to strive to create beauty in their surroundings with even the simplest materials. Her philosophy of the contribution of art to the wholeness of life made its lasting impression on all who worked with her.

Cornelius Betten, Helen Canon, Dora Erway

Richard (Dick) Griswold Warner

November 1, 1922 — May 10, 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. Murray Elliot, Douglas E. Hogue, Harold F. Hintz

Ernest Neal Warren

November 10, 1907 — November 6, 1986

Ernest N. Warren was born in Troy, New York, on November 10, 1907, and remained a resident of New York until his death on November 6, 1986, just a few days before his seventy-ninth birthday.

Ernie was graduated from Hamilton College in 1928. He then entered the Cornell Law School and received his law degree in 1931. For the next eighteen years he engaged in private practice, first in Utica with the firm of Miller, Hubbell, and Evans and then in Carthage with Smith, Warren, and Roberts. In 1949 he joined the faculty of the Cornell Law School, and here he remained until his retirement in 1974 as the William G. McRoberts Professor in Administration of the Law.

Ernie was an outstanding classroom teacher. He was always thoroughly prepared, and he drew on his rich practical experience to help his students understand the relationship between the law in books and the law in action. The breadth of his interests is indicated by the diversity of the courses he taught at one time or another. These included personal property, evidence, domestic relations, admiralty, and torts. The subject of practice and procedure, however, was Ernie's first love, and generations of Cornell lawyers throughout the country are living testimony to his unmatched expertise in this field.

Over the judge's bench in the Moot Court Room of Myron Taylor Hall are Roscoe Pound's words: "Law must be stable and yet it can not stand still." These words capture so well Ernest Warren's own philosophy of law. He had great respect for the past and for precedent and stability in the law. At the same time, however, he keenly believed that law must be flexible and able to change and adjust to meet new problems and challenges.

In 1960 the senior class dedicated its yearbook, *The Barrister*, to Ernest Warren. The words of dedication make clear the warmth and affection that law students generally felt toward Ernie Warren. This is what they said:

Rarely has a professor assumed so unique a relationship to his students as Professor Ernest N. Warren has to the class of 1960... Few will ever forget those wonderful moments of relaxation when, with glasses to the light and that distant look in his eyes, "Uncle Ernie" infused his warm, personal philosophy and experience into the discussion of a perplexing legal problem.

He has given to us more than the full measure of his time and energy. We remember the review classes, not required but offered for our benefit; his office door always open and inviting; and his charming presence at our social gatherings.

The class of 1960 is proud to dedicate this edition of *The Barrister* to a man who has endowed his students, Cornell Law School, and indeed the entire legal profession with not only the letter but the true spirit of the law.

From 1964 until 1973 Ernie Warren served as associate dean of the Cornell Law School. He had earlier acted as director of placement. In those positions he contributed his impressive administrative skills to the ongoing life of the school. In addition to his involvement in teaching and academic administration, Ernie had a strong interest in law reform. In that connection, in his capacity as a research consultant to the New York State Law Revision Commission, he conducted a number of important studies designed to improve the existing legal system. A reference to some of the subjects on which he wrote is instructive as an indication of the broad range of his inquiries. The list includes "Liability for Street and Sidewalk Defects"; "Authentication Required to Establish Validity of Foreign Record or Judgment"; "Historical Background on Article 7 of the Uniform Commercial Code: The Law of Documents of Title"; and "Rights of Joint Tortfeasors on Appeal after Joint Judgment." In 1957-58, while on sabbatic leave from Cornell, he served as special attorney in the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington.

Following his retirement from Cornell, Ernie accepted an appointment as senior clerk to New York State Supreme Court Justice Frederick B. Bryant of Ithaca. His ten years of postretirement service in that position were happy and productive ones. His encyclopedic knowledge of New York practice and procedure was available not only to Justice Bryant but also to the many lawyers, including former students, who sought his advice and counsel.

The Tompkins County Bar Association, of which Ernie was a former president, passed a resolution that noted that "his death has removed from our midst a lawyer and teacher who was professionally of inestimable value to both bench and bar; who was patient and who generously shared his wisdom and his experience without condescension and offered counsel with compassion." Further recognition of Ernie's significant contributions to our system of law and justice was given by the Tompkins County Board of Representatives when, on December 16, 1986, it provided that the law library located in the Tompkins County Courthouse should henceforth be known as the Ernest N. Warren Library.

There were many facets to the outstanding life of Ernest Warren: the love and affection he held for his family; his years of lay leadership in the Baptist Church; his exemplary community service as a member of the Ithaca Board of Education, including serving as president of the board in 1960-61, during the building of the new high school; his love of the outdoors, particularly at his summer home on Lake Bonaparte; the wide circle of those who valued

his friendship; his postretirement years of service with Justice Bryant; his total commitment to the law; and his unmatched place in the life of the Cornell Law School.

Ernest Warren was a very special man. Remarkable indeed were his good-natured patience, his unselfishness, his modesty, his devotion to high ideals, and, above all, his good judgment. He had many talents, but his genius was in his relations with people. Ernie was a great teacher, and he taught by example. He lived life as we all should live it, in a way that gives meaning to life and inspiration to those still living. It is a better world because there was an Ernie Warren.

A memorial service for Ernie was held on November 29, 1986, on the Cornell campus in the moot court room of Myron Taylor Hall.

Ernie's survivors include his wife, Dorothy Failing Warren of Ithaca; two daughters, Delight Warren Sticker of Middleport, New York, and Valerie Warren Vrana of Athens, Georgia; two sons, Herbert Lee Warren of Louisville, Kentucky, and David Scott Warren of Ithaca; and eleven grandchildren.

W. Ray Forrester, Harrop A. Freeman, W. David Curtiss

George Frederick Warren

February 16, 1874 — May 24, 1938

The death of Professor Warren on May 24, 1938, brought to its close the notable career of one of the most widely known and most eminent members of the Faculty of Cornell University.

George Frederick Warren was born, the son of a farm family, near Harvard, Nebraska, on February 16, 1874. Graduating from the University of Nebraska in 1897, where his special interest had been mathematics, he devoted himself during the next five years to teaching in the high schools of his native State. In 1902 he resigned his position as superintendent of schools in Minden, Nebraska, and came to Cornell University to study under Professor L. H. Bailey. He received the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture in 1903 and was appointed to a fellowship for the next year, in the course of which he earned the degree of master of science in agriculture. In 1905 Cornell University conferred upon him the doctorate of philosophy, and he left the University to become horticulturist of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Returning to this University in 1906 as assistant professor of Agronomy, his promotion kept pace with the development, under Dean Bailey, of the rapidly expanding New York State College of Agriculture. While still an assistant professor he was, in 1907, made head of the newly organized department of Farm Crops. With unusual vision and untiring effort he undertook the development of research and teaching in the then but little explored field of Farm Management. In 1909 his accomplishments in this field were recognized by his promotion to a full professorship as the head of an expanded department of Farm Crops and Farm Management. With a reorganization of departments in the college in 1911, he became professor of Farm Management and head of that department. Again pioneering, he undertook investigations into the broader aspects of the farmer's economic problems, with the result that in 1919 his contributions in this direction were recognized in the establishment of the department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, of whose staff he remained the head and the inspiring leader until his untimely death.

Professor Warren inherited to a marked degree the pioneering spirit of his forefathers. This spirit found expression through his leadership in the initiation and development of the largest and most outstanding department of agricultural economics and farm management in the agricultural institutions of this country. No one man has wielded greater influence than he in the development of this field or has made more important and lasting contributions to the basic principles of economics as applied to agricultural problems. His renown in this phase

of modern agricultural thought and practice is world-wide. He was a great teacher, as witness the host of able and brilliant young men who have gone forth moulded and inspired by his teaching to take positions of great importance and responsibility. They are to be found today in universities, in governmental organizations, and in other public services not only throughout the United States but also in nearly every country in the world.

Born and raised a farmer, he ever sensed and understood the problems and point of view of the American landsman. Through the eyes of a farmer he saw the economic problems of the American farm people. With keen insight, with unbiased judgment, and with untiring devotion to their welfare, he sought to solve their problems and lead them along the road of safety and success. No member of this faculty commanded a larger or more devoted audience when he arose to speak in public; no teacher was more respected and loved by his students.

In the death of George Frederick Warren this Faculty recognizes an irreparable loss. The most eminent agricultural economist of his time, a teacher of rare ability and great influence, a pioneer in agricultural science and teaching, a noted citizen, a loved and respected colleague, we record our heartfelt tribute to his memory.

Jean Warren

April 17, 1909 — July 19, 1990

Professor Emerita Jean Warren died July 19, 1990. She received a B.S. degree from the College of Home Economics at Cornell University in 1929 and the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell University in 1935 and 1938. Her professional career included service as a home demonstration agent in New York and Maine and faculty positions at the University of California, Davis, from 1938 to 1951, and at the College of Home Economics, Cornell University, from 1951 to 1965. After her retirement, she served as a visiting faculty member at the University of New Mexico, Oregon State University, University of Hawaii, Iowa State University and University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

Professor Warren was a leader in the field of family economics and financial management. As a productive scholar and director of graduate student programs, she had a profound influence on developments in both of these fields. Her major contribution was in research in the use of time and the value of household work; in this she carried on the original research of Helen Canon which has led ultimately to estimates of the value of household work as a component of the Gross National Product.

Professor Warren was recognized for her excellence in teaching, both at the undergraduate and graduate level. Her classes were popular, stimulating and demanding. In recognition of her work with undergraduates, she was designated Professor of Merit in 1955. She brought out the best in graduate students by her questions, demands, sharp-edged or chiding humor and infectious laugh.

Jean Warren played an important role in the international aspects of resource management and family economics. Her service included stays in Argentina, Uruguay, Mexico, Guatemala, Yugoslavia, Malaysia and El Salvador. Her fluency in Spanish facilitated her presentations of workshops in Latin America. She was sought as a consultant on consumer credit counseling, financial decision making in marriage, life insurance needs, financial requirements in retirement and the specific problems of low income women.

Dr. Warren's close working relationships with Professor Mabel Rollins, Chair of the Department of Household Economics and Management, were filled with respect and widely different approaches to most every topic and issue. The complementary effect was beneficial to faculty and graduate students.

She was a member of many honorary associations including Sigma Xi, Pi Lambda Theta, Phi Kappa Phi and Omicron Nu and such professional organizations as the American Council on Consumer Interests, American Statistical Association, the American Home Economics Association and the Joint Council on Economic Education.

She carried her interest in family resource management into community service with the Family and Children's Service and the Day Care and Child Development Council in Ithaca and similar organizations in the communities in which she has lived since retirement.

Gwen Bymers, Kathryn Walker, Francille M. Firebaugh

Stanley W. Warren

April 30, 1907 — January 10, 1994

Dr. Stanley W. Warren, who lived to be 86, was one of Cornell's most outstanding and visible professors. A native of Ithaca, he retired in 1972 after forty consecutive years of classroom teaching. His primary work at Cornell was teaching the basic course in farm business management to students who intended to work in agriculture as farmers, bankers and in agribusiness. Renowned for his teaching skills and his rapport with students, he received the first "Professor of Merit" award presented by the seniors in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences in 1948.

He received his bachelor's degree in 1927 and his doctorate in 1931, both from Cornell. On completion of his graduate work, he went to Nanking, China where he served as statistician for studies of Chinese agriculture at Nanking University. He joined the Department of Agricultural Economics in 1933.

Awarded a Distinguished Life Membership in the Northeastern Agricultural Economics Council in 1973, he was cited for his continuing commitment to farming. Among the many honors he received were Honorary Life Membership in the Association of Teachers of Agriculture of New York (1967), the Distinguished Undergraduate Teacher Award from the American Farm Economics Association (1967), the Distinguished Service to Agriculture Award from the New York Farm Bureau (1969) and the Distinguished Service Citation of the New York State Agricultural Society (1970).

For seventeen years (1945-61), he served as Scoutmaster of Ithaca's Boy Scout Troup 4 and was instrumental in restoring the Eight Square School (on Hanshaw Road) during the bicentennial year. His purpose was to use the one-room building as a place to teach about early rural and school life. He was also the treasurer of the Alumni Association, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, a director of Citizens Savings Bank and a Village of Cayuga Heights Trustee.

He touched many lives with his down to earth, homespun philosophy of management and life. His sense of humor and sense of purpose was always evident in everything he did. Stan shaped the careers of thousands of undergraduate and graduate students. He was a plain spoken, humorous, approachable man, loved by his students. He was devoted to them and taught his courses in a unique manner featuring field trips.

At his home on Warren Road, he kept a small museum behind the house that was quite an eye opener to anyone who had not grown up on a farm. He also loved to tend his garden.

He was a guiding light to thousands of students. He kept in touch with his students long after they graduated from Cornell. He kept a permanent file on every student he taught and devoted all his professional energies to teaching. In forty years, he missed only one scheduled class. Over those years, he taught more than 9,000 students farm management and farm real estate appraisal.

On the wall of his room was a painting of the Eight Square School, a drawing of a Scout leader given him by his scouts in 1955, a farm scene and a painting of him holding a grandchild and this summed up his good life.

At a tribute to Dr. Warren on Saturday, June 11, 1994, his former students and several of his children commented on various phases of his life.

He is survived by seven children, 16 grandchildren, 10 great grandchildren, two sisters and two brothers.

Wayne A. Knoblauch, Robert S. Smith, George J. Conneman

Thomas Cobb Watkins

October 1, 1909 — October 27, 1995

Dr. Thomas Cobb Watkins, a man of many talents, served Cornell well as research scientist, teacher, and administrator. He died after an extended period of ill health.

Tom was born in Calhoun, Missouri, to the Rev. Thomas Henry and Fannie Burton Watkins. During Tom's early years, Rev. Watkins' ministry took the family to several church locations in the Arkansas area. After Rev. Watkins' death, the family moved to Davidson, North Carolina where Tom enrolled in Davidson College. He graduated at the early age of 18 receiving a B.S. degree in biology in 1928.

Tom continued his education at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, receiving a Master's degree in 1930. From 1930-33, he was Instructor of Biology at Washington and Lee University. The years 1933-36 were spent as teacher, coach, and principal at the high school in Dilwyn, Virginia.

Upon the advice and urging of a former colleague on the faculty of Washington and Lee, Tom came to Cornell in 1936 to continue graduate study. He was appointed to a joint research assistantship in the Departments of Entomology and Plant Pathology. He was assigned to research a problem that threatened the production of seed potatoes in New York State. A virus disease, potato yellow dwarf, transmitted by the clover leafhopper, was the culprit. Tom conducted an extensive study of the insect vector and devised methods to control the insect, thereby controlling the disease.

After receiving his doctorate in 1939, Tom joined the faculty of the Department of Entomology as a Research Instructor rising through the ranks to Professor.

From 1939-48, Tom was in charge of research projects dealing with insect pests of vegetable crops grown on the organic soils of the State. The results of his investigations were communicated to growers through Tom's extension activities. The field experience gave him a much needed acquaintance with agriculture. His contacts with farmers, farm organizations, and farm related business broadened his perspective of the importance of agriculture as an industry. These experiences would serve him well in his later work as a teacher and as an administrator.

In 1948, Tom changed direction in his career devoting full time to resident instruction. He taught the introductory course in entomology and two applied entomology courses. These courses became very popular. His skill as a teacher was acknowledged by the college faculty and the student body. Tom's dedication to excellence in teaching

was recognized by his election to the Petitions Committee and the Educational Policy Committee. In time, he chaired both committees. He was appointed to an ad hoc committee charged with evaluating resident instruction in the college. The committee made an exhaustive study of all aspects of teaching and recommended improvement for more effective programs. A well deserved honor was bestowed upon Tom by the College senior class of 1957; the award of Professor of Merit.

Tom moved to college administration in 1960 becoming Director of Resident Instruction, a post he held until his retirement in 1965. His wisdom and influence served to energize the college faculty to review instructional practices and make changes and innovations. As an administrator, he was highly regarded and praised for his attention to detail, and his wisdom and clarity of vision. He championed teaching as a catalytic and vital function of the College.

Through his leadership, Tom instituted a mutually gainful liaison with community colleges and agricultural and technical institutes to bring well qualified students to Cornell for further education. Reaching out to these two-year units contributed to a much needed working relationship for the transfer of students.

Tom's service to teaching reached beyond the campus. He was secretary and also chairman of the Northeast Region Deans and Directors of Resident Instruction and a member of several committees of the national organization. In 1964, he served on a review panel established by the National Academy of Sciences – the National Research Council to study curricula and organization of education in selected colleges of agriculture in the United States.

Tom took time off from his campus duties for two sabbatical leaves. The first sabbatical was spent at a research station of the University of Florida. He studied insect problems troubling the citrus industry. Later, he went further afield on a sabbatical to the Rome headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as a technical officer. He was project leader for entomological work in the countries of the Mediterranean area. On assignments, he visited various countries of the region.

Tom held memberships in Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta, Entomological Society of America and the American Phytopathological Society.

In the community, Tom was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and served terms as deacon and elder. He was co-leader of the Boy Scout Troop in the East Hill Neighborhood for a few years.

Tom retired for health reasons in 1965, moving to a home in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, where he and his wife, Paige, resided for some years. They later moved to Warsaw, Virginia, Paige's hometown. She died in 1982. Tom remarried

to Margaret Wright Starr who survives. Surviving are a son, Thomas H., a Professor of History at Western Illinois University, and a daughter-in-law, Sharon; and granddaughter, Beth.

Tom leaves an enduring imprint as a leading educator in the halls of learning at Cornell. His civility and generosity of spirit, his work ethic and moral values, were hallmarks of his character.

Whether serving the farmer in the field, the student in the classroom, or shaping the college instructional program, his commitment was to the development of human potential through education. The University, the College, his colleagues, and family have been enriched by his unique combination of intellectual and personal qualities.

James E. Dewey, John C. Franclemont, W. Arthur Rawlins

Edgar Raymond Watt

April 13, 1897 — July 9, 1951

Edgar Raymond Watt, Assistant Professor of Heat-Power Engineering, died suddenly on July 9, 1951 at the age of 54. The son of James E. and Clarissa Goff Watt, he was born in Brooklyn, New York where he received his public school education. In 1918, he received his degree in Mechanical Engineering at Cornell University, after which he spent the next 25 years in industry.

He was employed as an engineer by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, the National Aniline Company, and finally, by Russell and Watson Inc. in Buffalo, New York, manufacturers of food-service equipment.

In September, 1942 Professor Watt returned to Cornell as an instructor in Engineering Drawing where he also taught descriptive geometry. Then in 1944 he was transferred to the Heat-Power Department in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering where he taught until his untimely death. Granted an Edgar Meyer Fellowship in 1946, he completed his work for the degree of Master of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell in 1947, at which time he was promoted to an Assistant Professorship.

His main interests in Heat-Power Engineering were in the Steam Power Plant field and to further his knowledge of this subject he was employed summers by the Babcock and Wilcox Company.

Professor Watt discharged his duties as a teacher and student adviser in a most conscientious and enlightened manner. A thorough gentleman, he was well liked by both his students and his colleagues.

“Ray”, as he was known to his associates, was an ardent sportsman, and his major hobbies were bowling and golf which he pursued with a truly competitive spirit. He was a member of the American Society of Engineering Education, and was active both in his Church and Masonry.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Clarissa Watt of Ithaca and a sister, Mrs. Mildred Haff of Burlington, North Carolina.

Raymond Watt was a retiring, kindly type of person, most observing, and ever generous of his time when he could be of help to others. His consideration for, and devotion to his mother was an outstanding characteristic of the man. His family, colleagues, and wide circle of acquaintances realize they have lost a staunch friend.

N. R. Gay, D. G. Shepherd, B. P. Young

Leland Eugene Weaver

October 16, 1888 — March 7, 1974

Lee Weaver was a native New Yorker — born at Findley Lake, New York. He received his B.S. degree in Agriculture at Cornell in 1918.

After receiving his degree from Cornell, Lee taught vocational agriculture at Greensville, Kentucky, from 1918 to 1920. While in Kentucky he also managed the Kentucky Hatchery at Lexington.

In 1920 Lee returned to Cornell as instructor in Poultry Extension. He was later appointed assistant and then associate professor of poultry husbandry in 1945 and held this position until his retirement in 1951, at which time he was made professor emeritus. Professor Weaver obtained a Master of Science degree in genetics from the University of Wisconsin.

Lee Weaver was a member of the poultry extension staff at Cornell for thirty years. He was a kind and considerate individual with a warm spot in his heart for the small flock owner. Farm flocks of limited size, often housed in a variety of farm buildings that had been renovated to accommodate chickens, received his support and enthusiasm. His down-to-earth approach was also characteristic of his contribution at the “Farm and Home Week” programs at Cornell, at regional trade shows and fairs, as well as in his many contacts at poultry meetings throughout the state. His contact with graduate students always evolved around his basic interest in the chicken as an agricultural animal.

Those who knew Lee, even briefly, remember his ruddy checks, twinkling eye, constantly moderate disposition, and contagious warmth and kindness.

In 1945 Lee was appointed supervisor of the Western New York Egg Laying Test at Stafford, New York. He continued as supervisor of this test until his retirement in 1951.

Lee was chairman of the Chicken of Tomorrow contest in New York State in 1948. This was a program that was very instrumental in developing the broiler as we know it today.

After his retirement in 1951, Weaver accepted a federal appointment supervising the Point Five Program in Egypt to develop the poultry industry in that country. This was a personal highlight of his career because of his strong feeling for the family-type operation and helping the natives develop the poultry industry.

Included in Professor Weaver's many activities were the operation of the 300-acre Lick Brook poultry and vegetable farm in Inlet Valley with his brother; service as poultry editor of the American Agriculturist; work as coordinator of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Baby Chick Show; and membership in the American Poultry Science Association.

While on sabbatic leave in Hawaii he arranged for a shipment of rare native East Indies jungle fowl to Cornell University. Descendants of these birds are still being used in genetic research.

Lee never married.

He passed away Thursday, March 7, 1974, near Phoenix, Arizona.

Edward A. Schano, Randall K. Cole, Charles E. Ostrander

Paul John Weaver

July 8, 1889 — October 14, 1946

The musical life of the University and of the community has sustained a grievous loss in the death of Paul John Weaver. Born in 1889 at Reedsburg, Wisconsin, Professor Weaver in 1911 was graduated from the University of Wisconsin. After a brief period as director of music in Racine College, he continued his own studies in voice, piano, and organ with private teachers. Called to St. Louis in 1915, he served for four years as First Assistant Supervisor of Music in the Public Schools of that city. In 1919 he accepted the post of professor and head of the Department of Music in the University of North Carolina. Ten years later, he was called to Cornell University as Professor of Music and Chairman of the Department. While he gave his attention to, and brought his knowledge and training to bear on, various aspects of musical education in colleges and schools, his own special interest was from the first directed to choral singing and the training of choirs. He directed many choral organizations, and his extensive experience in this and other branches of music teaching was widely recognized throughout the country. Thus he became member of various advisory boards on music; he organized and was first president of the Southern Conference on Musical Education; and from 1928 on, he served as the American Chairman of the International Musical Conference.

When Professor Weaver came to Cornell University, the Department of Music was small and the regular Chair of Music in the University had been vacant for two years. His fifteen-year tenure of the departmental Chairmanship was distinguished by far-sighted and constructive ideas, most of which he lived to see carried into effect, and was a notable achievement. The enlargement of the Department by the addition of several more teachers made possible a great increase in courses for graduate and undergraduate students; and, with the establishment of a major in Music in the College of Arts and Sciences, music took its legitimate place by the side of the other Fine Arts. The gradual reorganization and enlargement of existing musical organizations and the creation of new instrumental and choral groups, a great increase in the number of subscription concerts and the institution of almost weekly free recitals, the building-up of a fine departmental library of music and especially of recordings to which the students had untrammelled access—these were some of the means by which a love and understanding of music in the student body have been aroused and fostered in recent years. This development, astonishing to those old enough to contrast it with the slight interest in music and things musical manifested two decades ago by a majority of the undergraduates, is perhaps one of the most significant contributions that Professor Weaver brought to the musical life of the community.

Nor must the enlargement of Sage Chapel, the rebuilding of its organ, and the addition of new bells to the University Chime be forgotten, since these improvements were effected largely as the result of his initiative.

Those who had the privilege of knowing him in private life will mourn the loss of a charming and kindly friend. The University and the many musical organizations throughout the country to which he gave his time and energies unstintingly will deeply regret the passing of a keen and dynamic personality, who strove consistently and with no little success to further the study and appreciation of that art to which he had devoted his life.

D. J. Grout, M. L. W. Laistner, Laurence Pumpelly

Dwight A. Webster

February 2, 1919 — November 9, 1986

The lake's quiet water is spackled with oranges and reds from a setting sun. In the dark shadows cast by surrounding spruce, a mayfly emerges on the surface. It pauses to launch into the air for its mating flight. Before it can do so, a large, streamlined shape flashes to the surface and with popping jaws engulfs the mayfly. The fish turns on its side. A pattern of gleaming olive, gold, and crimson is visible for a fleeting instant. The knowledgeable observer knows that a brook trout has begun its evening feeding.

This scene, repeated many times on more and more lakes, owes much to Dwight A. Webster, professor emeritus in the Department of Natural Resources, who died on November 10, 1986. His career was dedicated to studying the biology and management of salmonid fishes, especially the brook trout, a native species of eastern North America highly prized by anglers and admired by all who know its distinctive beauty.

Recently Dwight's colleagues were discussing plans for a comprehensive research program on recreational fisheries in the Adirondacks. One offered an insightful comment: "When Doc began his studies on brook trout in the mid-1950s, fishing was so poor he could experimentally manipulate a body of water and its fish community virtually any way he wanted to. Now, however, fishing's so good there would be strong resistance to any kind of study that threatened to alter an existing fishery, albeit temporarily!" This marked change-about is a great tribute both to Dwight Webster's research and to his dedicated interest in having findings applied in new management practices.

To those of us who were fortunate enough to work directly with Dwight Webster, his most impressive characteristics were an unwavering interest in his beloved salmonids and the meticulousness with which he applied the tools of his science to understanding them better. He was a scholar in the fullest sense. Dwight worked under a long-term plan that brought fish genetics and modern fish culture together with needs to conserve rare native strains, improve angling, and even meet the crisis of populations threatened with extirpation by atmospheric pollution. At any time he could explain where his work stood with respect to long-term goals.

Dwight's contributions to fishery science began with his studies of rainbow trout strains, the smallmouth bass fishery, and lake trout population dynamics in New York's Finger Lakes. Focusing principally on Cayuga Lake, he achieved noteworthy success in reestablishing a lake trout fishery here through a carefully thought out, closely monitored program of stocking. This reliance on fish culture was necessary in Cayuga Lake because the traditional spawning grounds of lake trout were destroyed early in the century by siltation.

During the latter thirty or so years of his career the focus of Professor Webster's scientific interest was the brook trout. The ubiquity and dominance of this fish in Adirondack waters ensured its role as both indicator and principal victim of lake and stream acidification, an insidious form of pollution first identified as a problem for North American waters by Carl Schofield, now senior research associate in natural resources, who at that time was one of Dwight's graduate students. As more and more brook trout habitat became degraded by this phenomenon, Dwight's expertise came to the fore in seeking understanding of what was happening and in the search for solutions. As an active researcher working on communities in the affected ecosystems, he was able to shift critical aspects of his studies to embrace objectives that served acidification-related questions. The research he initiated and inspired continues and represents a splendid example of scholarly research put to use in coping with an environmental crisis.

Dwight was a natural scientist in every sense. He knew this state's geology, its plants and its animals, and especially how they related to lakes and streams and the communities they contained. He observed and thought about the multitudinous interactions of fish, zooplankton, and insects that comprise aquatic communities. His research and teaching were based on the questions he developed and the conclusions he reached from direct experience with the lakes and streams he loved so much. Indeed, he developed special interest in the recolonization of fishes in Adirondack waters following glaciation, and, to better equip himself for his inquiry, took courses in glacial geology.

Many of Dwight's friends and colleagues will be frequently reminded of him through his legacy of artistic works. These include both black-and-white and color photographs, the trout flies he tied so professionally, and hand-painted mounts of fish that convey strength, motion, and beauty. As with so many truly gifted people, he combined scientific knowledge and acute powers of observation with a talent for artistic expression.

Dwight Webster was a Cornellian in every sense. His education included a bachelor's (1940) and a doctoral (1943) degree from this university. In 1942 he began his career as a teacher with a post in entomology as an instructor of limnology. By 1946 he was an assistant professor of fisheries, still in entomology, where he resided until our Department of Conservation (now the Department of Natural Resources) formed in 1948. Rapid promotion to associate professor in 1949, and full professor in 1957, followed. He was awarded emeritus status subsequent to his retirement in January 1986.

Throughout his nearly fifty-year association with Cornell Dwight played a full role as a member of the faculty and as a member of the fishery science profession. From 1967 to 1972 he served as chairman for the Department

of Natural Resources and in 1979 was selected to receive the Outstanding Teaching Award from the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. We had special esteem for his high academic standards. Professorial recognition included the Trout Conservation Award (1965) from Trout Unlimited and a Professional Award of Merit (1979) from the Northeast Division of the American Fisheries Society, a group of colleagues he served in several capacities. He was a member of Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi.

Offices and appointments Dwight held also attest to the respect accorded by his peers. He was a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission; symposium coordinator for a landmark international symposium, "River Ecology and Man"; and a counselor on the management of many privately owned fishing waters in the Adirondacks. The Adirondack League Club at Old Forge, which was one of his principal research sites, granted him honorary membership.

Professor Webster published some seventy-five technical and popular articles during the course of his career. Most notable were those dealing with his research describing the development of in-strain hybrids of brook trout and several scholarly works recounting and analyzing observations on New York's fish and fisheries made by some of this state's earliest explorers and men of learning, such as, for example, Dewitt Clinton.

He also wrote extensively for widely read semitechnical publications such as *The Conservationist* to communicate his research to a broad audience of those who care and use the resources he studied. He collaborated closely with New York State's cadre of fishery biologists over the years and in effect maintained important sectors of salmonid investigation cooperatively with our state resource agency.

Many of Dwight's former students attained positions of prominence in their profession and have substantively affected the development of fishery science and management. Their careers reflect the influence of a mentor who demanded much and who shared both his knowledge of, and dedication to, the goal of scientific fishery management.

About a year before his death Dwight Webster organized an endowment at Cornell, the Adirondack Fishery Research Fund, to insure support for continued research leading to improved scientific management of fisheries in that region. Former students, colleagues, and especially the anglers with whom he worked have shown the esteem they felt for Dwight and the respect they had for his dream through their generous contributions to this fund.

Harlan B. Brumsted, William D. Youngs, Raymond T. Oglesby

Sydney Weintraub

January 20, 1895 — March 24, 1956

Dr. Sydney Weintraub died in The New York Hospital on March 24, 1956 following a brief illness. He was sixty-one years of age and had been associated with Cornell Medical College and The New York Hospital for thirty-eight years. His unexpected and untimely death came as a great shock to his host of friends and admirers.

Sydney Weintraub was born in New York City and educated in its schools. He received his medical education at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1918. Following Graduation he served a one-year internship on the First Medical Division of The New York Hospital. Next followed a nine-month period of service as resident physician of the Hudson Street Hospital, which in the year 1919 was being used as a naval base hospital. Further residency training in medicine was received at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City. To this was added a brief period of training in obstetrics at The New York Lying-in Hospital. In 1921 appointment as Physician in the Department of Gastroenterology of the Cornell Clinic began a long, distinguished and devoted service to Cornell Medical College and The New York Hospital.

In 1932 when the newly formed New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Center moved into its present buildings, Dr. Weintraub held the position of Assistant Radiologist to The New York Hospital and Assistant Professor of Clinical Radiology in Cornell Medical College. In addition to his hospital and teaching appointments, he was engaged in the private practice of Gastroenterology, sharing offices at 16 Park Avenue with the late Dr. Douglas Palmer.

For the next ten years he combined an active teaching career with private practice. This was interrupted in 1942 by World War II when at the age of forty-seven he volunteered for military service. He was commissioned a major in the medical corps of the Army of the United States and was assigned to the Ninth General Hospital, which had recently been activated and was being staffed with New York Hospital personnel. Dr. Weintraub was placed in charge of the section of Gastroenterology. The professional complement of the Ninth General Hospital comprised the most promising young members of the faculty of this Center. It contained many of the future leaders in American medicine. Sydney Weintraub as a member of this talented company played an important, prominent role and contributed significantly to the distinguished war record established by this unit.

The Ninth General Hospital received its initial military training at Fort Andrews, Boston, Massachusetts, and during this onerous period no one displayed more admirable fortitude, nor accepted with better grace or good-natured understanding the difficult adjustment from civilian life to the particular demands of a military community

than did Major Weintraub. His innate courtesy, consideration of others, sincerity of purpose and devotion to duty won him the admiration and respect of his associates and he was known affectionately to all as "Syd."

In July of 1943 the Ninth General Hospital was sent to the Southwest Pacific area to support the military effort in this combat zone. During this overseas service he was made Assistant Chief of the Hospital's medical service; an assignment he discharged with distinction.

Soon after the successful conclusion of the war in the Pacific and the completion of the hospital's mission, he was rotated home and received a medical discharge because of symptoms of coronary artery disease. He was separated from the service with the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Medical Corps. Following his release from military duty, he returned to the New York Hospital as a full-time member of the radiology staff. In the immediate postwar period the Department of Radiology faced serious problems in its own internal organization as well as in its relation with the other clinical departments. During this difficult period Dr. Weintraub's wise counsel, loyal and faithful conduct was a stabilizing influence on the entire Department.

Perhaps the most outstanding of his many fine qualities was his intense desire to be of service to the attending physician and thus to the patient. His door was always open to those who sought his advice. No effort was too great and no problem too small for his attention. Dr. Weintraub combined with technical aspects of his work a rich clinical experience which accentuated his radiological acumen. He was a keen observer.

His observation that a drink of cold water immediately following the ingestion of barium would hurry the meal through the small intestines led to the development of a technique for the rapid x-ray examination of the small bowel. This technique gained wide acceptance and made practical routine barium studies of the small intestines. His contributions to the literature, while not large in number, were substantial and represented the analysis of a large amount of data. He was engaged at the time of his death in the preparation of a textbook for medical students on gastrointestinal radiology.

His kindly manner, sense of humor, humility in his work, patient and paternal handling of young men in training endeared him to his students and associates and made it a privilege and pleasure to work with him. At the time of his death he was Attending Radiologist to The New York Hospital and Professor of Clinical Radiology, Cornell University Medical College. In his passing our Medical Center has lost a dedicated physician, faithful servant, effective teacher and warm friend.

He is survived by his devoted wife Dorothy, and loving sisters Lillian Hormel and Clara Ehrens.

John Evans

Richard William Weires, Jr.

February 3, 1944 — November 20, 1990

Professor Richard Weires served as an entomologist studying the biology and management of insects and mites on tree fruit from 1974 until 1990 in Cornell's Hudson Valley Laboratory at Highland, New York. In addition to his skills and experience as a fruit entomologist, he had diverse interests in horticulture and was dedicated to the advancement and improvement of the fruit industry in Eastern New York. He enjoyed interacting with fruit growers individually and collectively at meetings and conferences, and worked tirelessly to ensure that the results from his research program were widely used by the fruit industry in New York and elsewhere in the Eastern United States.

Rick was born in Faribault, Minnesota. As a youth he maintained a large insect collection. He later became interested in agricultural entomology while he was employed as an inspector in a vegetable cannery in his home town. He earned a B.A. degree in political science at Bowling Green State University in 1966 and continued in this institution until obtaining an M.A. degree in 1968. He completed a Ph.D. degree in entomology under Dr. H. Chaing at the University of Minnesota in 1972, and subsequently conducted post-doctoral work as a research fellow investigating the ecology of arthropods in alfalfa planting systems.

He came to the Hudson Valley Laboratory in 1974 as a research associate with a joint assignment in research and extension. The general focus of his work was to study the biology and ecology of insects and mites attacking fruit crops in the Hudson Valley and to develop improved management programs that could be utilized by growers in the region. He was promoted to associate professor in 1981 and became a professor in October of 1990.

During his seventeen-year career at Cornell, Rick faced unique professional challenges because of the geographical isolation of the Hudson Valley Laboratory from both the Cornell campus and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva and the mandate of the laboratory to work closely with the fruit industry in Eastern New York. He was able to overcome these constraints and to develop an integrated research and extension program that was not only relevant to the fruit industry in Eastern New York, but became known throughout the other major fruit-growing regions in the United States and Canada.

In addition to his general studies of the biology and ecology of arthropod pests and important parasites and predators, he excelled in conducting large-scale research trials on arthropod control and management in commercial apple orchards. He was particularly adept at designing these trials so that the results were particularly useful to fruit

growers. One of his earliest contributions to the apple industry in Eastern New York was to develop an improved management program for two leafminer species that had become serious pests in apple orchards in the Hudson Valley because they had become resistant to commonly used insecticides. He initially conducted laboratory tests to formally confirm this resistance and followed this discovery with additional laboratory and field tests to identify insecticides that could be used to effectively control this pest. He was also involved in basic ecological studies to compare the biology and damage caused by the two species and worked cooperatively with other scientists in the Northeastern United States to map the geographical distribution of the two species in major apple production areas within the region. Finally, he worked cooperatively with other scientists to develop sampling and monitoring techniques that could be used to detect the pest in commercial orchards and to define damage levels of this foliar pest that would require treatment to prevent economic damage. Because of his pioneering research efforts, apple growers in the Hudson Valley were able to effectively manage this pest and prevent serious losses of their crop during the late 1970s. Subsequently, as insecticide-resistant populations of these leafminer species were detected in other apple-growing regions, the results from his pioneering research efforts were widely used by other tree fruit entomologists to develop improved management programs for this pest in other parts of New York State and in many apple growing regions throughout the Eastern United States.

Another of his most important research contributions was the study of economics of insect damage on the packout of fruit from commercial apple orchards. He was one of the first scientists to set up large-scale management trials against multiple species of insects damaging fruit and he examined the economic impact of different levels of this pest damage on the percentage of fruit that is acceptably marketed as fresh fruit. Such information is vital to the development of realistic treatment threshold levels for insect pests that directly damage apple fruit. Because of his early work in this research area, many other fruit research and extension personnel throughout the United States have recognized the importance of economic studies of pest damage on fruit packout and have also conducted similar studies on other pest species.

He was recognized as a world authority on the various kinds of leafrollers that damage fruit. He organized and hosted several regional conferences on this important group of insect pests. He also tested the mass release of sex attractants to prevent the mating and reproduction of leafrollers in orchards. This novel control technique could be used to reduce the use of conventional toxic insecticides.

In 1990, he completed a chapter on the biology and management of leafroller pests in orchards in the Eastern United States for a current book on the biology and management of the World's leafroller pests of fruit.

Rick worked tirelessly in his extension program to educate growers about the biology and management of insects and to communicate the results of his research in extension meetings and through various extension publications. He was always willing to take time to answer individual grower's questions over the telephone and make personal visits to diagnose problems in orchards in Eastern New York. Because of his warm sense of humor and ability to simplify results from complex research trials, he was probably asked to speak at grower meetings throughout the Eastern United States and Canada more frequently than any other tree fruit entomologist within the region. Certainly, this popularity at grower meetings resulted from his proficiency in communication, his attitude toward extension, and the importance of his research and extension activities to fruit growers within the state and elsewhere throughout the region.

He had a warm, outgoing personality and enjoyed interacting with all different types of people. His sense of humor was legendary and he could always be counted on to provide several good jokes at any gathering. He was very active in community affairs and particularly enjoyed working with youth. For many years he coached little league baseball teams and also coached basketball teams for the Catholic Youth Organization and the New Paltz Middle School. He loved fishing; enjoyed running and downhill skiing.

He is survived by his widow, Diane; and two sons, Rhett, a 1991 graduate of Cornell University, and Nathan, who will enter Cornell in the fall of 1991.

Richard W. Straub, Harvey Reissig, Wendell L. Roelofs

Lionel Weiss

September 5, 1923 — May 23, 2000

Lionel Weiss, Professor Emeritus in Cornell's School of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering, died suddenly on May 23. He was 76 years old. His death is a huge loss and comes as a shock because Lionel always seemed to have twice as much energy and vitality as anyone else.

Lionel grew up in New York City and received his Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral degrees at Columbia University. While teaching at the University of Virginia, he spent the 1952-53 academic year as a Cornell Visiting Professor and 4 years later returned as a permanent faculty member. Weiss' arrival came during a period when Cornell Statistics took a leap forward in prominence and influence with the hiring of four from Columbia University: Lionel, Bob Bechhofer, Jack Kiefer and Jack Wolfowitz. Kiefer, Bechhofer and Weiss had all studied under Jack Wolfowitz.

Kiefer and Wolfowitz joined the Math faculty. Weiss and Bechhofer both joined Industrial Engineering. They were brought to what became the School of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering as key components of a vision to shape industrial engineering into a broader discipline, more sophisticated mathematically, and better suited to the rapidly evolving needs of industry for decision-making tools. Weiss and Bechhofer mentored many generations of graduate students in statistical research, and provided training in modern statistical methodologies to many future leaders who graduated from the College of Engineering.

Lionel was prolific and profound in his research contributions. He wrote more than 100 papers and published the text, *Statistical Decision Theory*, in 1961, making that subject accessible to both students and practitioners. His work with Jack Wolfowitz on maximum probability estimators was both ingenious and important in overcoming deficiencies in the maximum likelihood theory introduced by Fisher, and developed further by Wald and Cramer. He did substantial work on asymptotic properties of order statistics, which produced "Weiss-type" point estimators, and on goodness-of-fit tests, where the "Weiss test" for independence of variables uses order statistics to overcome difficulties in how variables are grouped in a chi-squared goodness-of-fit test.

Lionel's devotion to the School of ORIE and to Cornell was unsurpassed. He served as ORIE's Associate Director for Undergraduate Studies from 1986-95. In addition, it was not unusual for him to teach an overload. He was a dedicated and extremely effective teacher and was the winner of multiple teaching awards (1973, 1980, 1983, and 1988). He was always anxious to be of service right up to the time that he assumed the title Professor Emeritus

in 1994. In fact, the spirit of service continued well beyond retirement and he continued to serve as Associate Director on a special appointment during the 1994-95 academic year.

Lionel was certainly an intellectual leader of the statistics group in ORIE, but the most colorful Weiss anecdotes center around his high octane teaching style which combined great enthusiasm, clarity and expenditure of energy. When Lionel's students reminisce about his classes, nine of 10 use the word "speed" repeatedly. The others use variations such as "warp-speed", "lightspeed", "quicksilver," and "fastest chalk in the East". They remember him as someone who could think faster than anyone they have ever met, and who could also walk, talk, write and erase faster than anyone. Lionel's chalkboard style was legendary and students enthuse with tongue in cheek about his ability to simultaneously write with one hand while erasing with the other, both at dazzling speed. Students always responded to him with affection, admiration and respect.

As a colleague in a technically oriented discipline at a high-pressure university, Lionel brought a special blend of devotion, kindness, charm, grace, common sense and broad scholarship to our school and to Cornell. His literary allusions and gentle wit elevated discussions and deliberations, and occasionally maintained calm in a discussion headed in the wrong direction. He was humble, humorous, self-effacing and impossible not to like. He was a devoted family man who seemed to have no trouble deciding on the priorities of life.

A major attraction of working at a great university like Cornell is to contribute to an evolving excellence of enduring value and to have contact with the great intellects and personalities of an era. Lionel will be remembered as a distinguished and honorable contributor to his school, his university and his profession and we will miss one of our giants.

Robert Bland, Sidney Resnick

Donald Stuart Welch

March 12, 1894 — January 27, 1972

Professor Donald S. Welch taught the science and practice of plant pathology for thirty-seven of the fifty years of his association with Cornell. He was a nationally recognized and widely sought authority on arboriculture and diseases of shade and forest trees.

Dr. Welch's birth and early experiences in the lumber-oriented town of Norway, Maine, led to his sustained interest in forestry and tree diseases. Cornell had a highly regarded program for the training of professional foresters when he was appointed assistant professor of plant pathology in 1925, and he soon developed a course in forest pathology. He also taught the introductory course in plant pathology and the course in plant disease control for several years.

The Dutch elm disease arrived in New York State in the mid-1930s, the third lethal tree disease of foreign origin to spread widely in North America from a point of introduction in New York. This disease was to be a major focus of his attention for the next thirty-five years, for his position involved resident teaching, research and extension work on diseases of forest, shade and ornamental trees and shrubs. Annually he diagnosed hundreds of diseased tree and shrub specimens that came to his laboratory from foresters, arborists, horticulturists, nursery inspectors, woodlot owners, and rural and urban residents. He authored the Cornell recommendations for disease control on trees and shrubs as well as many research and extension publications on tree diseases.

In 1934 he was chosen to direct a joint research project on Dutch elm disease involving Cornell's Departments of Plant Pathology and Entomology and Limnology, and the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research. The resulting information on the biology of the fungal pathogen and its vectors still forms the basis of municipal programs for control of the disease.

Professor Welch was largely self-taught in forestry and arboriculture. His formal education, at a time when plant pathology was predominantly concerned with diseases caused by fungi, emphasized botany and mycology. He received the Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Maine in 1917, the Master of Arts degree from Harvard University in 1921, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Cornell in 1925.

Before entering Cornell for graduate work he was a scientific aide for two years at the Station for Experimental Evolution, Carnegie Institution of Washington. In 1933-34 he served as technical adviser on emergency conservation

work with the U.S. Division of Forest Pathology. He was advanced to associate professor in 1939 and to professor in 1941. In 1947, supported in part by a grant from the School of Forestry, University of Idaho, he served as collaborator with the U.S. Forest Service in research on the pole blight disease of western white pine in the Coeur d'Alene National Forest in Idaho. From 1954 until the late 1960s he served as consultant on forest pathology for the Maine Forest Service. After retiring in June 1962, he spent two years as consultant with the U.S. Forest Service, Division of State and Private Forestry, developing problem analyses for use in suppression of disease losses in northern hardwood forests. He also advised municipalities on problems related to the suppression of Dutch elm disease and the management of shade tree resources. He served as technical adviser to the Elm Research Institute in 1970-71.

Former students, especially those who were advised by Dr. Welch during graduate studies, recall that he gave them great latitude to work out research problems. A quiet, gentle person, given more to listening than to talking, he preferred to serve as a source of advice rather than as director of a student's research project.

Professor Welch was a past president of the International Shade Tree Conference and a former member of the Board of Governors of Region 2 of that organization, a member and then honorary member of the Northeastern Forest Pest Council, a former member of the Council of the American Phytopathological Society, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also a member of the Society of American Foresters, the Mycological Society of America, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, the New York State Arborists Association, the Association of New York State Bird Clubs, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, and Phi Sigma.

Professor Welch married Catherine Graham of Guelph, Ontario, in 1925. He is survived by Mrs. Welch, their daughter Catherine and their son James.

Richard P. Korf, George C. Kent, Wayne A. Sinclair

Gene Armour Welch

May 18, 1930 — December 11, 1969

Gene Armour Welch was born in Parkersburg, West Virginia, on May 18, 1930, and was brought up in the small town of Belpre, Ohio, as an only son. While in high school he was active in athletics, especially basketball. He was also an active participant in Boy Scout programs, rising to the rank of Eagle Scout. This interest in scouting was carried over into later years, when he served as an active member of the executive board of the Tiotomca area. His activity in providing medical coverage for area activities of the Boy Scouts will be remembered with appreciation.

Dr. Welch continued his education at Marietta College in Marietta, Ohio, where he received the A.B. degree in 1950. He later attended McGill University in Montreal, where he studied medicine and was graduated with distinction. He was honored by election as senior class president, McGill University Faculty of Medicine, and as president of the Osier Society. Following graduation he served an internship at the Cincinnati General Hospital.

At the completion of his training Dr. Welch served for two years (August 1957 to August 1959) as an officer in the U. S. Air Force, stationed in Turkey. He left the service in 1959 with the rank of captain, U.S.A.F.(M.C).

Following his discharge from the service, Dr. Welch came to Ithaca and entered the general practice of medicine in 1959. He continued his private practice until 1962, at which time he joined the staff of the Cornell University Health Services. He will be remembered by his colleagues as a dedicated physician, devoted to the welfare of his patients. He will be remembered by Cornell students as an understanding doctor and friend. He will be remembered by the hockey players as an enthusiastic backer and team doctor.

Gene Welch was far more than a conscientious physician, however. He had an inquiring mind and was interested in many fields in addition to medicine. He loved good music and would listen to his favorite symphonies for hours. He had an excellent ear for music and memory for dominant themes. He delighted in talking with his friends in the Music Department.

His musical ear was also a help to him in identifying bird songs and sounds. He had an interest in ornithology and was frequently seen taking his eldest son on the weekly bird walks at Stewart Park. He was a concerned and devoted father.

Dr. Welch was also an ardent student of history and an avid reader. He particularly enjoyed reading about the period of the Civil War and he delighted in telling small anecdotes about the various leaders. This interest in history tied

in with various other fields—he knew much about railroading in this country. We can recall a pleasant summer afternoon listening to a record on his stereophonic system entitled, “The Sounds of Steam.” These fading, soon-to-be-forgotten sounds brought back memories from childhood—the sounds of mighty locomotives switching back and forth, or rushing along the rails, or emitting a lonely whistle in the night.

His friends will remember Gene Welch as a good friend and delightful companion. He had a gift for gay, light-hearted conversation. At the same time he was an interested, helpful friend. He was a good listener and had a very sincere feeling for the emotional state of others. His empathy for the feelings of young people rendered his services in the medical clinic invaluable.

Raymond Haringa, M.D., Alexius Rachun, M.D., Paul H. Darsie, M.D.

Harry Porter Weld

September 22, 1877 — October 2, 1970

Harry Porter Weld, professor of psychology, emeritus, was born in LaGrange, Arkansas, September 22, 1877, and died in Bradenton, Florida, October 2, 1970. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1912 and served the University continuously until his retirement in 1945.

After receiving the Ph.B. from Ohio State University in 1900, he devoted the next ten years to music, as professor of music at George Peabody College and as a professional singer taking part as soloist in many concerts and oratorios. He became interested in the psychological aspects of music and decided to study psychology at Clark University under G. Stanley Hall and J. W. Baird. There he was a fellow in psychology for the year 1909-10 and remained as assistant until taking the Ph.D. in 1911. His dissertation, "An Experimental Study of Musical Enjoyment" applied both physiological measurement and introspective analysis to the musical experience. In later years, while his personal interest in music remained active and was reflected in his participation in the University Committee on Concerts, his professional interests in psychology covered a wide range of topics.

After a year as instructor at Clark, Professor Weld was brought to Cornell by E. B. Titchener in 1912 to replace Madison Bentley, who had moved to Illinois. Dr. Weld served as assistant professor of psychology from 1912 to 1919, as professor from 1919 to 1945, and as chairman of the Department of Psychology from 1938 to 1945.

For many years Professor Weld was well known to undergraduates as lecturer in the second course in psychology, which surveyed the various branches and fields of the application of psychology. His polished and interesting lectures attracted many students into further studies in the department. Out of this course grew his book, *Psychology as Science* (1928), which investigated the relationships between science and technology in a way which is still relevant to the problems of present-day psychology. While he accepted the dominant emphasis at Cornell on psychology as a "pure" science, he also showed respect and appreciation for the application of psychology to practical problems.

During his career, Professor Weld taught many of the advanced courses in the Department, and many generations of graduate students owed a large portion of their training to him. He became the departmental specialist in the history of psychology, which was considered an essential part of graduate training. He also pioneered in teaching social psychology, developing the first course to be given at Cornell and probably one of the earliest to be given

anywhere. He also became interested in the psychology of law, developing a course and initiating research in this area, again at a time when the field was in its infancy.

In the mid-thirties, Professor Weld conceived of a new approach to the teaching of introductory psychology and a new type of textbook. Until that time, introductory texts supported a particular theory or “system” of psychology, so that students at different universities received quite different views of the field. It seemed to Dr. Weld that psychology had progressed to the point where the basic facts of the discipline could be presented in a neutral fashion without reference to a particular theory. Theories could be left to upper-level teaching, after the student had learned about psychology as an empirical science. He enlisted the collaboration of E. G. Boring of Harvard and H. S. Langfeld of Princeton in developing a book in which each chapter was written by an authority in the field, with the editors carefully fostering theoretical neutrality. The result was *Psychology: A Factual Textbook* (1935), familiarly known as “BLW” in a large number of colleges. In fact the main limitation on its usage was that it demanded better students than some institutions had. The book became the standard textbook in the field and set a trend in the teaching of introductory psychology which still continues. Two more editions, the last in 1948, involved such complete revision that they became new books and occupied much of the time of the editors for several years.

Graduate students knew Professor Weld not only as an enthusiastic and interesting classroom teacher, but as a friend who was readily available for informal discussion of specific problems or of general trends in the development of the field and its relations to the other sciences. His enjoyment of these discussions was so obvious that the student never felt that he was imposing or taking up too much time. This informal teaching went on continuously throughout the day, and the graduate students of the time could fully appreciate why the Cornell Graduate School emphasized the concept of residence rather than course credits. These conversations gave a vivid sense of the informal side of the history of psychology, emphasizing individual intellectual influences and development but not the personal scandals.

R. B. Macleod, T. A. Ryan

George Harvey Wellington

September 19, 1915 — September 20, 2004

George Harvey Wellington, Professor of Animal Science and Food Science, Emeritus, died in Weslaco, Texas on September 20, 2004 at the age of 89.

Born in Springport, Michigan, George was raised on a general livestock and dairy farm. He graduated with a B.S. degree from Michigan State University in 1937. For one year he was an Instructor in Vocational Agriculture in Holly, Michigan. He continued his studies at Kansas State University, receiving the M.S. degree in 1940. He served as officer in the Remount Service in the U.S. Army from 1941-45, during which time his rank on duty rose from Second Lieutenant to Major. After being discharged from the Army in 1945, he served as an Assistant Agricultural Agent in Charlotte, Michigan for two years. In 1947, he accepted a position as Cornell Extension Meats Specialist with the rank of Assistant Professor. In 1949, he was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor. In 1952, his responsibilities were changed to resident instruction and research in the Department of Animal Science. He received his Ph.D. degree in Animal Science from Michigan State University in 1954 and he was promoted to Professor of Animal Science at Cornell University in 1957. George also had a joint appointment as Professor of Food Science. He retired as Professor Emeritus of Animal Science and Food Science in 1978.

For 24 years, he was in charge of the meat plant operation in the Department of Animal Science. He was involved in teaching five undergraduate and graduate courses dealing with Meat Science and he was very active in graduate training programs. He served as chairman of the graduate committees for four M.S. and nine Ph.D. students. George has contributed greatly to scientific knowledge through his research activities as evidenced by the thirty-six scientific papers, which have been published. Each paper resulted from research planned carefully and executed with great detail and precision. Professor Wellington's major research included pioneering studies on the effect of steroid hormones on meat production and quality, humane slaughter of animals, and the development of techniques for live animal and carcass evaluation. In the carcass studies in collaboration with Professor J.T. Reid, the interrelationships among concentrations of the chemical components of various meat-producing animals were found to be quite specific within species irrespective of breed, sex, and level of nutrition. Long-term studies with cattle were concerned with the influence of energy input, sex, body type, age, and body size on carcass composition and quality. Tenderness, cookability, and acceptance of meat products were measured. An interesting observation was that beef of higher fat content was not tenderer than leaner beef if produced by animals of the same age. He devoted substantial time to agricultural development and study in other countries.

In 1962, he was consultant to the Ford Foundation on agricultural programs in the Syrian Department of Agriculture, Damascus, Syria and Visiting Professor at the University of Aleppo, College of Agriculture, Aleppo, Syria in 1965-66. George studied the meat research programs in England and Ireland in 1975.

Professor Wellington was a charter member of the Reciprocal Meat Conference and was its chairman in 1960. He helped form the American Meat Science Association and was awarded the Signal Service Award in 1966 and served as the president of that organization in 1970. George was a member of the American Society of Animal Science and the Institute of Food Technologists. He received the 1975 Distinguished Service Award, Northeast Section, from the American Society of Animal Science. He continued his international involvement after retiring with assignments to: the Federal University of Minas Geras, Belo Horizonte, Brazil in 1978; he represented the American Soybean Association as a delegate to the Soviet Union in 1979; he made on site recommendations of Animal Science related research activities in Botswana and reviewed the agricultural research programs in Malawi in 1982.

Professor Wellington's community activities included St. Paul's Methodist Church, Ithaca, New York; First United Methodist Church, Weslaco, Texas; and the Ithaca-Cayuga Rotary Club. His hobbies included organized programmed exercise, including jogging, and he was an avid golfer. The construction of dry stone walls and splitting wood supply for home heating provided him with much pleasure and satisfaction.

His wife of 65 years, Gladys Brown Wellington died on March 6, 2005. He is survived by three children: Earl C. (Myra) Wellington of Harlingen, Texas; a daughter, Mary W. (Richard) Daly of Tucson, Arizona; a daughter, Ann W. (Louis-Henri) Marguet of Glen Ridge, New Jersey; and by seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Robert H. Foote, Douglas E. Hogue, James R. Stouffer

Richard Wellington

October 10, 1884 — June 15, 1975

Richard Wellington, professor emeritus of pomology at Cornell University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, died at the age of ninety. For forty-seven years he served the station in horticultural research, twenty-four of these years as department head. Under his leadership, seventy new fruit varieties were introduced, and the department gained worldwide recognition for its accomplishments.

Professor Wellington was born and grew up in Waltham, Massachusetts, on a traditional New England dairy farm with its usual fruit and vegetable sidelines. He obtained his B.S. degree from Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, in 1906. That same year, at the age of twenty-two, he came to the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, as assistant horticulturist to work with U. P. Hedrick. He was the third horticulturist to be hired by the station which, then, was less than a quarter of a century old. In 1911 he earned his master's degree in genetics at the Bussey Institute of Harvard University, after which he was promoted to associate horticulturist at the station.

In 1913 he went to the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station as pomologist. Six years later, he was appointed professor of vegetable gardening at the University of Maryland and Vegetable Breeder at the Maryland Experiment Station. In 1920 he returned to Geneva to become associate horticulturist; and in 1929 he was made professor of pomology and head of the division of pomology. He guided the departmental program until his retirement in 1952. He also served as collaborator with the United States Department of Agriculture on fruit breeding projects.

For over thirty years, he served as secretary-treasurer of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association, which works closely with the Geneva Station in propagating and distributing new fruit varieties originating in the station's breeding programs. He was more influential in developing this association and shaping its policies than any other person.

Richard Wellington was a fruit breeder in the old tradition. However, his very detailed knowledge of varieties and his keen insight into the inheritance of qualities useful for developing improved fruits were excellent substitutes for the modern punch cards and computers. The long list of new fruits that he introduced testifies to the success of his approach.

While working with vegetable crops in his early years, Professor Wellington was the first to demonstrate the hybrid vigor and increased yields attainable by crossing tomatoes and was also the originator of several varieties of hothouse melons. Later he was instrumental in the development of twenty-one apple varieties including Macoun, Lodi, Early McIntosh, and Kendall; the Gorham pear; Newburgh and Taylor red raspberries; the Bristol black raspberry; the Fredonia gooseberry; the Catskill strawberry; the Stanley prune; the Gil Peck sweet cherry; and thirteen grape varieties, including Buffalo, Steuben, and Keuka. The Stanley prune is the plum most widely grown in the world. The Wellington apple, developed at the Geneva Station, was named after this distinguished scientist. After retirement, he maintained an active interest in plant breeding and introduced the outstanding Cardinal crabapple from his backyard breeding program.

Dick Wellington had the unique ability to carry on a lively conversation with the janitors as well as distinguished scientists and administrators. Alert, yet soft-spoken and courtly in the traditions of another age too fast gone by, he readily expounded on subjects ranging from history to the birth of a new kind of grape or apple. He was keenly interested in genealogy. He was a very kind person who was interested in young and old alike.

Professionally, he gained the highest recognition in his field. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Society for Horticultural Science and the American Pomological Society. He was elected to Sigma Xi and Kappa Sigma. Special recognition for his accomplishments in fruit breeding was made on two occasions by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, once in 1937 when he was given the society's gold medal, and again in 1949 when he received the coveted Jackson Dawson Medal for outstanding fruit hybridization.

Of the honors bestowed upon Mr. Wellington, perhaps the most appropriate were the Wilder Medals. This medal, established in 1873 by the American Pomological Society, is given to individuals and organizations who have rendered outstanding service to pomology, especially for the origination and introduction of meritorious varieties of fruit. The experiment station was awarded the medal in 1947 to recognize its fruit breeding programs. In 1954, Professor Wellington himself was given the medal and, in 1959, the New York State Fruit Testing Association was cited. All three honored the man and his work.

He wrote numerous scientific articles, experiment station publications, and contributions in popular horticultural magazines. Along with U. P. Hedrick and others, he wrote the famous fruit books of New York: *The Grapes of New York*, 1908; *The Plums of New York*, 1911; and *The Cherries of New York*, 1915.

In 1927, he attended the International Genetics Congress in Berlin and spent several months visiting horticultural institutions on the continent and in England. While on a sabbatical in 1941 visiting horticultural research stations in the United States, he helped to select the Idared apple in Idaho, now a prominent, widely grown variety.

During his tenure, the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva became known worldwide for its contributions to fruit breeding and cultural aspects of pomology.

Edward H. Glass, Roger D. Way, John Einset

Albert Edward Wells

December 18, 1870 — May 12, 1954

Albert Edward Wells, Sibley Professor of Mechanic Arts, passed away in Ithaca Memorial Hospital, May 12, 1954, after some months of declining health. He was born in Sherbrooke, Canada, of American parents on December 18, 1870.

His formal education was received at Sherbrooke. Early in his teens he began his industrial career. His wide experience and keen interest in the processing of materials resulted eventually in his employment as Superintendent of the Switchboard Department of the Stanley Electric and Manufacturing Company Pittsfield, Massachusetts. While there he invented a high-voltage, non-arcing switch. It was also there he came to know Dexter S. Kimball Sr. who was Works Manager of the Company. When Kimball left the Company in 1904 to become Professor of Machine Design at Sibley College, Cornell University, Mr. Wells came with him to be Foreman of the Sibley Machine Shop. From 1905 to 1912 he was Superintendent of all the shops of Sibley College. In 1912 he was made Assistant Professor of Machine Construction. This date coincides with the dedication of Rand Hall which was to house the laboratories for Machine Tool and Pattern Work instruction. In 1916 he became Professor of Machine Construction, and in 1920 he was awarded the Sibley Professorship of Mechanic Arts. This post he held until his retirement in 1939.

During his tenure at Sibley College, Professor Wells was very active in planning exercises and courses of instruction for the students in the Pattern, Forge, Foundry, and Machine Shops. This work resulted in a very considerable improvement in the courses for which he will long be remembered. His judgment as to the content and real purpose of the courses was always sound. Besides giving the courses in the processing of materials, he gave an elective course of lectures on Safety Engineering. He was also responsible for developing much laboratory equipment. An outstanding project was the development and manufacture of the first pieces of apparatus for the testing of foundry sands. This work was in collaboration with Dr. Heinrich Ries of the Department of Geology.

Two World Wars were fought while Professor Wells was connected with the University. In both wars he worked diligently to train personnel in the specialized techniques of materials processing.

Professor Wells was a Mason and an active member of the Episcopal Church. He was active also in civic affairs and instrumental in the development of the East Lawn Cemetery tract. His mechanical ingenuity was expended in many ways. The Reconstruction Home benefited often from his unique devices that improved the therapeutic

treatments of the patients. Professor Wells originated a series of charts and a system of folding Red Cross bandages that greatly increased the quantity and quality of production. He was an avid gardener, taking great pride in his vegetable and floral layouts, which adjoined the lower entrance to Cascadilla Gorge.

He is survived by his wife Lillian Stevens Wells of Ithaca and a daughter Mrs. Mary Wells Wilson of Newfield. His many friends and former students regret his passing and will remember him as a friendly, helpful, and admirable man who contributed significantly to the upbuilding of Sibley College.

C. D. Albert, W. C. Andrae, R. L. Geer

Frederick Morris Wells

November 2, 1902 — July 18, 1983

Frederick Morris Wells was born on November 2, 1902. He came from a tobacco-farming family in Baldwinsville, New York. Wells graduated from Cornell in 1927 with a degree in architecture, in a class that included such prominent architects as Nathaniel A. Owings. After a tour of Europe he practiced architecture for twelve years in New York City, in such firms as John Russell Pope, Charles Platt, and Madigan and Hyland, and for five years on his own. He was a senior architectural engineer with the navy for two years in World War II and worked on the naval hospital at Saint Albans, on Long Island. In 1945 Dean Gilmore Clarke brought Wells to Cornell, where he was given tenure in 1946, made a professor in 1948, and made the Andrew Dickson White Professor of Architecture and the head of architectural design in the college in 1950, positions he held until 1968, when, after a reorganization of the college, he became the first chairman of the newly formed Department of Architecture. He retired the following year.

During his twenty years as head of the architectural design faculty, Wells proved himself a skilled administrator. He kept the college's fractious, creative designers—so typical of architecture schools—going by means of a generous serving of his good-humored wit and his careful attention to overall planning and scheduling, resulting in a balanced program and a minimum of friction. Among his personal concerns were a hardheaded course in professional practice and a special design course to prepare students for their major individual architecture project, the thesis.

Two important contributions to education were associated with Wells's tenure. Working with Dean Thomas Mackesey to broaden the experience of the students and mitigate the isolation of Ithaca, Wells instituted a program that brought visiting architectural critics to Ithaca for periods of from two weeks to a full term. Many of these critics subsequently became the most prominent professionals in their field, in this country and abroad. They included Franco Albini, Fello Atkinson, William Caudill, Charles Eames, Kenneth Frampton, Buckminster Fuller, Aldo Giurgola, Philip Johnson, Dan Kiley, Paul Rudolpy, Hideo Sasaki, Stanley Tigerman, and Henry Wright. To have such a range of critics in class, and free access to them after class in the college's Heller House, was an invaluable asset of Cornell's program, and Wells made it work.

Wells's second major contribution was to that basic tool of design education, the Architecture, Art, and Planning Slide Library. A talented architectural photographer, he firmly believed in the importance of using visual material

in the teaching of architecture and in the establishment of a visual archive. For years he spent summers and time during his retirement traveling throughout Europe, adding to the college's slide collection. Recognizing the importance of his work, the American Institute of Architects awarded Wells its 1951-52 Langley Fellowship.

Wells's general services to Cornell included terms of membership on the Administrative Board of the Cornell Council, the Architecture and Engineering Advisory Board, and the Committee on Educational Environment. He was chairman of the Board on Physical Education and Athletics. Also, he served as consultant to the University of Puerto Rico in connection with the establishment of its first school of architecture. For many years during his tenure at the college, he and Thomas Canfield conducted a private architectural practice, building many houses in the Ithaca area.

Wells was a man of many talents. He loved good stories and excelled at telling them. He was a master of the shell game, never caught out. He was a wonderful traveling companion. And he made the best dry martini in Ithaca. He was devoted to his wife, Ruth, who died in 1980, and a warm father to the two daughters who survive him: Mrs. Marga McLeod of San Anselmo, California, and Mrs. Deborah Macomber of Indianapolis, Indiana. Wells died in Marbella, Spain, on July 18, 1983.

Alexander Kira, John Reps, Burnham Kelly

John West Wells

July 15, 1907 — January 12, 1994

Professor Emeritus of Geological Sciences, John W. Wells, died at his home on Brook Lane on January 12, 1994. His loving wife, Elizabeth (Pie), died at their summer home at Sheldrake Point on July 1, 1990. John is survived by his daughter, Ellen Baker Wells of Alexandria, Virginia; two granddaughters, Diane Elizabeth Hull and Linda Ann Wilson (both of San Luis Obispo, California); and two great grandchildren, Alan Scott Hull and Elizabeth Darlene Hull (also of San Luis Obispo).

John was born on July 15, 1907 in Philadelphia, but grew up in Homer, New York until he entered college. John did not do his undergraduate major in geology. He started as a pre-med student at the University of Pittsburgh, and then switched to chemistry, but he also took some geology courses with two professors who had studied at Cornell—Ransom E. Somers (Ph.D. '15) and Henry Leighton (A.B. '06, GRAD '06-'08). John became so interested in geology that he ended up with more courses in that subject than in his major. His is one of many examples of future Cornell faculty members who were influenced, early in their careers, by more senior Cornellians.

Leighton suggested that if John was interested in paleontology, as he seemed to be, he should study some biology. This John did during two summers at Cornell. Then he obtained an assistantship with Professor Gilbert Harris—it covered living expenses plus \$75 per term for tuition—and began working toward his master's degree, which he received in 1930. He completed the Ph.D. degree in 1933 from Cornell.

Almost from the beginning, John began specializing in corals, both living and fossil. His interest in corals led him to an instructorship (1929-31) at the University of Texas, where he published several papers on the fossil corals of central Texas. During 1933 and 1934, he was a National Research Council Fellow, studying at the British Museum in London, the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, and the Humboldt Museum in Berlin. From 1935-37, he worked with the noted coral taxonomist, T. Wayland Vaughan, in Washington, D.C. After one year (1937-38) at the State Normal School at Fredonia, New York, he joined the faculty at Ohio State University, where by the time he left for Cornell nine years later in 1948, he held the rank of professor. During World War II, he served in Europe as a geographer in the Office of Strategic Services, providing assessments of war damage and searching for looted library and art collections. One reason for John's return to Cornell was his interest in the paleontology and stratigraphy of the Devonian System in upstate New York.

From 1946 until well past his retirement, John, with his colleague, the late Professor W.S. Cole, was associated with the U.S. Geological Survey, working on various aspects of the Bikini Atoll Atomic Bomb Project. John also took part in the Pacific Science Board's expedition to Arno Atoll. Part of these studies involved examining cores from holes that were drilled completely through the coral cap of Bikini and Eniwetok to the underlying basalt. Some forty of his 173 publications concerned the Recent and Tertiary corals collected from these and other Pacific islands.

For most of his career, John was accepted worldwide as the authority on coral taxonomy. Hardly a week passed that he did not receive a parcel of specimens for identification. By his recollection, in 1971 alone, he identified over a thousand Red Sea coral specimens for Tel Aviv University in Israel.

In 1954, John was a Fulbright lecturer at Queensland University in Australia, and while there he took the opportunity to make an extensive coral collection from the Barrier Reef for the National Museum in Washington. His work with corals led to the publication of a small paper in *Nature* ("Coral Growth and Geochronometry", 1963, v. 197, pp. 948-50) that received major attention. He had discovered that, with careful observation, he could count very fine ridges (about 50 microns wide) between the coarser ridges on the outer surface of Palaeozoic corals that were believed to represent annual growth increments, and he interpreted these thin ridges as daily growth rings, suggesting that the number of fine lines between the coarse annual ridges indicated the number of days in the year at the time the fossil coral was alive. Allowing for a few cloudy days, the mid-Devonian year seemed to have been about four hundred days long, indicating that the earth was rotating much faster then. A slowing down of the Earth's rotational speed had been postulated for years, but this was the first actual evidence that the calculations and predictions were correct. At a time when huge sums of money were being spent for fundamental research, the British scholar, J.B.S. Haldane, commented in a *New York Times* article that major scientific advances could still be made with a simple hand lens and careful observation. It was this work, and the ensuing explosion of studies on daily, monthly, and season growth bands in fossils that followed, that led to current calculations of the changes in the orbital patterns of the Earth and moon over geologic time, and new evaluations of the chronology of cyclical deposition of sedimentary rocks and of climatic variability.

John was a private person but generous and loyal to his friends. A newly appointed professor of prior acquaintance was invited to occupy John's house, empty because John's summer residence was at Sheldrake, until the delayed furniture arrived for the professor's house. The invitation was supported by a bottle of champagne in John's refrigerator.

John was a delightful conversationalist and for many years enjoyed luncheon with a variety of free-speaking colleagues in the small alcove at the side of the Rathskeller, the old Faculty Club on the lower floor of the Statler Building. On Monday there was always *inter alia*, a review of the facility with which the Sunday *N.Y. Times* crossword puzzle had been completed. On each Thursday, he joined the more formally organized Wilcox Luncheon Group in a private dining room. He chaired that venerable group in later years.

John's interests were many and varied and frequently astonishing. He was a collector who generously passed on to his colleagues items which he found while searching for his interests. For example, he located a statement in 1877 by a British scientist about currents and jets of water at Niagara Falls which are no longer visible, but are important to the understanding of the retreat of the Falls. He was a collector of rare books with fine bindings, including all editions of Lyell's classic textbook of geology. He found oriental rugs worth collecting, and the walls of his house in Ithaca were covered with beautiful paintings of the scenic Finger Lakes landscape, many by his father-in-law, Professor W.C. Baker. A collection of more than 300 chamber-pot lids adorned the walls of his early 20th century cottage at Sheldrake. John was an extraordinarily interesting and delightful fellow.

John retired from Cornell in 1973 after twenty-five years of teaching. He received much recognition for his professional achievements and leadership; he was a Fellow of the Geological Society of America, and served as president of the Paleontological Society. He was president of the Paleontological Research Institute (1961-62) that was founded by his mentor, Cornell Professor Harris. He was honored by election to the National Academy of Sciences in 1968. He was awarded the Paleontological Society Medal in 1974, and the James Hall Medal of the New York State Geological Survey in 1987.

What do accolades like this mean on a personal level? One day, shortly after John had received notice of his election to the National Academy, he took a student along with him on an elevator ride to the fourth floor of McGraw Hall. John had picked up his mail and was looking through it during the slow ascent. Just as the elevator reached the top, the student heard him mutter, on opening an impressive-looking envelope, "Oh, dinner at the White House. The wife will like that."

William R. Brice, Shatter S. Philbrick, Arthur L. Bloom

Anthony Seth Werner

December 1, 1933 — January 2, 1968

It is with great sadness that we record the untimely death of Dr. Anthony Seth Werner, Assistant Professor of Medicine, Cornell University Medical College*

Dr. Werner was born in New York City. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale University in 1955 and the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Yale University School of Medicine in 1959.

After an internship in medicine at the Johns Hopkins Hospital-Osier Service, he entered the United States Navy where he served on active duty for two years. Following his tour of duty he became an Assistant Resident in medicine at the Johns Hopkins Hospital-Osier Service from 1962 through 1964. During the residency program in 1964, Dr. Werner spent four months at the Johns Hopkins Center for Medical Research and Training, Cholera Study Unit, in Calcutta, India.

In July of 1964, he became a Fellow in medicine at Cornell University Medical College in the Division of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. In 1965 he was appointed Instructor in Medicine and Physician to Outpatients at the New York Hospital. In 1966 he was promoted to Assistant Professor of Medicine at Cornell University Medical College and Assistant Attending Physician at The New York Hospital, positions he held until his death.

Dr. Werner contributed original research on infectious diseases which was published in some of the leading medical journals, and at the time of his death he was involved in important research.

He participated actively in the teaching of medical students, house staff, and fellows, and was a consultant in infectious diseases for patients hospitalized at the New York Hospital.

Dr. Werner was respected for his profound knowledge of medicine and his ability for original thinking. In addition he was well liked by everyone for his humor, love of argument, and compassion. In him the medical students, house staff, faculty, and patients had a true friend. In addition to his extensive knowledge of medicine, he had a deep interest in the arts.

He was a devoted husband, father, and son, a loyal Yale alumnus, and a proud member of the Cornell faculty.

Anthony Werner was a man of wide-ranging knowledge and interest whose sparkling wit, enthusiasm, and intellectual honesty will be missed by all of his many friends and associates. If his career had not been terminated so early, there are no limits to the contributions he could have made to science.

Dr. Werner is survived by his widow, Mrs. Evelyn Werner; a daughter Kathleen, four years old; a son Anthony, Jr., two years old; his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Aaron Werner; a brother Dr. Edward C. Werner; and a sister Mrs. Joseph McManus.

Donald Kaye, M.D.

Barbara Mayer Wertheimer

November 7, 1925 — September 20, 1983

Barbara Mayer Wertheimer, professor of industrial relations in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations Extension Division, died on September 20, 1983. She is survived by two children, David and Ellen. A graduate of Oberlin College and New York University, she joined the Cornell faculty as a senior extension associate in 1966, was appointed an associate professor in 1977, and was promoted to professor of labor history in 1983.

Before joining the Cornell faculty she was employed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, first as a national representative and, from 1947 to 1958, as associate national education director of that union. From 1961 to 1966 she served as a community service consultant to the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal.

Professor Wertheimer's teaching and research interests centered on the role of women at work and in the trade union movement. She was appointed the director (with Anne Nelson) of Cornell's Institute for Women and Work in 1977. Under their leadership the institute developed credit and certificate programs in trade union women's studies, public service women's studies, and career development for clerical employees, and a large number of conferences and workshops on topics of interest to working women. The institute grew to provide technical assistance to other organizations here and abroad. It maintains a specialized library.

Professor Wertheimer was founder of the Trade Union Women's Summer Schools, sponsored by the University and College Labor Education Association and conducted annually on university campuses throughout the United States. She was a founding member of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

Among her many publications were the books *Labor Education for Women Workers* (1981), *We Were There: The Story of Working Women in America* (1977), and *Trade Union Women: A Study of Their Participation in New York City Locals* (co-authored with Anne Nelson, 1975). At the time of her death she was working on the second volume of the study of working women in America. Her research papers for this volume are housed at the ILR library. A prolific writer, she also published numerous articles and book chapters dealing with issues affecting women at the workplace and in unions. She served on several boards and committees. Among her services in these areas were as member of the editorial board of *Labor History*, commissioner of the National Commission on Working Women, and member of the Board of Overseers, Wellesley College Center for Research on Women. She was the appointed

arbitrator for the contract between the Service Employees International Union and the 9 to 5 National Association of Working Women. At Cornell she served a term on the Provost's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women. Highly regarded not only by her colleagues at Cornell but by those involved in the women's and trade union movements, Professor Wertheimer's work was recognized by the several honors she received. Among them were the Creative Programming Award from the National University Extension Association, in 1969; the Innovative Programming Award from the American College Testing Program, in 1963; and a study grant from the Ford Foundation, in 1982. Program grants were received from the Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Family Fund, the Ford Foundation, the New York State Council of the Arts, the Muskiwinni Foundation, and the German Marshall Fund.

Faculty colleagues and former students cherished Barbara Wertheimer's friendship. She is remembered by students for her commitment to developing their full abilities and by colleagues for her creative application of high principles to practical purposes. Her memory is honored by the New York State Labor History Association by the establishment of the Barbara Wertheimer Undergraduate Prize in Labor History and by creation of the Cornell—Barbara Wertheimer Memorial Fund, which will provide funding for women's labor programs.

Alice Cook, Lois Gray, Robert Doherty

Philip Henry Wessels

March 16, 1880 — November 30, 1950

Philip Henry Wessels, Emeritus Professor of Vegetable Crops, passed away November 30, 1950.

Professor Wessels was born at Flint, Michigan, March 16, 1880. He graduated from Michigan State College with Bachelor of Science degree in 1905. He obtained the Master of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1910 and for the next two years he held a fellowship in the same institution. From 1905 to 1909 he was Assistant Chemist at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station and from 1912 to 1922 he was Associate Chemist at the same station. In 1922 he was appointed Research Professor of Vegetable Gardening, to take general charge of the research work on the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm, Riverhead, New York, which position he held until his retirement from active service on March 31, 1947. He was made Professor Emeritus April 1, 1947.

Professor Wessels was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Chemical Society, American Society of Agronomy, American Society for Horticultural Science, and the Potato Association of America. He was active in the Grange for many years, serving as Lecturer of the State Grange of Rhode Island and as Master of the Kingston, Rhode Island, and the Sound Avenue (Riverhead, Long Island) granges. He was active in church work and in Rotary, serving as President of the Riverhead Rotary Club.

Trained as a chemist and devoting many years to work in this field, Professor Wessels spent a large part of the last twenty-five years of active service in applying his chemical knowledge to the solution of problems of soil fertility, soil reaction, and other soil-management problems. His most notable research was on the relation of soil reaction to the growth of vegetable crop plants. While his research was conducted primarily to solve problems confronting farmers on Long Island, the results have wide application and have contributed to general knowledge of soil management. Few scientists have had the results of their research so readily and so fully put into practice. He gave liberally of his time to farmers and others who came to consult him on some special problem and he was never too busy to discuss the problem and to offer suggestions and advice.

In addition to his work as a scientist, Professor Wessels made other contributions that have enriched the life of thousands of rural people. His travel lectures and recitations of whimsical poetry of his own composition have entertained hundreds of audiences. To his colleagues and other friends he will be remembered for his genial disposition, his sincerity and his great capacity for friendship.

He is survived by his wife Grace Felker Wessels.

His death at the age of seventy brings sorrow to all who knew him.

Richard Bradfield, H. C. Thompson, L. A. Maynard

Michael Dennis Whalen

May 6, 1950 — December 27, 1985

In his short lifetime Michael Dennis Whalen lived fully. He established a fruitful and promising academic career, and his genuine interests in others and the happenings about him gave richness to his life.

Michael was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, but spent the greater part of his childhood in Texas, where his wide-ranging and insatiable curiosity introduced him to subjects as diverse as astronomy and philosophy. In 1968 he entered the University of Texas at Austin as an anthropology major. Following an interlude of one semester at the University of Montana and a shift of interest from anthropology to botany, he received his B.S. degree from Texas in 1972. He remained at the University of Texas for his doctoral studies and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1977.

In the fall of that year, Michael joined the faculty of the L. H. Bailey Hortorium with a joint appointment in the Section of Ecology and Systematics. His appointment was of particular significance, for the hortorium was in the midst of change from a unit of relatively narrow research to one of more-typical academic nature. His arrival was a signal of change and revitalization.

A true academic, Mike focused his energies on teaching and scholarly research. He revitalized the introductory taxonomy course, combining the field experiences that had always characterized the course with a modern view of systematics. In a similar way the advanced course in systematics and evolution responded to his touch, as did a new course in biogeography. His infectious smile, sense of humor, gentleness, and easy manner, coupled with remarkable knowledge and a true interest in students, made him more than popular with both undergraduates and graduates. They found in Michael a teacher of extraordinary ability.

None would deny, however, that, for Michael, the plant genus *Solanum* was the focal point of his academic life. From it all other activities radiated and returned. Innovative approaches, involving both classical and modern techniques, are amply evident in his work. His publications are models of clarity, and representative of his incisive and imaginative thinking. He was widely recognized among others involved with this very large and economically important genus as its leading student. His studies of the basic biology and evolution of the *Solanum* species, which include the potato, eggplant, naranjilla, and, by some thinking, the tomato, promised to cast light on relationships within the genus and lead to improvement in humanity's store of basic crops. In the acknowledgments of his last major publication, which dealt with one segment of *Solanum*, Michael revealed a bit of himself and his fascination with this group of plants. "My first thanks go to the prickly solanums of the world. Their diversity was my principal

inspiration.” He was unfailingly generous with time and knowledge and brought all who worked with him into the heart of his research program.

Michael participated conscientiously and effectively in hortorium and university activities. He was particularly concerned with the future of the university’s natural areas, which he used so extensively in his teaching. Through his membership on the Cornell Plantations Committee he worked to strengthen that aspect of university resources. Yet, above all else, Michael was his own person. He was at his best following his own inclinations and pursuing his own intellectual goals. He plunged into new interests with abandon, being consumed by them until he felt he had mastered that which they could give him. In his final illness he displayed unimaginable courage and self-awareness and in his own strength reached out to help others.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Lawson Whalen; their two children, John, ever known as Jack, and Charlotte; his parents, John M. and Jean Knight Whalen; and three brothers and a sister.

David M. Bates, Peter L. Marks, David A. Young

Ralph Hicks Wheeler

September 11, 1883 — March 20, 1962

Ralph Hicks Wheeler was born in East Bloomfield, New York, the son of George A. and Mary Belle (Hicks) Wheeler.

After graduating from Canandaigua Academy in 1904, he began his long association with Cornell in 1905 as a special student in the College of Agriculture.

In 1908 he returned to his home farm near East Bloomfield, expecting to remain a farmer. Extension teaching from the College of Agriculture was gathering momentum at that time, and in 1909 he was invited to assist Charles Tuck, who in 1906 had been appointed to head the extension work. A small staff was carrying a heavy load in a period of rapid growth, but Instructor Wheeler found time and energy to complete his interrupted college work and took his Bachelor's degree in 1912. He was immediately appointed an Assistant Professor in the College of Agriculture. Full professorship came in 1917.

The functions of the old "Extension Department" in the College of Agriculture included courses in public speaking; the Reading Courses and the Nature Study program; publication of the Rural School Leaflets; distribution of experiment station bulletins, promotion and organization of Farmers' Institutes and Extension Schools; lectures and demonstrations; fair exhibits; and other activities that laid the groundwork for the development of the county extension work in agriculture and home economics. Professor Wheeler participated in all these activities. In 1908 he had been a member of the student committee that assisted in planning the first Farm and Home Week, which grew out of the college-sponsored "Experimenters' League." He continued to direct that annual event for the next thirty years, while it grew to nationally known stature.

During the period of Professor Wheeler's service to Cornell, the College of Agriculture grew from a small and not-too-highly regarded academic unit in the University to a position of pre-eminence both at home and abroad. In shaping the policies and molding the structure of the institution Professor Wheeler played a most important role.

During these earlier years of the University's work in agriculture and home economics, he earned the reputation among his colleagues for sound judgment, reasonable conservatism, and absolutely dependable integrity in safeguarding the expenditure of public funds. It was recognition of these qualities that resulted in Professor Wheeler's being appointed October 1, 1932, to the newly created position of assistant treasurer of the university

in charge of the finances of the New York State Colleges and Experiment Stations under the administration of Cornell University.

Professor Wheeler was admirably qualified for the added responsibilities given him. He had served in an administrative capacity in the Extension Service; he had seen all the buildings of the State Colleges erected with the exception of James Law Hall; he was personally acquainted with most, if not all, of the staff members of these institutions; and he was familiar with all the lands used by the State Colleges as well as experienced in the use of both state and federal appropriations and the restrictions on their use.

Although Professor Wheeler's original appointment of assistant treasurer covered only the balance of the fiscal year 1932-1933, he continued in that capacity until his retirement in 1951. During the nineteen years that he held the office, he was faced with many complex problems arising first from the Depression years, then from World War II, and later from the postwar period of expansion and adjustment. Under his supervision, there was established a central business office for all of the State Colleges, which by 1951 included thirty-one staff members and handled annual budgets in excess of thirteen million dollars.

Among the more outstanding accomplishments of those years of expansion in which Professor Wheeler had an active part was the creation of the new School of Industrial and Labor Relations, the establishment of a salary classification system, and the beginning of construction of the new Albert R. Mann Library.

For many years Professor Wheeler taught resident courses in public speaking and parliamentary law and procedure in the College of Agriculture. Because of his proficiency in those fields and his courteous and friendly personality, his services were in great demand for presiding at meetings and as judge or moderator of oratorical stages and debates. Many persons who had got themselves into a tough parliamentary tangle while presiding at a meeting were rescued when they saw Ralph Wheeler in the audience and asked him what to do next.

Professor Wheeler was a true public servant. His continuous ambition was to make sure that the taxpayers of New York State received full value for every dollar invested in resident teaching, research, and extension at the State Colleges and Experiment Stations under Cornell administration. The restriction of appropriations or emergency situations frequently forced him to turn down requests for the expenditure of funds. But when that happened, all concerned could be confident that the funds denied would be used for a more urgent need.

Professor Wheeler's sound judgment and his high professional and personal integrity won for him at Cornell, Albany, and Washington the respect and admiration of all with whom he worked. His interests in resident teaching,

research, and extension, and his desire to see all three equitably supported kept him above criticism, even by those whose proposed activities were restricted by allocation of funds that Professor Wheeler handled.

Professor Wheeler was a trustee of the Ithaca Savings Bank and for several years after he retired from Cornell served that bank as an active officer. He was a member of the Ithaca Rotary Club, Senior Citizens, Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity, and Forest Home Chapel; he was a charter member of the Cornell chapter of the honorary extension fraternity Epsilon Sigma Phi.

Ralph Wheeler was a friend and adviser to deans, students, professors, janitors, bankers, neighbors, farmers, clerks, and tradesmen—all were welcome at any time in his office or his home. His counsel on academic, business, and personal problems will be long remembered by all who were fortunate enough to receive it.

Death came to him on March 20, 1962, at 119 Forest Home Drive where he and Mrs. Wheeler, the former Jessie Elizabeth Hart, who predeceased him by several years, had made their home since he started work with the College of Agriculture.

He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Richard C. Crosby of Birmingham, Alabama; two sons, Kenneth E., of Olean, New York, and Ralph, Jr., of Libya; two sisters, Mrs. Percy Pettit of Canandaigua and Mrs. Stanley Freeman of Rochester, New York; six grandchildren, and several nieces and nephews.

A. W. Gibson, Arthur H. Peterson, Van B. Hart

Herbert Hice Whetzel

September 5, 1877 — November 30, 1944

Herbert Hice Whetzel died on November 30, 1944, after 42 years of distinguished service in the University. In failing health for more than ten years, and especially throughout the last five years when his daily life was increasingly fraught with pain and discomfort, he carried on in good cheer and amazing fortitude until the end. With his death the University lost one of the most widely known and eminent members of its faculty.

Professor Whetzel was born on September 5, 1877 on a farm near Avilla, Indiana where he spent his boyhood. He was graduated from Wabash College in June, 1902. In college he did his major work in botany and zoology, coming under the influence of Professor M. B. Thomas, an inspiring and altogether remarkable teacher. He came to Cornell University immediately on graduation and entered the Graduate School that autumn. Holding an appointment for four years under another great botanist, Professor G. F. Atkinson, who was both Head of the Department of Botany (then in the College of Arts and Science) and Botanist of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Professor Whetzel assisted with the Station work on plant diseases. In 1906, shortly before he expected to complete the requirements for the doctorate he was appointed Assistant Professor and Head of the Department of Botany in the newly organized New York State College of Agriculture. In 1907, at his urgent request, his title was changed to that of Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology. Thus he held the first Professorship of Plant Pathology in the United States. He was advanced to a full professorship in 1909 and continued as head of the department until 1922 when he resigned as head to devote full time to teaching and research.

Professor Whetzel was well qualified for the task of establishing phytopathology as a distinct branch of biological science and of building a department of plant pathology at Cornell. He was exceedingly active and possessed exceptional leadership. He was convinced of the necessity for, and the practicability of, plant disease control and lost no opportunity to impress this conviction not only on his students but also on growers and on industrial and business concerns connected with agriculture. His enthusiasm for his work and for every project which he sponsored was contagious. A large number of able young men fired by his enthusiasm have gone forth into positions of importance and responsibility.

Though definitely emphasizing the practical aspects of plant pathology Professor Whetzel maintained at all times a deep interest in the taxonomy of the fungi. He became interested in plants and animals while a boy on the farm and

made many collections of both, and of fossils as well. At the time of his death he possessed a herbarium which he had prepared while in high school, and treasured it highly. Wherever he traveled he collected fungi. The collection he began when he came to Ithaca became, through gift, the beginning of the departmental collection of fungi and diseased material, now consisting of some 26,000 specimens. Ever working for its betterment, the contribution made by Professor Whetzel to the building and maintenance of this valuable herbarium was very substantial.

A collecting trip to Puerto Rico in 1916, followed by two later trips, and a year in Bermuda in 1920-21 whence he returned with 500 specimens, marked the beginning of one of the largest collections of tropical American fungi in the world. Recent contributions have come particularly from a number of mycologists, mostly former students, in Puerto Rico, Brazil, Venezuela and Colombia, who have responded to the encouragement and enthusiasm of Professor Whetzel by collecting and sending him material. Even during his illness he continued to give time and effort to the identification of specimens and otherwise furthering these collections.

Professor Whetzel was an outstanding teacher and it is as such that he will doubtless be longest remembered. No phase of his work in the University interested him as much or profited more from his remarkable vigor. He could instill in students a considerable degree of his own abounding enthusiasm for the study of the fungi and plant diseases and their control. He had an intense interest in young people and gave much of his time and effort to helping them with their problems. He introduced several innovations in teaching procedures, was always refreshingly original with a bit of showmanship, saw problems through the eyes of the students, and was unusually successful in getting his students to assume responsibility and initiative. He contributed much to the organization of material and to the terminology used in courses in plant pathology in institutions throughout this country.

Although teaching was his principal interest, Professor Whetzel was productive in research. Early in his career he became interested in sclerotium-producing fungi, especially those in the genera *Botrytis* and *Sclerotinia*. Throughout the last thirty years of his life he worked on a monograph of genera of fungi in the family Sclerotiniaceae, publishing a number of important papers. Perhaps his most important contribution to this monographic work was the organization of the study based on his extensive collections and cultures, and the encouragement of active interest on the part of graduate students whose work he guided.

Professor Whetzel's non-professional life was simple, with gardening a hobby that he skillfully furthered with much of the same drive that he put into his vocational activities. How varied his interests were was manifest in his garden where one could find fruits, shrubs, vegetables and flowers; native wild plants and horticultural creations rarely found; plants, carefully maintained, that were prized because they carried the symptoms of some interesting

disease; an exceptionally fine collection of sedums; and a rock garden that received much of his attention in recent years. Arrangement was simple and was secondary to the plants themselves.

Professor Whetzel was a man of action, in a positive, constructive manner. He often ignored obstacles and disregarded conventions— and seemed to get satisfaction out of so doing. He quickly grasped the substance of an issue and reached decisions rapidly. He was impatient with delay and mediocrity but at the same time was generous and fair in his appraisal of men and motives. Those who were associated with him in one way or another, will remember him for his intense enthusiasm for whatever came to occupy his attention; for his amazing drive in furthering his purposes; and for his general optimism and progressiveness. A pioneer in agricultural science and teaching, he exercised a substantial and sound influence at a time when the future of practices, ideals and objectives was being shaped. His contribution to the development of plant pathology and mycology in this country was notable; all workers in the field of biological science are indebted to him.

Stephen Emerson Whicher

June 16, 1915 — November 13, 1961

Stephen Emerson Whicher, Professor of English at Cornell, died at his home on November 13, 1961.

Professor Whicher was born June 16, 1915, the son of parents distinguished in the profession, the late Professor George Frisbie Whicher of Amherst College and Professor Harriet Fox Whicher of Mount Holyoke College. He attended Amherst High School and Exeter Academy and was awarded his Bachelor's degree *summa cum laude* from Amherst College (1936), after earning some dozen prizes for scholarship, public speaking, and work in English and classics. He received a Master's degree in philosophy at Columbia University (1937) and the Ph.D. in English at Harvard University (1942). While a graduate student at Harvard, he won two prizes, including the Bowdoin prize, for chapters from his thesis on Ralph Waldo Emerson. He married Elizabeth Trickey of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1940; the couple had four children, Wendy, Nancy, Stephen, and John.

During the war, 1943-1946, he served in the U.S. Navy as Ensign and Lieutenant (j.g.) and was stationed in the Pacific as a night fighter director. He earned combat stars at Iwo Jima and Tokyo in 1945.

Professor Whicher had a broad and varied academic experience before coming to Cornell in 1957. He had been a teaching fellow at Harvard (1938-1942), an instructor at the University of Rochester (1942-1943) and at Harvard (1946), and a member of the English Department at Swarthmore (Assistant Professor, 1947-1952; Associate Professor, 1952-1957). He had also taught summers at Pennsylvania State University (1948) and New York University (1954-1955). A specialist in American literature, he was also interested in modern drama, and had read widely in Latin, Greek, French, German, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish literature. He had held a Rockefeller Post-War Fellowship, 1946-1947; a Ford Fellowship, 1952-1953; and two Fulbright lectureships—in Norway, 1952-1953, and Sweden, 1955-1956. He was on the board of editors of the periodicals *Studies in Romanticism* and *American Literature*. In 1961 he was honored by his alma mater with the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

His principal publications were important ones. *Freedom and Fate: an Inner Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1953) is generally recognized to be the most illuminating of commentaries on Emerson's thought. "Emerson's Tragic Sense" (*American Scholar*, 1953) is definitive. The critical introductions in *Twelve American Poets* (co-edited with Lars Ahnebrink for Swedish readers, but recently reprinted in the United States for American students) transcend the limits of routine anthologies to make an independent contribution to the appreciation of American poetry; and his edition of selections from Emerson (intended as a classroom text) is a model of creative editing which

broadens our understanding of Emerson both as man and as man of letters. “Whitman’s Awakening to Death” (*Studies in Romanticism*, 1961) is a superbly perceptive reading of “Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking.” The series of *Early Lectures of Ralph Waldo Emerson*, co-edited with Professor Robert E. Spiller, was to be, as the first volume demonstrated in 1959, an edition no less readable than it was authoritative and critical.

Professor Whicher was not only outstanding in print; he was what Emerson might properly have named Man Teaching, a combination of “the scholar” and what Emerson called “character,” “a reserved force, which acts directly by presence and without means.” Colleagues responded to him with respect and affection. Students found in him a model of intellectual and moral integrity, and were led by him to find in themselves capacities for work and original thought they had not known before. They remembered as characteristic his saying, “The purpose of a literature course is not to cover, but to uncover.”

Professor Whicher died just as he was coming into the full mead of scholarly recognition and honors. During the last months of his life, however, he was increasingly troubled about the crisis confronted by mankind. Indifference by others bespoke human failure; concern too often revealed merely helplessness. Yet for Professor Whicher the failure was not a personal one, but generally human. He was aware, as he himself wrote, how necessary it is for the individual in America to “break decisively with the whole extremist Emersonian pattern and find some means to face this world without either transcendence or despair.”

R. H. Elias, W. R. Keast, M. H. Abrams

Andrew D. White

— *Nov. 4, 1918*

The following resolutions on the death of Ex-President White were prepared by a committee consisting of President Schurman, chairman, Professors Burr, Bennett, and Hammond, and although not read to the Faculty, they were approved for purpose of record:

Ripe in years and in honors, at his home on our Campus on the eve of his eighty-sixth birthday, President White quietly entered into rest. A half-century has passed since first on that Campus the Faculty of Cornell gathered about its young President; a third of a century since he laid the presidency down. Of the original Faculty not one is still in active service; of those who during his presidency joined the teaching corps there are left in it but one or two. But what he has meant to Cornell is known to us all. The University was his thought. Her fundamental documents—the charter, the plan of organization, the earliest announcements—were mainly or wholly his work. Whatever the share of others in her material foundation or in broadening the scope of her beneficence, it was he who planned her curriculum, chose her teachers, shaped her educational policies. To him she owes her breadth, her democracy, her guarantees of intellectual freedom. From his own purse he eked out her resources, enriched her library, added grace and color to her sober beginnings. All our life here has breathed the atmosphere of his thought, of his taste, and in his own person he has been to us the embodiment and interpretation of Cornell.

But Dr. White has been to us much more than a reminder of the past. Though he refused an honorary presidency, and consented to act only as a Trustee, his place in our academic life has been unique. His exceptional relation to the university, his catholic hospitality, his interest in everything and everybody pertaining to Cornell, have opened the door to acquaintance. His home, overrunning with books, abounding in art, rich with the treasure-trove of wide and life-long travel, has remained a center and inspiration to our social life. There, in his study or about his table, we have come into touch with the broader world of men and affairs; and, with his every return from the high public duties to which he has been called, he has brought back to us a riper experience, a wider acquaintance, a fresh wealth of books and of beauty. Best of all, he has brought to us himself—his charm of manner, his quiet refinement, his breadth of information, his vast store of anecdote, his zest and alertness of interest in all things human, his wide sweet outlook over men and things, his kindliness of judgment, his wise and gentle courtesy, his loftiness of soul. Few men like him have known how to be rich without waste or ostentation, learned without eruditeness, dignified without arrogance, fastidious without censoriousness, democratic without a trace of vulgarity, cosmopolitan without loss of patriotism or public spirit.

To our students, as to us, he has been an exemplar. If less than we they heard his voice or shared his acquaintance, they have read to pieces his books, memorized his public addresses, lived again under the guidance of his writings the vicissitudes of early Cornell; and this liberalizing, emancipating influence has been quickened and deepened by their glimpses of the revered figure so long a center for our loyalties.

He is gone; and with his going there ends for us an era. No record can replace that living presence. But his memory will be to us a perpetual benediction.

Source: Records, p. 1033, January 8, 1919.

Retired: June, 1885. Fac. Rec. B. pps. 112, ...

Edward Albert White

May 23, 1872 — May 13, 1943

Edward Albert White, Professor of Floriculture, Emeritus, Head of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture from the time of its inception, died on May 13, 1943. He was born at West Townsend, Massachusetts, on May 23, 1872, of New England ancestry and was educated in the public schools of his native village. When ready for his higher education he chose to attend the Massachusetts Agricultural College. His training there was in botany and allied sciences and during his college career he acquired an extraordinary love for ornamental plants and an appreciation of their place in human enjoyment. He had a highly developed sense of the beauty of plants which expressed itself in his work in flower arrangement, an art in which he later became nationally known.

The positions which Professor White held during his career were numerous and important. He was assistant horticulturist at the Massachusetts Agricultural College from 1895 to 1897 and horticulturist at the Baron de Hirsch School, Woodbine, New Jersey, from 1897 to 1899. He served as assistant professor of horticulture at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas from 1899 to 1902; and as professor of botany, forestry, and landscape gardening at the Connecticut Agricultural College from 1902 to 1907. In 1907 he was called back to his alma mater to organize there a department of floriculture. This was the first department of its kind in the United States and its successful development won him international recognition.

On July 1, 1913, Professor White accepted the invitation given him by Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey to organize a department of floriculture at Cornell University and he remained as head of that department until his retirement on June 30, 1939. During these twenty-six years the department grew extensively under his direction and is now recognized as the outstanding organization of its kind in the United States. The work in plant materials previously organized in the Department of Landscape Art was added to the floricultural work in 1922 and the name of the department was then changed to Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture.

The study of orchids was Professor White's particular interest and while head of the department he traveled in Central and South America to study and collect these plants. After retirement he continued his work with unabated interest, visiting India and Burma and many of the islands of the Pacific to study orchids growing under natural conditions.

Professor White was the author of many bulletins and magazine articles valued in scientific, commercial, or amateur circles. He published several books which were well received: *American Orchid Culture*, *The Florist*

Business, Principles of Floriculture, Chrysanthemum Culture, and Principles of Flower Arrangement, the first of these was brought out in a beautiful revised edition after Professor White returned from his trip to the South Pacific.

Students trained under Professor White are scattered throughout the world in professional and commercial work. With but few exceptions the work in floriculture at other colleges in the United States is being carried on by men trained by him or in his department. This is a most unusual record.

Professor White was very active in many of the commercial and amateur organizations in the field of floriculture as well as in college teaching and research. He served as secretary of the American Rose Society, was chairman of the Committee on Horticultural Education of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, and secretary of the Federation of Horticultural Societies of New York State. The recognition and support received by the Department at Cornell University was due in no small part to his helpful contact with commercial interests.

Recognized as an authority on orchids, Professor White was called upon to address many organizations in the United States and in 1939 he gave a series of lectures at the University of Hawaii. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Royal Horticultural Society, and honorary member of the New York Florists' Club, the American Rose Society, and the American Orchid Society. He was a member of Kappa Sigma, of the honorary society Phi Kappa Phi, and the first member of the Alpha Chapter of the honorary floricultural society, Pi Alpha Xi. In 1938 the Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded him its gold medal for outstanding achievement as a teacher, and the silver medal of the New York State Federation of Garden Clubs for achievement as a teacher and writer was presented to him in 1939.

A kindly, considerate, and unassuming man, Professor White valued above all the friendship and esteem of his associates and acquaintances. He was a tremendous force in the floricultural education of his day and a man who will be long and kindly remembered by those privileged to know him.

Professor White is survived by three children, Emerson Edward, Kendall Crittenden, and Barbara Crittenden. Mrs. White, formerly Cora Crittenden of Tyringham, Massachusetts, died on May 16, 1938.

Richard N. White

December 21, 1933 — October 3, 2009

Richard “Dick” N. White, the James A. Friend Family Distinguished Professor of Engineering Emeritus of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering (CEE), died at the age of 75. He was born in Chetek, Wisconsin and grew up on several different dairy farms in Wisconsin. His father alternated farm ownership with operation of a small contracting firm. Work on the farms, helping his father in construction, and his classroom interests made civil engineering his clear choice while still in high school.

Dick pursued his civil engineering education at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, earning a B.S. in 1956 and an M.S. in 1957. He and his wife, Margaret “Marge” C. Howell, met while they were undergraduates and were married in December 1957. After 6-months of active duty in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, he returned to Madison to work as a structural designer for a firm of consulting engineers. He continued this work part time when he re-enrolled at UW-Madison for study leading to his Ph.D. in structures, awarded in 1961. While still a graduate student, he began to develop his famously effective teaching skills by serving as an Instructor with full responsibility for several undergraduate courses.

He joined the CEE faculty in 1961 and rapidly developed a versatile research program to complement his teaching of undergraduate and graduate courses. Although his research interests spanned all the traditional areas of structural engineering – experimental, analytical and computer approaches to concrete, steel and timber structures – he held a special love for topics in concrete and for structural model studies. In support of the last, he led the creation and use of a structural models lab for both instruction and research that was one of the finest in the nation. Among his many publications, he was the senior author (with faculty colleagues Peter Gergely and Robert Sexsmith) of a remarkably successful set of textbooks, *Structural Engineering*, a three-volume series that integrated aspects of mechanics, analysis, behavior, materials and design – and also disseminated widely the essence of the Cornell CEE undergraduate curriculum in structures.

Among his numerous appointments and positions at Cornell, he most notably served as Director of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering (1978-84). Among his proudest accomplishments as Director was the fundraising, planning, construction and dedication for a 5,000-sq.ft. addition to Hollister Hall to house the Joseph H. DeFrees Hydraulics Laboratory. He served the College as Associate Dean for Undergraduate Programs (1987-90), and he was named the James A. Friend Family Distinguished Professor of Engineering in 1988. Dick retired

from Cornell in 1999 but remained active in the School until illness overtook him in 2005. Thanks to the financial support of alumni and friends, the Richard N. White Instructional Laboratory was dedicated in 2004 within the newly refurbished Bovay Laboratory Complex of CEE. Posthumously, a fund drive has been launched to endow the continued maintenance and upgrading of this lab as well as the other instructional labs in the School of CEE.

Throughout his 39 years at Cornell, Dick also maintained a part-time consulting practice for dozens of clients, including leading companies, national laboratories, government agencies, publishers and universities. This consulting involved structural analysis, design and development work; structural investigations, reviews and evaluations; structural research and development oversight; preparation of design aids; and editorial development work.

During the course of his career, he received two teaching awards from Cornell's College of Engineering (1965 and 1996), three "Professor of the Year" honors from the Cornell chapter of the civil engineering honorary society Chi Epsilon (1972, 1987 and 1996), the University of Wisconsin Distinguished Service Citation (1993), and the Collingwood Prize of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) in 1967. He was elected to the National Academy of Engineers in 1992 and was also named an Honorary Member of the ASCE in 2001.

An American Concrete Institute (ACI) member since the late 1950s, Dick was elected ACI Vice President in 1995, served as ACI President from 1997 to 1998, and was Chair of the Standards Board from 2002 to 2005. He was a member of the Technical Activities Committee for 8 years and served as its Chair from 1991 to 1994. He also served a 3-year term on the ACI Board of Direction. White was a member of numerous ACI committees; and he was the first Chair of ACI Committees 335: Composite and Hybrid Structures, and 444: Experimental Analysis for Concrete Structures. White received the ACI Joe W. Kelly Award in 1992 and was the co-recipient of the ACI Wason Medal for Most Meritorious Paper and the ACI Structural Research Award in 1993 and 1994, respectively. He was named an ACI Fellow in 1974 and was elevated to ACI Honorary Membership in 2006.

During his sabbatical leaves from Cornell, he was a staff associate at Gulf General Atomic (1967-1968) and a visiting professor at the University of California at Berkeley (1974-75), the University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez (1982), Southwestern Jiaotong University in China (1982), and Durham University in England (1990).

Through his mentoring of many international graduate students and his duties as ACI President, he was able to enjoy travel to a great many places in the world: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, Colombia, Chile and Brazil, to name a few. He also lectured in many places, including an

extended stint in China in the early 1980s that included Beijing, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Wuhan, Xian, and Chendu. Of course, he always carried his favorite camera, recording his trips, the scenery, the people, the foods, and life wherever he was.

Photography was a major pastime for Dick. He enjoyed taking pictures of people, birds, animals, flowers, and all the things around him. He later entered many photographic exhibitions, and had numerous one-man shows of his various works, both locally in Ithaca and a major show in eastern Massachusetts. He also recorded the growing years of his daughter, Barbara, and son, David.

Dick was very proud of his years at Cornell University and of the colleagues and students who were an integral part of his career and life. He enjoyed his many friends and neighbors through his Ithaca years, as well as his beloved schnauzers. He is survived by his wife, Marge, one daughter and one son and their spouses, a sister, and several grandchildren, nieces and nephews.

Dick's personal and professional accomplishments were outstanding as shown, in part, by the array of distinguished awards and recognitions that were presented to him throughout his career. But in addition, we would be remiss if we did not acknowledge the statesmanlike and humane role he performed as a distinguished member of the Cornell University Faculty – a role that infused and yet transcended his specific area of research and which demonstrated his personal warmth, knowledge, compassion and commitment to students, staff and faculty in Civil and Environmental Engineering and in every aspect of the University in which he participated. Dick was uniformly admired and respected and will be long remembered for the many roles he fulfilled as a Cornell faculty member.

John Abel, Chair; Kenneth Hover, Walter Lynn, William McGuire, Arnim Meyburg

Horace Eugene Whiteside

June 5, 1891 — June 9, 1956

In the closing days of the academic year, the long teaching career of Horace Eugene Whiteside, J. DuPratt White Professor of Law in the Cornell Law School, came to an end with his death June 9, 1956, four days after his 65th birthday. His association with the Law School began in the fall of 1919 when he enrolled as a student. He became a member of the Law Faculty in 1922 and had thus completed 34 years of eminent teaching in the Law School.

The fall term of 1955-'56 he spent on sabbatic leave in Jamaica, British West Indies. Although seriously ill when he returned for the spring term, he insisted on giving his courses in Trusts and Future Interests. By gallant and super-human effort he continued to meet his classes to within a month of his death. In his passing the Law School lost one of the great teachers of law.

Direct descendant of John Morton a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Horace Whiteside was born June 5, 1891 on a farm near the village of Bell Buckle in Eastern Tennessee, the youngest of seven children. All of the family had a veritable passion for higher education. Fortunately, there was then developing in the village the Webb School, founded and taught in part by two Webb brothers, whose graduates were thoroughly trained in the classics. In contrast to our modern educational institutions, the buildings and equipment were simple, almost primitive, but no expense was spared in assembling good teachers and a strong library. "The books cost more than all the buildings combined", say members of the family. Here were taught with inspiration the great truths of the scriptures and the best in ancient and modern literature. The atmosphere of the school inculcated the American ideal that hard work and character were the keys to success, which became his fundamental philosophy.

He entered the University of Chicago without examinations, having received a scholarship in Latin, and because of his excellent preparation was able to maintain a very good record and at the same time play varsity football. There he became an outstanding guard on famous football teams coached by Amos Alonzo Stagg, whom he always considered one of his great teachers.

Upon graduating from the University of Chicago in 1912, he successfully taught and coached at the East Waterloo, Iowa, High School for two years, advancing to athletic director and instructor of Greek at Earlham College. Then came World War I when he went overseas as Captain in the 67th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, later attaining the rank of Major.

Returning from the war, he entered the Cornell Law School. While pursuing his law course he coached intramural athletics and freshman basketball at Cornell. In spite of this, he graduated from the law school with a higher than straight A average, by reason of several double 'A's—an achievement still unequalled. He was elected Book Review Editor of the *Cornell Law Quarterly* and his editorial notes are models. During the year 1926-1927 he was Ezra Ripley Thayer Teaching Fellow at Harvard Law School where he received the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science.

Brilliant and effective teacher, he was nonetheless a strong advocate of the value of active professional practice in law teaching. Therefore, he became associated in 1939 on a part time basis with the Wall Street law firm of Whitman, Ransom, Coulson and Goetz. This led to his participation in the reorganization of the Western Pacific Railway Corporation and in the leading case of *Ecker v. Western Pacific Railroad Corporation*, 318 U.S. 448 (1943), which did much to settle the relative powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts with respect to railroad reorganizations. After 1951, however, he limited his outside practice to consultant in the law of Trusts, Wills and Estates.

His classical background made Professor Whiteside a perfectionist in his professional work and in his teaching, yet he possessed the rare trait of not being intolerant with those less ably blessed; he taught the whole class, not merely the top ten percent. Often would he remark on the value of the middle-of-the-class student who not infrequently developed into a fine lawyer, making a distinct contribution to his community and to the reputation of the law school. For the student who was really trying he possessed a patience and gentleness in class which might not have been suspected of one with his great physique and mental power. This deep sense of compassion endeared him to his students.

Indeed, his abiding interest in his students was evidenced not only in the attention which he gave to them in Myron Taylor Hall, but by the fact that groups of law students often came to his home for round-table discussions. The loyalty, affection and respect of his students was made manifest by returning alumni of the Law School. Through the years, eminent lawyers and members of the Judiciary, as well as many of lesser distinction, visited his home to enjoy the hospitality that was extended and to profit from words of wisdom of their former teacher or the friend learned in the law.

Among his colleagues he won both admiration and affection. He was generous in shifting courses or in taking on extra work to help a fellow teacher in time of illness or for a sabbatic leave. On one occasion he gave up a field of law in the curriculum to which he had a legitimate claim so that a colleague who had a unique opportunity in that field might take advantage of it to the benefit of the law school.

His writings brought recognition to the Cornell Law School as well as to himself. He edited *Huffcut's Cases on Agency* (3rd Ed. 1926) and *Kales' Cases on Future Interests* (2nd Ed. 1936). Several of his monograph studies for the New York State Law Revision Commission won wide acclaim. He also prepared the New York Annotations to the American Law Institute's Restate-prepared the New York Annotations to the American Law Institute's Reinstatement of the Law of Contracts. In the fields of Trusts and Estates his writings were also outstanding, culminating in his becoming one of the contributing authors on those subjects to the recent American Law of Property Series.

Professor Whiteside is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ruth Kinyon Whiteside to whom he was married in 1951, and by a daughter of a former marriage, Mrs. Ann W. Wynd of Kenmore, N. Y. His first wife, Mrs. Esther Vesey Whiteside, and a son, Horace, Jr., died in 1950 and 1954 respectively.

Lewis Knudson, J. W. MacDonald, G. J. Thompson

Frederick Whiting

February 4, 1861 — March 12, 1946

Dr. Frederick Whiting was born on February 4, 1861 in Brooklyn, New York, the son of Murray Whiting and Mary Elizabeth Ferris Whiting. He was a descendant of William Whiting, the first treasurer of the Colony in Connecticut (1634) and Nathaniel Whiting, Colonel in the British Army at the siege of Louisberg.

Dr. Whiting received an A. B. degree in 1882 and an M. A. degree in 1885 from Amherst College. He studied medicine at the Long Island College Hospital and graduated in 1885. Following an internship at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, he pursued post graduate studies at Heidelberg and at the University of Vienna from 1888 to 1890 with the view of filling the position of pathologist at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. However, upon his return to the United States, he became associated with Dr. Gorham Bacon in Otology and began private practice of this specialty at that time. His association with the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary continued through 1927.

Dr. Whiting practiced inconspicuously until he undertook the care of a case of lateral sinus thrombosis, the mortality rate of which was then very high. In collaboration with Dr. Gibson, he worked out a new method of dealing with this serious condition and thereby made a notable contribution to surgery. His success in accomplishing a surgical cure for lateral sinus thrombosis accorded Dr. Whiting great prominence as an aural surgeon. In 1904, Dr. Whiting was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery in Otology at Cornell University and continued active until 1928 when he was appointed Emeritus Professor. Between the years 1907 and 1920, Dr. Whiting was associated with the New York Polyclinic and Mt. Sinai Hospitals and for a time served as Director of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Otological Society, the New York Otological Society and the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Whiting was a member of numerous clubs, among others the New York Athletic Club, Clove Valley Rod and Gun Club, the Century Association and the Society of Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut. He was a collector of paintings of American artists, medallion art and porcelains.

In 1905, Dr. Whiting published his book, "Modern Mastoid Operation." He also contributed many articles on Otology to medical literature.

As a surgeon Dr. Whiting was distinguished particularly for his painstaking thoroughness rather than his brilliance. His mastoidectomies were performed so completely that rarely did his patients have any recurrence of infection. This same characteristic was evidenced in his writings and he once told an associate that he had spent two weeks

on a single paragraph. The illustrations in his book on mastoid surgery still stand out as the best illustrations existing in this particular field.

Dr. Whiting's character was exceptional. He despised all petty politics in medicine and showed a friendly helpfulness to those who were associated with him. He believed in advancing his associates according to their merits alone.

Dr. Whiting's great interest in the Department of Otology at Cornell University Medical College continued up to the time of his death. He gave two prizes each year for the two students of the graduating class making the best records in Otology. He also donated a very valuable collection of instruments and specimens to the Medical College.

Dr. Whiting died of cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 85, on March 12, 1946.

Dr. Arthur Palmer

John Hendrick Whitlock

September 10, 1913 — May 22, 1994

John Whitlock served the Veterinary College for fifty years (1944-94) in the role of parasitologist extraordinaire. He liked to quote Asa Chandler who compared a parasitologist to an orchid. “He requires long and careful nurturing, he develops slowly, and he is himself a parasite in that he is dependent on many other sciences for material aid. But when he comes to flower, he is a rare and beautiful object, scientifically speaking, and is usually slow in going to seed. He may not always smell like an orchid, but that might be a blessing in some circles/7

He also served the University as a Faculty Trustee (1971-76), a role of which he was very proud. He declared that the Board had treated both the University and himself with kindness and wisdom and upon his retirement, made over to the Board the choicest of his collection of verbal brickbats “The Academic Cynic’s Anthology”. One of his personal favorites came from Burns’, ‘To a Louse’.

Oh wad some Powr the giftie gie us To see oursels as others see us! It wad frae monie a blunder free us, An’ foolish notion:”

Laudable as this plea might be, it does present a grave temptation to the chroniclers of this complex and, by design, controversial genius.

John Whitlock received a D.V.M. degree from Iowa State University in 1934 and a Master of Science degree in Zoology from Kansas State University in 1935. His dual interests in the relative confines of veterinary medicine and the broad vistas of zoology characterized his academic life where his many writings (over a hundred journal articles and at least three textbooks) covered topics as narrow as “The administration of phenothiazine to sheep” and as expansive as “Parasitology, ecology and biometry” contained in four pages of the *British Veterinary Journal!* Throughout his career, he was unconcerned about fashion in science and pursued with equal vigor diverse topics which interested him, ‘Inherited eye defects in the guinea pig,’ “Feeder lamb loss in Genesee County”. He studiously committed to paper facts which he felt would be of value to other disciplines. His notation on new uses for oesophageal intubation for baby lambs (1954) was “rediscovered” in the 1970s and has become the universal method of administering emergency treatment to hypothermic lambs.

John Whitlock was a scientific prophet well before his time and he thoroughly enjoyed relating his works to homely origins. Thus his early (1958) study on the inheritance of resistance to trichostrongyloidosis in sheep was based on observations made in Ellis Hollow and involved a ram named, characteristically, “Violet”. This too was a landmark study in genetic resistance to intestinal worms.

Throughout it all, he enjoyed the company of distinguished scientists. He shared his parasitological studies with J.R. Georgi, J.V. Evans, L.Z. Saunders, P. Kennedy, S.J. Roberts, H.D. Crofton, J.O. Slocombe and his biometric calculations with M.R. Lynn, L.H. Ratcliffe, H.M. Taylor, W.T. Federer and D.S. Robson—he even diverted some of his efforts into those lesser parasites, the bacteria, in a paper with Julius Fabricant on the use of *Clostridium welchii* anaeroculture for the prevention of overeating disease in sheep. Given the catholic nature of his interests and published works, it is hardly surprising that one of John's later papers (1978) reflected his own career and interests "How to Live and Die with Ecologists".

In the Veterinary College of the times where teaching was didactic, authoritative and highly structured, John's instructional efforts were unorthodox, unusual and sometimes rambling. In lectures, he was somewhat less than organized in his approach and expansive in his content—none of your "Give us the facts, diagnosis and treatment", but rather a sporadic and ecological approach to the world of parasitism and certainly not confined to domesticated animals. Students in the practicum had their questions answered with a question in rebuttal. While generations of students flinched under this unusual tack, the Class of '53 invited John Whitlock to address their 25th class reunion as the professor who, in their experience, had taken an unusual and expansive ecological approach to the world of veterinary parasitology.

There was a cultivated Jekyll and Hyde aspect to John Whitlock's life—from humble beginnings on the Canadian prairie to Cornell Trustee. John kept his origins to himself and quietly enjoyed the contrast. In his extracurricular roles, he was an autocratic, outspoken Speaker of the University Assembly declaring that "the American University is a prototypic, organized anarchy where decision-making is a random activity". As a leader in the restructuring of Cornell to include a greater measure of student input, John was fond of quoting the *New York Times*, "Restructuring the self-governance of the University achieves, the same order of stewardship as the rearrangement of deck chairs on the Titanic".

In contrast, John Whitlock was a quiet and private supporter of many of the evolving and not necessarily popular movements of his time; student governance; women's rights and access of minorities to higher education. He declared during the troubles of the sixties "There is a weird modern idea that the University has somehow escaped standing in loco parentis to the students." He never subscribed to this "weird modern idea" and quietly pressed for many issues advantageous to our students; better nutrition, access to athletic facilities and better commonroom facilities. Most importantly, perhaps, he championed individual students whom he perceived were at a temporary disadvantage in our academic community. His support was not limited to well-intentioned advice but best

estimates suggest that a score of now veterinarians received from him financial support in time of dire need. This allowed them to finish on time and in good order. It is not surprising that his tangible legacy to the University is The Cornell Women in Science Fund to provide financial assistance to help women students improve the quality of their lives while at Cornell.

During his student days, John was an active thespian and a devotee of classical music. He was a competent double bass player and performed in the Cornell Symphony under Karel Husa. Later in life he was an ardent fisher and power boat captain. He was supported in it all by Pauline, his wife, and they reared two successful sons, Ward and John, in a rambling old house, formerly an inn, across the Ellis Hollow valley from his self-designed sheep barns. John was one of the founders of the Ellis Hollow Community Center, and supervised the rehabilitation of the old school house at the corner of Ellis Hollow and Turkey Hill Roads, the first home of the Center. For years he was the stentorian auctioneer at the Ellis Hollow Country Fair. John and Pauline liked big cars. They acquired President Day's used Lincoln Continental, which John proudly parked behind the postmortem room of Moore Lab. The Lincoln suffered a large dent when an ailing horse staggered over and fell on the prized car, much to the amusement of envious colleagues.

Following his retirement, Dr. Whitlock continued to bring his beagle, //Pelly,,/ to the Small Animal Clinic for weekly baths and routine health care. Receptionists and technicians became his friends and he enjoyed immensely meeting veterinary students and was moved by their attentive interactions with him. He told and retold familiar stories about his life in the profession, his favorites being hoary Cornell veterinary chestnuts. Often he shared candy with his listeners and he would leave, Pelly on lead, with a promise to revisit next week.

John Whitlock strolled through life, nattily dressed, possessed of a keen mind and a fine sense of humor. Mostly he chose to be outrageous rather than ordinary. He enjoyed wrestling with the large and small issues of ecology and university governance and left notable contributions thereto. A self-styled "academic cynic" he was, in fact a bellicose romantic engaged in a life-long courtship of Cornell and its contents. He had a notable weakness for the underdog and provided intangible and tangible support for same, an aspect of his life which he carefully downplayed but which will be a major legacy. He walked with intellectual kings and enjoyed the jaunt. His oldest friend and mentor at Cornell, a man of sparse words summarized it all. "John was smart and had some wild ideas." A worthy definition and epitaph for any academic. John Whitlock was indeed smart and many of his original ideas and ideals have already come to fruition.

Dwight D. Bowman, William E. Hornbuckle, S. Gordon Campbell

Robert H. Whittaker

December 21, 1920 — October 20, 1980

Robert H. Whittaker was recruited to Cornell in 1968. He had already gained a position of prestige for his landmark studies in plant ecology, and the newly formed Division of Biological Sciences hoped to use his leadership to shape its Section of Ecology and Systematics. His influence pervaded faculty recruitment and the shaping of several academic programs at Cornell. His vigorous research program served as an example for his colleagues and attracted superior students and numerous distinguished visitors to Cornell, helping to build the ecology program into the strongest in the world. This program and the careers of its faculty and students remain a principal legacy of this man.

Bob was born in Wichita, Kansas. Following graduation from Washburn Municipal University in 1942, he joined the Army Air Corps. At the end of World War II he resumed his education at the University of Illinois. His interest in insect communities led him to the Smoky Mountains of Tennessee, but he quickly realized that plants would provide a better test of his theories of community structure. While he retained an active interest in insects throughout his life, his doctoral research converted him to a career in botany. He obtained his Doctor of Philosophy degree in zoology in 1948 and took a position at Washington State College at Pullman. At the nearby Hanford Laboratories in Richland, Washington, he conducted pioneering studies of model ecosystems using radioisotopic tracers. He moved to Brooklyn College in 1954, and in 1966 to the newly created University of California at Irvine.

Bob was actively involved with a number of professional organizations. He served as editor for *Ecology*, *Vegetatio*, and *Paleobiology* as well as consultant for the National Science Foundation. He was elected vice president of the Ecological Society of America (1971) and was president of the American Society of Naturalists at the time of his death. In 1966 he was presented the Mercer Award for the most outstanding publication in ecology of that year; the award was for a paper on the vegetation of the Santa Catalina Mountains in Arizona. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1975, to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1979, and was an honorary member of the British Ecological Society and of the Swedish Phytogeographical Society.

Bob Whittaker was recognized as an intellectual leader in ecology on an international scale and as the world's foremost authority on plant communities. His numerous studies on vegetation of the United States and several other countries led to major technical and conceptual advances in his field, and were the starting points for uncountable works by other scientists. But in addition to his contributions to basic science, he was also capable

of broad synthesis. He produced benchmark publications in diverse areas of biology, ranging from community ordination to niche theory to chemical ecology to phylogeny. His talents in research transferred admirably to his teaching. He was widely noted for his profound erudition and scholarship, and for the new insights he could provide. He was a master of the English language, serving up his ideas on a fully adorned platter of well-crafted sentences and memorable metaphors.

Although he earned distinction as a scientist, Bob will be most remembered by his friends and colleagues for his strength of character. He took special interest in young scientists. No one on the faculty of Ecology and Systematics took more of a personal interest in the welfare of the graduate students, and his devotion to them began before their arrival at Cornell. Despite his busy life, he always had time to discuss a problem, scientific or personal, and obviously relished his interactions with younger colleagues and students. He was particularly attentive to the plight of oppressed and underprivileged scientists in other countries, answering inquiries from individuals from underdeveloped countries and from behind the Iron Curtain with extreme courtesy and almost paternal interest. He gave freely of his energies as a protector and teacher, and had friends throughout the world because of it. The scientific community will surely miss Bob Whittaker's intellect; but a loss of no less magnitude was his warmth and humanity, which was not well disguised beneath his formal exterior.

Simon A. Levin, Gene E. Likens, Brian F. Chabot

William Foote Whyte

June 27, 1914 — July 16, 2000

William Foote Whyte began his academic career at Swarthmore College. After graduating in 1936, he went on to four years at Harvard as a member of the Society of Fellows, followed by three years at the University of Chicago where he received a Ph.D. in Sociology with a minor in Social Anthropology. With that degree in hand, Bill went to the University of Oklahoma where in one year he was both Assistant Professor of Sociology and Acting Chairman of the Department of Anthropology. He returned to Chicago as Assistant and then Associate Professor of Sociology. This appointment lasted from 1944-48, when Bill accepted an offer to teach at the then three-year old New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR) at Cornell.

The appointment at ILR gave Bill a chance to teach and research in the field then called “human relations,” but throughout his career, he continued to write and edit in sociology and anthropology. Bill often remarked that in the early days, the distances between the disciplines were not nearly so clear. He vacillated between sociology and anthropology but always felt comfortable in both camps. It is indicative of both his scholarship and his dedication to ideas rather than camps that during his life, he was elected to and served as President of the Industrial Relations Research Association, the Society for Applied Anthropology, and the American Sociological Association.

What stands out more prominently than any disciplinary affiliation was Bill’s choice to link his social research to liberal social reform. In later years, he spoke nostalgically of the “triple-threat professor” expectation at the ILR School—a professor engaged in teaching, research, and extension work.

From the beginning as a triple-threat professor, Bill engaged in industrial projects in New York cities such as Corning and Rochester, always bringing along graduate students for the research and experience. In the mid-1950s, his interest in discovering whether “good human relations” practices were universal had led him to take a sabbatical in Venezuela. The experience in Latin America led eventually to an extensive period of time in Peru and a role in the development of the Institute of Peruvian Studies at Cornell. The Institute reflected his ambition to provide field training for both Peruvian and American students. His concern over academic imperialism was evident in his insistence that all publications from the work of the Institute be published first in Spanish.

From 1956-61, Bill served as Director of the Cornell Social Science Research Center. In 1969, in response to the social unrest on campus, Bill joined faculty from other colleges and formed the Human Affairs Program, designed specifically to link the university and the community. The program remained viable for four years; with its final

claim to success an alternative secondary school in Ithaca that by the time of Bill's death had reached national acclaim.

The last chapter in Bill's relationship to Cornell ILR was, upon retirement in 1980, to move physically into the ILR Extension complex, where he soon established an action and research group, Programs for Employment and Workplace Systems (PEWS), dedicated to providing technical assistance to labor and management collaborative work. While he continued for several years to teach one graduate seminar in strategies for labor-management cooperation, his real contribution to PEWS was his intellectual interest in the role of labor-management in organizational improvement. His writing (see below) and leadership in PEWS provided early footing for the Cornell Participatory Action Research Network, an on-campus group of faculty and students who are known world-wide via the Web and the connection to William Foote Whyte's name.

Street Corner Society was his best-known book. Published in 1943, it was still in print at his death and had been translated into many different languages. The book was as vital in 2000 as when it first appeared; it influenced countless social researchers and community leaders over the generations. It is as close to a bestseller as social science writing gets. Key to that book is the linking of rich urban ethnography of a particular community with the study of organizational behavior among the street corner boys. Bill's ability to focus on processes in context, particularly leadership in organizations, was already fully visible in 1943, marking a major difference between his writing and other urban community studies of that period.

Taking *Street Corner Society* as the pivot, we see a wide variety of threads moving outward from it. His work on the restaurant industry and other industrial settings and his studies of organizational dynamics became both influential and his trademark in industrial and labor relations. (See *Human Relations in the Restaurant Industry* (1948); *Pattern for Industrial Peace* (1950); *Man and Organization* (1959); *Money and Motivation* (1955); *Men at Work* (1965); *Action Research for Management* (1965); *Organizational Behavior: Theory and Application* (1969); *Worker Participation and Ownership* (1983); and *Social Theory of Action* (1991)).

At the same time, he pursued a continuing interest in larger-scale issues of community development, both domestically and internationally, leading to both highly contextualized ethnographic/historical studies of communities in the Andes and breakthrough work on unlocking human potential in development work. (See *Toward an Integrated Theory of Development* (1969); *Dominación y cambios en el Perú rural* (1969); *Power, Politics and Progress: Social Change in Rural Peru* (1976); and *Higher Yielding Human Systems for Agriculture* (1983)). This double focus on the human factor and the potency of history was a theme throughout his whole career.

Long after other people have rested on their laurels, Bill moved into a new arena which he called “participatory action research,” leading to major collections of essays on the topic of collaborative research with local stakeholders (*Participatory Action Research* (1990) and *Industrial Democracy* (1985)) and one of the most important historical, ethnographic, and organizational studies of the famous Mondragón cooperatives ever done (*Making Mondragón: the Growth and Dynamics of the Worker Cooperative Complex* (1988, with Kathleen King Whyte)). This work caused a great many people to encounter Bill for the first time and begin to learn from his concept of “social inventions.” He focused attention on socially desirable innovations made in one context that could be learned from and applied elsewhere.

In the final phase of his career, he turned back to reflect on his own learning and developed a uniquely effective way to share his learning, first in a book on the role of the field experience in learning about social inventions and the promise of fieldwork for future generations (*Learning from the Field* (1984)); and finally in much more personal reflections on his itinerary, choices, and reasons for doing what he did (*Participant Observer, An Autobiography* (1994), and *Creative Solutions to Field Problems: Reflections on a Career* (1997)).

Few people have been more intellectually ambitious, more diverse in the topics and methods of their work, or more consistently committed to linking the academy to societal improvement than Bill Whyte. We scan the horizon in fear that there will never be another to replace him.

Davydd J. Greenwood, Ann W. Martin, Lawrence K. Williams

Herbert August Wichelns

December 29, 1894 — March 4, 1973

With a brilliant record attained at Boys' High School in Brooklyn, New York, Herbert August Wichelns enrolled in 1912 at Cornell University, where he continued a career of high achievement, was awarded the A.B. degree in 1916 and the Ph.D. in 1922. (His dissertation: "Burke's Essay *On the Sublime and Beautiful*: A Critical Edition.") As an undergraduate he was active in the life of the University, joining several of the literary and social clubs, and making his mark as an orator and debater. In 1916 he was appointed assistant instructor in public speaking, and the next year instructor. During World War I he served as a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States.

In 1920-21 he taught as instructor at Dartmouth College, in the following year at New York University, and in 1923-24 as assistant professor at the University of Pittsburgh. Then he returned to Cornell, where he held the rank of assistant professor until 1931, when he was promoted to a full professorship. From 1940 to 1948, with exceptional merit, he performed the duties of chairman of the Department of Speech and Drama; in this capacity he provided strong support to both the Speech and Theatre sections and received the loyal cooperation of his colleagues in both wings. He retired from teaching in 1962.

As a member of the staff, Wichelns served on a number of important academic committees of the College of Arts and Sciences, of the University, and of the Speech Association of America (e.g., as chairman of the Association's Committee on Research), in addition to his functions as faculty adviser to the Cornell Debate Association and to Delta Sigma Rho, and as supervisor of the annual oratorical contests. He was president of the Cornell Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa in 1935 and Phi Kappa Phi in 1937, of the Eastern Public Speaking Conference in 1930, and of the National Association of Teachers of Speech in 1937. He lectured at Yale University, Louisiana State University, and the University of Illinois, and, as visiting professor, taught at the University of Wisconsin in the summer of 1929 and at Columbia University in the summer of 1938.

Of the various studies published by Wichelns, the following should be especially noted: "Burke's Essay *On the Sublime* and its Reviewers" (in the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology* XXI, 1922); "The Literary Criticism of Oratory" (in *Studies in Rhetoric and Oratory*, honoring J. A. Winans, ed. A. M. Drummond, 1925; reprinted in *The Rhetorical Idiom*, and a section of it, in *Historical Studies of Rhetoric and Rhetoricians*, honoring E. L. Hunt, ed. R. F. Howes, 1961), which has justly been hailed as one of the most fruitful and influential studies produced in our day in the field of Speech; "Analysis and Synthesis in Argumentation" (*The Quarterly Journal of Speech*, vol. 11,

1925); “Public Speaking and the Dramatic Arts” (in *On Going to College*, Oxford, 1959); A History of the Speech Association of the Eastern States, 1959; and “Ralph Waldo Emerson” (in *History and Criticism of American Public Address*, vol. II, ed. W. N. Brigrance, 1960). Further, in 1944, Wichelns was chairman of the Committee of Editors of *Studies in Speech and Drama* (honoring A. M. Drummond). And reference should also here be made to his many excellent reviews that appeared over the years, most of them in *The Quarterly Journal of Speech*.

In 1958 a volume of sixteen articles was dedicated to him, *The Rhetorical Idiom* (ed. D. C. Bryant), introduced by E. L. Hunt’s cordial tribute, “Herbert A. Wichelns and the Cornell Tradition of Rhetoric as a Humane Study,” which testifies to the significant part Wichelns played in establishing the Cornell group among the leading departments in the field. The contributions to this Festschrift help to illustrate what Isocrates avers of the importance of speech in society: “The art of discourse. . .of all the faculties abiding in human nature, is the productive source of most of our blessings” (*Antidosis* 253).

In his scholarship Wichelns was a master in the field of modern rhetorical theory and criticism. And, as a teacher, he trained a goodly number of students who became prominent scholars and teachers in the field, among them editors of *The Quarterly Journal of Speech* and presidents of the Speech Association. His students extolled him as a gifted teacher, and prized their association with him. His classes were provocative and stimulating educational experience; he elicited the active participation of his students, and, with his incisive mind, moved promptly to the heart of the subject under discussion, cutting through immaterial and irrelevant considerations, and expressing his conclusions with remarkable clarity and effectiveness. Genuinely interested in the welfare of his students, he was never too busy to see the many who sought his advice and assistance, and in return, he won their deep respect and warm affection. Emphasized among the qualities praised by them and his colleagues and friends were his broad culture, his integrity, his quiet dignity, his kind and generous disposition, his fairmindedness (firm in his convictions, he yet was tolerant of the views of others), his dry and gently ironic sense of humor, and his sage counsel. He was a true *vir humanus* — and an impressive exemplar of the art he taught with such eminent success.

W. David Curtiss, Walter H. Stainton, Harry Caplan

Elizabeth “Betsy” Wiegand

August 26, 1916 — July 30, 1995

Professor Elizabeth Wiegand was a lifelong Cornellian. After her high school education at Cascadilla Preparatory School, Ithaca, and Westtown School, Westtown, Pennsylvania, Betsy enrolled at Cornell in the College of Home Economics. Her curriculum included a semester of study at the prestigious Merrill Palmer School in Detroit. She graduated Class of 1938, worked several years as a Home Demonstration Agent in county extension programs in New York State, and returned to Cornell for graduate work in Economics of the Household and Household Management, receiving her Master’s degree (1949) and Ph.D. degree (1953). Her doctoral dissertation on the use of time by New York State homemakers provided not only descriptive data but the basis for quantifying their work contributions with current data.

Professor Wiegand’s career was primarily dedicated to extension, although she was involved in teaching and research at Michigan State University for three years following completion of her Ph.D. degree. Upon her return to Cornell, she moved through the ranks of Assistant Professor (1957) to Professor (1964) as an extension specialist in family economics and home management. She was named Professor Emerita in 1981.

Professor Wiegand’s professional career focused on serving the needs of people—from her early work as an Extension Agent in Cayuga County to her work as a specialist in economic problems of families. Betsy was dedicated to the Extension philosophy of helping people help themselves. She prepared educational materials, taught county Extension agents and lay leaders, and provided them with information and tools that families could readily use in planning and conducting their business affairs. For example, she and Professor C. Arthur Bratton in Agricultural Economics, collaborated on the preparation of the Cornell publication, “Do You Know Your Valuable Papers.” It has been used by New York State families for more than forty years and is still in use.

Betsy’s work was always carefully and thoroughly done. She was meticulous about details and accuracy. One of her guiding principles was to make material as simple as possible, easily understood, and generally useful. She was skilled in interpreting economic research findings and translating research results into forms that could be used by the general public.

Betsy had a quiet sense of humor and always enjoyed a good joke. She set her priorities and was focused in working toward her goals. She was thorough in developing ideas and had a strong determination for seeing them through. Although her colleagues considered her single-minded, she thought through a problem and would come to a

conclusion based on facts. She perplexed others by rarely revealing how she arrived at her conclusions. Throughout her professional career, Professor Wiegand was active in the American Home Economics Association. She was elected to the Home Economics honor society, Omicron Nu, and to the Extension honor society, Epsilon Sigma Phi. From the latter she received an award for excellence in her work in Cornell Cooperative Extension.

Betsy developed a great loyalty to Cornell and a life-long interest in trees, shrubs, flowers, birds, animals, conservation and ecology from her parents, Professor Karl McKay Wiegand and Maude Cipperly Wiegand, both botanists and Cornellians, and their next door neighbors and friends, Professor Albert H. Wright and Anna Allen Wright. After her retirement, Betsy continued to live in the Wiegand home and delighted in caring for the grounds and gardens.

Service to others was a basic part of her personal life as well as her career. After retirement, she participated in FISH (Friends In Service Here), a volunteer organization to provide transportation for those who needed it. She served as FISH treasurer for many years. She also was active in Nature Conservancy and enjoyed Monday night seminars at the Laboratory of Ornithology.

A private person, few colleagues knew much about her family and how she cared for various members. For many years, Betsy researched her genealogy, carefully documenting facts and organizing materials. Betsy is survived by two sisters, Anna Mae Van Deman Bacon and Catherine Van Deman Eastman; and several nieces and nephews and their children. She was predeceased by three brothers and a sister.

Betsy's loyalty to Cornell was exemplified by her bequest to the College of Human Ecology to be divided among three scholarship funds. In discussing her interest in a bequest, she indicated no need to have her name attached to the funds, but a desire to honor her mentors, Helen Canon, Mabel Rollins, and Jean Warren.

C. Arthur Bratton, Rose E. Steidl, Francille M. Firebaugh

Karl McKay Wiegand

June 2, 1873 — March 12, 1942

Professor Karl McKay Wiegand, for many years Professor of Botany and Head of the Department of Botany, died on March 12, 1942. He had retired from active service on August 15, 1941, but was continuing research at the university and service on non-academic committees. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

Professor Wiegand was born at Truxton, New York, on June 2, 1873 and grew up in this small town in the beautiful Tioughnioga Valley. The son of a pharmacist, he early became interested in the flora of that region, and the family's atlas of Cortland County has notations of the hills, valleys, and swamps he visited on his early expeditions. As a boy of fifteen he was already demonstrating interest and ability in the solution of problems in taxonomy.

He came to Ithaca High School to prepare for entrance to Cornell University and for training in his father's profession. The course in pharmacy was, however, abolished just before he entered the university and his interest turned to botany in which he eventually majored. His senior thesis was in seed anatomy and the quality of his investigation was such that it gained for him election to Sigma Xi.

After graduation in 1894 with the B.S. degree, he became assistant in the Department of Botany and continued study as a graduate student. In 1898 he received the degree of Ph.D. and the following year was promoted to the rank of instructor, a position which he held until 1908 when he went to Wellesley College as Associate Professor of Botany.

During the early years at Cornell his interests were diverse and included physiology and anatomy and morphology. His doctorate thesis was in physiology and at the time of its preparation he intended to continue study in that field.

In 1900 he began teaching in taxonomy and from that time his attention turned permanently to taxonomy as his major field of work. At Wellesley College he taught elementary botany and taxonomy until 1913 when he returned to Cornell as Professor of Botany in the College of Agriculture. At this time Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, then dean of this college, organized a new Department of Botany and placed Dr. Wiegand at its head. Within a few years this new department absorbed the Department of Botany of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Wiegand continued as head of the new department for twenty-eight years until his retirement. During this long period he wisely guided it and was in large measure responsible for its high reputation.

Despite the pressure of administrative duties, he taught large classes both in the laboratory and in the field and found time for research. He also built up from the beginning a herbarium of about 250,000 specimens and gave liberally of his time to the identification of plants for botanists from all over the country. Through his contagious enthusiasm for his subject and for the teaching of it, he developed in many students an interest in plants and an appreciation of the value of taxonomic studies in their practical and cultural aspects. When it was realized that Dr. Wiegand was soon to retire his courses became filled to capacity.

Dr. Wiegand always found time for research and published more than one hundred papers. His intensive studies of the plants of the Cayuga Lake region led to the publication of the "Cayuga Lake Flora" which he, as senior author, prepared in association with Dr. A. J. Eames. The excellence of this work has resulted in its general acceptance as a model of its kind. He made a notable contribution to horticulture by preparing for Bailey's "Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture" the extensive and technical "Synopsis of the Vegetable Kingdom" and assisted with the general introductory key—an important contribution of taxonomy to horticulture. He was recognized as one of the leading taxonomists of the world.

In 1933 he was Vice-President of Section G of the American Association for Advancement of Science and in 1939 President of the Botanical Society of America.

He has served the University on many important committees, notably the Arboretum Committee, the Committee on Campus Trees and the Committee on the Bailey Hortorium. He was chairman of the last two committees for several years, and to the work of all of these committees he gave much time and thought.

In 1923, in view of the large attendance of summer students in the biological fields and the richness of the Ithaca region in biological material, a Summer School of Biology was established under the auspices of the Summer School of the University and the Summer School of the New York State College of Agriculture. Dr. Wiegand was in large measure responsible for the initiation of this new school and directed the school throughout the eleven years of its existence.

Dr. Wiegand was a very modest man, unselfish in high degree. He viewed his administrative problems, as he did his research problems, objectively. He was always ready to forsake his own views when convinced of the validity of the concepts of others. His research was conducted with the utmost patience and marked by the most careful and intelligent procedure based on exact knowledge.

His quiet cheerfulness, his high ideals, and his thoughtful consideration of others endeared him to his students, to

all members of the department, to his colleagues, and to all who were associated with him. To work with him was an inspiration to all.

Roy Glen Wiggans

May 12, 1891 — August 19, 1971

Roy Glen Wiggans, professor of plant breeding, emeritus, died on August 19, 1971, bringing to a close more than fifty-six years of association with Cornell University. He was born in Mercer County, Missouri, in 1891, and after receiving his B.S. degree in agronomy from the University of Missouri in 1914, he came to Cornell to do graduate work. He received the M.S. degree in 1915 and the Ph.D. in 1919, both in the field of plant breeding at Cornell. Except for one year in 1916-17, when he was assistant professor in agronomy at Ohio State University, he spent his entire professional career at Cornell. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1919 and to professor in 1934. He retired in 1958.

The early work of Professor Wiggans was concerned with strain testing and seed sources of alfalfa and clovers. His research clearly established the superiority of local clover seed sources and the variegated types of alfalfa. Use of these adapted legumes did much to increase farm yield and reduce seeding failures with clover and alfalfa. Wiggans added soybean breeding and variety testing to his program in the late 1920s. The variety Cayuga, released in 1934, was the first of several early maturing grain soybean varieties he developed for use in New York.

Professor Wiggans was one of the early hybrid corn breeders. Though far removed from the Corn Belt and its intensive corn breeding research, the New York farmer has enjoyed the full benefit of corn hybridization because of the scope and success of Dr. Wiggans's efforts. His early concern was with improved quality of corn silage. He showed that early hybrids with relatively well-matured ears produced better quality silage and as much tonnage of dry weight as the tall, late-maturing open-pollinated varieties then popular among farmers.

As dairymen became more interested in corn for grain, Wiggans developed varieties that would mature under New York conditions. He tested his first successful hybrid, Cornell 29-3, in 1929 and released the earliest maturing Cornell hybrid, NE310, just weeks before his retirement in 1958. Several other hybrids developed by Professor Wiggans have been widely used by farmers in the Northeast and have served as pace-setters for hybrids introduced from other breeding programs.

Dr. Wiggans taught, conducted research, and trained young scientists at the University of Nanking in 1927 and 1930 as a part of the Cornell-Nanking Wheat Improvement project sponsored by those universities with aid from the International Education Board.

Professor Wiggans was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Genetics Association, American Society of Agronomy, and the Rotary Club of Ithaca. He was treasurer of the Westminster Foundation of New York and director of the Ithaca Westminster Foundation. He had served as an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca since 1932.

His late wife was Edna Landon Wiggans, with whom he observed a golden wedding anniversary in 1967. He is survived by a son Robert, eleven grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

The work of a plant breeder lives on indefinitely after active research has been completed. Superior corn genes identified and isolated in inbred lines will reappear time and again in new and even better varieties yet to be developed. Likewise, training imparted to younger men will reappear and bear fruit. Each will be a lasting monument to the long and fruitful career of Professor Roy Wiggans.

Neal F. Jensen, Henry M. Munger, Ronald E. Anderson

Henry Booth Wightman

August 8, 1901 — February 2, 1980

Dr. Henry B. “Pete” Wightman was born in Auburn, New York. The son of a Presbyterian minister, he moved to the University Heights section of the Bronx, New York, when his father was called to a church there. He attended the Horace Mann School and continued his undergraduate education at Williams College, of which he was a loyal alumnus. He attended the Cornell University Medical College from which he obtained his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1927. It was in medical school that he met a classmate, Jocelyn Woodman, who later became his wife.

Following medical school he served a two-year internship at the Bellevue Hospital in New York and a period of several months at the Manhattan Maternity Hospital. He specialized in pediatrics and entered private practice in New Rochelle, New York, in 1930. Early in his medical career he developed an interest in allergy and obtained training from some of the pioneers in that field, including Dr. Robert A. Cooke. During the period from 1930 to 1942 he held appointments as attending pediatrician at the New Rochelle and Grasslands Hospitals and at the Vanderbilt Clinic. He also was on the staff of the children’s allergy clinic at the Bellevue Hospital and of the allergy clinic of the Roosevelt Hospital. He was certified by the American Board of Pediatrics and was a member of the American Academy of Allergy and of the Society for the Study of Asthma and Allied Conditions.

As years passed Dr. Wightman became aware of a preference for clinic work as opposed to private practice and of a desire to work with young people. In 1940 he began contacting leaders in the field of student health, including a former schoolmate, Dr. Norman S. Moore, who had recently become director of that department at Cornell. Their correspondence led to Dr. Wightman’s appointment in 1942 as assistant professor and attending physician at the clinic and infirmary.

He arrived at a particularly busy time, since the health service was caring for both civilian and military students on the campus. During the early forties he collaborated with Doctor Norman S. Moore and Doctor Edward C. Showacre in a study of the radiographic patterns of primary atypical pneumonia. He continued his interest in allergy and held allergy clinics until several years following his formal retirement. In 1949 he Published a study of clinical and pathological findings in 258 cases of appendicitis observed at the Cornell Infirmary over an eight-year period.

In 1950 Dr. Wightman was appointed assistant to the clinical director, a position he held for ten years. He played an active part in education within the student health department. He also participated in the education of medical

residents during the years when the health service collaborated with the Tompkins County Hospital in conducting a residency program in internal medicine. He contributed articles on a variety of clinical topics to *Student Medicine*, official organ of the American College Health Association. For two years he served on the Faculty Committee on Student Conduct. He was a member of the American Medical Association and of the New York State and Tompkins County Medical Societies.

Pete Wightman had a wide variety of community and social interests. He was a member of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church and served as its chairman. He was a member of the City Club, the Rotary Club, the Country Club of Ithaca, and the Statler Club. He was a member of the American Cancer Society and served on the board of directors of the Y.M.C.A. and of the Family and Children's Service. He was president of the Sons of the American Revolution and a trustee of McGraw House. He had considerable skill and a lasting interest in fine woodworking. Summer vacations usually found him at one of the family cottages on Bailey Island, Maine, or at Big Moose Lake, New York. He enjoyed golf, fishing, and tying flies.

Dr. Wightman retired in 1969 and was granted the title of professor emeritus. His retirement was saddened in 1970 by the death of his wife, Jocelyn. He continued to work part-time as allergist at the Gannett Clinic until 1974. In 1974 he married an acquaintance and friend of long standing, Ms. Elizabeth Stocking. He was brightened by this new period of companionship and maintained the jovial personality and good humor which made him so well liked by those who knew him.

One of his unfinished projects as part of the Retired Senior Volunteer Program was a study of early physicians and medical care in Tompkins County. Physical infirmities ultimately took a heavy toll, particularly after a stroke in April, 1979. He died following a protracted illness in February, 1980. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Stocking Wightman; two sons: Henry B. Wightman of Syracuse and Frederick Wightman of Chicago, Illinois; a daughter, Winifred Webster of Boston, Massachusetts; seven grandchildren; three sisters: Katherine Hadden of Bronxville, Elizabeth Selander of Naples, Florida, and Edith Kreitler of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Paul H. Darsie, Alexius Rachun, Raymond Haringa

Burt Green Wilder

Professor of Neurology and Vertebrate Zoology

1841 — January 21, 1925

By the death on January 21, 1925, of Dr. Burt Green Wilder, Cornell University loses almost the last member of her original faculty. The pupil of Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Jeffries Wyman, of Asa Gray, of Louis Agassiz, and attached to these great teachers by an almost religious affection, he brought to our chair of zoology notable traditions. Since 1866 he had been Agassiz's assistant and it was Agassiz who, backed by Asa Gray, named him for the new institution, in whose fortunes both were deeply interested. Appointed among the very first of its professors in September of 1867, more than a year before our doors were opened to students, Dr. Wilder was of great help in the gathering of our equipment; and for more than forty years, till his retirement from teaching in 1910 and his return in 1911 to the Massachusetts home of his boyhood, he served this university with a singular fidelity,

Born at Boston in 1841, he was a precocious lover of nature and his studies were from the first chiefly devoted to natural science; but at his issue from Harvard in 1862 the country's call took him into the hospitals of the civil war and to the front as a surgeon, and on his return in 1865 a further year was given to the completion of his medical studies. Then, however, he turned to the career of the scholar. At Cornell he showed himself from the start a teacher of rare powers. He was a master of exposition. The charm of his diction and the lucid grace of his style made him captivating alike by voice and pen. His lecture room was always crowded and his articles found welcome in our best magazines. But he was, before all, the patient and conscientious leader of research. Working quietly but tirelessly in the midst of his students, and ever ready to interrupt his investigation to listen to a question or to share with those about him some fascinating discovery, his laboratory was a fruitful nursery of budding scholarship. Nor was his interest in his students confined to class room and laboratory. Many bear in lifelong memory the kindly word or thoughtful act that showed his sympathy in their personal haps and mishaps,

As did few others Dr. Wilder shared the unconventional ideals of the young university, and to the end he was their champion. For his personal convictions, too, he was always ready to do battle, and it never dismayed him if his cause was unpopular. For the simplified spelling of English, for a better nomenclature in anatomy, for temperance rather than abstinence in the use of alcoholics, against tobacco, against secret societies, against intercollegiate athletics, he stood with uncompromising frankness, regardless of opposition and of ridicule. Discrimination because of race or sex found always in him a zealous foe. This ruggedness of personality has given him large place in student legend as well as in the memory of his colleagues. In the faculty he was often a minority of one; but

he held his ground, and the music of his diction, coupled with his unwavering courtesy, made him always gladly heard.

From the poverty of Cornell's early years none perhaps suffered more than Dr. Wilder and his work; but he bore its burdens and deprivations with exemplary patience, and through it all, despite the weight of his duties, he was a prolific contributor to the literature of science. His published papers number many scores. But he welcomed with joy the growing prosperity which enabled him to turn over division after division of his biological teaching to new and soon independent departments and permitted his larger attention to those neurological studies which were ever the center of his interest. If even in this best loved field he leaves behind him no work of long breath, it is due not less to his sacrifice of self to his teaching and to the public spirit which spurred him to a share in righting every wrong than to his unbounded conscientiousness and his all too scrupulous concern for the details of method. Both as teacher and as investigator he leaves a name not soon to be forgotten.

Source: Fac. Rec., pps. 497, 1410 Adopted By The Trustees And Faculty Of Cornell University June, Nineteen Hundred And Twenty-Five

William Henderson Wilder

July 19, 1914 — November 3, 1948

Stricken while attending the Cornell-Columbia football game in New York City the preceding weekend, William Henderson Wilder, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, died on November 3, 1948. Thus, death ended a promising career which was really just beginning.

Born on July 19, 1914 at Rochester, New York, Professor Wilder registered in the School of Electrical Engineering at Cornell in 1931. Dissatisfied with his progress, he took a leave of absence in 1934 and entered the employ of the Paragon-Revolute Corporation, Rochester, New York. Anxious to continue his formal education, Professor Wilder relinquished his position as Production Manager with this company, and reentered Cornell in 1944. He received the degree of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering in 1946. During the latter period as an undergraduate, Professor Wilder worked on a Navy-sponsored research project in the Physics Department. He entered the Graduate School and received the degree of Master of Electrical Engineering in June 1948.

While carrying on his graduate work, Professor Wilder was an instructor in the School of Electrical Engineering. His performance and interest in teaching were of such nature that he was appointed an Assistant Professor in Electrical Engineering on July 1, 1948.

While performing well all of the duties required of him as a graduate student and instructor, Professor Wilder prepared himself for the examinations for the Professional Engineer's License. Ironically, the notice of the successful completion of the examinations and granting of a license arrived on November, 2, 1948, the day before Professor Wilder's death.

In addition to his registration as a Professional Engineer in New York State, Professor Wilder was a member of the Rochester Engineering Society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Institute of Radio Engineers, Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Sigma Xi.

On April 24, 1943 he married Olive W. Smith who survives him.

W. H. Erickson, W. E. Meserve, H. F. Newhall

Mabel Wilkerson

August 22, 1885 — November 20, 1969

Miss Mabel Wilkerson came to Cornell University as assistant professor of house furnishings in the Department of Household Art, College of Home Economics, in 1943 and was promoted to associate professor of housing and design in 1948 (the same department with a change of name). She retired from Cornell in June 1953.

Miss Wilkerson was born in Tuscarora, Nevada. She received preparatory education at the University of Nevada at Reno, a diploma from the University of Arizona at Tucson, and a Ph. B. in science and arts from Arizona in 1909. She studied food and nutrition at the University of Berkeley, California, but the focus and direction of her professional life began at Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts, where she specialized in clothing and house furnishings. Next, she studied art at the Sacker School of Art in Boston for one year, and then continued her study at the New York School of Fine and Applied Art in New York City for two years, completing work in interior design in the Paris branch of that school in 1926. At Columbia and New York Universities in New York City she added work in psychology and education. Later, she also studied the history of art at the Louvre, in Paris.

Her early positions were as instructor of clothing, textiles and dress design at Simmons College, 1915-1917, and instructor of clothing and house furnishings in the extension program at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, where she was the first specialist in house furnishings. There she worked with Dean Isabel Bevier, a pioneer in home economics, who felt the home environment was very important to the quality of family life. She served as assistant state leader of Illinois from 1921-23. She resigned from that position, first to study and then to teach in the New York School of Fine and Applied Art (Parsons School of Design) in New York City. After teaching there one year, Mr. Parsons appointed her associate director of the Parsons School in Paris, and she held this position from 1927-33. During this time she also spent her summers as a lecturer at sessions conducted by the school in Italy.

In 1934 Miss Wilkerson became owner-director of the Montreal School of Design in Montreal, Canada. The school was highly successful and attracted students not only from Canada but also from the United States and other countries as well. Each summer she took selected, advanced students from the school to study abroad and experience at first hand the historic architectural monuments and art treasures of the museums, galleries, palaces and towns, focusing especially on historic interiors, though also noting design of all kinds. Unfortunately, the war took almost all of the male students from her school and in 1942 she was forced to close the school “for the

duration.” It was during this period, (the ‘30s and ‘40s), that she practiced the profession of interior design, chiefly in Paris but also in New York City and Montreal, and became well known in the field.

Thus, when she came to Cornell, her exceptionally fine background and experience enabled Miss Wilkerson to develop the type of course work in interior design needed for the department as it was evolving into the Department of Housing and Design. Her influence with colleagues and students was constructive and helpful. She demonstrated intellectual integrity and uncompromising scholarship, and was a constant stimulus toward the improvement of the work of the department. As a member of the graduate faculty, she guided students to strive towards the highest possible academic accomplishment, insisting that they extend themselves intellectually, creatively.

During her Cornell career, Miss Wilkerson executed numerous professional commissions. In 1943 she was in charge of the redecoration of the dean’s office, the auditorium, and the faculty lounge in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. When the Statler Inn and the Hotel School facilities were being planned in Statler Hall, she was invited to be the designer in charge of all interiors and furnishings. She declined because of the time involved in such a program. Other campus jobs were as a consultant on plans for Anabel Taylor Hall, and for several offices, including one in the Industrial and Labor Relations School. When Dean Sarah Blanding left Cornell to become president of Vassar College in 1947, she asked Miss Wilkerson if she would accept the commission to redesign the interior of the president’s house. She did and, a year later, also designed the Student Recreation Rooms there.

Known affectionately as “Peg” to her friends, her wit and sparkle as a raconteur made her a lively and interesting companion to all who knew her. After her retirement from Cornell in 1953, she continued to live in Ithaca. She was visiting a niece, Mrs. Leo R. Collins, in Mentor, Ohio, when she died unexpectedly, November 20, 1969.

The quality of a University lies in great measure in its faculty, and although Mabel Wilkerson was at Cornell just ten years, she contributed to the University very considerably and with verve, as a scholar and as a professor concerned with environment in her specialized area of interior design, historic and contemporary; as a practicing professional designer; and in personal contacts with colleagues and students.

Virginia True, Ruby Loper, Helen J. Cady

Bruce Tabor Wilkins, Sr.

June 21, 1931 — June 30, 2007

Dr. Bruce Tabor Wilkins, Sr., was born in Greenport, New York and grew up in Queens. He graduated from Stuyvesant High School in New York City. He enrolled in 1948 in Cornell's newly created Department of Conservation (now Natural Resources) and received his B.S. degree, specializing in wildlife management, with its first graduating class in 1952. As an undergraduate, Bruce was a member of the Reserve Officer Training Corps, Scabbard and Blade, captain of the rifle team and played #150 football.

After graduation, Bruce served with the U.S. Army in Korea, training at Camp Drum in 1953 and then serving as an Artillery Lieutenant in the 84th Field Artillery Battalion in Seoul during 1953 and 1954. Following his discharge, he completed his M.S. degree at Montana State University in 1956, specializing in wildlife management and botany. While serving as a Laboratory Teaching Assistant at Montana State in 1954, he met his future wife, Sandra Enevoldsen. Bruce and Sandra were married in 1956. Bruce worked as a wildlife and range research biologist for the Montana Fish and Game Department until moving to New York in 1959 to assume a Cooperative Extension agent position in Broome County, whose focus was working with non-farm rural residents.

Bruce returned to Cornell University in Ithaca in 1963 as an Extension Specialist in the Department of Conservation. His responsibilities included Extension programming in wildlife habitat improvement, fish pond management, and commercial recreation enterprises. Simultaneously, he worked on his Ph.D. degree, which he completed in 1967. He received his doctorate and a faculty appointment in Conservation in 1967, with a focus in outdoor recreation.

Dr. Wilkins' early teaching included courses in conservation perspectives and outdoor recreation. His early research interests included hunting and fishing trends and factors associated with these trends, and campground business management, the latter also being important to his Extension programming. He began a research program in outdoor recreation that included staff as well as graduate students. This program later evolved into the Human Dimensions Research Unit.

In 1972, Dr. Wilkins became the Associate Director and Extension Director of the newly formed New York Sea Grant Institute, a position he held for much of the rest of his career. In this position, he led the most diverse Sea Grant Extension program in the nation, with offices, staff, and programs in marine, estuarine, and freshwater locations on Long Island, the lower Hudson River, and Great Lakes. During those years, the New York Sea Grant program had the reputation of being annually ranked first or second among the leading programs in the nation.

Dr. Wilkins' calls for applied research, the translation of the research results into Extension programs useful to marine trades clientele, and his emphasis on program evaluation were major factors contributing to the success of New York's Sea Grant program.

Dr. Wilkins maintained a faculty appointment in the Department of Natural Resources during his tenure with Sea Grant and was promoted to Associate Professor and later to Professor. He worked actively with the Resource Management and Policy section of the department, leading efforts to establish more rigor in the curriculum and formalize the administration of this academic concentration. He taught courses in natural resource policy and marine fisheries and later in his career developed an interest in fisheries management in developing countries. He taught hundreds of students, had many undergraduate advisees, and perhaps a score of graduate students. Sabbatical leaves and consulting opportunities gave him the chance to spend extended periods of time in Canada, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, New Zealand, Australia, China and Taiwan, Chili, and Cambodia. In 2002, he was awarded the Outstanding Faculty Award from the Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University. In 1997, he was named Professor Emeritus. In 1998, he received the William O. Wick Leadership Award from the Assembly of Sea Grant Extension Program Leaders.

Dr. Wilkins was very active professionally, with memberships in the Ecological Society of America, American Fisheries Society, and The Wildlife Society. He participated frequently in national and international conferences of these organizations as well as the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference, national Extension conferences, and regional and national Sea Grant conferences.

Dr. Wilkins was also active in community service in Ithaca. In 1972, he was part of a group who organized the Tompkins County Girls Ice Hockey Association, probably the first in New York State. In 2002, the group held a 30th Reunion, honoring the founders and thanking them for "bringing into being" an organization that meant so much to them. He was a member of First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, New York where he had served as Elder and on many committees.

Dr. Wilkins is survived by his wife, Sandra Enevoldsen Wilkins of Solomons, Maryland; by his sons, Bruce Tabor Wilkins, Jr. of Seattle, Washington, Gregory Wilkins and his wife, Marcy Feathers Wilkins of Sudbury, Massachusetts; and his daughter, Sheryl Wilkins Pardo and her husband, Jaime Pardo of Alexandria, Virginia; also by five grandchildren, Andrew, Christopher and Nicholas Wilkins, Sebastian and Amanda Pardo.

Tommy L. Brown, Chair; Barbara A. Knuth, Richard J. McNeil

Robert Elzworth Wilkinson

July 27, 1916 — February 13, 2003

Robert Elzworth (Bob) Wilkinson began his association with Cornell University in 1940, when he entered the Graduate School to study plant pathology. He joined the faculty of the Department of Plant Pathology in 1948, and remained active in the departmental program until several years after his official retirement in 1987. His area of expertise was pathology of vegetable crops and management of vegetable crop diseases.

Bob was born in the farming community of Mt. Ayr, Iowa, where he grew up on the farm owned by his parents, Clara Long Wilkinson and George Roy Wilkinson. He attended a one-room elementary school and later Mt. Ayr High School, and then moved on to the University of Northern Iowa at Cedar Falls, where he received the B.S. degree in 1938. His involvement with plant pathology began in that year, when he entered Iowa State College at Ames and worked as a Research Fellow while studying corn smut disease. His M.S. degree in Plant Pathology was completed in 1940.

He enrolled in a doctoral program at Cornell in 1940 and there worked as a Research Assistant with F.M. Blodgett in the Department of Plant Pathology studying diseases of potatoes. His doctoral study, like that of many others in his academic generation, was interrupted in 1942 by military service. He served in the U.S. Army Air Corps as a communications officer with the rank of First Lieutenant, and while overseas was stationed in England, Northern Ireland, and Scotland. On returning to Ithaca after military discharge in 1946, he resumed research on the X-virus of potatoes, which was one of the principal viral causes of yield depression. His Ph.D. degree was awarded in 1948; his dissertation title was “Studies on the X-virus of potatoes with special attention to a local lesion host.”

Bob remained at Cornell. In 1940, he was appointed Assistant Professor with responsibility for research on disease resistance in vegetables, an assignment that continued until his retirement. His emphasis was on onions, cucumbers and beans, the major effort being development of root disease resistance in beans. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1952, and was elected Professor Emeritus upon retirement. He collaborated extensively with plant breeders. A colleague in Africa reported that a disease-resistant bean from the Cornell program had been important in countering a food shortage in Africa. Bob was author or co-author of over 40 articles dealing with viral and fungal diseases of vegetables and development of disease resistant varieties. These appeared in both scientific and trade journals as well as conference proceedings.

Bob's sabbaticals were sponsored by USAID and FAO. In 1955-56, he spent 18 months in Israel helping to set up a research program on virus diseases. In 1963, he spent a year in Egypt, helping to develop a program on onion diseases, and he returned to Egypt at intervals over the next six years as an advisor. In 1971-72, he was Visiting Professor at Viçosa University, Brazil, where he advised on a research program on bean diseases.

In 1943, Bob married Antoinette Miele, a union that lasted 60 years. They remained in Ithaca after retirement. Bob died of complications from a fall. Antoinette (Toni) and their three children survived him. Antoinette has since passed away.

Gary C. Bergstrom, Thomas A. Zitter, Wayne A. Sinclair

Bertram Francis Willcox

July 11, 1895 — April 30, 1987

Bertram F. Willcox was born in Cascadilla Hall on the Cornell campus, July 11, 1895. He died in Ithaca at his home at 111 Kelvin Place, April 30, 1987, shortly before his ninety-second birthday.

Bert was the son of Professor Walter F. Willcox, a distinguished long-time member of Cornell's Department of Economics, and Alice E. Work Willcox. Following secondary schooling in Ithaca and at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, he entered Cornell in the fall of 1913. His college activities and honors included serving as editor-in-chief of the *Cornell Era*, and membership in Psi Upsilon Fraternity, Sphinx Head and Phi Beta Kappa. His A.B. degree was awarded *in absentia* in 1917, following his assignment to France for war service.

Bert had promptly responded to the American Declaration of War on Germany in early 1917 by volunteering for military service, only to find that his eyesight did not measure up to minimum American military requirements. He was, however, accepted by the American Field Service and joined the ambulance corps. In mid-April he sailed for France on a submarine-infested transatlantic crossing that involved, as he wrote to his father, "just enough risk to add zest". His initial assignment was for six months in the Ardennes Forest Sector near Verdun as an ambulance driver and "sou-chef" for his unit. This was followed by an additional six months of service as a Red Cross Captain, headquartered in Paris.

In the late spring of 1918 after French manpower needs led to a reduction in the physical standards for enlistment, he was accepted by the French army through the French Foreign Legion, and assigned to an artillery officers candidate school for three months of training. He was then posted to the 13th Regiment of the French Light Artillery as a junior officer ("Aspirant") and had several months of combat service that ended with the Armistice. Following his French Army discharge, he joined the Paris staff of the American Secretariat to Negotiate The Peace.

Upon his return to the United States, Bert decided to pursue a legal career. From 1919 to 1922 he attended the Harvard Law School, graduating *cum laude* and serving as president of the *Harvard Law Review*. There followed twenty years of law practice in New York City. From 1923 to 1928, he was an associate with the law firm of Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, and its successors. He then organized his own Wall Street firm, Schurman, Wiley & Willcox, with two of his law school classmates and fellow associates in the Hughes firm. They were Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr., son of Cornell's third president, and Alexander Wiley, who was to become his brother-in-law. In 1943 Bert transferred from private practice to government service, becoming a public member of the Appeals

Committee for the National War Labor Board. His Labor Board assignment involved arbitrating appeals from regional boards throughout the country, many of which concerned wartime wage controls.

In the spring of 1946, Bert happily and enthusiastically accepted an invitation to return to Ithaca as a member of the Cornell Law School faculty, teaching primarily in the fields of labor law and commercial transactions. He also served concurrently as a faculty member of Cornell's New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations. He won rapid promotion to the rank of professor of law in 1948. He was the author of two editions of the widely used *Cases and Materials on Commercial Transactions*, published in 1951 in collaboration with Professor Robert E. Sutherland, and in 1953 with Professor Robert Baucher as an additional collaborator. In 1952 he was at the London School of Economics under a Fulbright grant and conducted research in labor relations in the nationalized gas industry. He was co-editor for two editions of *Labor Relations and the Law*, published in 1953 and 1960. He also actively participated as an arbitrator of labor-management disputes, serving on arbitration panels of federal and state agencies and as a member of the National Academy of Arbitrators.

In 1954, Bert was appointed as the first holder of the newly established William G. McRoberts Research Professorship in the Administration of the Law. As McRoberts Professor, he made a number of notable contributions toward improving the administration of justice. His study of problems besetting indigents accused of crime resulted in two important articles, each written in collaboration with Edward J. Bloustein (now President of Rutgers University): *The Griffin Case – Poverty and the Fourteenth Amendment*, and *A Field Study in a Rural Area of the Representation of Indigents Accused of Crime*. In 1960, he became staff director of a pioneer interdisciplinary study of the law applicable to the admission and discharge of patients in New York State mental institutions. This study, sponsored by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in cooperation with the Cornell Law School, culminated in 1962 in a volume entitled *Mental Illness and Due Process*. Many of the recommendations proposed in this report were incorporated in a subsequent legislative revision of the New York laws governing the hospitalization of the mentally ill. For this important contribution, the Association for Improvement of Mental Health awarded Bert its Adolf Meyer award for distinguished service in behalf of improved care and treatment of the mentally ill.

Bert retired from active teaching at Cornell in 1963, becoming McRoberts Professor Emeritus. He spent the next four years in India on a challenging project sponsored by the Ford Foundation that permitted him to continue teaching and research in the areas of labor law and labor relations. From 1963 to 1967, he served as visiting professor of law at the Indian Law Institute in New Delhi, and concurrently in 1966 and 1967 as a member of the law faculty at Banaras Hindu University at Varanasi. At the Indian Law Institute he worked in collaboration with a

group of Indian legal scholars in preparing a pioneer Indian Case Book entitled *Labour Law and Labour Relations*, published in 1968.

Bert was an unusually conscientious faculty colleague, cheerfully undertaking more than his share of time-consuming committee and administrative assignments. His balanced good judgment and manifested institutional loyalty contributed greatly to his effectiveness in faculty deliberations, as did his patience and skill in bringing together individuals with diverse interests and views. He was always gentle, amiable and urbane, winning the respect, affection and esteem of colleagues, students and all who knew him.

Bert's interests and contributions spanned a broad spectrum, covering both private and public law. In dedicating the 1963 fall issue of *Law in Transition* to Bert, the editors wrote: "To each of these segments of the law he has brought incisive analysis and high-minded principle. Achievement of sound public policy in defense of the weak or the humble is as much a part of his work on commercial transactions as on problems of public law." Bert's final Cornell sabbatic was spent in Europe studying the problems of world federalism and the legal and practical problems involved in attaining international peace. He was also a dedicated civil libertarian, courageously maintaining his membership in the National Lawyers Guild during the difficult years when that organization was the object of bitter McCarthyist attack. He was, however, never doctrinaire. In expressing his opinions on difficult and controversial issues, he would do so in a way that showed respect for the sincerely held views of others, even when he was unable to accept their conclusions.

Having lived as a boy and young man on the campus, in the days when there were faculty homes on areas now occupied by the College of Engineering, Statler Hall, and other university buildings, Bert had a great store of personal memories of Cornell as it was in the first decades of the century. He related anecdotes, however, only when they were relevant to the topic under discussion. He had a keen sense of propriety and could never, even in his last years, be accused of "anecdoteage".

Bert was a devoted family member. He met his wife-to-be, Katherine Webster Leckie of Hamilton, Ontario, on a trip to Bermuda in 1930. Kay and Bert were married in 1934, and were happily destined to share forty-nine years of close married companionship until Kay's death in 1983. They were blessed with three children: David born in 1935, Alice in 1938, and Mary in 1944. Bert and Kay had many interests in common. They both loved hiking, mountain climbing and the out-of-doors, enthusiasms they shared with their children. Furthermore during World War II, Bert and Kay opened their home to two English children who remained here throughout most of the War, safe from the threat of bombing at home.

During Bert's seventeen years of active Cornell teaching, his father Walter F. Willcox was still active as an emeritus professor at Cornell. When Bert joined him in the ranks of the emeriti, a classic picture of the two emeritus professors Willcox appeared in papers throughout the country, with a report stating that this was the only known case of a father and son contemporaneously holding emeritus rank at the same university.

W. David Curtiss, Milton R. Konvitz, Gray Thoron

Walter Francis Willcox

March 22, 1861 — October 30, 1964

Walter Francis Willcox died at his home, after a brief illness, October 30, 1964. On March 22 he had celebrated his one hundred and third birthday. At the time of his death he was the oldest living alumnus of Phillips Andover Academy, of Amherst College, from which he received degrees of A.B., A.M. and LL.D., and (it was believed) of Columbia University, from which he received the LL.B. and Ph.D. He was also the oldest Professor Emeritus of Cornell and the only one known to have a son also a Professor Emeritus of the same institution.

Born in Reading, Massachusetts, in 1861, he was the son of a Congregational clergyman. Both his mother and father hoped that he, too, would enter the ministry but, after a passing interest in Greek, he turned instead to philosophy. Even before completing his graduate work, however, he found his attention drawn to those human and social problems that were to be his principal concern for the rest of his life. Although he came to Cornell in 1891 on a temporary appointment as an instructor of philosophy, the following year he accepted a position in the Department of Economics, rapidly making statistics his special field and himself a recognized authority and important innovator in that subject.

In 1899 he was asked to serve as chief statistician of the Twelfth Census of the United States, a post that took him to Washington until 1901. Part of his assignment consisted in preparing the new apportionment tables for the Congress; this brought to his attention the alarming rate at which the House had been growing as new seats were added to provide representation for the country's expanding population, and the unsound method by which seats were apportioned. The House, he felt, could never realize its potentialities as a constructive political institution unless it were reduced to a manageable size—he considered three hundred the optimum number; but he also recognized the virtually insuperable obstacles in the way of any revision that would require incumbent representatives to vote some of their own seats out of existence. He did think, however, that it should be feasible to stem the previously unchecked growth of the body by a law fixing its existing size and providing for automatic reapportionment following each census. He even hoped that this technique might be used to reduce the size of the House by ten seats with each successive census. That proved too Utopian but in 1931, after a very long campaign, Congress finally did fix the size of the House at its existing 435 seats and also provided for regular reapportionment according to a plan Dr. Willcox himself had derived from the principle of “major fractions” originally formulated by Daniel Webster. Walter Willcox' contribution to this achievement received unprecedented tribute from Senator

Arthur Vandenberg, the sponsor of the bill, in a letter to Cornell President Jacob Gould Schurman. Some of Dr. Willcox' personal satisfaction in this accomplishment was diminished, however, when a group of Harvard mathematicians persuaded Congress to adopt a rival statistical formula for reapportionment. Never convinced of the validity of the "Harvard method," he continued throughout the remainder of his life to perfect and advocate his own system, and to urge to apparently hopeless cause of reducing the size of the House. His last appearance before a Senate judiciary subcommittee hearing on this subject was in 1959 when he was ninety-eight.

The role Walter Willcox played in national and international organizations can only suggest the nature and extent of his influence in the developing field of statistics. In 1892 he joined the American Statistical Association, becoming its president in 1912 and a fellow in 1917. In addition, he was instrumental in bringing the United States into effective membership in the International Statistical Institute, which he himself had joined in 1899. He served as the United States delegate to its session in Berlin in 1903, and to most of its subsequent biennial meetings in various capitals throughout the world until his final appearance at Paris in 1961. Having been a vice president of the Institute since 1923, he took the lead in reviving it after World War II, and served as its president at the first post war meeting, held in Washington, D.C., in 1947. From that time until his death he held the title of honorary president. In addition, he was a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society and an honorary member of the Statistical Society of Hungary, the Czechoslovakian Statistical Society, and the Mexican Society for Geography and Statistics. He served as a member or adviser of innumerable statistical commissions and boards, the Census Advisory Commission, the New York State Board of Health, the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography (1912), and the World Statistical Congress.

Although each of his four books—*The Divorce Problem, A Study in Statistics, Supplementary Analysis, 1897; Derivative Tables, Twelfth Census, 1906; Introduction to the Vital Statistics of the United States 1900-1930, 1933; and Studies in American Demography, 1940*—made a significant contribution, it was through his innumerable articles, letters to the editor, and personal written and oral communications that he exerted his surprising influence, not only in the fields of statistics and economics but in the general affairs of the nation. If his attention was habitually attracted by the "facts," he had an extraordinary instinct for the right facts and great persistence in calling them and the problems and injustices they represented to the attention of his fellow citizens. Characteristically he was one of the very first to study the economic and social conditions of our Negro citizens; and it has been widely recognized that the recent Supreme Court decision establishing the principle of equal representation in state as well as national government reflects his efforts and influence. Both the problems of world government and the

United Nations and the affairs of Ithaca and New York State were for him serious preoccupations. When on the occasion of his one hundredth birthday he was asked to comment on his life, he astonished his audience by saying, “If I were to start all over again I think I would go into politics. I don’t think I would have been so successful at that profession, but I would have enjoyed it more.”

In spite of his extensive professional interests and accomplishments and wide travels, the focus of his life, at least next to his family, was surely the University. Having come early enough to know most of the great personalities in Cornell’s early history and notably, all of its presidents from Andrew D. White to James A. Perkins, he had an insatiable interest in anything that pertained to the history, growth, or welfare of Cornell. From 1902-1907 he was Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, from 1916 to 1920 faculty representative on the Board of Trustees, and from 1931 Professor Emeritus.

An inveterate attender of faculty meetings, he also sought and made informal occasions for faculty discussion. He took a major part in reviving the Faculty Club after World War II, serving as its first president and making a substantial donation to its library. It was in one of the club’s small dining rooms, most fittingly named the Willcox Room, that he met regularly twice a week with luncheon groups. He himself had founded one of these groups nearly forty years ago, and modeled it after a “round table” which he had been invited to attend at the Library of Congress during his stay in Washington at the turn of the century. Although he always referred to it as the Becker luncheon group because, as he explained, he had begun it to serve as an occasion for Carl Becker’s conversation, it has long since been known to others as the Willcox group. Its members have included many of Cornell’s most distinguished citizens from Carl Becker to Liberty Hyde Bailey, Dexter Kimball, and Miss Francis Perkins, to mention a very few. We all, guests and new members, came to appreciate the unobtrusive skill with which the quiet figure of Walter Willcox drew out and directed the conversation.

Walter Willcox was throughout his long life not merely a distinguished economist and citizen; he was a model of a nineteenth-century gentleman and scholar concerned with the fate of his fellow man. He managed the rare feat of keeping his interest up to date without relinquishing his hold on his original values. As nearly as any one man could, he seemed to embody the ideal around which Ezra Cornell and Andrew White had established the University.

Mario Einaudi, Felix Reichmann, Edward W. Fox

Harold H. Williams

August 29, 1907 — February 25, 1991

Harold H. Williams was appointed professor of biochemistry in Cornell's Graduate School of Nutrition and the Department of Biochemistry and Nutrition in 1945, one year after the department was established. He served as department head from 1955 to 1964, He retired as professor emeritus in 1973. During these years, he made a significant contribution to the excellence of biochemistry on this campus.

Professor Williams was born in Blanchard, Pennsylvania in 1907 and received a B.S. degree in agricultural biochemistry in 1929 from Pennsylvania State College. He was an undergraduate research assistant in their Institute of Animal Nutrition. He received a Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1933 in animal nutrition, biochemistry and physiology. During his years as a graduate student, he served as a graduate research assistant in the Laboratory of Animal Nutrition. Following completion of his Ph.D. degree, he studied for two years as a Sterling Fellow at Yale University School of Medicine under Lafayette R. Mendel, one of the great pioneers in nutrition and biochemistry.

Immediately prior to his return to Cornell, Harold Williams spent four years in the research laboratory of the Children's Fund of Michigan, first as a research associate, then as assistant director and finally as associate director. Here he studied the nutrition of growing children. This organization has established standards of nutrition for normal children and has studied the vitamin and mineral composition of human milk and the nutritional problems of children afflicted with leukemia, anemia, nephrosis and diarrhea. While with this project in Detroit, Professor Williams was also a special chemistry instructor at Wayne University and at the Children's Hospital of the Medical School at Wayne.

At the same time, Dr. Williams and Dr. Icie Macy Hoobler, director of the research laboratory, also wrote *Hidden Hunger*, which was published just before Dr. Williams came to Cornell. This book, prompted by the worldwide nutrition problems pointed up by World War n, is a semi-popular text describing human food and nutrition problems.

Another project of Professor Williams while he was in Detroit during wartime dealt with the treatment of burns. As a civilian with the Office of Scientific Research and Development, he worked with Dr. John Hirshfeld, a surgeon who has since come to Ithaca, to determine the hitherto unknown connection between burns and human metabolism.

At Cornell, Professor Williams continued to study human nutritional requirements and explored various aspects of nitrogen and amino acid metabolism, the biochemistry of the digestive processes of ruminants, milk synthesis in man and animals, and the biological activity of selenium in microorganisms. He published more than 140 scientific papers on these subjects. In 1953, he was honored by being given the Borden Award of the American Institute of Nutrition for his studies on milk production. He was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Nutrition in 1983.

During his tenure at the State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell, Professor Williams served on numerous university and government committees including the Nutrition Research Advisory Committee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council; the Nutrition Study Section of the National Institutes of Health; and the United Nation's Food and Agricultural Organization Expert Panel on Milk Quality. In 1971, as an authority in nutritional biochemistry, he gave expert testimony to the Senate Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations. The objective was to urge the committee, by its support, to continue and enhance the international leadership of the United States in the life and health sciences. He also served on the editorial board of the *Journal of Nutrition* and as an overseas correspondent of "Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews". While in Detroit, Professor Williams was chairman of the Detroit section of the American Chemical Society, and in 1951 he was chairman of the Cornell section. He was also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Institute of Nutrition, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the Society of Experimental Medicine and Biology, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, and Alpha Zeta.

As head of the Department of Biochemistry, Dr. Williams was very interested in the teaching program, encouraging the staff to attempt new courses and methods of presentation.

Professor Williams was married in 1935 to Agnes T. Gainey, a Cornellian and Ithacan. After he retired, he and his wife were on the golf course early on many a morning from the time that the snow had departed until cold weather came again. They were constant companions, sharing an interest in sporting events, concerts, other university functions and travel. Dr. Williams was extremely proud of his three daughters who were all Cornell graduates. After retirement, he and his wife enjoyed a family reunion each summer in the West.

He is survived by his wife, Agnes Gainey Williams of Ithaca, and daughters Patricia of Washington, D.C, Margaret of Encinitas, California, and Kathleen of Denver, Colorado.

Louise J. Daniel, Leon A. Heppel

Henry Shaler Williams

— *July 31, 1918*

The death of Professor Henry Shaler Williams having occurred in the last summer vacation when the University was not in session and the Faculty had no opportunity to adopt resolutions, it was voted to concur in the following resolutions of the Board of Trustees adopted August 3, 1918, and to record the same in the minutes of this Faculty:

The Trustees of Cornell University learn with great sorrow of the death of Professor Henry Shaler Williams, Emeritus Professor of Geology in this University.

It is now nearly forty years since Professor Williams became a member of the teaching staff of this institution. During the long period of his services as teacher, from which he retired in 1912, he endeared himself to his students by his unselfish devotion to them; and during the longer period of his association with his colleagues in the Faculty and with members of the Board of Trustees he won their affection and respect by his sterling qualities as a man and his attainments as a scholar.

As a teacher he was very conscientious; he was especially strong as a teacher in his laboratory, where his close personal attention and his constructive criticism gave his students a training of incalculable value.

As an investigator he attained a very high rank. His studies of Devonian paleontology, of the geological history of organisms, and of the evolution and geographical and geological modification of the fossil faunas stand out as important contributions to the literature of these subjects. He was honored by election to the more important American and foreign geological societies.

Although his devotion to his students and his attainments as an investigator gave him eminence, yet to those of us associated with him he will be remembered especially because of his personality. His sweetness and gentleness of character and his thoughtfulness of others won him the love of all who were so happy as to know him. We mourn the loss to the world of a teacher and a scholar and our loss of a friend.

Source: Records, p. 1042, February 12, 1919

Herbert Howard Williams

May 28, 1903 — September 29, 1969

Herbert Howard Williams, registrar emeritus and former director of admissions, died September 29, 1969, while on vacation at Wappoissett, Cape Cod. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 28, 1903, the son of Herbert Howard Williams, Cornell '94, and Mabel Shaw Williams, and grew up in Ithaca.

Mr. Williams was a member of the Class of 1925 and received the degree of civil engineer in February 1926. As an engineer with the Port of New York Authority, he worked on the Goethals Bridge from Elizabeth, N. J., to Staten Island, the Bayonne Bridge, and the George Washington Bridge.

In 1933 he returned to Ithaca to become the first director of the Cornell student placement bureau.

From 1943 to 1945 he also served as assistant to Dean S. C. Hollister of the College of Engineering. In this position he worked with secondary schools and was chairman of the McMullen Scholarship Committee.

After World War II, Mr. Williams was appointed Cornell's first director of admissions. This department was created at that time to handle the large number of returning veterans applying for admission. During his seventeen-year tenure in that position, Mr. Williams instituted numerous innovations, such as the guidance counselor conferences, national school visitation programs, and a unified freshman scholarship program.

In 1962, he was appointed University registrar and to this area of University administration he brought new techniques for storing and retrieving students' academic records.

To each of these assignments, Mr. Williams gave a great deal of himself. His colleagues remember his unusual devotion to Cornell in each of these endeavors, as well as the smile with which he always greeted them.

In all his years at Cornell, Mr. Williams worked with students and, as he himself said, it was work he loved. He enjoyed "working with people" and he gave of his time to students far beyond the confines of his job. He and Mrs. Williams established in their home the Sunday morning coffee hours which are fondly remembered by many alumni.

Mr. Williams served as president of the Middle States Association of Collegiate Registrars and Officers of Admission in 1959 and served on the College Entrance Examination Board in several committee capacities. He was a member of the Eastern College Personnel Officers Association from 1950 to 1962. He was a former member

of the committee on college preparatory curricula of the Association of Colleges and Universities of New York State, and of the New York State Committee on College-High School Relations of the Metropolitan School Study Council.

Mr. Williams held many posts serving the Cornell faculty, among them chairman of the Committee on Registration and Schedules, executive secretary of the University Committee on Academic Integrity, and a member of the National Scholarship Committee, which was formed in 1947.

He was a member of the Rotary Club, at one time of the Chamber of Commerce, a charter member of the Ithaca Yacht Club, an undergraduate member of Psi Upsilon fraternity (and an adviser of the fraternity for thirty years), the Cornell Club of New York, the Cornell Faculty (Statler) Club, which he served as president for one year, and he was a sponsor of Cornell Plantations.

Gardening, sailing, carpentry, and photography were his hobbies. He was especially fond of sailing and he and his wife, Marion, owned with former Provost and Mrs. Arthur Adams a boat named the Four Admirals.

Mr. Williams leaves his wife, Marion Reese Williams, whom he married February 15, 1926, and two sons, Timothy Shaler (1928) and Herbert Howard (1930).

A memorial service was held in Sage Chapel on October 3, 1969. Mr. Williams willed his body to Harvard Medical College.

Robert W. Storandt, R. Peter Jackson, Solomon C. Hollister

Lawrence K. Williams

March 8, 1930 — February 3, 2005

Professor Lawrence K. Williams was a valued faculty member of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations for 45 years. Born in Bellows Falls, Vermont, Larry received his B.S. degree in Psychology from Tufts University in 1952, his M.A. degree from the University of Illinois in 1954, and a Ph.D. degree in Social Psychology from the University of Michigan in 1960. From 1954-56, he served in the U.S. Army as a research psychologist. Larry joined the ILR School as an Assistant Professor in 1961, and was promoted to full Professor in 1969. At the time of his death, he was Professor Emeritus in the Department of Organizational Behavior and had recently completed teaching his popular graduate course on organizational change. For 21 years, from 1969-75 and from 1982 until his retirement in 1997, he also served as the ILR School's Director of Graduate Studies.

As a social psychologist with a capital "P," Larry was recruited to the ILR School by Professor William Foote Whyte, who was then in the process of building the Department of Organizational Behavior and offered him a generous research budget to study white-collar automation in New York State. He subsequently published research on the effect of cultural differences on workers' attitudes, motivational constraints in industrial retraining, and the impact of technological change on individuals and organizations. In the 1960s, he and Professor Whyte were co-directors of a longitudinal and comparative research project, "A Study of Change in Peruvian Villages." Speaking of that project, Larry said that he was most proud of the book that they coauthored, *Toward an Integrated Theory of Development*, which became the basic training manual for the Peace Corps.

Larry was a beloved teacher and his courses were always popular with students. During his long career, he served on the committees of over 250 graduate students and acted as chair for more than 70 of them. As Director of Graduate Studies, he also took a personal interest in every student who entered the MILR Program. Students' remarks on his passing reflect a great affection for Larry as a teacher and mentor. Melissa Siebrecht wrote,

"Professor Williams was one of the kindest, most approachable teachers I've ever known. . . . Thank you for the advice and for posing the thought-provoking questions; especially for helping me to understand myself better when it came to issues of change."

Pete Fisher commented, "I really enjoyed Dr. William's class last semester. . . . I will never forget the fun we had learning about different cultures."

Devan Scott remarked, "As a non-traditional student, I received great support from Professor Williams. . . . I am grateful for the support and continue to see the results today."

Professor David Lipsky described Larry as a “connector,” someone with a special gift for bringing the world together. One way Larry brought us together was through his mentoring of junior faculty, serving as the ILR School’s institutional memory by connecting our past, present, and future. Professor Lipsky remarked,

“When I was an assistant professor, Larry was a kind of tutor. He especially taught me about the mysteries of the ILR School and the University. Larry knew as much about our institution as anyone I’ve ever met.”

Professor Lee Dyer remembers,

“The one thing that struck me about Larry, perhaps more than anything else, was how helpful he tried to be to junior faculty. When I came here the department hadn’t had an assistant professor in a number of years and really didn’t know what to make of me. Larry often ambled down the hall and stepped into that breach by offering a number of helpful hints, especially about time allocation, faculty relations (okay politics) and research. . . . Without question, his efforts helped to make my first few years on the ILR faculty a whole lot easier than they would have been otherwise.”

Janice Guthrie and Jennifer Borel described Larry in ILR Connections (Summer 2002) as

“a frequent source of information on anything ILR related . . . His current, unofficial titles include historian, lexicographer irregular, and quipster. Our motto when the written record proves inadequate is, ‘Ask Larry!’”

As the ILR School’s Director of Graduate Studies, Larry was most proud of being one of the founders and directors of GOALS, a foundation to support under represented minority graduate students in Human Resources and Industrial Relations. Together with representatives from sister programs, Larry designed, raised funds, and managed the foundation.

One of Larry’s hobbies was gardening, and he served as the ILR Gardener for many years. As Martha Smith observed, “When I look at the ILR gardens . . . I’ll think of him and how much he loved life.” His love of life was also reflected in the many organizations he supported with his generous contributions of time and money. These include the Family Reading Partnership, Heifer International Projects, the Sierra Club, Tufts University, and Cornell University. He also was the Past Commodore of the Ithaca Yacht Club, Treasurer of the Condominium Association of the Commodore Club in Naples, Florida, and a Board member of Ithaco.

Larry will be missed for his kindness, sense of humor, and endless array of stories. As Julie Sadler remarked, “He could always make me smile . . . [He] will be sorely missed around the halls of ILR.” Larry was one of those special people who always made you feel better when you talked with him. We looked forward to seeing him at work every day, stopping by each morning to check in, coming to lunch, and telling stories about the ILR School in the old days. He loved to tell jokes, and was an amazing punster. Indeed, almost every conversation with Larry

would start with a joke or story. After he retired, Larry spent the winter in Florida, which left a void in Ives Hall. We looked forward to his annual northern migration, and his showing up in Ithaca on or about May 5, like the swallows returning to Capistrano.

When asked, "How are you today?" Larry's common refrain was always, "Adequate." But Larry was so much more than adequate. He was a generous colleague, supportive mentor to his students, and a kind man to all he met.

His wife, Jean Starliper Williams, and their son, Jeffrey Freeman Williams, predeceased Professor Williams. His cousins, Susan Smith of Williamsburg, Virginia, and Tom Orth of South Mountain, Pennsylvania, as well as his companion and domestic partner, Jeanne Mueller, Professor Emerita, College of Human Ecology, survive him.

George Boyer, Tove Hammer, William Sonnenstuhl

Robin Murphy Williams, Jr.

October 11, 1914 — June 3, 2006

Robin Murphy Williams, Jr., the Henry Scarborough Professor Emeritus of Social Sciences, and a respected and beloved member of the Department of Sociology in the College of Arts and Sciences from 1946 to 2003, died June 3, 2006 in Irvine, California. He was 91 years old. He is survived by his beloved wife and life partner, Marguerite; his daughters, Nancy Elizabeth O'Connor of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Susan York Williams of Binghamton, New York; his sister, Helen Coble of Mebane, North Carolina; and grandchildren Julia, Tara, Tyler, and Robin O'Connor. His son, Robin M. III, was born in 1942 and died in 1984.

Robin Williams was born October 11, 1914 in Hillsborough, North Carolina, the son of Robin (a farmer) and Mabel (a homemaker) Williams. He earned his B.S. degree at the age of 19 in 1933 from North Carolina State College, his M.S. degree in 1935 from North Carolina State College and the University of North Carolina. He studied at Cornell in the Department of Rural Sociology from 1935-36, and then went to Harvard University for graduate studies in Sociology where he received an M.A. degree in 1939 and a Ph.D. degree in 1943. At Harvard, Williams studied with a talented group of sociologists, including Robert K. Merton, during a formative period of 20th century American sociology led by Talcott Parsons and Pitirim Sorokin.

In 1946, Robin Williams joined the faculty of Cornell University as Associate Professor of Sociology and was promoted to full Professor in 1948. He was appointed the Henry Scarborough Professor of Social Sciences in 1967. He retired in 1985. He continued as an Emeritus faculty member to teach at Cornell in the Department of Sociology for nearly two additional decades until 2003. In 1990, he became affiliated with the University of California at Irvine, where he remained until the time of his death. His distinguished career as a Cornell sociologist was defined by both pioneering scholarly and institutional achievements. His influential monograph published in 1947, *The Reduction of Intergroup Tensions*, was the first systematic sociological study to organize research in race relations by developing a propositional inventory of the field. He was a co-author of the landmark four-volume study, *The American Soldier*, which was published in 1949 based on research conducted by the U.S. Army Information and Education Division during World War II. Robin participated in this study as a soldier-researcher on the front lines in the European Theater of Operations from 1942-46. In 1951, Robin published *American Society: A Sociological Interpretation*, which offered a magisterial interpretation of American institutions from a structural-functionalist framework. The book was reissued in a second edition in 1960 and third edition in 1970, and was acclaimed for its meticulous scholarship in reviews in the *American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology* and the

Social Forces. During the 1950s, Robin built a remarkably productive empirical research program on race relations (with John Dean and Edward Suchman)—the Cornell Studies in Intergroup Relations—funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. This led to a distinguished series of publications: *Schools in Transition in 1954*, a study of school desegregation co-authored with Margaret Ryan; *What College Students Think in 1960*; and in 1964, *Strangers Next Door*, an influential analysis (with Dean and Suchman) of race relations based on ethnographic interviews and survey research in Elmira and other cities. During the decade of research, many sociology graduate students received their training working with Robin, including Bernard C. Rosen and Melvin Kohn.

Robin M. Williams served as the 48th President of the American Sociological Association. His Presidential Address, “Continuity and Change in Sociological Study,” was delivered at the Association’s 1958 Annual Meeting in Seattle, Washington. He was Fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford from 1961-62 and Visiting Scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation 1968-69.

He played a formative role in shaping the development of Cornell Sociology. From 1949-54, he was the founding Director of the Social Science Research Center at Cornell, an exciting and productive interdisciplinary center, which he led ably. He served as chairman of the then Department of Sociology and Anthropology from 1956-61. The committee he chaired in 1965 on the social sciences led to the construction of Uris Hall, the current location of the Departments of Economics, Sociology and Psychology. He was the founding Editor of the *Sociological Forum*, with Charles Hirschman and Victor Nee as associate editors. Established in the Department of Sociology at Cornell, it became the official journal of the Eastern Sociological Society.

As an Emeritus Professor, Robin continued an active and fruitful research career. He was the co-editor (with Gerald D. Jaynes) of *A Common Destiny: Blacks and American Society* (1989) a book sponsored by the National Research Council’s Committee on the Status of Black Americans. More recently, he published *The Wars Within: Peoples and States in Conflict* (2003). In 1999, Phyllis Moen, Donna Dempster-McClain and Henry A. Walker co-edited a *festschrift* to honor Robin M. Williams entitled *A Nation Divided: Diversity, Inequality and Community in American Society*. The author of more than 150 articles, monographs, and chapters in edited books, he was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, and the National Research Council. Among other honors, Robin Williams received the Commonwealth Award for Distinguished Service and the American Sociological Association’s Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award. The Eastern Sociological Association established the Robin M. Williams Jr. Distinguished Lectureship Award in 1992 to honor Williams’ many contributions to sociology and the society.

Donna Dempster-McClain, Victor Nee, Phyllis Moen

Samuel Gardner Williams

Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching, Emeritus, and former Professor of Geology.

— *May 19, 1900*

The Committee appointed at the special meeting of May 21st introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that this Faculty has learned with profound regret of the death of their colleague, Samuel Gardner Williams, professor of the Science and Art of Teaching, Emeritus, and former professor of Geology. During an association of more than twenty years, Professor Williams endeared himself to his colleagues by his genial disposition, his public spirit, and his continual readiness to perform his full share of the various duties incumbent upon his office. His long and varied experience as a teacher through all the grades of instruction, from the country school to the University, gave him an admirable equipment for his position, to which he united a wide range of personal acquaintance with the teachers of the state, and great practical familiarity with educational movements and organizations.

This Faculty desires to record its appreciation of the public and private virtues of one whose name is now to be added to the lengthening roll of those who have had a prominent part in the councils of the Faculty, and in the successful development of the University.

Resolved, that we tender to the surviving family of Professor Williams an expression of our sincere sympathy, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Faculty, and that a copy be delivered to the family of our departed colleague.”

Source: Records, p. 127, June 1, 1900

Walter Long Williams

February 26, 1856 — October 23, 1945

Dr. Walter L. Williams was born February 16, 1856 near the present village of Argentina, Illinois. His early education was obtained in a country school followed by a year in the Presbyterian Seminary at Mt. Zion. After a year of school teaching, he entered the Illinois Industrial University, now the University of Illinois. Spending two years there, he became intensely interested in the subject which was to become his life's work. He continued his veterinary studies in the Montreal Veterinary College where he attended classes conducted by the great Dr. William Osier, graduating as honor student in the class of 1879.

Following graduation, he established a private veterinary practice in Illinois and became Assistant State Veterinarian. In 1891, ill health compelled him to enter a less strenuous field. For two years he served as professor of Veterinary Science at Purdue University following which he accepted a professorship in the Montana Agricultural College, Bozeman.

When plans were announced in the American Veterinary Review regarding the establishment of a College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell, Dr. Williams wrote to Dr. Law and later came to Ithaca for an interview with President Schurman and Dean Law. He received the appointment of Professor of Veterinary Surgery, Obstetrics, Zootechnics and Jurisprudence and began his work in 1896, one of the original faculty of the New York State Veterinary College. He served in this capacity until 1915 when he was appointed Professor of Veterinary Obstetrics and Research Professor in diseases of breeding cattle. In 1911 he became a Professor Emeritus.

Dr. Williams was an inspiring teacher. He brought nearly twenty-five years experience as a practitioner in an extensive equine practice to his students. He was a thorough believer in learning by doing. Through his zeal, the clinics which are now an integral part of veterinary training were founded at Cornell. He was also the first to establish a course in Surgical Exercises. The training received from his clinics was invaluable.

During a sabbatical leave in 1910, Dr. Williams acted as veterinarian on the Parker ranch, the largest cattle ranch in the Hawaiian Islands. Later in 1919-1930, he spent a year on this estate where, as usual, he was wide awake to opportunity—here on a vast scale—for research and advancement of knowledge pertaining to disease in breeding animals.

The experience of sixty-five years in the veterinary profession added to intellectual curiosity and authority of leadership in his chosen field resulted in an impressive wealth of internationally recognized articles and books.

Of his books, his "Veterinary Obstetrics" and "Diseases of the Genital Organs of Domestic Animals" are used in many of our colleges as well as in those of other English speaking countries. Their translation into Spanish have spread their influence to South American schools as well as to Continental Spanish speaking colleges. "Veterinary Obstetrics" also has found its way into Italian instruction through an Italian translation.

Among Dr. Williams' contributions to veterinary science are the following:

The diagnosis in 1885 during his practice in Bloomington, Illinois of *dourine*. This was the first diagnosis of the disease in America.

The development of the roaring operation which was demonstrated to the English in London in 1909.

The poll evil operation.

The production of a surgical operating table for large animals which was duplicated in leading schools as well as in the U. S. Remount Station and adopted by prominent veterinarians.

The studies in genital disease.

Dr. Williams was an Associate Editor of the American Veterinary Review between 1890 and 1911; Editor for the United States of the Veterinary Journal of London between 1906 and 1908; President of the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association from 1889 to 1900, the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1893, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society in 1906-07; an honorary member of the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association, a foreign corresponding member of the Society Centrale De Medicine Veterinaire of France; an honorary member of the Central Veterinary Society of England, and the Veterinary Society of Sweden.

Until his final illness, Dr. Williams was a frequent visitor at the College Clinics, always alert and interested. In January at the 1945 Veterinary Conference, when almost eight-nine years of age, he presented a paper, "Recollections of, and Reflections Upon Sixty-five Years in the Veterinary Profession."

At the time of his retirement in 1921, the faculty and alumni of the Veterinary College gave a testimonial dinner for Dr. Williams in Prudence Risley Hall. The large attendance, the speeches, the letters, and telegrams attested to the high regard in which the honor guest was held.

Again on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, the Veterinary faculty with some of the former assistants in his department gathered in Balch Recreation Room in honor of Dr. Williams' anniversary. It was a pleasant affair, an

evening of friendly good will of the kind one experienced in the cordial atmosphere of Dr. and Mrs. Williams' home.

A living likeness of Dr. Williams, painted by Olaf M. Brauner in 1911, was presented to the University by the Veterinary Alumni and may be viewed in the Flower Library.

J. N. Frost, H. J. Milks, Earl Sunderville

William Robert Williams

June 13, 1867 — November 17, 1940

Dr. William R. Williams, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Cornell University Medical College, and consulting physician in the New York Hospital, died in the Hospital on November 17, 1940, after a long illness.

Dr. Williams was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, on June 13, 1867, the son of Evan Thomas and Anne Robert Williams. Later, the family moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, and his preliminary education was received in the public schools of that city. After graduation from high school, he entered Williams College, where he was graduated in 1889 with the degree Bachelor of Arts, and where, three years later, he received the degree Master of Arts. He returned to St. Paul after his graduation from college, and for two years he taught physics in the high school there. A keen interest in music, which was an outstanding characteristic throughout his life, was evident at that time, and he organized and led an orchestra in the school. During that time also a group of men from the railroad shops in St. Paul asked the Superintendent of Schools to provide for them instruction in electricity, which was then being installed in the shops. Dr. Williams volunteered to hold evening classes for this instruction. He often had in one class as many as sixty men, who were thus enabled to keep their jobs.

In the fall of 1891, Dr. Williams entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which he was graduated in June, 1895. He then had a year's training as interne at the Nursery and Child's Hospital in New York, and during 1896 and 1897 had a medical internship at the New York Hospital. This was followed by a year's residency at the Sloane Maternity Hospital in New York.

Dr. Williams' teaching experience was wide. His first appointment was as demonstrator in histology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1897. In 1904, he became instructor in the Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. In 1908 he was advanced to the rank of adjunct professor, and later to that of assistant professor in the same department. In 1914 he was appointed Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine.

In 1899 his long connection with the Cornell University Medical College began with his appointment as lecturer on hygiene. In 1903 he was made instructor in medicine, and in 1932, when the Medical College was affiliated with the New York Hospital, he became Professor of Clinical Medicine.

During the early period of his medical career, Dr. Williams devoted part of his time to the General Memorial Hospital where he served as assistant pathologist from 1902 to 1904. He was also connected with the French Hospital as pathologist from 1902 to 1908 and as consulting pathologist from 1908 to 1916.

In 1905 he was appointed assistant attending physician at the City Hospital, New York, where he served until 1910. In that year he was made associate attending physician at the New York Hospital, and two years later he became attending physician. In 1932 he was made consulting physician, a position which he held at the time of his death. He was also consulting physician at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, the Elizabeth Horton Memorial Hospital in Middletown, and St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers.

From this record of his connections it is evident that Dr. Williams' chief interest was the practice of medicine. As he often said, his only thought was the care of sick people, and in his devotion to and his care of his patients he was unsurpassed. A large part of his time was devoted to his hospital work, and his contribution to medicine was chiefly in the clinical field. In his earlier years he published several articles in the current medical journals, and he was always intensely interested in and kept well abreast of all developments in medicine. For a number of years he held a clinic at the New York Hospital for the neighborhood doctors, presenting a discussion of interesting cases in his division. These clinics were always well attended and extremely interesting, and through them a close association between the hospital and the doctors of the neighborhood was maintained. His opinion as a consultant was frequently sought and highly valued, and among his patients he numbered many members of his own profession.

Dr. Williams was a member of the Century Association, the Williams College Club, and the Hospital Graduates' Club. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

Shortly after Dr. Williams' death a number of his patients and friends decided to raise a memorial fund with which to endow a bed in his name at the New York Hospital. It was felt that such a memorial would be in keeping with his own wishes, carrying on the help which he gave in such abundance to the sick during his lifetime. This fund was completed in a very short time, an indication of the high esteem and affection in which he was held. It will form a lasting memorial to a devoted and beloved physician.

Charles Edward Williamson

May 29, 1915 — May 30, 1996

Charles Edward Williamson, Professor Emeritus of Plant Pathology, died on May 30, 1996.

Professor Williamson was born in Newport, Indiana on May 29, 1915. He came to Cornell from Wabash College, an institution at which many young men had studied earlier under the tutelage of the illustrious Professor of Botany, Mason B. Thomas, and found their way into plant pathology at Cornell University. His undergraduate education culminated in the A.B. degree at Wabash College in 1937, and he then began graduate work at Cornell University. As a graduate student he was very helpful to other graduate students, particularly beginning students. He also was a good athlete and participated in many graduate student activities. Ed was a member of the Plant Pathology Volley Ball Team in 1941, which were champions of the Cornell Graduate League.

He was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1949; the award delayed by service in the United States Armed Services from July 1942 to August 1946. Ed attained the rank of Captain and served as a meteorologist during the war. He lost much of his Ph.D. thesis material in a fire on Long Island, but when he returned from serving in World War II, he went to work and completed his Ph.D. degree in spite of this serious loss.

His assignment to the Cornell Department of Plant Pathology was made in October 1948, and Professor Williamson assumed duties in extension and research on ornamentals at the New York State Ornamentals Laboratory at Farmingdale, New York. Ed's early work was impressive as he demonstrated the relationship between ethylene production by leaf-spotting pathogen-host complexes and defoliation of affected leaves. He extended this work to show the practical importance of ethylene production by diseased plant tissues as it affects the keeping quality of flowers in storage or in transit.

Following this early work, was a series of contributions to the florist industry of New York State in the form of basic research for solution of specific grower problems, talks to audiences all over New York State and to many florists out of state at special schools and conferences, guidance to growers in outlining and carrying through successful cropping programs, and in many publications on control of diseases of florist crops. His work was concerned with soil sterilization and fumigation, nematode control, and the nature and control of numerous plant diseases affecting anemones, carnations, chrysanthemums, geraniums, roses, and snapdragons, among other flowers. Ed had a close relationship with growers, gaining their confidence and respect as he helped them with their many

cropping problems. He was particularly competent in diagnosis, and devoted many hours in the greenhouses and nurseries, helping growers to understand what was wrong, and then following through on his recommendations with them until the problem was solved. Ed's most recent work has been with control of foliar nematode disease of chrysanthemums, root rot of poinsettias, and geranium rust.

Aside from his professional accomplishments, Ed enjoyed square dancing, and he also worked with the Boy Scouts of America.

Ed is survived by his wife, Mildred Jane; two sons, Robert Bruce and David Lee; and a daughter, Judith Williamson Matthews.

Carl W. Boothroyd, William Mai, H. David Thurston

Hervey Clock Williamson

June 9, 1887 — February 1, 1951

Hervey Clock Williamson was born in 1887, at Islip, Long Island, the son of Gilbert and Isabel Clock Williamson. His forbears were of English and Dutch stock who established their homes in eastern Long Island and were among the early settlers of America. His father died during the first year of his life. He attended the Islip Grade and High Schools and with a firm resolve and initiative he managed successfully to finance his medical education and subsequently graduated in 1908 from the New York University and Bellevue Medical School. Under competitive examination he won a two year internship ending as house physician on the Third Division at Bellevue Hospital. By virtue of his industrious and faithful application to the study and care of his patients on the medical wards he developed a keen diagnostic acumen and perspective which made him a good doctor prior to entering his chosen specialty. He was then appointed on the Resident staff of the Manhattan Maternity Hospital and served in that capacity for two years.

In 1916, the late Dr. William E. Studdiford, Sr. became director of the reorganized combined gynecological service at Bellevue and among the six men he chose to work under him was Hervey C. Williamson. In 1917 the late Dr. Clifton Edgar, Director of Obstetrics on the Cornell Division and Professor of Obstetrics at Cornell University Medical College, appointed him as Instructor of Obstetrics at Cornell University Medical College and as Adjunct Assistant Attending Surgeon on the Second Division (the Cornell Obstetrical Division) at Bellevue Hospital. During the year 1918 he was appointed to the Junior Attending Staff at the Manhattan Maternity Hospital. He also served for a time as Assistant in Gynecology at the Memorial Hospital, as well as Attending Obstetrician at the John E. Berwind Free Maternity Clinic. Later, he received an appointment as Assistant Attending Surgeon at the New York Nursery and Child Hospital, becoming a full Attending Surgeon in charge of a service in that institution in the latter years of its existence. During the years 1928 to 1932, he served as Director of the Obstetrical Service on the Cornell Division at Bellevue Hospital, resigning in 1932 when Cornell terminated its service at Bellevue. Since 1932 he has held the title of Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist at the New York Hospital.

Dr. Williamson held the following faculty appointments at Cornell University Medical College: Instructor in Obstetrics, 1917 to 1927; Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1927 to 1932. During the period from 1928 to 1932, under the Chairmanship of Dr. George Gray Ward, he acted as Director of Obstetrics at the Medical College until Dr. Henricus J. Stander assumed the Chair in 1932. From 1932 to 1941 his appointment was that of

Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, being promoted to Associate Professor in 1941 and, finally, in 1950, to that of Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Upon the organization in 1935 of an obstetrical service at French Hospital he became an Associate Attending Surgeon in Obstetrics and Gynecology under the late Dr. Frederick C. Holden. Upon the latter's death in 1944 he was chosen to succeed him as Director. In 1948 he was promoted to Attending Surgeon in charge of Obstetrics and Gynecology at that institution.

Dr. Williamson held appointments as Consultant in Obstetrics and Gynecology to Bellevue, the Margaret Hague Maternity, the New York Infirmity, the Beth David and Mary Immaculate Hospitals. He was a member of the New York County and State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association, a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American College of Surgeons and the New York Obstetrical Society. He was a member of the Society of Alumni at Bellevue Hospital and a Diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. At one time he served as a member of the Medical Advisory Board of the Maternity Center Association. He was awarded recognition by being selected to hold the highest offices in several distinguished societies. He served as Chairman of the Section of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the New York Academy of Medicine; President of the New York Obstetrical Society, 1936-1937; President for two terms of the Medical Alumni of the New York University College of Medicine, 1944 to 1946 and President of the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, 1947 to 1948.

In conjunction with the late Dr. Harold Bailey, Dr. Williamson developed an obstetrical forceps, subsequently named the Bailey-Williamson forceps, which is in extensive use today. He was the author, for the Oxford Outline Series, of a volume on obstetrics. He contributed numerous papers on various obstetrical subjects. Among those published may be found articles on cesarean section under local anesthesia, maternal and infant mortality, management of breech presentation, the obstetrical forceps, the extraperitoneal cesarean section, and the management of placenta previa.

Dr. Williamson possessed a sincere faith in mankind and an unselfish will to do good for others. He had a high sense of intellectual honesty which far superseded any thoughts of personal gain. In the practice of his specialty he did not hesitate to request consultation and help if he thought there was any possibility of increased benefit to the patient. He was a great man and a great leader without resort to showmanship or politics. His professional responsibilities always came first and for this reason he had little time to devote to his hobbies, such as sailing, fishing and photography.

Dr. Williamson was found to have an advanced neoplastic process which was in a sense held in check, allowing him to carry on in full activity with apparent cheerfulness and great faith in the future. His death on February 1, 1951, at the age of 63, was relatively sudden and was due to a cerebral hemorrhage from which he never recovered consciousness.

Dr. Williamson married Miss Lilly White who survives him as well as a son, John Hervey, whose profession is engineering and a daughter, Susan, an able obstetrician and gynecologist in this city who is a graduate of Cornell University Medical College.

In the death of Hervey C. Williamson this institution has lost a devoted, conscientious and valuable medical adviser as well as a staunch friend, greatly beloved by our fellow members.

R. Gordon Douglas

Lucille Williamson

December 12, 1893 — November 8, 1990

Cornell Professor Emerita Lucille Williamson died in Long Beach, California, on November 8, 1990, at the age of 96. She had been a member of the faculty of the New York State College of Home Economics for 28 years prior to her retirement in 1960. Professor Williamson held positions in resident teaching, research and extension service in household economics and management.

Professor Williamson received her Bachelors and Master's degrees from the University of Oklahoma and a Ph.D. degree in chemistry from Columbia University in 1923. She was a member of the faculty at the University of California from 1923 to 1928. She came to Ithaca when her husband, Professor Paul Williamson, began graduate work in agricultural economics.

When first in Ithaca, she participated in a study being conducted by Flora Rose of several thousand Belgian schoolchildren who had suffered from malnutrition during WWI. This study was initiated at the behest of President Herbert Hoover who had been recognized for his relief efforts in post World War I Europe.

Professor Williamson also helped to develop nutritious and economical cereals, particularly for use in New York City, to stave off malnutrition among poor families during the depression. The cereals contained a high proportion of skim milk mixed with/oats, wheat or corn. Eleanor Roosevelt sampled the cereal during a Farm and Home Week demonstration and later served the cereals at the White House to promote their adoption.

Professor Williamson's later work focussed on the performance and durability of household equipment. Her research provided the basis for extension publications which were widely used in programs throughout the United States. Professor Williamson directed many graduate students, including a significant number of foreign students, who remember her breadth of knowledge, her skill in directing research and also her genuine hospitality. Upon her retirement she spent several months in Europe and received a warm welcome from many of her former students.

Her home on Oak Hill Road was the favorite gathering place for faculty and graduate students in household economics and management. The good food, relaxed atmosphere and stimulating conversation were much appreciated.

She was a member of several professional organizations, including the American Standards Association, American Home Economics Association, Sigma Xi and Sigma Delta Epsilon. In Ithaca she was active in scouting, the PTA, League of Women Voters and the local chapter of her sorority, Alpha Phi.

Her husband, Professor Paul Williamson, a member of the faculty in agricultural economics, died in 1943. She is survived by her two children, James Williamson and Mrs. Barbara Ann Timmer; and three grandchildren.

Alice Davey, Rose Steidl, Jean Robinson

Paul Stuart Williamson

November 20, 1900 — April 18, 1943

The death of Professor Williamson on April 18, 1943, brought to a close a career at Cornell University that was brief in years but full in service and in the respect of his associates.

Paul Stuart Williamson was born November 20, 1900, in Fairfield, Iowa. Throughout his youth he lived in rural districts in Iowa, Idaho, and California. His future work was influenced by those rural surroundings and by his father's occupation as teacher, principal, and superintendent in public schools. In 1923 he was graduated from the University of California with a major in horticulture, after earning most of the expenses for his college education.

During the following seven years of county extension work in California, his curiosity led him into two minor research projects that sharpened his appetite for training in agricultural economics. Of his own initiative he started and carried through to completion farm management studies of apple farms and of prune farms. These studies were conducted without any special training for the job, yet the final reports showed his ability to analyze data and present results clearly, which continued to be characteristic of his work. Those studies were carried out while serving five years as assistant farm adviser in Santa Cruz County, and two years as farm adviser in San Benito County.

This interest in agricultural economics and a desire to study under the late Dr. George F. Warren were merged into the four years of study at Cornell leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1934. His doctorate thesis reported a farm management study of fruit farms in the Hudson Valley. From then until his death, except for leaves of absence, he continued to serve Cornell University, and for the last eight years was in charge of teaching and research in farm cost accounts. In the summer of 1936 he went abroad for travel and attendance at the International Conference of Agricultural Economists. In the summer of 1939 he was engaged by the Colonial Government of Bermuda to supervise a study of the agriculture of that island, the report of which was made privately to that Government. During 1941-42, while on sabbatic leave, he served at the University of Louisiana as an exchange professor.

Professor Williamson's work was always marked by a high degree of initiative and originality. He developed, for instance, a loose-leaf system of records which facilitated the keeping of farm cost accounts, and he greatly speeded the work of analysis and publication of results.

Outstanding among the qualities by which Professor Williamson will be remembered by those who knew him should be mentioned his energy and mental initiative, a tremendous breadth of interests combined with exceptional ability to work carefully with details, ability to organize his work effectively, a rare open-mindedness of a type that did not prevent his arriving at a conclusion, absolute mental honesty and fearlessness in his search for truth, and a sincere liking of people. The longer and better one came to know him, the more one recognized these admirable qualities.

In the death of Professor Williamson, this Faculty recognizes a serious loss. His death at the age of forty-two cut short a career, the fruitfulness of which was assured by his ability, and by his habits of mind and work.

Scott H. Williamson

May 15, 1975 — March 14, 2008

Dr. Scott Williamson, Assistant Professor of Biological Statistics and Computational Biology, passed away on Friday, March 14, 2008 after a year-long battle with glioblastoma. A rising star in the field of population genetics, Scott was best known for his work on using diffusion models for inference of natural selection and demographic history from genetic data. He will be fondly remembered by all who worked with him for his brilliance, humble nature, and kindness of spirit.

Scott was born in Lawrence, Kansas, the son of Brad and Carol Williamson. He was a natural athlete and scholar and seemed to excel effortlessly in whatever academic field or sport he tried. From an early age, his parents and grandparents instilled in him a love of the natural world, and along with his sister, Erica, spent an idyllic youth hiking and camping in his native state. His fondness and encyclopedic knowledge of natural history was reminiscent of the founders of the field of evolutionary biology and provided exceptional training for his career as an academic biologist.

A gifted mathematician, Scott excelled as an undergraduate and graduate student at the University of Kansas, where he worked with Maria Orive, John Kelly, and Richard Prum, among others. His Ph.D. thesis under Orive, focused on developing novel approaches for rigorous inference of evolutionary forces from DNA sequence data. His breadth of study was quite remarkable and ranged from mathematical modeling of bird feather formation and pigmentation to inference of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) population dynamics to identifying signatures of natural selection from DNA sequence data.

In 2003, he joined the newly formed Department of Biological Statistics and Computational Biology at Cornell as a post-doctoral researcher working with Carlos D. Bustamante and Rasmus Nielsen. Here, Scott found an invigorating and collaborative environment that allowed him to blossom into one of the most productive young evolutionary geneticists of his generation. He worked tirelessly to tackle difficult problems including modeling the joint impact of natural selection and population size change on patterns of genetic diversity, developing population genetic theories of domestication, and scouring the human genome for statistical signatures of recent adaptive evolution in our species. In 2006, he chose to stay at Cornell as an Assistant Professor after fielding job offers from throughout the country. During his graduate career and time at Cornell, he authored and co-authored nearly 20 scholarly articles including papers in *Nature*, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (USA)*, *Proceedings*

of the Royal Society B, Genetics, Molecular Biology and Evolution, and the Public Library of Sciences – Genetics. Scott's work also caught the imagination of the popular press, and his research was featured in both *Discover* magazine (Top 100 Science Stories of the Year 2007) and the *New York Times*. Tragically, during his first year as a faculty member, he was diagnosed with an inoperable brain tumor that would ultimately take his life. Scott fought bravely and strongly making frequent trips to Rochester and Duke University where he was treated.

Although many of us knew Scott as a scientist and educator, he considered his most important role that of a husband and father. A doting partner and parent, Scott adored his wife, Shannon, and two young daughters, Emma and Claire. The Williamsons lived in Trumansburg, and loved their small village on Lake Cayuga. In the tradition of his parents, Scott and Shannon spent many hours with their daughters enjoying the natural beauty of the region, and traveled to the mountains and seas of the East coast.

Scott Williamson was a scholar, a father, a husband, and a great friend. He will be missed by all who knew him, and remembered fondly for having made our lives better.

Carlos D. Bustamante, Chairperson; Charles F. Aquadro, Andrew Clark

Elias Root Beadle Willis

— *November 22, 1959*

Elias Root Beadle Willis, Associate Librarian, Emeritus, of Cornell University, died on November 22, 1959. Mr. Willis was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He became a secondary school teacher, and in 1913 he enrolled as a graduate student at Cornell where he studied classics and won the degree of Master of Arts in 1915. He was instructor in Greek at Cornell during the academic years 1918-1919 and 1920-1921; later he maintained this connection with teaching and research through membership in Phi Beta Kappa and the American Philological Association.

When Mr. Willis had completed his work for the Master's degree in 1915 he became superintendent of readers' services in the University Library, and here, in the Library, he lived out a long and useful professional life. He became assistant librarian in 1923 and associate librarian in 1930. When the affairs of the Library were managed by an administrative committee from 1929 to 1930, he had the most responsibility for oversight and direction of daily routine; and for a short period in 1946 he was acting librarian. He retired in 1947 and was granted the title Associate Librarian Emeritus.

During the long, busy period of his service to the Library he concerned himself as much with books and their contents as with the large, ever-changing staff—mostly students working part-time—who under his direction brought books from the recesses of the Library to the main desk for distribution to readers. He was a learned man who understood the scholar's problems and talked with authority not only about the merits of different editions and translations of a book but about by-ways of scholarship relating to the classics, literature, and history, studies in which he maintained a lively interest. He was a close friend of the late Professor Carl Becker, who at times sought his advice on questions concerning ancient Greece and Rome and who always put a high value on his judgment. Also he helped Liberty Hyde Bailey by creating the exact and official Latin names appropriate to new varieties of palms discovered by the eminent botanist.

To a whole generation of Cornellians, faculty and students alike, Mr. Willis personified the Library. On entering the main reading room one saw him at a raised desk to the right, sitting by himself, at first sight, as it seemed, an austere and reserved man, his body held erect, his face impassive. To enter the stacks one passed his desk, a busy man's desk, full of slips and notes, call-cards and the time sheets of his student workers. But he was never too

busy to answer a question or help in the search for a book. A question dissolved his austerity. He gave information exactly and generously and with the assurance of one who knew the resources of the Library to be rich and varied. His manner was somewhat withdrawn but self-reliant, his humor dry. He enjoyed conversation not only on points of scholarship, which occupied him most, but on contemporary affairs and even on the annual football game between his own Pennsylvania and Cornell. Nor was his interest in physical recreation merely that of an onlooker; during much of his life he took his exercise by rowing, sometimes journeying stage by stage around Cayuga Lake. In the summer months Mrs. Willis and he established their home on the West Shore of the lake, rowing the mile or so each morning and evening.

He was, until the last years of his life, a trim, vigorous man. In appearance and manner he changed but little. And so it was with his interests. His administrative work he performed quickly, quietly, and efficiently. He and his staff provided readers with the books they needed. Yet he was more than an able administrator. At all times he was in touch with the intellectual life of the University and made his own informal contribution to it. He was a steady, loyal, and warm-hearted companion. By his death our community has lost a man of much knowledge and wisdom, a scholar-librarian.

F. G. Marcham, F. B. Hutt, G. F. Sabine

Harold A. Willman

September 1, 1903 — July 14, 1999

Harold A. Willman was Mr. 4-H in New York State for over 50 years. He probably had a greater impact on the agricultural youth in this state than any other individual during the 20th century. Even now, years after his retirement at many meetings of livestock or dairy producers, someone will frequently inquire about Harold and reflect on the influence he had on them in their youth, or their parents, or even their grandparents; and how they remembered how he puffed his pipe and asked them about their calf or lamb or horse and indirectly about them and their future. We will never know exactly how many farm youth chose to become students at Cornell and then leaders throughout the state and nation because of Harold.

Harold was born on a farm in McKean County, Pennsylvania on September 1, 1903. After high school, he studied at Clarion State Teachers College and taught country school for 2 years before entering Pennsylvania State University where he received a B.S. degree in 1927 followed by a M.S. degree at the University of Minnesota. He worked as a county agent in Pennsylvania for a year before accepting a position at Cornell in 1929 as Extension Instructor of Animal Husbandry at an annual salary of \$2,600. From then until his retirement in 1964, he gave major attention to the youth phase (4-H) of livestock and dairy educational programs in New York State. His 4-H judging teams won national contests several times. He judged many of the livestock and dairy shows himself and usually selected the animals and youth that could participate in the State Fair. He also directed the youth livestock activities at the New York State Fair; but actually directed the youths themselves, more than their animals or their activities. He set high standards for all involved in the 4-H program.

His leadership in developing 4-H County extension agents and local leaders for the 4-H Club boys and girls was outstanding. The growing numbers of 4-H members necessitated the development of teaching methods and aids that could be used by the leaders. His well written bulletins, mimeos and 4-H Club manuals were widely used. His book entitled, *The 4-H Club Handbook*, received national acceptance and acclaim.

With his fantastic memory for both people and animals, it was not uncommon for him to recognize a 4-H boy or girl and tie this individual directly to their parents or even grandparents, and then remember the animal the grandmother had exhibited many years ago.

Professor Willman was honored for his meritorious service by many county and New York State organizations. These included the State Fair Board of Directors, the State Farm Bureau Association, the Dairy Cattle Breed Associations and the Empire Chapter of the Future Farmers of America. In addition, many county 4-H clubs gave him special recognition.

He was a member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension fraternity, as well as Alpha Zeta and Alpha Gamma Rho.

Following his retirement in 1964, he was very active in the New York State 4-H Foundation and continued activities at the State Fair. He prepared teaching aids for youth group leaders. A main activity was a horse judging series that is used across the country and internationally.

Harold was also an avid sports fan and seldom missed a Cornell football or basketball game. His interest in the Animal Science Department continued long after his retirement, as he continued to attend department functions. He also continued to follow his alma mater, Penn State, throughout the years. He was especially pleased with former 4-H club members who became active members on Cornell sports teams.

Harold and his family established the Willman 4-H Fund in 1981, to support both the Department of Animal Science and the New York 4-H Foundation to enhance the development of youth through animal science projects and project activities. A small portion of the fund's income is also contributed to the Cornell Athletic Department.

Harold is survived by his wife of 65 years, Louise, living in Columbia, Missouri; and daughters, Jean Scott and Nancy Burton; grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Robert H. Foote, Douglas E. Hogue, Harold F. Hintz

John Peter Willman

October 30, 1900 — September 8, 1963

John Peter Willman came to Cornell in 1925 as a staff member in Animal Husbandry Extension in charge of the 4-H livestock and dairy programs. Following excellent success in this work he joined the Animal Husbandry resident teaching and research staff in 1929 in charge of the Sheep and Swine Divisions. He served in this capacity until he retired in 1957 because of illness. His dedicated service of more than thirty years to students in the College of Agriculture and to the livestock farmers of New York was widely recognized and respected.

Professor Willman was a native of Kane, Pennsylvania, where he was born October 30, 1900. He obtained the B.S. degree from Pennsylvania State University in 1924. The Master's degree was earned at Kansas State University in 1925 just prior to his employment at Cornell. His Ph.D. degree from Cornell University was obtained in 1933 while he was employed in the Department of Animal Husbandry.

His wife, Anna Rogers Willman, a graduate of Cornell, served for a number of years as Home Economics Foods Specialist in various extension and research programs. Their children, Mrs. J. C. Showacre of Ithaca; Mrs. Philip Bartlett, Nantucket, Massachusetts; and James R. Willman, Frederick, Maryland, obtained all, or part, of their college education at Cornell.

Professor Willman was a member of Alpha Zeta, Sigma Xi and the American Society of Animal Science. He was also active in various livestock associations in New York.

Professor Willman was uniquely successful in maintaining strong interests in the three fields of teaching, research, and extension. In his teaching he stressed a practical approach to educational and agricultural problems, giving strong emphasis to the art as well as the science of livestock production. He especially enjoyed helping with the problems of individual students or farmers, and there are many who benefited from this help. He also enjoyed visiting livestock farms as well as conducting students and farmers on a tour of the College sheep and swine barns. He attended as many fairs, sales, and other livestock activities as time permitted.

His concern for students was appropriately recognized in 1951 when he was given the Professor of Merit Award. He was a faculty adviser to the Round-Up Club for many years and national president of the Block and Bridle Club in 1940-1941.

His research projects generally were directed toward the solution of practical problems of current concern to sheep and swine producers. One such problem was the “stiff-lamb” disease. He worked on this problem throughout his career, aided by various associates in the Department of Animal Husbandry and in the Veterinary College. The many experiments contributed notably toward a solution of this problem. In 1953, Professor Willman received the New York Farmers’ Award for achievements in livestock production.

Professor Willman’s many writings on sheep and swine subjects and his close contacts with livestock producers resulted in a host of acquaintances among farmers. This relationship brought him much pleasure and satisfaction. He would note the accomplishments of such farmers and stress any direct or indirect aid that might have been contributed by Cornell.

His colleagues gave “J. P.” deserved respect for his dedication and thoroughness. These traits plus his droll humor and complete loyalty to Cornell University were trademarks of his personality.

M. D. Lacy, G. H. Wellington, J. I. Miller

Benjamin Dunbar Wilson

October 14, 1889 — September 5, 1940

On September 5, 1940, occurred the untimely death of Benjamin Dunbar Wilson, Professor of Soil Technology, from injuries received four days before in an automobile accident at Warren, Ohio. Dr. Wilson was at the full tide of his career and in his passing Cornell University loses a most valuable member from her staff of research. His wide circle of friends attests his kindly nature and whole-hearted friendliness, while his scientific publications are a partial measure of his industry and ability.

Benjamin Dunbar Wilson was born on October 14, 1889, in Lexington, Kentucky, of ancestry that can be traced to the sturdy colonial stock of Virginia and South Carolina. He was educated in the secondary schools of Lexington and in 1906 entered the University of Kentucky where he specialized in chemistry. Graduating in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, he accepted a position as assistant chemist in the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, at the same time pursuing graduate work in chemistry at the University. In 1914 his alma mater awarded him the degree Master of Science.

In September 1914 Professor Wilson came to Cornell University as an assistant and graduate student in the Department of Agronomy, and after three years he was granted the degree Doctor of Philosophy. By this time his ability was so manifest that he was offered an instructorship at Cornell, and two years later was made an assistant professor. During these years Dr. Wilson worked on various research projects and in close association with Professor Thomas Lyttleton Lyon. In 1934 he was made Professor of Soil Technology, a recognition of his research ability and his efforts in his chosen line of endeavor. His value in a more general way must not be overlooked, as he took a keen interest in university affairs and gave his time fully and freely to those activities that round out a faculty member's contribution to the administration and intellectual life of the institution of which he is a member.

Benjamin Dunbar Wilson was a modest, friendly man who gave Cornell University twenty-three years of unstinted service. His scientific contributions to the chemistry of soils are noteworthy especially in respect to the peat deposits of New York and their successful utilization. Not only this, but he had the knack of encouraging other people. Many faculty members and especially graduate students will long remember his kindly interest in their progress and his solicitude for their welfare and advancement. No written words can fully record the grateful memories he left in the hearts of his friends and associates.

Hugh M. Wilson

December 13, 1903 — January 29, 1984

Hugh Wilson will be remembered by his colleagues and friends throughout the state for his outstanding ability as a teacher. He could season a complicated, sometimes boring, soil-and-water-related subject with appropriate humor and demonstrations and thereby make the subject interesting and informative. He was born near Hancock, New York. Shortly thereafter the Wilson family moved to Steuben County, where Hugh worked on the farm and later managed the two-hundred-acre dairy operation. He was educated in the public school system of Steuben County and graduated in 1924 from the New York School of Agriculture at Alfred University.

His recognition of the need for erosion control and better land use stemmed from his early farm experiences and continued to his last days. The lean years of the Great Depression induced him to leave the farm in 1935 and enter the recently organized U. S. Soil Conservation Service as a trainee.

In six years he was promoted through various levels of responsibility to district soil conservationist, in charge of organizing and directing the work in Wyoming, Erie, and Livingston soil conservation districts.

Hugh's area of influence expanded when, in 1943, he was invited to join the New York State College of Agriculture as extension soil conservationist. During the next ten years he was instrumental in organizing more than thirty soil conservation districts throughout the state and in establishing the fundamental principles upon which they operate today.

Later in his academic career Hugh was appointed associate professor of conservation in the Department of Agronomy. In that capacity he further demonstrated his ability as an effective communicator, seizing every opportunity to work with other specialists in related fields, with county agricultural agents, with students and skeptics. If the door seemed to be ajar, Hugh Wilson was there to open it to the conservation cause.

A few examples illustrate the scope of his efforts and the techniques that he used as a teacher:

Hugh organized and conducted land-judging demonstrations for youth groups to give them a hands-on experience in identifying soil differences.

Sometimes referred to as "the gadgeteer with a purpose," Hugh built a portable "rain maker," which he set up for field demonstrations to simulate the effects of rainfall on erosion under various soil, slope, and cover conditions.

Oversized dice (possibly loaded) were used to illustrate the daily gamble farmers take with respect to weather conditions. Another gadget, dubbed the “one-armed bandit” was a cross between a slot machine and a roulette wheel. It was “programmed” to demonstrate land-use capabilities and “safe” cropping practices. Two pieces of equipment that were usually demonstrated together were the soil penetrometer and the infiltrometer. The penetrometer measured and recorded the force required to push a probe into the soil to a depth of twelve inches or more. The infiltrometer measured the rate at which a known depth of water was absorbed into various soil layers. Together they were an effective demonstration of how tillage practices affect soil physical characteristics.

Hugh Wilson authored several agricultural extension bulletins on erosion control, tillage, and drainage. He was a regular contributor to the County Extension News Service. He is also remembered as “the old curmudgeon” in the *American Agriculturalist*. In 1959 the honorary extension fraternity, Epsilon Sigma Phi, cited Hugh for “excellence in written materials—for his able manner in creating clear work pictures, based on proven practices in the field of soil conservation, and especially the work with county agricultural agents in creating and promoting agronomy workshops in New York State.”

While in retirement he wrote several books: one was titled *Hard Facts and Soft Sell, A Little Nonsense Now and Then is Welcomed by the Best of Men* and another, *Living Long Ago—No Runs, No Hits, Some Errors*. These and other publications reveal a philosophy and dedication that will be remembered by his many friends as well as his family.

Surviving family members include his wife, Margaret, of Bath, New York; two daughters, Lois Wilson of Albany, New York, and Mrs. James Klepeis (Elizabeth) of Reading, Massachusetts; and a son, Edward, of Brentwood, Missouri.

Paul Zwerman, Harry Kerr, Carl Winkelblech

James Kenneth Wilson

August 5, 1881 — July 28, 1948

James Kenneth Wilson, Professor of Soil Technology at Cornell University, passed away Wednesday, July 28, in the Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Connecticut. His decease was a great shock to his friends and acquaintances as during the summer he outwardly appeared to be in the best of spirits and health.

Professor Wilson is well known in this and other countries for his research in microbiology as he has published an unusually large number of valuable papers covering a wide range of subjects. Moreover, he has to his credit many graduate students who keenly regret his passing. As a teacher and director of research, he was enthusiastic, helpful and unusually patient. And his perseverance and industry were phenomenal. Few men possessed a more winning and likable personality—cheerful, friendly and cooperative.

While Dr. Wilson has explored many phases of microbiology, three lines of research, during his thirty-six years at Cornell University, have claimed his major attention. These, in order of the intensity of their investigation, were: (1) the nodule organisms of legumes and their cross-inoculation peculiarities and capacities, (2) methods of preservation of grass and legume silages especially in respect to keeping properties and quality, and (3) the presence of nitrates and nitrites in the plant foods of humans and domestic animals and their nutritional significance. His publications regarding these phases have won him wide recognition both at home and abroad.

Professor Wilson was born August 5, 1881 in Maryville, Missouri, and passed his boyhood days on a ranch in Oklahoma. Here he received his early education and here he acquired a love for and a curiosity in respect to plant and animal life. Conditions were hard in those days on the plains of Oklahoma, but, in his quest for a higher education, he was able to attend the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1906. His scholarship and promise were such that he immediately was offered a position at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York. Here, as assistant bacteriologist, young Wilson did his first real research, spending six productive years at this institution. It was during this period, from 1906 to 1912, that he finally decided in what particular field his life work was to lie.

Realizing the need of further scientific training, James Kenneth Wilson came to Cornell University in 1912 as an assistant in Plant Physiology and a candidate for a Ph.D. This degree was granted in 1914. Because of his excellent record he was offered forthwith and accepted an assistant professorship in Soil Technology at Cornell University, to pursue research and teaching in the field of Soil Microbiology. In 1919, Dr. Wilson was raised to a

full professorship, a position he ably occupied until his death. Professor Wilson was a member of Sigma Xi, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Agronomy, and the Society of American Bacteriologists.

Although a man of strong personality and intense enthusiasm, Professor Wilson never forced his ideas upon other people nor did he advertise his achievements. In fact, he was most modest and unassuming. His heart was in his work and advancement in material ways was a secondary consideration. He was a man of strong imagination and projected his ideas far ahead, yet he was not led afield thereby. Dr. Wilson, in spite of his 67 years, was still at the peak of scientific production. His passing, therefore, is not merely regrettable, it is a tragic loss to microbiological science.

H. O. Buckman C. N. Stark J. B. Sumner

Lyman Perl Wilson

January 21, 1883 — April 20, 1951

In his sixty-ninth year, about to become Professor Emeritus as of July 1951, but still committed to continue his instruction in Torts and Choice of Remedies during the academic year 1951-52, Professor Lyman P. Wilson was permitted, while engaged in the early morning preparation for the class-room, to end his work unexpectedly and peacefully.

Lyman Wilson was born in Leslie, Iowa, January 21, 1883. He received the B. S. degree from Knox College in 1904, and J.D. from Chicago University Law School in 1907. Knox awarded him an honorary LL.D. in 1924.

When he came to Cornell in 1921, as Professor of Law, he brought with him a wealth of experience as private practitioner and city attorney in Galesburg, Illinois, and as a teacher of law at Idaho, Oklahoma and George Washington Universities. At those institutions and later at Cornell and in summer sessions at Columbia and Chicago Universities, he taught nearly every subject in a law school curriculum. With that background, he was always found ready and willing to adapt his own program to accommodate situations resulting from changes in faculty personnel or to fill emergency gaps caused by illness. At Cornell, his chief study and instruction was in the law of torts and it was in that field that he wrote law review articles and published his case book, the third edition of which was in preparation at the time of his death. He had unique ability and extraordinary success in the conduct of a Practice Court. His students annually testified with enthusiasm to the benefits derived from practice before that court.

He could always find time, in his office or at his home, to give a hearty welcome and patient counselling to students who sought advice upon their personal or academic problems. They took his friendship with them into their careers and returned it with warmth and reverence.

In the faculty team, he was always a wheel horse, willing to pull more than his share of the load, cheerfully receptive to committee assignments and contributing good judgment and dispatch to the committees' deliberations and conclusions.

His temperament and good fellowship, his reputation for straight-forward expression tinged with humor and for sound reasoning bound by understanding and unselfishness inevitably attracted his impressment into service of the University and the community. He was almost continuously on duty with some important university committee,

such as the Committee on Inter-Faculty Relations and the Committee on Student Conduct. Off campus, he was an ardent Rotarian and president of the local Rotary Club in 1930-31; on the budget committee and vice-president of the Community Chest; three times president of the Council of Social Agencies between 1925 and 1935, and director of the Tompkins County Community Fund during the second World War.

Many will miss his community wide interest in people, his willingness to give unstintingly of himself as a speaker and adviser to many diverse groups both off and on the campus. His was a life of action, encouragement to others, and cordiality.

In the law school world, he had a host of friends, was a regular attendant at the annual meetings of the American Law School Association, participated in its round tables, served on its committees and was elected its president for the year 1943-44.

Professor Wilson was concluding his thirtieth year of devoted service to the Cornell Law School. He added to its distinction and contributed to the spirit of good fellowship between faculty and students. The liveliness of his personality will keep the memory of him vivid.

J. W. MacDonald, R. S. Stevens, B. P. Young

May G. Wilson

July 1, 1891 — June 14, 1971

Dr. May G. Wilson, age 80, professor of clinical pediatrics, emeritus, at Cornell University Medical College and consultant in pediatrics at the New York Hospital, died June 14, 1971, in Falmouth, Massachusetts.

To the thousands who were patients in Dr. Wilson's clinic at the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital and the New York Hospital during the Years 1916 to 1964, and to those interested physicians and students both in the United States and abroad, her name will be forever synonymous with rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.

She was fortunate in having continued good health until the last few months of her life; her quiet and deep enjoyment of a lovely home and garden in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, was enhanced by affection for and from friends and family.

As a native New Yorker, she was educated at Hunter College and Cornell University Medical College and interned at Syracuse Memorial Hospital. After an initial period of about five years in general pediatrics, Dr. Wilson dedicated her career to the care of children who were afflicted with rheumatic fever or rheumatic heart disease.

She observed that this disease often occurred in more than one child in the same family. With unusual foresight and imagination, she organized a unique clinic for long-term follow-up of these patients and their families. The Commonwealth Fund and the Helen Hay Whitney Foundation enabled her to carry out her long-term projects. During almost half a century of devoted service and investigation, she made the following major contributions:

A. The importance of heredity in the etiology of rheumatic fever. Recognition of early stage of rheumatic carditis. Initiated the early short-term corticosteroid therapy to prevent or minimize the damage to the heart. Understanding of the natural history of the disease.

B. Author of two books on rheumatic fever and heart disease, which are being used as reference texts in most major medical centers around the world, and numerous publications on the subjects in various medical journals.

C. Challenging and dynamic teacher.

She was a member of many distinguished medical societies including the American Academy of Sciences, American Heart Association, American Rheumatism Association, American Pediatric Society, Society for Pediatric Research, and the Harvey Society.

Dr. Wilson's death has deprived the medical profession of a courageous and original investigator and a superb clinician.

W. W. McCrory, M.D.

Philip Duncan Wilson

April 5, 1886 — May 7, 1969

Medicine in general and orthopedic surgery in particular have lost one of their outstanding teachers, leaders, and colorful personalities in the death of Philip D. Wilson.

Educated at Harvard College, he graduated cum laude from the Medical School in 1912. At the outbreak of World War I, he joined Harvey Cushing in the American ambulance (Harvard) unit, in France and then was with the American Expeditionary Force until 1919. It was during 1916 that he met and married Germaine Porel, a volunteer French nurse.

Having been inspired by Robert Osgood and Sir Robert Jones, Dr. Wilson entered practice in Boston and began an academic career in association with Harvard Medical School.

In 1934 he was brought to The Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled as director and the following year was made surgeon-in-chief, which position he held until 1955. Several of the outstanding events which took place under his guidance follow: (1) The changing of the name of the oldest bone and joint hospital in this country to The Hospital for Special Surgery. (2) The building up and strengthening of the Residency Training Program to be known as one of the best in the world. (3) The establishment of a fellowship program in which foreign-trained orthopedic surgeons could come to The Hospital for Special Surgery for a year or two of special training. (4) Arranging the details and setting in motion the affiliation of The Hospital for Special Surgery with New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical College so that the Hospital would no longer be an isolated unit on Forty-second Street but a vital part of a large academic center, thereby insuring better patient care, teaching, and research.

The move to the present building in 1955 had hardly taken place before Dr. Wilson had raised enough money to erect the Caspary Research Building for basic and clinical research in orthopaedics and rheumatic diseases. Following his retirement as surgeon-in-chief, he served as director of research until 1962.

These are but a few of the many activities of Philip D. Wilson. He again went to the aid of our Allies in 1940 and established the American Hospital in Britain.

He considered his clinical professorship of surgery (orthopedics) at Cornell University Medical College one of his most appreciated distinctions. He held this professorship from 1951 to 1955, when he became emeritus clinical professor.

Dr. Wilson was an indefatigable worker not only in orthopedic surgery but also in play as well. He was an expert sailor, a good huntsman, a good golfer, and an ardent croquet expert. He never entered any of these sports without the desire to play his best and to win. A great sense of humor and a vast knowledge of human beings made him an ideal companion and friend of all of his residents and fellows.

In spite of his innumerable duties, Dr. Wilson was the author of a great number of articles on various aspects of orthopedic surgery, and of several books.

Following are the medical societies to which he belonged: The New England Surgical Society, New York County Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons (regent), American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (past president), American Orthopaedic Association, International Orthopaedic Society and Traumatology (SICOT), president, Ninth Congress, 1963, Pan-American Medical Association, Robert Jones Orthopaedic Club, American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery, American Rheumatism Association, Australian Orthopaedic Association, New York Surgical Society, Orthopaedic Research Society (past president), Royal Academy of Medicine (England, honorary), Cuban Surgical Society, Scandinavian Orthopaedic Society (honorary), Italian Orthopaedic Society (honorary), Hispano Orthopaedic Society (honorary), Peruvian Orthopaedic Society (honorary), and Royal College of Surgeons (Edinburgh, honorary fellow, 1965).

Honors conferred on Dr. Wilson include the Chevalier, Legion of Honor (France) 1947; Kings Medal, England, 1947; Honorary Commander Order of the British Empire, 1948; and Doctor *Honoris Causae*, University of Paris, 1966.

We shall all miss this great man of medicine, his foresightedness, his strength, and his love for his fellow man. Our sympathies are with his wife, Mrs. Germaine Wilson; his daughter, Mrs. George Finckel; and his two sons, Dr. Philip °. Wilson, Jr., and Mr. Paul Wilson.

Robert Lee Patterson, Jr., M.D.

Robert Rathbun Wilson

March 4, 1914 — January 16, 2000

Robert Wilson was a central figure in the flowering of high-energy physics in the last fifty years. He was the driving force in the creation of two of the four world class high energy physics laboratories in the United States; the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies at Cornell and the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab) in Batavia, Illinois. His insistence on bolder, more economical design, seen clearly in the accelerators he built at Cornell, influenced the design of most modern accelerators. At Fermilab, first he built the world's highest energy accelerator, the 500 Gev (billion electron-volts) proton synchrotron, and later initiated the doubling of the energy by replacing the conventional magnets with super-conducting magnets. The latter technique made possible, both technically and financially, very high-energy accelerators. All subsequent and planned high-energy synchrotrons have used super-conducting magnets.

Wilson was born March 4, 1914, in Frontier Wyoming. He studied physics under E.O. Lawrence at the University of California at Berkeley, receiving a Ph.D. degree in 1940. He published his first paper while still an undergraduate, and as a graduate student, he published the first theoretical analysis of the stability of cyclotron orbits, and verified his analysis experimentally.

In 1940, he married Jane Inez Scheyer of San Francisco. They had three sons, Daniel R., Jonathon H., and Rand E. Wilson. In 1941, he accepted appointment as an Instructor at Princeton and was promoted the following year to Assistant Professor. In 1943, Wilson, together with his research group, joined the new Laboratory being set up at Los Alamos for the development of the "atomic" bomb. In 1944, he was chosen head of the Physics Research Division, which was responsible for the experimental nuclear physics research, and later for nuclear measurements that were made during the test of the first atomic bomb. Appalled by the destructive power of the bomb, Wilson worked effectively toward the end of World War II for civilian control of atomic energy. He was a leader in the formation of the Federation of Atomic Scientists, becoming its chairman in 1946.

After spending two years as an Associate Professor at Harvard University, Wilson moved, in 1947, to Cornell University, where he spent the next 20 years as the Director of the university's Laboratory of Nuclear Studies. At Cornell, he oversaw the construction of four successively more energetic electron synchrotrons. The second of these accelerators, a 1.2 GeV strong focussing synchrotron, was the first operating accelerator of this type. The following quotation from Wilson's 1953 report to the Office of Naval Research (ONR), describing the new project,

tells us much about Bob as an accelerator builder:

“The Laboratory has indulged itself in some high adventure. A new synchrotron has been designed which is to give over a billion electron volts of energy. The design is highly controversial in that the new machine is exceedingly small and cheap for what it will do, hence there is considerable risk that it may not work at all. On the other hand, if we are successful, we shall have the largest electron accelerator in the world and new areas of research will be opened to us.”

And it was a great adventure. Despite Bob’s warning to the ONR, the 1.2 GeV machine was very successful. Not only did it produce important physics, but its design paved the way to more compact, less expensive accelerators. What is also revealing is the candor of Bob’s proposal to the ONR. There was no guarantee of success, only the guarantee of a scientifically exciting project worth the risk involved.

The Cornell facility, alone among university facilities, has endured as an important center of experimental high-energy research in this age of giant national or international laboratories because it has always had an accelerator with some unique physics capabilities, built for a modest price. Wilson insisted on this during his tenure as director. His inspiring leadership, inventiveness, can-do attitude and commitment to keeping the Lab at the forefront have carried through to the faculty, students, and staff to the present day. The three subsequent directors were colleagues or students of his.

During his 20 years at Cornell, Wilson remained deeply embedded in the physics program, as both mentor and experimentalist. He performed extensive measurements of kaon and pion photo-production in which he made the first observation of a new state of the nucleon, N(1440). In a series of elastic electron-nucleon scattering experiments, he extended the work of Robert Hofstadter on the structure of the nucleon.

In 1967, after completing the 10 GeV Cornell Synchrotron, the fourth machine, Wilson left Ithaca to assume the directorship of Fermilab. Starting on a virgin site with no staff, he began the job of building the most ambitious accelerator project ever undertaken up to that time. In addition to the challenge of building a cascade of large accelerators in less than five years, Wilson promised to double the 200 GeV energy of the originally proposed accelerator, a promise that he fulfilled, making it the highest-energy facility in the world. He accomplished that feat primarily by designing magnets that had a smaller aperture and higher magnetic fields, thereby increasing the energy of the protons, which could be circulating in the same-sized tunnel. The achievement of higher energy at the same cost was a hallmark of Wilson’s career.

In 1980, the accelerator’s capability was more than doubled again to reach 1000 GeV by adding a super-conducting magnet ring in the same tunnel. (With characteristic foresight, Wilson had the original tunnel built with space

to spare.) Called the Tevatron, the accelerator was activated in 1980 and continues today to be the world's most energetic proton accelerator.

The Tevatron undertaking was vintage Wilson. To guide its circulating beams, the accelerator required about 1000 very accurate and reliable super-conducting magnets, which in turn, required an enormous leap forward in super-conducting technology. Wilson provided the project's vision and leadership and was devotedly and personally involved in the difficult R&D required to establish the mass production technology for bringing the project to a successful and low-cost conclusion. Without the technology, the capital and operating costs required for multi-TeV accelerators such as the Tevatron would be prohibitive.

Wilson built accelerators because they were the best instruments for doing the physics he wanted to do. He had very clear ideas of what the important physics problems were and these ideas had a strong impact on the experimental program. So far, the two most important physics results at Fermilab have been the discovery of the bottom quark (in 1977) and the top quark (in 1995). It was the redesign of the accelerator from 200 GeV to 400 GeV that made it possible to observe the bottom quark and the full energy of the Tevatron was necessary for the discovery of the much heavier top quark. The third and heaviest family of quarks "belongs" to Fermilab and to Bob Wilson.

Fermilab was an architectural, as well as scientific, triumph. With Wilson's involvement, the campus was designed with a grace and beauty rare in such facilities. The striking and memorable main building revealed another side of Wilson: the artist who believed that art and science should blend to form a harmonious whole. Wilson eloquently expressed this philosophy to Senator John Pastore on April 16, 1969 in testimony before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the U.S. Congress:

Senator John Pastore: "Is there anything connected with the hopes of this accelerator that in any way involves the security of the country?"

Robert Wilson: "No sir, I don't believe so."

Pastore: "Nothing at all?"

Wilson: "Nothing at all."

Pastore: "It has no value in that respect?"

Wilson: "Only from a long-range point of view, of a developing technology. Otherwise, it has only to do with the respect with which we regard one another, the dignity of men, our love of culture. Otherwise, it has to do with are we good painters, good sculptors, great poets? I mean all the things we really venerate in our country and are patriotic about. It has nothing to do directly with defending our country except to make it worth defending."

In 1946, noting that protons deposit most of their energy near the end of their path, Wilson proposed using proton beams for cancer therapy. By controlling its energy, most of the beam's energy could be deposited in a cancerous tumor inside the body with little damage to healthy cells. At his suggestion, the Harvard cyclotron was used for cancer therapy—the first successful demonstration of the technique. In recent years, the use of proton therapy has grown rapidly in many different cancer treatment centers around the world.

Wilson was awarded the National Medal of Science in 1973 and the Enrico Fermi Award in 1984. In 1995, the Andrew Gemant Award was given to Wilson for “his outstanding work linking physics to the arts and humanities”. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Science, and the American Philosophical Society. In 1985, he was elected to the presidency of the American Physical Society.

Wilson's effervescent personality came through in everything he did. He was a man filled with exciting ideas, inventions, and an array of interests in art, humanities, nature, and moral principles. These interests resulted in the restoration of the grasses of the Great Plains and the buffalo herds to the Fermilab site; his artistic stamp on the architecture at Fermilab; his personal sculptures at the laboratory, at other institutions, and in his own home; his civil rights efforts at Fermilab; his commitment to the Federation of Atomic Scientists (now the Federation of American Scientists) and American Physical Society; and his long-time work toward proton therapy.

Wilson's legacy to high-energy physics and the laboratories he built survives his death. This feeling was eloquently expressed by Judy Jackson, Director of Public Affairs at Fermilab, in a letter to Jonathon and Ann Wilson. She wrote:

“...it is probably impossible to overstate his (Bob's) influence on Fermilab. I think most of the time institutional memories are rather short: even people who play important roles are forgotten surprisingly quickly. That is emphatically not the case for Fermilab and your father. One cannot spend a day or an hour in the Laboratory without feeling his presence, in the architecture, the prairie, the accelerators and the attitude. For once, it is no cliché to say he lives on; he really does.”

And so he does, also at Cornell.

Karl Berkelman, Boyce McDaniel, Albert Silverman

Wilford Murry Wilson

January 24, 1860 — January 23, 1943

Of Wilford Murry Wilson, Professor of Meteorology, Emeritus, much may be said in honor of his long, loyal and distinguished service at Cornell University. Of forty years in the Weather Service, nineteen were at the station in Roberts Hall of the College of Agriculture.

Dr. Wilson was born in Espyville, Pennsylvania, on January 24, 1860. He attended Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, from 1881 to 1885 and then was appointed as assistant observer of the Signal Corps of the United States Army, before its meteorological work was transferred to the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture.

After five years at various stations he was put in charge of the station at Memphis, Tennessee, where in the six years of his assignment, he studied at and was graduated from the Memphis Hospital Medical College with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

From Memphis, Dr. Wilson went to Detroit, Michigan, and was in charge of the Weather Bureau Station there for ten years. In 1906 he was transferred to the Station at Ithaca. Almost immediately he began to expand his services to include lecturing on meteorology to the undergraduates in the College of Agriculture. Within five years he became Cornell's first Professor of Meteorology, and had organized the first department of meteorology in any land-grant college.

His teaching service covered eighteen years of undergraduate instruction; during seven of those years graduate students also worked under his direction. In his years at Cornell he aided the agricultural extension program with special forecasts aimed directly at farm operations, such as successful haying, spraying, and harvesting, that depend upon a fore-knowledge of the weather. His development and maintenance of these specialized services through radio, and immediate telephone messages relayed from farm to farm, constituted a pioneer service.

Genial and kindly in all personal relations, he endeared himself to his colleagues in the College of Agriculture and Cornell University.

William Dexter Wilson

Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy

— July 30, 1900

The special Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft resolutions on the death of the Reverend Doctor Wilson, reported the following resolutions :

Resolved, The Faculty of Cornell University having learned of the death of the Reverend Doctor William Dexter Wilson, for eighteen years Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Registrar, and since 1886 Professor Emeritus, desire to express and put upon record their appreciation of his personal qualities and of his services to the University. Appointed at the very beginning of the University to the important positions he so long filled, he was one of the few professors who already possessed an extensive experience in collegiate administration and instruction. This experience was in those early years of great benefit to the University and was accompanied by the most unselfish devotion to its interests. His duties as Professor and Registrar gave him an intimate acquaintance with the whole body of students, to whom he endeared himself by his ready sympathy and tireless devotion to their advancement. His wide range of knowledge and ripe scholarship contributed to the progress of liberal studies, while his pure and consistent Christian life was a potent factor in moulding the character of the students of the University.

To his colleagues he was a loyal, unselfish friend, ever willing, when called upon, to impart the counsels of his rich experience, and whose influence was always exerted for peace and harmony.

Resolved, That these resolutions be accepted as expressing the sentiments of the Faculty and that a copy be sent to the family of the late Dr. Wilson.”

Source: Records, p. 136, November 2, 1900

William Abell Wimsatt

July 28, 1917 — January 9, 1985

William Abell Wimsatt died at his home in Ithaca, New York, after a courageous fight against cancer. He was born in Washington, D.C., the oldest of three sons of Alma Cheyney and William Church Wimsatt. After his father's early death Bill spent his summers on Chesapeake Bay and his winters in Tarpon Springs, Florida. Both environments inspired him with an enduring love of the out-of-doors. He developed such a keen interest in birds, especially birds of prey, that he trained several hawks for falconry and retained a lifelong interest in the sport.

When Bill was a student at St. John's Preparatory School in Washington, D.C., he attended a lecture by Professor Arthur A. Allen, the colorful Cornell ornithologist who triggered his strong desire to study at Cornell. His mother's serious illness prevented his coming to Ithaca for a time, but after her death he transferred from Catholic University in Washington to the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell, where he spent his senior year. After graduation Bill became one of "Doc" Allen's graduate students in ornithology and soon published five communications on birds.

In 1940 Bill married Ruth Claire Peterson, a fellow student in Allen's ornithology class. Of their six children, Bill, Jr., Ph.D.; Michael, M.D.; John, A.A.S.; Mary, M. A.; Jeffrey, D.V.M.; and Ruth, B.S., five followed in their parents' footsteps in receiving degrees from Cornell.

When Bill took a course given by the distinguished embryologist Howard B. Adelman, he was inspired to broaden his interests and changed his major to anatomy and embryology with Dr. Adelman as his doctoral committee chairman. Bill was pleased that through Adelman he could trace his scientific lineage to the great seventeenth-century anatomist Marcello Malpighi. His sense of history, however, never hindered Bill in exploring new ideas and new methods, whether in research, teaching, or social relationships.

In 1943, after Bill had received his doctorate at Cornell, he became an instructor of anatomy at Harvard Medical School. In 1945 he returned to Cornell as an assistant professor of zoology; in 1947 he became an associate professor; in 1951, a professor of zoology, a title he proudly held until his death. He was an active member of the Section of Genetics, Development, and Physiology in the Division of Biological Sciences, and from 1945 until 1960 he also taught histology and embryology to students in the College of Veterinary Medicine.

One of Bill's outstanding traits was his absolute loyalty to family, friends, and the institutions he loved. It was this loyalty that made him accept onerous tasks willingly, knowing full well they would consume much of his time, his

energy, and his patience. Prior to the complete reorganization of the field of biology at Cornell, Bill was chairman of the Department of Zoology. During the planning of the shuffle it became clear that the Department of Zoology would be dissolved and that none of the new sections would even have the term *zoology* in their names. Bill was the vigorous and vociferous advocate of zoology, but once the die was cast, he called the chairman of the committee planning the reorganization and asked, "How can I help to make it work?" This loyalty to Cornell and its best interests had its counterpart in the loyalty his family, friends, and students felt for him.

It was inspiring to see Bill in the laboratory engaged in animated discussion with his undergraduates and graduate student assistants. In his inimitable way he impressed them with his ability boldly to integrate structure and function. No student who took his course ever forgot this experience.

In addition to serving Cornell on innumerable committees and as a faculty trustee (1960-65) Bill was the recipient of many richly deserved honors. He authored more than eighty-five publications for professional journals and served as the organizer and editor of a widely acclaimed multivolume series on the biology of bats, which was published by Academic Press. At the time of his death, volume four of *Biology of Bats* was in preparation. Bill was devoted to his professional societies, attended meetings as frequently as time permitted, and served as an associate editor of the *American Journal of Anatomy* for eleven years.

The imagination and attention to detail that characterized his research was evident in his cabinet making. He was a superb craftsman in whatever he built, whether it was miniature ships or chests of drawers.

One of his most prized possessions was a log cabin on a large tract of land in the Danby hills. Slowly and laboriously he added a Great Room with a fireplace that burned five-foot logs, and here he and Ruth graciously entertained graduate students, colleagues, and friends. It is on this land that Bill's ashes were scattered and that Bill became a part of the environment he loved so dearly.

Howard E. Evans, Ari van Tienhoven, Perry W. Gilbert

Fred E. Winch

June 16, 1914 — May 17, 2008

Remembering a Maple and Natural Resource Pioneer

From November 1943 to November 1975, Fred E. Winch was a pioneer of maple research and education in New York State. He led the way in maple producer education through establishing annual maple schools at over 15 sites around the state. His dedication to natural resource research and extension was very broad and included such topic areas as forest planning, forest taxation, tree plantation spacing, installing windbreaks, recreation, and wood use as fuel. Fred broke new ground in maple and woodlot research through assisting with the establishment of two research extension facilities in New York that still are active today, including the Uihlein Sugar Maple Research and Extension Field Station in Lake Placid and the maple program at the Arnot Forest. The benefits of these pioneer efforts are still helping maple producers and forest owners today.

Mr. Winch was born in Framingham, Massachusetts on June 16, 1914. He graduated from the University of Maine at Orono with a B.S. degree and received his Master's Degree in Forestry in 1937 from Cornell University. He was an Assistant and Associate Professor at Cornell University and served as the Extension Forester from 1943-75. He was Professor Emeritus at Cornell University since 1975. Fred became widely known for his knowledge of maple syrup production and marketing. He was an experienced forester specializing in the management of farm woodlots. He worked extensively with maple producers, woodlot owners and Christmas tree growers throughout New York State. At Cornell, he held a number of responsible positions including Director of Arnot Forest; Associate Director of NYS Cooperative Extension; Acting Chair of the Department of Natural Resources and Department Extension Leader. Fred provided significant support and leadership to organize the North American Maple Syrup Council and later to form a National Maple Research Council. He wrote extensively about the production and marketing of maple syrup including Extension Bulletins such as *Know Your Trees*, *Production of Maple Syrup and Other Maple Products*, *Planting Forest Trees in Rural Areas*, and *Judging Maple Products*. He assisted in producing the publication, *The Maple Syrup Producers Manual*. He was especially well known for his commitment to young people through his work with 4-H and Future Farmers of America.

In May of 1977, Mr. Winch was the first inductee into the American Maple Museum's Hall of Fame displayed at the American Maple Museum in Croghan, New York. In 1995, he received the Outstanding Alumni Award from the

Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University. In 2004, the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences named Mr. Winch a Charter Member of the Liberty Hyde Bailey Leadership Society.

Mr. Winch continued to show his dedication to his community in retirement as a member of The First Baptist Church of Bradford, New Hampshire, serving as chairman of the Board of Trustees. He was a member and treasurer of the Bradford Historical Society and the Bradford Conservation Commission. Mr. Winch was a founding member of the Bradford Voters Coalition and was on the Bradford Town Facilities Committee of the Board of Selectman. He was a Director of the New Hampshire Timberland Owners Association from 1977-85 and was a member of the New Hampshire State Tree Farm Committee, the New Hampshire Forestry Communications Council, and a member of the University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension Advisory Committee for Merrimack County.

Fred passed away Saturday, May 17, 2008 at the age of 93. His pioneering spirit is still remembered by many maple producers and forest owners throughout the world and many more continue to benefit from his foresight, dedication and hard work.

Stephen Childs, Chairperson; Tommy L. Brown, Mike Richmond

Charles Calvert Winding

August 12, 1908 — March 17, 1986

Charles C. (Chuck) Winding died on March 17, 1986, after a lifetime of dedicated teaching and service to Cornell. With Fred H. (“Dusty”) Rhodes he was a founder of the School of Chemical Engineering, and over a fifty-year period he saw it prosper, grow, and change. For thirteen of those years he was the director of the school, leading it successfully through some very difficult times.

Chuck was born in Minneapolis and received his B.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota. In 1935 Dusty Rhodes asked him to join, with the rank of instructor, in the development of chemical engineering at Cornell. Chuck accepted and moved to Ithaca, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1936 he married Katharine (Kay) Cudworth, who survives him; he had met her at the University of Minnesota. In 1938 he was appointed assistant professor of chemical engineering. He became an associate professor in 1941, a professor in 1948, and the Herbert Fisk Johnson Professor of Industrial Chemistry in 1957. That year he also became the director of the School of Chemical Engineering, a position he held until 1970.

Professionally Chuck’s first love was teaching. Always friendly and helpful to students, he nonetheless demanded hard work, correct answers, and an appreciation of the breadth and diversity of chemical engineering practice. His weekly quizzes, graded 0 or 10, created near panic among fifth-year students in the 1940s. “An engineering answer has to be right,” he said. “A bridge that’s *almost* long enough isn’t worth anything.” He taught courses in chemical process design and organized several more in the developing field of polymer technology. Shortly before he retired, he restructured and modernized the undergraduate process design course and continued teaching it, on a part-time basis, for three years after he became a professor emeritus.

He was a strong proponent of the five-year bachelor’s degree program in engineering, believing that four years was not sufficient to give students adequate preparation for professional practice. But when the college abandoned the five-year program in 1965, he adapted well to the situation and saw to it that the strength and vitality of the chemical engineering program was not lost in the new curriculum. He had previously developed a professional engineering program in chemical engineering at the master’s level, which in large measure replaced the fifth year of the old program.

Chuck carried a heavy teaching load, especially early in his career, when he and Dusty Rhodes taught most of the courses in chemical engineering. In 1940-42, while Rhodes was occupied with the construction of Olin Hall,

Chuck taught nearly all the courses by himself while still contributing to the plans for the new building. During the war years his load increased still further, for under the accelerated schedule there were three terms each year and all courses were given each term. There were no vacations. When asked about that he merely said dryly, “I was glad when it was over.”

As a researcher, he was meticulous and thorough, skilled in asking the right questions and in devising experimental techniques to answer them. He never spared himself time or effort in his research work and was equally demanding of his graduate students. His fundamental studies of heat transfer featured truly innovative techniques, and in polymer studies, starting with his Ph.D. thesis on cellulose acetate, he was one of the pioneers. During World War II his group studied non-Newtonian flow and degradation of rubber latexes and solutions. The course he offered in synthetic plastics, beginning in 1943, was one of the first courses on polymers given in a chemical engineering school. For years he wrote the annual review of polymerization for *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. He also wrote two books on polymer technology—one with Leonard Hasche of Tennessee Eastman (1947), the other with Gordon Hiatt of Eastman Kodak (1961). His biographical profile was included recently in “Polymer Pioneers” in *Polymer News*.

In 1957 he became the director of the school, following Dusty Rhodes’s colorful career. He was more conservative than his predecessor but maintained Rhodes’s policies of concern for the professional development of his students. He did not favor the growing emphasis on research in the engineering college, despite his own prowess in research, since he believed it would inevitably reduce the attention paid to undergraduate education. Chuck led the school through the turbulent 1960s. He battled successfully against the forces that would have significantly reduced the amount of chemistry in the chemical engineering curriculum, modified and shortened the bachelor’s program from five to four years, and held everything together during the student disruptions of 1968-70. During that difficult period he established several new and much-needed options in the chemical engineering curriculum.

For almost twenty years he wrote the *Olin Hall News*, a newsletter to the alumni. He knew virtually all of the graduates personally and kept in close touch with many of them through the newsletter and at annual meetings of various technical societies. He was a fellow of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and a distinguished member of the Society of Plastics Engineers. In 1983 he was named Educator of the Year by that society, and a few days before he died he received a certificate celebrating fifty years of membership in the American Chemical Society.

During World War II Chuck was a consultant to the Office of the Rubber Reserve. Later he consulted with Rome Cable and a number of other companies. For many years he was a director of the Cowles Company of Skaneateles. He was an avid sailor, competing with great success in meets and regattas on Seneca and Cayuga lakes. His sailboat, a Thistle, was appropriately named *Poly-Mer*. He was a past commodore of the Ithaca Yacht Club, a longtime member of the Seneca Yacht Club, and for many years secretary-treasurer of the Central New York Yacht Racing Association.

Chuck was a dedicated, sincere, conscientious, and caring gentleman with a host of friends. In 1973 a dinner organized by chemical engineering alumni was held in Philadelphia to recognize his many contributions to the School of Chemical Engineering and to the education and welfare of his students. Announced at that dinner was the establishment of the Charles C. Winding Scholarship Fund, made possible by contributions from alumni and friends. Over the years additional gifts have swelled this fund considerably. It will continue to keep his memory alive as it supports graduate students in the program he liked best of all—the professional master's degree program in chemical engineering.

Ferdinand Rodriguez, Raymond G. Thorpe, Robert L. Von Berg, Julian C. Smith

John P. Windmuller

December 4, 1923 — December 2, 2003

The passing of John Windmuller brings a special opportunity for reflection to those of us who shared many years on the faculty with him. Within a few years of joining ILR, this devoted son, brother, husband, and father—this master of Western European languages, piano, chess board, and the carpentry bench—by virtue of his love of teaching, administrative skill, imagination, discipline, and rigorous scholarship, added luster and developed profound institutional loyalty to Cornell.

John Windmuller was a model of modesty. Unless asked directly about his experiences in wartime France, he usually would not reveal his heroic leadership of other Jewish children seeking shelter in a French orphanage. Indeed, in his public life few would have guessed that before coming to the United States, John's immediate family had personally experienced Kristallnacht, the Dachau concentration camp, the voyage of the St. Louis, the dangers of being Jewish refugees on the run in Nazi Europe, and the tribulations of adjusting to Midwestern American life. Few knew that John was a World War II veteran or that he was active in postwar relief work for children in Europe.

By his own account, John's interest in the field of work and labor came from his experience in personnel administration in the U.S. Army during World War II and from courses taught by Emmett McNatt at the University of Illinois, where he earned a B.A. degree in 1948. He was also influenced by an uncle who, as an attorney, believed the ILR area was an up and coming field. John came to Cornell in January 1948 and wrote his dissertation on the influence of labor unions on American foreign policy, a subject that remained of interest to him throughout his life.

John received his Ph.D. degree from the ILR School in 1951 and joined its faculty that very year. He quickly assumed a central and prominent position in the School and in the field. As a member of the faculty, he was modest and did not seek the limelight. He was quiet and reserved and spoke softly. But, when he spoke, others listened—in part because he thought carefully and deeply about any and all issues, and in part because he was known as a person of unusual sincerity and integrity.

John's leadership was manifest especially in areas of scholarship and teaching. He was a creative, forward-looking scholar who understood the central importance of international/comparative relations in the field. He almost single-handedly made this a central feature of students' education from the early 1950s on. He created the first course on International and Comparative Labor Relations in 1951; when the School established its first

International Institute of Industrial and Labor Relations in the early 1950s, Dean Catherwood appointed him its Director. Directly or indirectly, John bears substantial responsibility for the range of international opportunities offered to our students over the last fifty years. John Windmuller remains “Mr. International” in the history of the ILR School and the field.

In his scholarly career, John Windmuller became the world’s leading expert on comparative labor relations. His work shaped the field and he received many accolades, including a silver medal from the government of the Netherlands for his work in that country. He also played an important role in expanding international work across the university, having been a member of the first Executive Committee of the Cornell Center for International Studies, headed by Mario Einaudi. In acknowledgement of his distinguished scholarship, he was awarded the first Martin P. Catherwood Professorship in the ILR School in 1983.

John’s dedication to scholarship and to the life of the mind was unsurpassed. He was brilliant, rigorous, and analytical. He demonstrated to generations of students and faculty that it was possible to be qualitative and institutional and yet rigorously analytical. He was a disciplined scholar and teacher, who seemed to read everything in the field and take notes on all that he read. John was an old-fashioned scholar: demanding, meticulous, methodical, a bit austere, and a bit severe. But just behind that facade was a warm, generous, and gracious human being, who was unfailingly helpful to young faculty members, and older ones too.

Those of us who joined the faculty after John had become a leading luminary in the ILR School learned three very valuable lessons by watching him on a day-to-day basis. The first is that John was a very active teacher and researcher until his retirement. We learned the importance of remaining professionally active and vital throughout one’s career. Second, when John retired from active teaching and became Professor Emeritus, we were able to benefit from his continued teaching one semester a year for the next several years. John eased gracefully into phased retirement. In that too, he served as a model for us to follow. And third, throughout the years we knew him, John always conducted himself with dignity and grace. He was a model of personal comportment.

When John transitioned from Professor to Professor Emeritus, we missed his daily presence at the School. Later, when he retired fully and could come to campus less and less because of his declining health, we missed him more and more. We continue to miss him today.

Gerd Korman, Edward Lawler, David Lipsky, Gary Fields

Henry Hiram Wing

Professor of Animal Husbandry

November 29, 1859 — Nov. 21, 1936

In the death of Professor Wing, Cornell University has lost one of the founders of her College of Agriculture, one of her ablest teachers and administrators, and New York State has lost one of her soundest, conservative agricultural leaders.

Henry Hiram Wing was born in New York City on November 29, 1859 but only the first four months of his life were spent there. His love for agriculture, his choice of an education, and his lifelong service in this field were largely determined by his early life and training on a farm in Dutchess County, New York. He entered Cornell in 1877, graduated with his class, and was honored by election to the office of class secretary for life. Soon after graduation he became Assistant Director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, and two years later he went to the Nebraska Experiment Station where he served as instructor in agriculture and superintendent of the University farm, and as editor of *The Nebraska Farmer*. In 1888 he was called to Cornell to begin forty years' service, ending in his retirement in 1928. He first served as deputy director and secretary of the Experiment Station. In addition to these duties, he served for many years as Secretary of the College and, as well, as Professor of Animal Husbandry. Along with Roberts, Law, Caldwell, Comstock, Prentiss, Williams, and Bailey, Professor Wing was truly one of the founders of the College of Agriculture.

No higher compliment can be paid to a teacher than that his students wish to honor him. The work that Professor Wing did in tirelessly training students with meager equipment and few facilities is shown today by the great improvement in the Guernsey and Holstein breeds brought about by some of his former students. Through the efforts of a group of his old students, he was honored by having the coliseum at the New York State Fair named Wing Coliseum in 1934. It is fitting that this building should be so named. It typifies the fact that he trained some of the greatest judges and teachers of the art of livestock production and breeding in the United States.

Professor Wing believed in research and was a quiet, hard-working investigator. His many bulletins, especially those on the effect of feed on milk and fat production, and his development of the famous Glista family of Holstein-Friesian cattle are evidence of his painstaking thought and active mind. He envisioned the importance of records of production of milk and fat in breeding dairy cattle. As secretary of the Alpha Chapter of Sigma Xi for many years he was active in his relations with his colleagues in research. His book, *Milk and Its Products*, has long been a standard text.

New York State is the mother state in the development of the greatest of our breeds of dairy cattle, the Holstein-Friesian breed. Professor Wing early identified himself with this breed and much of the success of the early breeders is due to his retentive memory and attention to minute detail. His integrity and leadership gave just the right balance and security to the production records made in this breed in the early days. His fellow breeders later honored him by electing him President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

In the years 1910 to 1920 in New York came a development in the cooperative purchase of farm supplies. As a staunch member of the New York State Grange, as President of the New York State Dairymen's Association, and as a life member of the New York State Agricultural Society, Professor Wing watched the interest in cooperation grow and he served well in the beginning by helping form the New York State Grange Exchange. Later he served as its president. From this modest beginning in cooperative enterprise has grown Ithaca's largest business enterprise, the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, that now serves more than 75,000 patrons and purchases for them many millions of dollars worth of farm supplies each year. Thus, through the foresight, judgment, and business ability of Professor Wing, has the influence of Cornell been extended in a helpful, material way among the farmers of New York.

Professor Wing was loved by his students and by his friends in the University and outside. He has been remembered and honored by them. His fellow citizens showed their belief in his ability and straight thinking by electing him as one of the members of Ithaca's first Common Council in the years 1905-1909, where his knowledge of the city's financial problems made itself felt. But there was another side of his nature that must not be forgotten. He was loved in his church and found time to serve her, too. Here the prominent side of his character, the trust his fellowmen had in him, was manifest in his long service as treasurer of the Ithaca Congregational Church.

By this brief review of a quiet, many-sided, useful life as lived by Professor Wing, we are again reminded how beautiful and well ordered a man's life may be when he serves his University, his state, his church, his community, and his family, quietly and to the best of his ability. He died at Little Falls, New York on November 21, 1936.

Source: Fac. Rec., p. 1981 Resolutions of the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University May, Nineteen Hundred And Thirty-Seven

Retired: June 1928 Fac. Rec., p. 1565

Lucius Arthur Wing

August 28, 1882 — February 17, 1946

Lucius Arthur Wing, Associate Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology died at his farm in Southfield, Massachusetts on February 17, 1946. He was born in Columbus, Ohio on August 28, 1882. After graduating from Ohio State University in 1903, he studied medicine in Columbus for two years, then entered Cornell University Medical College in New York and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in June 1907.

Doctor Wing served as Surgical Intern and House Surgeon in the New York Hospital from 1907 to 1909. He then served as Intern in St. Mary's Hospital until January 1910. He returned there as Assistant Surgeon 1914-1917, Associate Surgeon 1917-1934 and Attending Surgeon thereafter. He traveled in Europe in 1910 and 1911 and filled the position of House Surgeon in the American Hospital in Paris for several months.

When Doctor Wing returned to New York late in 1911, he decided to devote all of his efforts to the practice of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He joined the staff of the New York Lying-in Hospital in 1912 and served as Attending Surgeon until 1932. When the Lying-In Hospital became a part of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical College Association in 1932, Dr. Wing was appointed Associate Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist and Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the College. He was consulting Obstetrician to the Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital in Jersey City and the Nassau Hospital in Mineola.

Early in Dr. Wing's career it became evident that he was destined to be more than just a competent practitioner of his chosen specialty. His keen intellect, his broad and thorough scientific training and his inquiring mind, kept him constantly on the watch for improvements in technique, for new methods that could be applied to the practice of obstetrics to minimize the hazards of childbearing to reduce maternal and infant mortality. Among the many problems in clinical research to which he devoted himself, the study of pelvic roentgenography was one of the most important. In collaboration with Steele and McLane, he published a clinical evaluation of this procedure in 1938. Since that time x-ray pelvimitry has become standard practice in Obstetrics.

Because of his unusual technical skill and his strict adherence to the best principles of Obstetrical practice, Doctor Wing was an excellent teacher. His students were always impressed by his practical approach to the subject with which he was dealing. His discourse was simple and direct, his clinical demonstrations were presented with such clarity and completeness that the lessons learned were long remembered. He enjoyed informal discussions with

his students on all matters pertaining to their medical studies and they soon came to realize that he was not only a fine instructor but a good friend and counselor as well.

Doctor Wing was a man of great personal charm. His patients, his friends and all of his associates respected him for his high ideals and loved him for his friendliness, his unfailing good nature and his willingness to stand by them whenever they needed his help.

Lucius Wing is no longer here, but the place he left is not vacant; it is filled with pleasant memories.

Dr. G. W. Wheeler

Carl Seymore Winkelblech

June 28, 1918 — October 30, 1995

Professor Emeritus Carl Seymore Winkelblech, 77, died at his home on Graham Road in Ithaca, New York, October 30, 1995, after a courageous struggle with cancer. Born June 28, 1918, in Aaronsburg, Pennsylvania, he was a son of the late Paul M. and Ollie Treaster Winkelblech.

Carl received the B.S. degree in agricultural engineering from Pennsylvania State University in 1939 and the M.S. degree in agricultural engineering from Ohio State University in 1961.

Before joining the faculty at Cornell, Carl spent one year in the Engineering Department of the Oliver Corporation at South Bend, Indiana and 13 years with the USDA Soil Conservation Service where he was responsible for the design and construction of many large group drainage projects. He also designed hundreds of water storage structures. In 1953 and 1954, he served as a Niagara County Extension Agent where he helped establish the County Soil Conservation District. He also developed an overall county drainage plan with priorities based on land use capabilities. Carl was appointed an Extension Assistant Professor in August 1954 with principal responsibility for conducting educational programs in soil and water engineering and tillage machinery. He was promoted to Associate Professor in July 1959 and to full Professor in July 1967.

Professor Winkelblech's background and experience permitted him to develop outstanding educational materials in drainage, water supply, soil conservation and management, water resource development, and tillage. He was one of the early innovators in the development of equipment and techniques for minimum tillage. He built one of the first plow-plant machines. Carl worked extensively with growers to minimize compaction and soil management problems through proper tillage practices. As an example of his practical approach to farmers' problems, he developed equipment for ridge planting on muck soils that was enthusiastically accepted by growers. He also designed a strawberry runner cutter to implement a new technique in strawberry culture.

Professor Winkelblech provided leadership in the development of the Land Improvement Contractors' Association and was instrumental in inaugurating a highly successful training program for New York State land improvement contractors. He also worked extensively with golf course operators on drainage and compaction problems. Professor Winkelblech was a consultant on the technical staff of the "Temporary State Commission on Irrigation" during the summers of 1956, 1957 and 1958. He and Professor Hugh Wilson conducted a study for the Commission to

determine the feasibility of developing water supplies and the legislative requirements to distribute irrigation water to important agricultural areas of the state.

He organized and conducted many county and state plowing contests. He developed the criteria and rules for the conduct of these contests and used these principles as effective tools to teach good plowing and plow adjustment. He served as a judge at several national and world plowing contests.

His outstanding extension program in machinery management received national recognition from his peers by being awarded four Blue Ribbons in the American Society of Agricultural Engineers' Competition for TV short courses, movies, demonstrations and publications. He was a prolific writer, contributing over one hundred articles to *Extension County News* and farm magazines. He also authored three excellent college bulletins: "Basic Principles of Tillage", "Farm Pond Construction", and "Drainage Around the Home".

Carl worked closely with farm machinery distributors in New York State providing leadership in the New York State Tractor Club, and the New York Farm Equipment Dealers' Association. For many years, Carl was an integral part of Empire Farm Days, a major agricultural machinery exhibition.

As an authority on rural water supply and treatment, Carl developed and disseminated information that has aided countless New York State farmers and homeowners.

Professor Winkelblech retired on July 31, 1975, after 21 years of continuous service to the Department of Agricultural Engineering in the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University. In October 1975, he was awarded the title of Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Emeritus.

He continued to utilize his knowledge and expertise in drainage after retiring. He aided many golf courses throughout the state in solving their drainage problems. He took particular interest in improving the drainage on the Robert Trent Jones Golf Course at Cornell University. "Wink", as he was known by his friends, became an avid golfer after being given a set of golf clubs for his work on drainage at the Cornell course. His most recent contribution was locating and designing a holding pond, between holes #1 and #6, for the anticipated course irrigation system. Wink played golf every day the weather permitted and frequently arrived at the course as soon as it opened. He looked forward to joining other Cornell retirees for a round of golf. Before his death, he was awarded a lifetime membership at the Robert Trent Jones golf course at Cornell. After retirement, Carl and Olive spent the winter months in Florida where he played golf and became an excellent surf fisherman. He supplied fresh fish to all his Cornell associates in the area.

Carl was a very kind and caring person who dedicated his life to helping others. He would do anything to help someone and never asked for anything in return. His family and grandchildren were most important in his life and they respected and loved him in return. Carl dedicated his life to educating, invigorating, improving and serving agriculture.

Professor Winkelblech is survived by his wife, Olive of Ithaca, New York; daughter and son-in-law, Mary Ann and John Beno of Freeville, New York; three sons and daughter-in-laws, Kermit and Sandra of Palos Park, Illinois; Dean and Kathy of Andover, Massachusetts; David and Helen of Hawley, Pennsylvania; eleven grandchildren; two great grandchildren; and a sister, Mary Stover of Aaronsburg, Pennsylvania.

Wesley W. Gunkel, Everett D. Markwardt, William F. Millier

Andrew Leon Winsor

October 30, 1890 — December 26, 1965

Andrew Leon Winsor was born in St. George, Utah. He received his A.B. degree from the University of Utah in 1920 and his A.M. from the same institution in 1921. He began his professional career as an instructor and director of teacher training at Weber College in Ogden, Utah where he served on the faculty from 1921 to 1926. This term of service was interrupted by a short period of study at Stanford University in 1924. He held an instructorship at Cornell University from 1927 to 1930 and completed all requirements and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1929. He was an Assistant Professor of Rural Education and Hotel Administration from 1930 to 1936, when he became a Professor in the Department of Rural Education. During the First World War he served as a private in the United States Army, and during World War II directed research for aviation pilots. From 1946 to 1955 he was head of the department of Rural Education and director of the School of Education. Professor Winsor became the first Dean of the School in 1955. He took leave from his responsibility in 1956 to become director of a Comparative Extension Education Project supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation. In preparation for this Project he visited a number of European and Asian countries in 1955. In 1957 he studied extension programs in several countries of Latin America. Although he retired in 1958, he continued to serve the Comparative Extension Education Project as its director until the summer of 1961. He returned to teach in his home state of Utah for several short periods, most recently during the summers of 1964 and 1965.

Andrew Leon Winsor will be remembered as a warm friend whose counsel many persons sought, whose company was enjoyed, whose achievements were admired, whose steadfastness in support of worthy educational developments were appreciated, and whose character was a model that many were challenged to emulate. Both in his many committee activities and in the classroom he was adept at bringing purposes into clear focus and in securing wide participation to achieve them. In all his teaching and leadership work, he was characterized by great personal modesty. By word and deed he expressed confidence in his associates and thus challenged them to strive for a high level of achievement. His willingness to serve and to accept responsibility for leadership was especially notable, even when the situations were new and fraught with difficulties. His ability to organize, to work well with others, to apply both common sense and high intelligence, brought uncommonly good results. He fully merited the high regard and warm friendship which he attained wherever he served.

Dr. Winsor had a strong research orientation based on his own studies in physiological psychology where he concentrated on the effects of caffeine and alcohol on human responses. He was one of the early researchers in this area to quantitatively measure reactions. The search for solutions to problems related to education caused him to be sought as a consultant by many school systems as well as by industrial organizations. He saw the significance of psychology in many aspects of life, and he became a leader in the applications of psychology to hotel administration. He taught in the School of Hotel Administration over many years and also carried forward research studies related to this area.

The need for help in underdeveloped countries caused him to plan and win approval for the Comparative Extension Education Project which brought extension leaders from many developing countries to Cornell for special studies. While working on this program he developed strong ties with individual students who were preparing for important leadership roles in their home countries. In relation to this Project he journeyed to many nations in Europe, Asia, and Latin America to observe and to study the social, economic, occupational and educational problems at first hand. The professional esteem and warm friendship growing out of this work brought many students to Cornell for advanced studies. His influence is perhaps best noted in Pakistan where an institution is named the Winsor School. The Winsor home in Ithaca was the place for friendship, understanding, and congeniality on the frequent occasions when the students from abroad were guests. Dr. Winsor came to be regarded as a world authority in extension education, and his influence on developments toward greater self sufficiency in many nations of the world was great and will continue far into the future.

Dr. Winsor was also concerned about conditions in his home community. He served for many years as director of the Ithaca South Side Community Center, was a member of the Ithaca Board of Zoning Appeals and the Ithaca Rotary Club, and served as the president of the latter in 1943. His loyalty to his church was well known. However, it was the Cornell community that demanded much of his thought and attention. Included in his activities were: chairman of the Board of Physical Education and Athletics, chairman of the Student Activities Committee, and director of the Cornell Veterans' Advisement and Guidance Center. Closer to his professional responsibilities were: representative of the Field of Education in the Graduate School, membership on the General Committee of the Graduate School, and services on many committees of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Among the scientific and professional organizations to which he belonged were: Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Delta Kappa, the American Psychological Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

One of Dr. Winsor's professional hopes for Cornell was the establishment of a College of Education with the Department of Rural Education as the core and with a professional staff drawn from several units of the University. He envisioned a Graduate School of Education to serve the leadership needs of the State of New York. This School he envisioned as having an independent state budget but also resources from the University. He stated his official hope in the following words, "My last official hope is that the interest of education for the young people of the state will outweigh political purposes and institutional rivalry, and that the best education for teachers we know how to provide, will be available at Cornell."

Leon, as he was known to many persons, demonstrated his belief in the importance of the individual in his many professional and community activities. He saw in every individual he knew, something of worth and promise. He was as free from prejudice and bias as any person could be. His daily life, as he lived it in association with others, was a testimonial to his religious and spiritual convictions. One of the little known facts about Leon was his long series of visits to the home of an infirm and aged friend who was otherwise cut off from the world. It was this type of dedication which illuminates the real character of the man. Thus he gave of himself to many responsibilities of life with distinction and fidelity. These included also his role as husband, father, and grandfather. He will be sorely missed by his colleagues and by his family, to whom he showed constant devotion. He is survived by his wife Ina, two daughters, and three grandchildren.

Robert A. Polson, Frederick H. Stutz, Philip G. Johnson

George Winter

April 1, 1907 — November 3, 1982

George Winter, Class of 1912 Professor of Engineering Emeritus, was born and raised in Vienna during a time of great cultural and intellectual activity. During his early childhood he developed his lifelong interests in music, art, literature, and the theater, as well as his enduring love for the outdoors and mountain climbing. After studying engineering for a year in Vienna, he moved first to Stuttgart and then to Munich, where he received his engineering degree from the Technical University in 1930. His first job was working on the construction of the first skyscraper in Vienna, an apartment building that still stands. In early 1931 he and Anne were married, and in April 1932 they journeyed to Russia, where George had secured a position in structural design and construction. Russia provided many opportunities for a young engineer in those days, and in addition to his engineering work, George had a teaching assignment at the mining institute in Swerdlowsk.

Their son, Peter, was born in August 1934. The increasing tensions of life in Russia in the mid-1930s convinced the Winters that they should return to Austria, which they did in early 1938. Soon after, they decided to come to the United States, and they arrived in Ithaca in August 1938. George enrolled at Cornell as a doctoral student in structural engineering and embarked on the first leg of his remarkable career in research, teaching, and professional practice.

George's entry into research on steel structures is an intriguing example of the right man being at the right place at the right time. By the late 1930s an expanding market for structures made of thin steel had created a demand for rational standards of design, and Dean Solomon Cady Hollister had obtained support from industry to conduct the required research. George Winter had the ideal educational background for the task, and his many years in engineering practice gave him precisely the right perspective for this design-oriented research program. He received his Ph.D. degree in 1940 and joined the faculty of the School of Civil Engineering immediately. His research led to the publication in 1946 of the first edition of the American Iron and Steel Institute Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members. Most of the research and the writing of this code, and of many subsequent editions, can be attributed to George Winter. It soon became the world-recognized standard for this type of construction and has been published abroad in many languages. Another result of this early work has been continuous steel industry support of Cornell structural engineering research since 1940, under George's direction until he retired in 1975 and since then under one of his former graduate students now on the Cornell faculty.

As an outgrowth of his work in thin steel structures, George Winter also became deeply involved in the writing of standards for heavier steel construction, serving for many years as a leading member of the committee responsible for the specification used in the design of most steel buildings in the United States. He also served as chairman of the Column Research Council, an organization that establishes directions for research in the stability of structures and provides guidance for incorporating research results into practice.

While most structural engineers in academia concentrate their research and teaching efforts in only one of the several common building materials, George Winter was an international expert in all three major modern materials—cold-formed steel, structural steel, and concrete. His interest in reinforced concrete structures spanned his entire professional career. His early work as a consulting engineer in Austria and Russia provided him with an appreciation for both theory and practical design and led directly to later research and publications on a wide variety of topics, including his pioneering paper on concrete folded plate roofs, a form of construction he introduced to the United States in 1947.

George devoted much time and energy to the revision and improvement of the Building Code of the American Concrete Institute (ACI), a document that not only governs the design of all reinforced concrete buildings in the United States but also serves as the model for numerous foreign specifications as well. His leadership in the ACI Code Committee led directly to an improved method of design for reinforced concrete structures. It was through his further efforts that a rational approach to structural safety, involving load and resistance factors based on probability theory, was introduced into the code.

George's influence on the development of reinforced concrete was further extended through his efforts as coauthor of the fifth through ninth editions of the book *Design of Concrete Structures*. This unique volume has been a standard reference work and textbook for almost sixty years, serving the needs of many generations of students and practicing engineers.

Although George Winter had a vast influence on many aspects of structural engineering research and practice, perhaps his greatest impact was in the role of teacher. As stated by Professor Floyd Slate in the preface to a commemorative volume published at the time of George's retirement in 1975, "The atmosphere which he consistently created in the classroom was exhilarating: the clarity, the stimulation, the thought-provoking questions, the personal interactions, the sincerity, the dedication—all of these things and more made his teaching both a challenge and an excitement." This same commitment to excellence and to nurturing the ability to think critically extended to the thesis advising of his many graduate students. He taught hundreds of engineers who have

gone on to become leaders in the structural engineering profession, including many Ph.D. students who are now faculty members at institutions all over the world.

George Winter became chairman of the Department of Structural Engineering in 1948 and served twenty-two years, during which time he brought international distinction to himself, to the department, and to Cornell University. He was named the Class of 1912 Professor of Engineering in 1963.

His presence was felt far beyond the College of Engineering; it extended to many Cornell community activities and to other national and international arenas outside engineering. He was a strong supporter of music, who took an active interest in the musical well-being of the Cornell community. He served on the Faculty Music Committee in the early fifties and was its chairman in 1954-55. For the last seventeen years he was chairman of the Friends of Music at Cornell (a group of local music lovers whose generosity has provided much-needed bursaries for many Cornell music students). George's great enthusiasm for intimate chamber music was the decisive factor in the maintaining and planning of the Friends' annual series of chamber music concerts at the A.D. White House. He was also a familiar figure at the many other concerts given on campus. His abiding love and deep appreciation of music and his warmth and loyalty endeared him to many musicians.

But music was only a part of George's broad interest in the humanities and the arts. He also cared deeply for the museum and the library and was a longtime member of the Andrew D. White and Herbert F. Johnson Museums and the Cornell Library Associates. He also served on the University Lectures Committee from 1966 to 1970. Prehistoric archaeology was another interest pursued by George Winter for many years. He was an avid member of the American Archaeological Institute and participated in the Smithsonian archaeological expedition to Egypt in 1966.

George Winter was elected to membership in the National Academy of Engineering and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was also named an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Concrete Institute. He received three national awards from the American Concrete Institute: the Wason Research Medal in 1965, the Henry C. Turner Medal in 1972, and the Joe W. Kelly Award in 1979, as well as three national awards from the American Society of Civil Engineers: the Moisseiff Award in 1948, the Croes Medal in 1961, and the E.E. Howard Award in 1981. In September 1982 he received the coveted International Award of Merit in Structural Engineering from the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering "in appreciation of his outstanding contributions in research and teaching of structural engineering."

He was the author or coauthor of nearly one hundred technical papers and contributed to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the *Structural Engineering Handbook*, and the *Building Structural Design Handbook*. He was awarded an honorary doctorate from his undergraduate university, the Technical University of Munich, and held a Guggenheim fellowship. He served as visiting professor at the California Institute of Technology; the University of California, Berkeley; and the University of Liege. He was a member of many technical societies and did extensive consulting in structural engineering.

George Winter was unique in being able to excel in so many roles: first and foremost, as a teacher who nurtured critical thinking, but also as an adviser, lecturer, researcher, colleague, author, member of professional committees, consultant to industry, developer of building codes, and leader of both engineering education and campus cultural life. He greatly enriched and expanded the horizons of his students, colleagues, and friends, and we all rejoice in having been part of his remarkable life.

His professional accomplishments were many, but his first love was for his family. He particularly treasured his summers in Maine with Anne. He took great pride in his son, Peter, and daughter-in-law, Madge, and he cherished his role as grandfather to Karin Anne and Christopher George.

John T. Hsu, William McGuire, Arthur H. Nilson, Richard N. White

William B. Wolf

June 9, 1920 – June 13, 2009

Bill Wolf joined the faculty of the ILR School in what was then the Manpower Studies Department in 1969, for one year as a visiting professor and subsequently as a resident member. He continued with the department through many, sometimes tumultuous, changes, several of which he initiated and championed both as chair and informal leader, until 1982, when he retired to Emeritus status. To say that Bill served the department, school and university with distinction is indeed an understatement. He is remembered as a dedicated scholar and teacher and somewhat of a renaissance man who had an amazingly wide range of academic and other interests.

Bill received his B.A. degree in Economics with highest honors from the University of California-Berkeley in 1942 (where he was, paradoxically but characteristically, both Phi Beta Kappa and captain of the wrestling team). He received his M.B.A. degree from Northwestern University in 1945 and his Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1954. Prior to coming to Cornell, Bill served on the faculties of the University of Washington (1954-58) and the University of Southern California (1958-69). After retiring from Cornell, he held visiting appointments at the Norwegian School of Management, Kyoto University, University of New South Wales, University of Hawaii, and the University of California-Irvine, among several others.

Throughout his distinguished career, Bill was a dedicated student of management. Initially, his focus was on personnel management (as it was then called). During this period, he wrote two specialized books on merit rating and wage incentives and then a widely used textbook, *Management of Personnel* (1961), accompanied by a teaching supplement of cases and exercises (1962). In the early sixties, Bill's attention turned to the development of contemporary management thought, an interest he retained until his death. Much of his work in this vein focused on legendary management thinkers, including Kurt Lewin, James O. McKinsey, and Peter Drucker. To this day, Bill is recognized as the world's leading authority on Chester I. Barnard whose amazing life and work he chronicled in three influential books: *Conversations with Chester I. Barnard* (1972), *The Basic Barnard: An Introduction to Chester I. Barnard and His Theories of Organizations and Management* (1974), and *Philosophy for Managers: Selected Papers of Chester I. Barnard* (1986). As an entirely fitting tribute to Bill's long and influential career, in 1984 he was the unanimous choice to edit *The Golden Book of Management*, a classic chronicle of leading edge thought and thinkers in the field.

Bill's dedication to research and writing naturally complemented his devotion to teaching and to students. While at the ILR School, he dedicated his efforts to updating both the name and focus of the Manpower Studies Department. The name became Personnel and Human Resource Management, which had a decidedly more contemporary and less sexist ring and, more important, better reflected Bill's desire to develop the department's curriculum into a "full-service menu" of leading-edge courses for future generations of managers. To this end, Bill not only introduced a number of new courses himself—most notably on organizational development and change—but also took the lead in assuring that every new hire into the department brought additional dimensions to fulfill the vision. In addition, Bill was tireless in his dedication to the development of his Ph.D. students, many of whom went on to have distinguished careers of their own. And notably, he was fond of putting his organizational development expertise to good use by orchestrating numerous informal get-togethers and other events surreptitiously designed to build camaraderie among the group he had assembled.

Bill was elected President of the Academy of Management in 1970, following many years of dedicated service to the organization. At the time, the Academy had 1,500 or so members and was growing slowly. As President, Bill introduced several major changes to the organization, most notably the formation of a divisional structure that served both to open up many more opportunities for participation in governance and to bring in new members with new interests. Under Bill's leadership, the Academy took on a new life and Bill's successor as President attributed much of this "to the stimulus of the new professional divisions". The Academy is currently the world's largest and best professional organization for scholars interested in organizations and management. It has 18,000 members representing 109 countries who participate in two-dozen divisions and interest groups. It is not an overstatement to say, as a recent tribute did, that, "The emergence of the Academy in its present-day form is Bill Wolf's legacy"

Bill leaves behind three sons—Peter, Steve, and Richard—as well as a legion of colleagues and friends who will miss him greatly. He also leaves behind a generation or more of managers and employees who may not know or remember his name, but whose professional lives have been profoundly influenced for the better as a result of his many contributions to the study and practice of management.

Lee Dyer, Chairperson; Samuel Bacharach, David Lipsky

Harold G. Wolff

May 26, 1898 — February 21, 1962

Dr. Harold G. Wolff, Anne Parrish Titzel Professor of Medicine (Neurology) at Cornell University Medical College and Attending Physician and Psychiatrist at the New York Hospital, died February 21, 1962, at the age of 63. Death occurred at the Clinical Center of the National Institutes of Health; he had been a patient there since suffering a cerebral thrombosis one week previously while attending a scientific meeting in Washington, D.C. He is survived by his widow, Isabel Bishop Wolff, and by his son, Remson N. Wolff.

Dr. Wolff was born in New York City, May 26, 1898, and was the only son of Louis and Emma Wolff. He was a graduate of the College of the City of New York in 1918 and of Harvard Medical School in 1923. He had been associated with the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center since its establishment in 1932, serving as head of the Neurological Service throughout that period. Dr. Wolff was also director of the Study Program in Human Health and the Ecology of Man at that Medical Center, and was consultant in neurology to the Manhattan Veterans Administration Hospital and the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Veterans Administration Hospital.

Following his graduation from medical college, Dr. Wolff was associated with the Cornell Clinic Department of Neurology and Bellevue Hospital 1923-1926, and with Harvard Medical College and Boston City Hospital 1926-1928. He was assistant in the Department of Psychiatry, John Hopkins Hospital, 1929-1931. After a year of foreign study, including work with the eminent Russian physiologist, Pavlov, he joined the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, where he remained for the duration of his career.

Dr. Wolff was a leading authority on headache and on the circulation of the brain, an outstanding contributor to the understanding of the nature of pain, and an author of more than five hundred scientific papers and fourteen books in the field of neurology and neurological diseases.

He was perhaps best known for his studies of the participation of the central nervous system in human disease. His investigations of "life stress and bodily disease" profoundly influenced the modern concept of the nature of such illnesses as peptic ulcer, high blood pressure, and migraine headache. It has been said of him that "during thirty-five years of investigation he filled in the major outlines of the process by which a disturbance of the relation of a man to his fellow man may lead ultimately to the development of irreversible tissue damage and to death."

Early in his career, at a time when he was studying the role of the vessels of the head in headache, he developed the theory that the changes in the function of these vessels, which he found to be the primary source of the pain, were the result of disturbances originated in the brain as a part of the reaction of the headache sufferer to his "life situation." From that time forward he conducted a series of experimental investigations into the reactions of men to their life situations and the effect of these on the functions of various internal organs. Out of these investigations he developed the concept of the "adaptive reaction pattern," demonstrating that man's reaction to his environment can appreciably influence the course of disease. Ultimately he concluded that there is no special category of disease that is "psychosomatic" but that all human illness is influenced by adaptive reaction patterns initiated in the higher centers of the brain.

In his later years Dr. Wolff and his colleagues turned to the study of "life stress" and the effect of social and cultural patterns upon health. They produced evidence suggesting that people whose life situations are threatening, demanding, and productive of conflict have illnesses of many types. As an incident in this aspect of his studies Dr. Wolff was a leader among the group of scientists who investigated the methods of interrogation and indoctrination used by the Communist state police, the so-called "brain washing" phenomenon.

Within the past year his studies of a new medication for the prevention of headache helped clarify further the nature of head pain. In perhaps his most brilliant recent contribution, he discovered a substance, named "Neurokinin," apparently liberated at nerve endings, which is associated with pain and inflammation.

Dr. Wolff was, at the time of his death, president of the Human Ecology Fund, editor-in-chief of the *Archives of Neurology*, editor for diseases of the nervous system in the Cecil Loeb textbook of medicine, consultant in research and development to the Department of Defense, and a member of numerous other research committees. During 1960-1961, he was president of the American Neurological Association.

He was a member of the Association of American Physicians, the American Society for Clinical Investigation, the American Physiological Society, the American College of Physicians, the American Neurological Association, the Century Association, and the Harvard Club.

Dr. Wolff was the recipient of many awards, including the Louis Livingston Seaman Award of the Association of Military Surgeons in 1960; an Oxford (England) Honorary Lectureship at the Symposium on Mental Health in 1959; and many other distinctions. He was president in 1942-1943 and again in 1949-1950 of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease and editor of the "Proceedings on Pain."

To his colleagues and students at the New York Hospital Harold Wolff will be remembered as a dedicated teacher, a brilliant clinician, a professional investigator, and a stimulating friend. His death is recorded with deep regret.

Helen Goodell, Lawrence E. Hinkle, Jr., E. Hugh Luckey

Jacob Wolfowitz

March 19, 1910 — July 16, 1981

Jacob Wolfowitz was born in Warsaw, Poland, and came to the United States when he was ten. His father had immigrated earlier, but the outbreak of World War I left the rest of the family stranded in Poland. They survived under very difficult circumstances during the war years.

Wolfowitz's formal education began in the Brooklyn public schools in 1920. By 1931 he had obtained his Bachelor of Science degree from the College of the City of New York. The Great Depression, responsibilities to his family, and marriage in 1934 forced him to seek employment, partly teaching in a vocational high school and partly as a stock clerk. Nevertheless, he obtained his Master of Arts degree from Columbia University in 1933 and a Doctor of Philosophy degree from New York University in 1942, studying and writing his thesis "on the subway," as he said.

In 1938 Abraham Wald, a refugee from Vienna, came to Columbia to begin a distinguished academic career. He and Wolfowitz met and began a close collaboration that continued until Wald's death in 1950. They published two joint papers in 1939 and 1940, before Wolfowitz obtained his Ph.D., and Wald was also the de facto sponsor of Wolfowitz's thesis.

In 1942 the Statistical Research Group was formed by Harold Hotelling at Columbia University to do war-related research. Wolfowitz left high school teaching and joined Wald and others there until 1945. It was there that Wald discovered and developed sequential analysis, and in 1948 this led to the famous paper written jointly with Wolfowitz, "Optimal Character of the Sequential Probability Ratio Test."

Jacob Wolfowitz's first academic appointment was as associate professor at the University of North Carolina in 1945. He came to the newly formed Department of Mathematical Statistics at Columbia University at Wald's invitation in 1946. The death of Wald in an airplane accident in 1950 was a deeply personal and professional loss, loosening Wolfowitz's ties to Columbia University. At the invitation of Ithaca friends Wolfowitz spent the summer of 1951 at Sheldrake on Cayuga Lake. During the visit, there developed associations with members of the Cornell mathematics faculty that led to an offer of a professorship. Coming to Cornell in 1951, Wolfowitz brought with him, as an assistant professor in the Department of Mathematics, Jack C. Kiefer. They became close collaborators, and Kiefer later attained great distinction here and elsewhere before an untimely death in 1981. In the years that followed, Wolfowitz's presence at Cornell influenced Robert E. Bechhofer, Roger H. Farrell, and Lionel Weiss to come and stay at Cornell.

The Cornell period was marked by an astonishing variety and quantity of innovative work of the highest quality. There were papers (some joint papers with Kiefer) on inventory theory, minimum distance methods, stochastic approximation, theory of queues, estimation of distribution functions, optimal design in regression, and information theory. Here, in 1961, he wrote the first edition of his book *Coding Theorems on Information Theory*. Because of the importance of this subject, research continued, and the third edition appeared in 1978. Here also began the collaboration with Lionel Weiss on maximum likelihood and maximum probability that culminated in 1974 in their book *Maximum Probability Estimation and Related Topics*.

Although Wolfowitz was always somewhat restless, he had much deep personal satisfaction during his nineteen years here. He enjoyed long walks and the relaxed atmosphere. He loved the setting. It was here that his children, whom he loved, grew up, were educated, and graduated from the College of Arts and Sciences with distinguished records, which gave him deep satisfaction.

The 1960s were, however, difficult years in many ways. Wolfowitz was dismayed by what he felt was the betrayal of fundamental values and of academic norms by many students and faculty. At odds with many around him and concerned by the Cornell administration's unwillingness to assure him that he could continue beyond normal retirement at sixty-five, he sought opportunities elsewhere that he had previously rejected. In 1970 he resigned—but with his consent his resignation was changed to a retirement at Diedrich Willers's suggestion—and he took a position in the Department of Mathematics at the University of Illinois. He continued there until mandatory retirement at age sixty-eight. He then went to the University of Southern Florida, where he actively served until his last heart attack three years later.

Those who studied under Wolfowitz or heard him lecture remember him as a great teacher. He transmitted to his audiences his intuition for his subject and his feeling for the inner structure of results with clarity and homely humor, without pretension, yet with enthusiasm and a zest for ideas.

The same sense of curiosity and stewardship that drove Wolfowitz in mathematics was evident in his private life. There was a deep commitment to his family, the Jewish community, his adopted country, and decency everywhere. He read widely and was unusually knowledgeable about the affairs of the world. He was quietly generous with his resources and willing to use his influence in the cause of freedom and fairness.

His honors were many: the Rietz and Wald lecturer of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the Shannon lecturer of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, as well as many invited special addresses and

international lecture tours, and a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1966-67. He was a fellow of both the Institute of Mathematical Statistics and of the Econometric Society and a member of the International Statistics Institute, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the National Academy of Science, to name only some.

He leaves his wife, Lillian, of Tampa, Florida; his daughter, Mrs. Laura Sachs, of Israel (arts '62); and his son, Paul Wolfowitz, of Washington, D.C. (arts '65).

Isadore Blumen, Harry Kesten, Roger H. Farrell

Oliver W. Wolters

June 8, 1915 — December 5, 2000

Oliver W. Wolters, the Goldwin Smith Professor of Southeast Asian History, Emeritus, had been a member of the Cornell faculty since 1964. He played a substantial role in establishing his subject in this country, which, despite its deep engagement in the Philippines, had only limited academic investment in the modern history of the region and almost none in its ancient past.

Both the breadth and the interdisciplinarity of his scholarly interests gave his work a wide audience. He was, in effect, a generalist in what is a formidably difficult and specialized field and he remained a commanding figure in the development of Southeast Asian Studies through a vigorous regime of research and writing into his eighty-fifth year. He was devoted to the University's Southeast Asia Program, participating fully in its activities until a few weeks before his death.

All those who knew him are aware that Oliver disdained self-advertisement—that he was rather reserved and rarely spoke of his personal experience. Before coming to academic life, he spent twenty eventful years in Malaysia as a colonial official. He joined the Malayan Civil Service in 1937 immediately after completing his undergraduate work at Oxford with a First Class Honours degree in History.

Oliver arrived in Singapore in 1938 at a time of gathering international tension. He was immediately selected for intensive study of Cantonese, in which, after two and a half years of study in Singapore, Macau and Hong Kong, he could almost dream. He returned to Singapore in 1941 to assume duties in the Labor Department but was almost immediately caught up in the futile resistance to the Japanese attack in December 1941. He was a civilian internee in Singapore until liberated in August 1945.

During the post-war period, Oliver was swept up in a series of fast-paced and challenging events. First he served as a negotiator in a wave of industrial actions initiated by the Malayan Communist Party (MCP). Subsequently, in 1948, when the MCP switched tactics and launched an armed resistance, his background in Chinese affairs fitted him to play a significant role in the massive resettlement of hundreds of thousands of rural Chinese squatters who were located in areas outside of the reach of governmental administration and on the fringe of the forested areas haunted by the guerrillas who relied upon them for recruits and material assistance. He also served as a District Officer in several postings in Perak.

These years were exciting and full of recognition. He was ambushed twice, escaping without injury, and undertook to travel repeatedly in areas of known insecurity. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire and was also decorated for his service by the Sultan of Perak. It was during this time, in 1955, that he married Euteen Khoo who was Inspector of Schools in Malacca and whose family, on both sides, were notable founding fathers of Kuala Lumpur.

With Malaya's independence clearly in sight, Oliver and Euteen left Malaya in 1957 for England where Oliver was to take up a lectureship in the School of Oriental and African studies, University of London, and where he remained until 1964, when Oliver joined the Cornell faculty as its first Professor of Southeast Asian history.

He had a singular voice, unmistakably his and fully formed in his early writing. It is audible in one of his earliest articles, "China Irredenta: the South", published in 1963 in *The World Today*. He gives a brisk, fluent, tour of China's current policy, as well as the Chinese state's perennial objectives in maritime Southeast Asia. The language he uses might easily be found either in strategic intelligence appreciations or in the subtle weighing of courses of action and assessments of probable outcomes typical of diplomatic correspondence. Yet he also makes a determined effort to make clear that the historical springs of action are still a shaping force in contemporary Chinese state initiatives. From early on, China's rulers always aimed to protect the state's maritime communications to the Indian Ocean and beyond by backing a single dominant Southeast Asian polity, a grand commercial center, which could guarantee the tranquillity of the major sea lanes in a region regarded by these rulers as characterized by unstable competing polities.

This principal power was Srivijaya (7-13th c.); its location, organization, capabilities, and the character of its hinterland was the focus of Oliver's Ph.D. thesis at the University of London. The thesis was published in 1963 as *Early Indonesian Commerce*, and after he joined the Cornell faculty in 1964, it continued to engage his imagination throughout his career. He published a second book on the topic, *The Fall of Srivijaya in Malay History* (1970) and followed this up with a series of papers in the 1980s.

All this effort, drawing on the most varied sources, including botanical evidence, archaeological survey, epigraphy, reminiscences of Chinese travelers and diplomats, and art styles and iconography, established that the present city of Palembang on the Musi River was the location of Srivijaya's capital. His contributions, when surveyed in their entirety, present a picture of the historical past, the physical topography of the landscape, and the metaphorical resonance abroad of a harbor-city whose fame and cosmopolitan glamour would rival that of Alexandria, Venice, or Trieste.

The horizon of Oliver's interests extended far beyond the search for Srivijaya. He crossed borders with impunity, writing important papers on Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Thailand. His work on Vietnam drew him to Sino-Vietnamese poetry and to the study of literary conventions. A new emphasis on "voice" and the close study of the structure of "texts" became evident. At the very end of his life, he was experimenting with presenting history through the flux and swift transition of speech in dialogue. He left unfinished an extensive manuscript on fourteenth and fifteenth-century Vietnamese history written in the fluidity and immediacy of address found in conversation. The stimulus here was Oliver's reading of the Russian literary theorist, Mikhail Bakhtin.

Throughout his years of teaching, and continuing throughout his retirement, Oliver gave encouragement to students, and also to colleagues, both through informal consultations in his office and by frequent lunch invitations. Although he would shrink from the grandiosity of such a formulation, he was pivotal in calling forth an intellectual community where one might otherwise have encountered only a loose aggregate of specialized producers of knowledge. He retained a large and exceptionally devoted circle of former students with whom he exchanged letters and visits long after they left Cornell. This web of exchange helped to keep Oliver in touch with publication, as well as research in progress, in many diverse fields and played a significant role in what may be the achievement for which he will be most widely remembered. This is, of course, his remarkable *History, Culture, and Region in Southeast Asian Perspectives*, originally published in 1982 and reprinted in a second edition in 1999 with the addition of a 138-page "postscript." While there have been many significant works on Southeast Asian history, no one before Oliver has so effectively charted the contours of that discipline in such a way that it can now embark on the process of self-reflection that is a requisite of maturity. No one before him had cast a net so widely across the region or made such a compelling case that the recovery of the wholeness of experience demands the integration of perspectives provided by both the humanities and the social sciences. And, there is no parallel to the richly textured weave of the many short narratives through which he demonstrates patterns of cultural commonalities, ruling tendencies, shared proclivities, which, despite many differences, persist in the region even today and give it an air of family resemblance.

Many of the key themes in the book were developed over many years in his articles: mandala politics; openness to the new; the creative adaptation of Hindu cognitive structures to local realities; febleness of governmental structures; marriage politics and charismatic leadership. At the core of this was a vision of early Southeast Asian politics which he designated as mandalas, but that could be described as unstable compounds, an event in time, fluid in borders, lacking in fixed administrative structures, a momentary constellation of interdependent interests

focused on the radiant presence of a charismatic leader or “man of prowess.” Very few of Oliver’s friends and students will read those last words without feeling that he himself was just such a person.

The appearance of the revised edition of *History, Culture, and Region* was suitably greeted by a two-day seminar at the Australian National University. Oliver received many other honors, including the Distinguished Scholarship Award in 1990, the highest recognition bestowed by the Association of Asian Studies. He was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship, was a Visiting Fellow of the Australian National University, and a Bellagio Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation. He was a Trustee of the Breezewood Foundation, and at Cornell, he served as Chairman of the Department of Asian Studies (1970-72).

All of his colleagues and former students will long remember his generosity, his breadth of spirit, and the gentle and honorable quality of his character. He exemplified in his person the very best values of humane learning. We express our deep sympathy to his wife, Euteen; his son and daughter, Nigel and Pamela; and his sister, Gwyneth.

Benedict Anderson, Keith Taylor, Stanley O'Connor

Doris Turnbull Wood

December 23, 1907 — January 27, 1974

Doris Wood was a member of the staff of the Placement Office of the New York State College of Home Economics² for twenty years. Warm in her relationships with students and faculty, a skillful organizer, a loyal and creative co-worker, her abilities were of great value in the development of this service department of the College. First appointed in 1949 as assistant placement secretary with the academic rank of instructor, she became associate director of placement in 1951 with the rank of assistant professor and was made associate professor in 1957. In 1963-64, upon the retirement of the placement director, she became director of the placement office, serving in this capacity until her own retirement September 1, 1969.

Mrs. Wood was born in Ilion, New York. She attended Central High School in Syracuse. In 1929 she received her A.B. degree from Westhampton College, the University of Richmond, Virginia, having majored in Spanish and English. Her graduate study was carried out in personnel and guidance, including vocational guidance, at Teachers College, Columbia University, where she was awarded the M.A. degree in 1942.

From 1931 to 1940 Mrs. Wood was a member of the staff of the Placement Office at Teachers College. She was in charge of the office management, later becoming credentials executive and finally assistant placement executive. From 1940 to 1943 and from 1946 to 1949 she was director of placement at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts, a program which she organized and developed.

Mrs. Wood served in the USNR from 1943 to 1946 with the rank of lieutenant (jg). At the Midshipmen's School, Northampton, Massachusetts, she worked as personnel classification officer, and at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Bainbridge, Maryland, she was educational services officer.

During the years at Cornell, her work in the placement office of the College of Home Economics was concerned primarily with the positions for home economists in business and in institutional food services, two large areas of employment opportunity. She was active on a number of college committees. Several of them are noteworthy examples of the utilization of knowledge of employment opportunity in curriculum development.

From 1956-57 until her retirement she served on the Educational Policies subcommittee concerned with the curriculum for students preparing for professional training in the programs sponsored by the American Dietetic

² A new name, College of Human Ecology, was approved by the faculty in November 1968 and by the University Board of Trustees in January 1969.

Association and was chairman of this committee for a number of years. From 1952 to 1956 she was a member of the Educational Policies subcommittee concerned with the development of the Homemaking Core program. For seven years she served on the Committee on Scholarships.

In 1957 a group of representatives of the New York City Home Economists in Business outlined plans for a vocational information project in the College. Mrs. Wood worked with this committee from 1957 to 1962 and was its chairman during 1961-62. A series of luncheon meetings with speakers was designed and carried out for juniors and seniors planning to enter jobs in business. The series on the campus was followed by a field program in New York City.

Mrs. Wood was an active and often a contributing member of a number of professional organizations. These included the Eastern College Personnel Officers, National Vocational Guidance Association, American Personnel and Guidance Association, New York State Association of Deans and Guidance Personnel, and the American Association of University Women. As a member of the American Home Economics Association she served as publicity chairman for the state convention in 1960 and she took charge of the Job Information Exchange at the national conventions from 1963 to 1973.

Mrs. Wood had varied interests beyond the professional ones. She was a member of the American Camping Association and worked with the Association's placement committee. An ardent figure skater, she was on the executive board of the Cornell Figure Skating Association of the U.S. Figure Skating Association from 1957-58 to 1961-62. In 1963-64 she was secretary of the Cornell Figure Skating Club.

She enjoyed travel. Trips in 1960-61 and 1961-62 included Spain, Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru. In the years following her retirement she visited England, Greece, and Italy. She was a member of the American Institute of Archeology. Plans for subsequent travel to France, Germany, and Switzerland were not accomplished.

During the years following her retirement she made her home in Richmond, Virginia, with her sister, a retired professor of the history of art. This was a subject in which Mrs. Wood found increasing interest. In the new community she quickly found her place and many new friends. She was one who made friends easily and kept them long. In the face of recurrent and progressive illness she was courageous. The words of the prayer at the memorial service which was held in Richmond January 29, 1974, seem especially fitting to those who knew Doris Wood:

“We thank thee O God, for all the goodness and courage which have passed from the life of this thy servant into the lives of others and have left the world richer for her presence — for a life’s task faithfully and honourably discharged; for good humour and gracious affection and kindly generosity; for sadness met without surrender, and weakness endured without defeat; through Jesus Christ our Lord.”

Esther H. Stocks, Jean Failing, Margaret L. Stout

Edgar Harper Wood

August 13, 1872 — May 11, 1961

Edgar Harper Wood was born near Topeka, Kansas, August 13, 1872. While he was yet a boy his father, William H. Wood, became foreman of the wood shop in Sibley College and moved his family to Ithaca.

Edgar Wood entered Sibley College in 1888, received the M.E. degree in 1892, and continuing as a graduate student was awarded the M.M.E. degree in 1893.

After serving in various positions, he was appointed principal of the Manual Training High School in Dayton, Ohio, in which position he served three years.

He returned to Cornell University in 1899 as instructor in mechanical drawing and was promoted to Assistant Professor in Machine Design in 1907. When the Department of Mechanics was instituted as a part of Sibley College in 1910, he was appointed Professor and head of the Department. He held this position until August 1937, when he retired because of poor health and was appointed Professor Emeritus of Mechanical Engineering.

He was the author of *A Textbook of Mechanics* and, with the late Professor John H. Barr, co-author of *Kinematics of Machinery* and *Strength of Materials*. He was a member of Sigma Xi and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

On July 10, 1907, he married Miss Bertha E. Lucas of Ithaca, with whom he celebrated their Golden Anniversary; she died in 1959 after a long illness. There were no children of this union. Professor Wood survived his wife by less than two years, dying May 11, 1961, in Ithaca.

He was an inspiring teacher, a trusted adviser, and a sound thinker. A hard worker in the interest of the University, he labored mightily in promoting and maintaining Sibley College as one of the important engineering institutions of the country. His mental vigor, always prodigious, remained clear and intact until his death. Modest and self-effacing, he gave to others much of the credit which rightly belonged to him. Never physically robust, he was an invalid during the last few years of his life.

W. C. Andrae, H. D. Perkins, C. E. Townsend

Mary B. Wood

July 31, 1914 — May 24, 2000

Mary B. Wood was born on July 31, 1914, in the town of Butler in Wayne County, New York, and grew up on a dairy and fruit farm. After completing high school at Red Creek High School and attending Cazenovia Seminary, she entered the College of Home Economics at Cornell University, receiving her B.S. degree in 1937. Upon graduation, Professor Wood taught home economics in central schools at Andover and Westport, New York. She returned to Cornell University and obtained her M.S. degree in 1942. Later she had the opportunity to undertake additional study at the University of Iowa and the New School for Social Research.

From 1944-48, Professor Wood served as a staff assistant for recreational activities with the American Red Cross in England, France and Germany and then in Newfoundland and Labrador. Here she developed her interest in international issues and later sought additional opportunities to travel and serve abroad.

When she completed her service with the Red Cross, Professor Wood returned to Ithaca and began her career in the Cornell Cooperative Extension Service. She was appointed an Assistant Professor with responsibilities as an extension home economist in marketing and was instrumental in developing the extension food-marketing program both in New York City and throughout the state. She became an Associate Professor in 1953. Her ability to work cooperatively with others and her patience and good humor contributed to the success of the marketing programs. She has written extensively on home economics and consumer issues, including the *Focus on the Food Market and Food Marketing Highlights*. During a sabbatical leave in 1973, she studied consumer television efforts in selected land grant colleges to expand the outreach for consumer programs in New York State.

For her first sabbatical leave in 1954, Professor Wood pursued her international interests. She received a Faculty Traveling Fellowship and attended the International Conference on Methods of Extension Work at the University of Wageningen in the Netherlands. In 1963, she was a participant in an FAO conference in Rome and the following year, spent four months in Liberia on an AID project to assess the need for home economics education at the University of Liberia. She traveled extensively in Liberia gaining an understanding of the needs for teaching and extension in the countryside. She later took on an international assignment traveling with the Dean of the College to review home economics programs in the Philippines and Japan.

In 1960, Professor Wood was appointed Assistant to the Dean in the College of Human Ecology. This assignment led to further leadership in the College's International and Intercultural Affairs Programs. As chairman of an

international program committee of the American Home Economics Association, she traveled to Iran, Liberia and the Netherlands. She also maintained her international interests through membership in the Society for International Development and the International Federation of Home Economists.

Professor Wood returned full time to the Cornell Cooperative Extension Service in 1966. As an Extension Leader and later as Program Coordinator, she contributed significantly to extension programming by giving leadership for program development, implementation and evaluation. Following Hurricane Agnes in 1972, she coordinated the college's efforts to provide information for flood disaster relief in the affected areas. She retired from her position in Cooperative Extension in 1976 and was named Professor Emerita.

Professor Wood was active in both university and community affairs. She served as president of the Women's Class of the Cornell Alumni Association and of the Cornell Women's Club of Ithaca; she was president of the local chapter of the American Association of University Women. She was a member of the New York State and the American Home Economics Associations. Professor Wood was instrumental in the founding of the Upstairs Gallery and served as chairman of the board. She was an active member of the Unitarian Church.

With Professors Gwen Bymers and Kathryn Walker, Professor Wood owned a cottage on Cayuga Lake, Walk-By-Wood. It was a favorite gathering place during the summer for friends and colleagues. Professor Wood was an avid reader and familiar with the classical literature. In addition, she was a bird watcher and participated in programs at the Bird Sanctuary.

Professor Wood died at her home at Kendal on May 24, 2000. She is survived by a sister, Alice L. Wood, of Ithaca; a nephew, Lincoln J. Wood, of Pasadena, California; and a sister-in-law, Rhoda M. Wood, of Lafayette, Louisiana. A memorial service was held at Kendal at Ithaca on June 1, 2000.

Lucinda A. Noble, Jean R. Robinson, Gwendolyn J. Bymers

Edwin Hamlin Woodruff

September 2, 1862 — July 8, 1941

Edwin Hamlin Woodruff, Professor of Law Emeritus, died in mid-summer 1941, full of years and honors. He was the son of Philo Marion and Aristona Holmes Woodruff, and was born in Ithaca in 1862. He entered Cornell University in 1878 after preparation at the Ithaca High School, and remained in attendance until 1880. Of the next six years he spent four in the service of the Astor Library in New York and of the Cornell University Library. He reentered Cornell as a law student in 1887, and in 1888 received his LL.B. degree as a member of the Law School's first class. He was admitted to the New York bar in the same year.

From 1888 to 1890 Professor Woodruff was an Instructor of English at Cornell. Thereafter he served for a year as Librarian of the Fiske Library in Florence, Italy. His next post was at Stanford University, where he was Librarian from 1891 to 1896 and Acting Professor of Law during the last three years of that period. He returned to Cornell as Professor of Law in 1896, and continued as a member of its Faculty until his death. He was Dean of the Law School from 1916 to 1921, and became Professor Emeritus in 1927.

To the teaching profession and to law students at many institutions other than Cornell, Professor Woodruff was known as the editor of case books on contracts, quasi contracts, domestic relations, and insurance. These collections, first prepared between 1894 and 1905, had a long and extensive popularity, calling for successive editions, a fourth edition of Cases on Contracts in 1925, and a third edition of Quasi Contracts in 1933. They demonstrated his rare scholarship and also his understanding of the practical needs of the student. They marked a departure from the earlier Harvard case books in that Professor Woodruff selected and presented for study the most recent significant American decisions. The importance of the historical development of a doctrine was not ignored, and when that was not expounded in his selection of opinions from recent decisions, he revealed and explained it in his footnotes. Very early in his career Professor Woodruff wrote a masterful essay on "Chancery in Massachusetts," published in Volume V of the Law Quarterly Review, in 1889. In 1898, he published his Introduction to the Study of Law.

His theory of law teaching combined the disciplinary with the informational methods, taking advantage of the best features of each and avoiding the weaknesses of both. Though he attached first importance to the student's need for mental discipline, he was practical and did not hesitate occasionally to substitute the lecture for the discussion, when he felt that certain parts of his courses justified the adoption of the former as a more effective method of widening the horizon of the student's information. Irresistibly and with aptness, drawing upon his extraordinary

erudition in many fields of knowledge, he gave his students a liberal education. His meticulously lucid expositions were lightened with a sparkling wit. His understanding of human nature gave him patience and perseverance in the classroom and instilled a confidence that drew students to his office and to his home for advice. Concerning the role which Professor Woodruff played in general University affairs the late Livingston Farrand, former President of the University, said upon the occasion of Professor Woodruff's retirement from teaching in 1927:

"I came to Cornell with all the welcome that anyone could ask. But I was bewildered. Here was a great, vigorous, active university, a great collection of colleges, charged with their own professional responsibilities and quite different from each other. It is no easy job to familiarize oneself with all the intricate details and problems that these colleges face. And one of the obligations of a new executive is as quickly as possible to find out where are the sources of sound information, and who are the persons who are able, not only to inform accurately, but who can exercise sound judgment and offer sound advice. It was a very short time before, in my survey of this University some six years ago, it was clear to me that one of the clearest sighted, one of the best informed, one of the wisest men, and one of the men whose ideals were absolutely immovable in their soundness, was the man in whose honor we are coming together. His judgment and wisdom were not confined to affairs of this school. He was an integral part of Cornell University."

Professor Woodruff charmed all with the brilliance of his conversation, which was rooted in a culture of exceptional breadth but inevitably punctuated with humor. Modest, and escaping publicity, he thrived on intimate contacts. Of these, he had an over-supply in the local friends and the stream of returning alumni who sought him out, and in an active correspondence with distinguished persons about decisions, politics, and books.

Having devoted his life to Cornell and to his students, he symbolized the Cornell Law School in the minds of those who graduated from it during the period of his service as professor and dean. Few teachers of any time or place have been so richly rewarded with the admiration and the affection of his students and his colleagues as was Professor Woodruff.

William M. Woodward

September 19, 1916 — April 22, 1983

Professor Woodward joined the Cornell faculty as an assistant professor of physics and nuclear studies in February 1948, having come from a similar position at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was promoted to associate professor in 1952 and to professor in 1960. He retired from the Faculty on June 30, 1982, and was then granted the status of professor emeritus.

Woodward was born in Hartford, Connecticut. He lived there until his family moved to New York City in 1930 and then to Toms River, New Jersey, in 1931, where he completed his high school education in 1934. He received his undergraduate education at MIT and at Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1938. He did his graduate work at Princeton University and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1941, having written a thesis on infrared spectroscopy.

In late 1941 Professor Woodward joined a project at Princeton to develop a method for separating the isotopes of uranium. When that project was completed in March 1943, he joined the Los Alamos Laboratory, where he studied the nuclear properties of the fissile materials that were used to create the atomic bomb.

Immediately after the bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki he became involved in the movement of scientists working towards the international control of atomic weapons. He contributed significantly to the effort in Washington to educate members of Congress about these problems and played an important role in the creation of the Federation of Atomic Scientists.

From the time of his arrival at Cornell until the mid-1960s, Woodward applied his considerable talent and understanding to teaching and research and to the affairs of the Department of Physics, the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, and the University. He taught a wide variety of courses to undergraduates and graduate students. With his students and his colleagues he carried out a research program that was innovative and made important additions to our knowledge of the properties of the elementary particles. He conducted his research at the main facility of the laboratory, the electron synchrotron, and also devised a series of “table-top scale” experiments that were particularly suited to the involvement of students and enriched the program of the laboratory. Woodward served as chairman of the graduate admissions committee of the department and as field representative to the Graduate School. He was an undergraduate adviser and was the chairman of the graduate committees for about ten students.

In the mid-1960s Woodward suffered a series of serious physical ailments that necessarily curtailed his activities. Nonetheless, he continued to contribute to the work of the laboratory and the University under circumstances that would have hopelessly discouraged most people. When the Cornell 10 GeV synchrotron was built in 1965-67, he performed the primary survey for the half-mile magnet ring, a task that required pushing the classical methods of surveying to their limits of precision. He later transferred his intellectual interests to biology. In 1976 he felt that he could no longer carry out an effective program of teaching and research, and he was granted a medical disability leave.

Woodward was a member of the American Physical Society and of Sigma Xi. He was a Guggenheim fellow in 1955-56, when he spent the academic year at Stanford University.

Professor Woodward's research and teaching were noted for their originality and creativity. He was a devoted teacher who inspired his students to produce research of the highest quality. He was exceptionally kind, generous, and thoughtful to all with whom he associated. During his entire career he gave generously of his time and energy to foster a better public understanding of the impact of science on society. He was devoted to science as an intellectual pursuit and as a force for the betterment of life. We who were fortunate to have known and worked with him are grateful for his intellectual stimulation and for the pleasure we derived from his presence.

Kurt Gottfried, Peter C. Stein, John W. DeWire

George Woolsey

May 2, 1861 — July 1, 1950

Dr. George Woolsey, Professor of Clinical Surgery (Emeritus) at Cornell University Medical College, was born in 1861, the son of Theodore Dwight Woolsey, President of Yale from 1846 to 1871, and Sarah Sears Prichard Woolsey. Dr. Woolsey graduated from Yale in 1881 and the following year did graduate work at the Sheffield Scientific School. He received an M. D. degree from the College of Physicians & Surgeons, Columbia University in 1885. His subsequent training for clinical surgery is not completely evident in available accounts of his life, but one year was spent at the Roosevelt Hospital. Between 1885 and 1890 he spent two years in France and Germany, presumably in pathology and anatomy. Following his return to this country, he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery at New York University Medical College in 1890. He served in this capacity until 1897 when he became Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery at Cornell University Medical College. In 1908 his title became Professor of Clinical Surgery, a post that he held until he retired in 1926 as Professor of Clinical Surgery (Emeritus).

Dr. Woolsey's hospital appointments included that of Attending Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital from 1890 to 1921 and Consulting Surgeon thereafter. From 1900 to 1914 he was an Associate Surgeon at Presbyterian Hospital. He also held appointments as Consulting Surgeon at Memorial Hospital from about 1914, at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children from 1925, at the Peekskill Hospital from about 1897, and at St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers from about 1914.

He was a member of the American Surgical Association, International Society of Surgery, Society of Clinical Surgery, American College of Surgeons, New York Surgical Society, New York Clinical Society, New York Gastroenterological Society, and the New York Academy of Medicine, as well as the American Medical Association and numerous state and local societies. He was the author of numerous articles on the surgical subjects of current interest, including several on genito-urinary surgery. He was also a contributor to Keen's "Surgery", the outstanding text of that era.

Dr. Woolsey died on July 1, 1950 at New Haven, Connecticut. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jean Paul Ellenwood Woolsey, two daughters, Miss Laura Woolsey of New Haven and Mrs. John C. Kittle of Ross, California, and by a sister, Miss Edith Woolsey of New Haven.

Frank Glenn

Paul Work

June 18, 1886 — July 8, 1959

Paul Work, Professor Emeritus of Vegetable Crops, died in Ithaca, July 8, 1959, after an illness of over two months. He was born at Kerrmoor, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1886 and obtained his early education in the public schools of Knoxville, Tennessee. He received the B.A. degree from the University of Tennessee in 1907, the B.S. degree from Pennsylvania State College in 1910, the M.S. degree from Cornell University in 1913, and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1921.

Professor Work came to Cornell in 1910 as instructor in horticulture and registered in the Graduate School. After obtaining the Master's degree in 1913, he was appointed Superintendent of the Department of Vegetable Gardening, the first such department established in the United States. He was appointed Acting Professor in 1917 and Professor in 1920, holding the latter position until his retirement in 1951. During his active service in Cornell University he taught large numbers of students, many of whom occupy important positions in the vegetable industry and in educational institutions in the United States and in many other countries. He was highly regarded by the students as a personal friend and adviser and was never too busy to counsel with them on their problems. Professor Work's most important research was in the study of vegetable types and varieties, vegetable marketing, and plant nutrition. He was a recognized leader in the study of types and varieties and had a large following among seedsmen and college and experiment station workers. He established the Vegetable Variety Field Days for workers in this field. In 1954 he was granted the All-American Selections Award of Honor "for outstanding achievement in horticulture" by the American Seed Trade Association.

In addition to his work at Cornell, Professor Work spent vacations and sabbatical leaves gaining experience. In 1925 he engaged in vegetable variety research with the Ferry-Morse Seed Company in Michigan; in the summer of 1935 he conducted packaging research for the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company; in 1939 he taught a course in the College of Agriculture, University of California, and in 1947-1948 he conducted research at the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station at Rio Piedras. Following his retirement he served twenty-one months as Professor in the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines at Los Banos, where he was engaged in teaching new courses and training graduate students in research; as at Cornell this was pioneer work.

Professor Work was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, American Society of Horticultural Science, Vegetable Growers Association of America, New York

State Vegetable Growers Association, and Ithaca Rotary Club. He helped organize and was the first secretary of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association, and in 1951 he was elected an honorary life member of the Association. He was a very active worker in the Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, having served as a teacher and superintendent of the Sunday School, and as an Elder for thirty years. He was secretary and president of the Rural Church Institute, president of the Tompkins County Council of Churches, and vice president of the New York State Council of Churches.

Professor Work was the author of two books, *Vegetable Production and Marketing* and *The Tomato*, and many technical papers. He wrote many popular articles for agricultural papers and for various newspapers. He was associate editor of *Market Growers Journal* 1922-1953, and editor emeritus from 1953 until his death in 1959.

During World War I, Dr. Work served as Private and Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers of the Army, 1917-1919.

On August 9, 1917, Dr. Work married Grace Nicholas, who survives him. He is survived also by a daughter Margaret (Mrs. W. K. Stone) and three sons, Ralph, Richard, and William. We share with his family our deep sense of personal loss and the memory of a gracious friend and colleague.

H. C. Thompson R. D. Sweet R. G. Wiggans

Edmund Louis Worthen

October 5, 1882 — 1965

Edmund L. Worthen was born October 5, 1882, on a farm near Warsaw, Illinois. His grade-school education took place in a one-room country school near by. High school facilities were less convenient and required daily travel of about nine miles on foot or horseback.

At the University of Illinois, Mr. Worthen came under the inspiration of one of the great soil scientists of the time, Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, whom he was to frequently quote in later years. The B.S. degree was granted in 1904. This was followed by work in the Illinois soil survey. In 1905 he came to Cornell for a year of graduate study. From that time he was successively employed by the United States Department of Agriculture, 1906-09; North Carolina State University, 1909-12; and Pennsylvania State University, 1912-19. Cornell granted him the M.S. in 1908.

In 1919 he returned to Cornell as Professor of Soil Technology and project leader of agronomy extension. Prospects for his success were in no [way] impaired when outstanding individuals at other institutions sought to join his staff and become a part of “the Cornell Tradition.” Among those employed over nearly three decades were one or two rugged individualists who tested Professor Worthen’s administrative skills but never exhausted his infinite patience.

Being somewhat of a perfectionist, Professor Worthen wrote extension project statements in precise language which cautiously delimited even the subprojects. Because of this, his extension program was not noted for flexibility, but no one denied that it was successful. For over a quarter of a century he and his extension associates were a link between the College of Agriculture and the farm population. They evaluated, sometimes researched, and of course disseminated information on crop and soil management, this in the interest of a better livelihood for the farmers of the State.

At the expense of field activities Professor Worthen shouldered more than one man’s quota of farmer correspondence. He could pack more sound practical advice into a one-page letter than any associate.

He had a good radio voice and always did his share of radio programs.

One outstanding feature of the annual Farm and Home Week for more than a decade was the Worthen fertilizer forum. In this he presented timely information concerning “best buys” in commercial fertilizers and forthrightly answered farmers’ questions.

He taught an effective undergraduate course on fertilizers and fertilization until extension activities demanded his full time. Another teaching enterprise was an extension-sponsored correspondence course which was broad enough to include most aspects of soil management. The popularity of this venture ran high as long as he corrected all of the papers.

Professor Worthen wrote a successful vocational-agriculture textbook *Farm Soils* which went through five editions (1927, 1935, 1941, 1948, and 1956). The latter revision brought into authorship Dr. S. R. Aldrich. He was also the author of numerous bulletins and leaflets and hundreds of special articles for farm bureau monthly publications.

He coordinated the efforts of at least six colleagues who carried the responsibility for crop and soil investigations on outlying experimental fields at Alfred, Churchville, and Virgil.

Undoubtedly E. L. Worthen's greatest contribution to New York agriculture was in making possible access to open formula and high analysis fertilizers before the latter became widely accepted. In retrospect this appears as a major step from an unenlightened and empirical fertilizer use to more rational and profitable choice and application of plant nutrients. When the fertilizer industry resisted his pioneering efforts, he wisely persuaded the G.L.F. Exchange (now Agway) to take action. This was the beginning of a relationship between College and Cooperative which was destined to greatly benefit the farm population.

He was a fellow of the American Society of Agronomy, a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Alpha Zeta.

In 1907 Professor Worthen married Xenia Woolman, who died in 1948. Of their three children, Albert and Rachel Daura (Mrs. Richard Sidenberg) survive, with five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Elizabeth Jane had died in 1948.

Professor Worthen retired with the rank of Emeritus Professor in 1948; in 1952 he married Mrs. Clarence Doyle, who survives him.

The persisting image of Professor Worthen in the minds of his host of friends is that of a charming, genial gentleman who contributed much to life and enjoyed it to the fullest.

Stanley W. Warren, Earl L. Stone, Herbert B. Hartwig

Albert Hazen Wright

August 15, 1879 — July 4, 1970

The death of Albert Hazen Wright in his ninetieth year brought to a close more than sixty-five years of dedicated service to Cornell.

Professor Wright was born in Hamlin, Monroe County, New York, and his interest in natural history was evident at an early age. When he was fourteen he met Professor Samuel H. Burnett (veterinary science) who encouraged him to learn to identify the local spring flowers and taught him the derivations of their Latin names. In 1899 he was graduated from Brockport State Normal School, where he worked with the herbarium.

He taught public school for one year before entering Cornell in 1900. At that time he was interested in law, history, library work, and botany. He concentrated on botanical studies for three years before changing his major to zoology during his senior year. He received an A.B. degree in 1904, the M.A. in 1905, and his Ph.D. in 1908. In 1910 he married Anna Allen (Cornell '09) and together they traveled throughout the United States, collecting and photographing every available species of fish, amphibian, and reptile. Many of their twelve thousand photographs of live animals have been used in the five-volume *Handbook of Natural History* (Comstock Press).

Professor Wright was associated for fifty years with the well-known course in vertebrate zoology which was begun by Professor Burt G. Wilder (comparative anatomy) in 1898 upon the recommendation of Professor David Starr Jordan. Professor Wright's course, fondly remembered as "Zoo 8," used a manual written by Jordan and for over half a century served as an introduction to the world's fauna, naturalists, and natural history literature.

Professor Wright was the author of many papers on Revolutionary history, early Cornell, and local genealogy. To each he applied his thorough scholarship and bibliographic research. He was able to recreate the excitement of past discoveries and transmit an appreciation of scholarly monographs to several generations of Cornellians. He published a series of sixteen *Studies in History* dealing with early Cornell, the People's Colleges, and Colonial New York. His reputation as a zoologist rests on such comprehensive works as *North American Anura* (1914), *Life Histories of the Frogs of the Okefinokee Swamp, Georgia* (1931), *Handbook of Frogs and Toads* (1942), and the two-volume *Handbook of Snakes* (1957).

Dr. Wright had many other avocations. He made a collection of 150 varieties of peonies and 300 varieties of dwarf bearded iris and was a member of the Bailey Hortorium board from its inception. His explorations and publications on the Great Okefinokee Swamp of Georgia contributed to its establishment as a national park.

He was named a fellow in several of the twenty biological, historical, and geographical societies to which he belonged. He was a member of the Conservation Committee of the Division of Biology and Agriculture on the National Research Council, a past president of Gamma Alpha Scientific Society, and he served on the editorial board of Ecological Monographs.

Professor Wright was made an honorary member of the American Ornithologists Union, the Herpetologists League, the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, and the Academy of Zoology in India. He was named an emeritus professor of zoology at Cornell in 1947.

As one of the great pioneers in the science of ecology, several decades before the term became a household word, he was awarded the title of Eminent Ecologist in 1955 by the Ecological Society of America.

A man of great enthusiasm, he was always regarded warmly by his students. He was an inspiring teacher with an astounding grasp of the entire field of natural history, who gave unstintingly of his time and energy, resulting in an impressive roster of former students and scientists throughout the world.

H. E. Evans, E. C. Raney, W. J. Hamilton, Jr.

Carlton Eugene Wright

May 5, 1911 — May 30, 1997

Professor Wright was raised on a dairy farm in Vermont and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1932. After two years as manager of a fruit farm in Barre, Vermont, he entered the education field as teacher of vocational agriculture in Middlebury, Vermont, where he served for three years. He came to Cornell University in the summer of 1936 to complete his Master's degree, which was awarded in February 1937.

Professor Wright returned to Vermont in February 1937 to work at the University of Vermont as Assistant Trainer and Assistant State Supervisor of Agriculture Teachers. On July 1, 1939, he accepted a position at the University of New Hampshire as Assistant Professor in charge of the Applied Farming course, and as Assistant Teacher Trainer in Agricultural Education. He held this position until June 1941, when he returned to Cornell for advanced study. In February 1943, he received the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Agricultural Education and Agricultural Economics. He became an Instructor in the Department of Agricultural Economics in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences where he worked on the newly established Food Information Service. This program was designed to cooperate with the war effort in supplying food information to the public through the statewide Cooperative Extension system. He resigned in 1944 to become Director of the New York State Institute of Agriculture and Home Economics, a unit of the State University of New York at Cobleskill. One of his major responsibilities at Cobleskill was to rebuild the program and student body that had been decimated by the war. From the directorship of the institute, Dr. Wright was called to Washington, D.C. in February 1947 to become the first Director of Research and Publications of the American Vocational Association. He returned to New York State to organize a food information effort with consumers in the New York City area on July 1, 1948. This program covered the metropolitan area of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut and was sponsored jointly by Cornell University, Rutgers University and the University of Connecticut in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture. This was the beginning of Cornell University's Cooperative Extension programming in the five boroughs of New York City. In 1953, Dr. Wright returned to Ithaca as Associate Professor of Food Information and was leader of the extension programs in food information for consumers throughout the State. In 1955, he worked for three months with the Federal Extension Program to plan a series of three national conferences for consumer marketing employees throughout the United States. He was promoted to full Professor at Cornell University in 1962.

During the two years 1962-64, Professor Wright was Chief of Party of the Cornell Project at the University of Liberia. Upon his return in 1964, he assumed leadership for expansion and implementation of a statewide program of marketing information for consumers. In 1969, he returned to New York City as Controller of the Cornell Extension program to assume fiscal and personnel responsibilities.

Dr. Carlton Wright retired July 1, 1973 after forty years of educational leadership, and was named Professor Emeritus. He is the author of *Food Buying*, published by the Macmillan Co. in 1962. He was a member of Alpha Zeta, Kappa Phi Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, and Epsilon Sigma Phi.

Throughout his career, Professor Wright demonstrated unusual capacity to organize and carry out new programs. His broad experience, professional capacity and even temperament contributed to this ability to perform with excellence in programs cutting across departments and colleges and under unique and complex administrative structures. In retirement, he lived in Vermont and then returned to Ithaca, New York where he was an active member of the First Congregational Church and involved in the Boy Scouts of America, the Friends of the Library and the Cayuga Trails Club serving as president of the Finger Lakes Trail Conference.

He is survived by his wife of 58 years, Lucille Neumann Wright; two sons, Timothy, of Honolulu, Hawaii, and Stephen, of Dansville, New York; and four grandchildren.

Professor Wright will be remembered by his colleagues and friends for his wide range of personal and professional interests. He worked effectively with academicians and politicians, with producers and consumers with the goal in mind of improving our food marketing system.

C. Arthur Bratton, Lucinda A. Noble, Robert P. Story, Carol L. Anderson

Florence E. Wright

1894 — September 29, 1983

The death of Florence E. Wright, at the age of eighty-nine, on September 29, 1983, in Bowling Green, Ohio, closed the long, dedicated career of a professional and pioneer in furniture restoration. Miss Wright is remembered throughout New York State for her warm personality, teaching skill, professionalism, and perfectionism. Through Cornell Cooperative Extension she made an impact upon thousands of families.

Florence, a native of St. Cloud, Minnesota, obtained a diploma in art education in 1917 and received her B.A. and M.F.A. degrees in 1924 and 1927, respectively, from Teachers College, Columbia. She taught school in Minnesota and was a supervisor of art in Ames, Iowa, public schools. Her college teaching included being an instructor at the State Teachers College in St. Cloud and at the School of Art in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She was an assistant professor at the University of Texas in Austin before coming to Cornell University as an associate professor in the New York State College of Home Economics and as a home furnishings specialist for cooperative extension in 1929.

Florence was interested in having people enrich their family life through the home environment. Thus she taught homemakers and extension home economists all facets of interior design. However, she was better known for her work related to furniture restoration, the art of stencilling, and the study of antiques. Since the economy did not permit new furniture acquisitions, she inspired people to appreciate their home furnishings and develop the skills to improve the quality of their possessions. She was a recognized authority in the furniture industry and was able to translate industry's vocabulary and methods to homemakers for use when refurbishing their home furnishings.

Florence, through her teaching, had the ability to instill high standards and aid those with talent to advance their knowledge and skill. She developed a leadership program and criteria for the selection of leaders who, when they had completed the course, taught others. This system of teaching others to teach became a model in other state cooperative extension programs and in other educational programs.

In addition, Florence inspired students to attain standards of excellence in their work. She was actively involved in the establishment of the Esther Stevens Brazer Guild. Many students, inspired by Florence's confidence in them, established thriving businesses focusing on stencilling furniture and restoring and selling antiques. This added to many family incomes during the depression years.

Her bulletin *Three Centuries of Furniture* was a resource for over thirty years for individuals, dealers, and collectors. Very few extension bulletins can boast of a distribution record equal to *Three Centuries of Furniture*. The bulletin *How to Stencil Chairs*, published first in 1949 and then renamed in 1982 as *Stencilling Chairs*, sold ten million copies. It is another well-known resource for people interested in the art of stencilling and in developing this skill.

In 1947 Florence was recognized by Epsilon Sigma Phi and given the Award of Merit for the highest achievement in written materials for advancing the work of cooperative extension. Three years later, in 1950, Florence received the Superior Service Award from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in recognition of her outstanding teaching program in New York. In addition, she wrote articles for many periodicals. Among the best known is the chapter "The Empire Period Produces the Golden Age of Stencilling" in the book *The Ornamental Chair*, published by the New York State Historical Society of Early American Decoration.

Florence, in spite of her heavy teaching and travel schedule, had time for community activities. One of her greatest contributions was at the Southside Community House in Ithaca. She served on the board of directors in the 1930s and was chairperson of the refurbishing committee.

After retirement from Cornell University, in 1951, Florence continued her interest in furniture restoration. She was co-owner of The Workshop in Penn Yan for nine years. From 1951 to 1976 she also responded to requests to teach adult education classes in New York and Michigan because of her desire to interact with people and stimulate their interest in preserving antiques. She was frequently called upon to serve as a speaker, judge, and consultant and also served as a member of various community agency boards of directors and volunteered for church and public health programs.

Florence's interest in contributing her knowledge about early decorated furniture continued until her death. She planned to do a publication on the history of painted furniture and document it with photographs that she had taken. It was her wish that photographs and stencils of designs on early decorated furniture be given to the New York State Society of Early American Decoration if she did not complete her plans. All who came in contact with Florence Wright or her work can appreciate the legacy she leaves for future generations.

Orrilla W. Butts, Ruby Loper, Ethel Samson

Forrest Blythe Wright

October 21, 1896 — June 16, 1991

Forrest Blythe Wright was a member of the faculty of agricultural engineering in the College of Agriculture for nearly 38 years prior to his retirement in 1958. He became interested in Cornell University while stationed on the campus with the Air Wing of the U.S. Army Signal Corps. He graduated from Cornell University in 1922, and was granted the Master of Science degree in 1924. He was the second agricultural engineer in the U.S. to earn a Ph.D. degree which he received in 1933 from Cornell University.

“Doc” Wright assisted Howard W. Riley in teaching Agricultural Engineering I, Gasoline Engines, and later assisted B.B. Robb with Course 10, Household Mechanics. In time and until retirement he assumed sole responsibility for this very popular course taken by nearly 10,000 students. Students in home economics took the course to satisfy their graduation requirements in physics.

In 1934 he developed and taught a course in farm electrification when electricity was just beginning to come to some rural areas and farms. In 1935, he wrote a textbook entitled, *Electricity in the Home and on the Farm*, which became a popular text throughout the country. A third edition was published in 1950.

Another textbook, *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation*, was written in 1939. This also became a popular text. This book was selected by the New York Public Library as one of the 100 most essential technical books in 1957 following a 1956 revision. It was revised again in 1977.

Nine bulletins, such as “The Gasoline Engine on the Farm” together with others on electrification, were written by Doc. He wrote numerous articles for many publications, notable were “Electricity on the Farm” and “Agricultural Engineering”. He won the 1949 American Society of Agricultural Engineers’ paper award honor for one of his contributions.

Doc Wright also had time for research and development. He invented automatic egg handling, washing and drying machines marketed by the then GLF Cooperative. The basic principles of these machines were to be later used in sophisticated egg processing equipment. He also made studies of paint durability and heat transfer from the sun through roofing materials, insulation and siding. Doc developed a new design of chick brooder using an electric lamp and a dehydrator for drying laboratory samples of grain and fruits. He also investigated the feasibility of flame weeding.

Doc was a dedicated teacher, always striving to have his students interested and involved in the subject. He worked diligently and thoroughly to achieve his goal of doing the best he could and to have those around him “catch the spirit” and do the same. He organized and operated an aviation ground school in Elmira and Ithaca in the 1920s. His helpfulness and teaching skills, his popular radio programs on mechanics and care and use of the sewing machine were enjoyed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Doc Wright was well known in and around Ithaca for his civic activities. From 1923 until long after retirement he was active in the Boy Scouts of America and once served as vice president of the local Council, and received the Silver Beaver Award. He served as leader of young people’s groups and served on the Board of Trustees of the Unitarian church. He served as president of the Improvement Association in the Village of Forest Home where he maintained his residence for 28 years. Here he instigated the installation of a water district and the establishment of a fire district in the area.

He was a charter member of the Kiwanis Club of Ithaca and its third president. He was a member of Rotary International in Ithaca and served on the Board of Directors. He served for a number of years on the Ithaca Community Chest teams. Doc had many hobbies. He was an ardent fisherman. He enjoyed woodworking and painting. Doc and Billie were genial hosts and had many friends. He was a great story teller.

Doc was born in Four Oaks, Kentucky and spent his early life on a farm in Falmouth, Kentucky. In 1917 he entered Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky, with two scholarships.

Doc was a member of ASAE, Phi Delta Kappa, Pi Kappa Alpha and Sigma Xi and listed in the *American Men of Science* and *Who Knows Who and What*.

He travelled throughout the North American continent, Hawaii, South America and Europe. After retirement Doc worked for three years in Mexico on the Montana Project to teach Mexicans about irrigation and vastly increasing crop yields.

Doc is survived by his wife Mildred (Billie) of 66 years, of Melbourne Beach, Florida; a son, Paul, of Raleigh, North Carolina; five grandsons; six great grandsons; and Enumerable friends and associates.

During his many years of service to Cornell, Doc became well known and sincerely liked by the entire Cornell family. He was looked up to by former students all over the world who consider Doc as a real friend, advisor and teacher.

His colleagues and friends have initiated a campaign to establish a memorial scholarship in Doc's name to recognize his many accomplishments and contributions to the college and university.

E.S. Shepardson, C.N. Turner, R.B. Furry

Lemuel D. Wright

March 1, 1913 — May 12, 1995

Lemuel D. Wright was born in Nashua, New Hampshire in 1913. He received the B.S. and M.S. degrees in Chemistry in 1935 and 1936 respectively from the University of New Hampshire and a Ph.D. degree in Biochemistry from Oregon State University in 1940. His postdoctoral work was done with R.J. Williams at the University of Texas. He became an Instructor of Biochemistry at the West Virginia School of Medicine after which he worked at Merck, Sharp and Dohme from 1942-56 and became a department head. Between 1956-78, Lem Wright was Professor of Biochemistry in the Section of Biochemistry Molecular & Cell Biology, Division of Biological Sciences, and of Nutrition in the Division of Nutritional Sciences at Cornell University. In 1968, he spent a one-year sabbatic at the Max-Planck Institute at Munich, Germany. In 1978, he became an Emeritus Professor, but he continued to serve the University as the Graduate Faculty Representative for the Field of Nutrition.

Lem Wright was a member of the American Society of Biological Chemists, American Institute of Nutrition, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, American Chemical Society, New York Academy of Science, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He served on editorial boards of *Analytical Biochemistry*, *Journal of Nutrition* and the *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine*. He also served on study sections at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland. In recognition of his research on vitamins and cholesterol metabolism he received the Borden Award in Nutrition (1958) and the Outstanding Achievement Award of the College of Technology at the University of New Hampshire (1970) and was named Career Fellow of the National Institutes of Health (1963).

Lem's scientific career began at the time of the exciting crescendo of discoveries of essential nutrients. First with R.J. Williams and E.E. Snell and later with collaborators at Merck, Sharp and Dohme, Lem worked out methods for the microbiological assay of numerous B-vitamins, including nicotinic acid, folic acid, biotin, and vitamin B-12, coincident with their isolation and characterization. During the same period of time he worked on the renal clearance of essential amino acids, and examined the metabolic interrelationships affected by these vitamins and amino acids in pyrimidine metabolism. He discovered biocytin and studied the interaction of biotin with the egg white protein, avidin. At the time that he came to Cornell, Lem began working on the biosynthesis of cholesterol and discovered the acetate replacing factor, mevalonic acid. This led naturally to studies of mevalonate metabolism and influences on the utilization of mevalonate for cholesterol metabolism. These studies were important in laying

the basis for understanding nutrient effects on cholesterol metabolism prior to the realization of the importance of cholesterol as a risk factor in arterial disease. Lem never lost his love for study of the B-vitamins, however. In collaboration with D.B. McCormick and students at Cornell, he continued work on the metabolism of biotin and of lipoic acid. This work remains the best characterization of the metabolic fate of these essential coenzymes in animals. In addition to publishing more than 155 papers in his scientific career, Dr. Wright edited with D.B. McCormick the six volumes on Vitamins and Coenzymes in the "Methods in Enzymology" series. Throughout his scientific career, Lem Wright combined basic biochemical studies with an interest in nutrition.

Lem was a man of strong quiet integrity. He gave scientific collaborators more than their share of credit, and had a work ethic which nurtured students by example. He combined a quiet demeanor, wry humor, and insistence on high standards. These qualities served the Field of Nutrition well during Lem's second "career" as Graduate Faculty Representative. His personal interest in students and his ability to make even those denied admission to the program feel good about themselves helped to build the reputation of the Cornell Nutrition Program to unparalleled heights.

When not in the lab, Lem loved to sail, climb mountains, and father stray animals. He was an avid ham radio operator. He will be remembered by all as a compassionate person and a productive scholar.

Michael N. Kazarinoff, Donald B. Zilversmit

Theodore P. Wright

May 25, 1895 — August 21, 1970

Theodore P. Wright, retired vice president for research, died in Ithaca on August 21, 1970, after a brief illness. He had been in aeronautics since 1917, when he was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, enlisted in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, and was assigned to the Curtiss plant in Buffalo. Later he became general manager and chief engineer of Curtiss-Wright's airplane division. He was director of the Aircraft Resources Control Board of the War Production Board during World War II and then civil aeronautics administrator from 1944 through 1948.

In 1948 Dr. Wright came to Ithaca as Cornell's vice president for research and president of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory. The University had accepted the laboratory at the end of 1945 and in 1948 was facing problems of its organization and purposes and its relationships to industry, government, and the University. He solved these problems with characteristic courage, intelligence, and skill. The laboratory prospered, grew, and achieved an enviable worldwide reputation. As vice president for research, he established Cornell's practices and policies for sponsored research; subsequently, the budget for such research grew from \$9 million to more than \$33 million.

Dr. Wright was also president of the Cornell Research Foundation, chairman of the executive committee of the Cornell-Guggenheim Aviation Safety Center, and chairman of the Cornell Committee for Transportation Safety Research. When he retired from the University in 1960, he continued as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc.

For his contributions to aeronautics, Dr. Wright received almost every honor bestowed in that field: the Wright Brothers Medal of the SAE, the Daniel Guggenheim Medal for Aeronautics, the Medal of Freedom, the Presidential Medal for Merit, and the War Department Medal and Commendation for Exceptional Civilian Service. He was a founder of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences in 1938 and delivered the Wilbur Wright Lecture to the Royal Aeronautical Society in 1945.

This recitation of Ted Wright's positions and honors reveals only something of his public figure in the aerospace world and higher education. In professional terms he was, we think, the epitome of what an engineer should be: alert, well-informed, precise, and utterly dependable. He was also warm, compassionate, and tactful. He came to Cornell as an outsider—a famous aeronautical engineer, but one who had little background in either the university world or in the humanities or other nonscientific disciplines. But after a decade at Cornell he was universally

loved, respected, and trusted. For a six-month period he was acting president of Cornell (but eager to return to his duties as V.P./Research).

He had incredible energy. He habitually traveled with the varsity football team and became a confidant and counselor to its young men. (His punting and place-kicking, even as a septuagenarian, will long be legend at Cornell, as was his vigor and skill at tennis up to the age of 70.) He was tolerant in only one way: descendant of abolitionists and of Elizur Wright, who successfully fathered life-insurance reform in America, Ted reacted quickly and vigorously against racial and religious bigotry and any other imposition upon the rights of human beings.

While he was generally recognized as a successful engineer and an accomplished administrator, what was less well known was the intensity of his feeling for the natural environment and the plants and animals populating it. His activities as chairman of the Cornell Plantations Committee (1962-68) were generally recognized as being responsible for the remarkable Plantations development during that period.

A. W. Gibson, D. W. Malott, W. R. Sears

William J. Wright

June 6, 1881 — March 19, 1986

William J. Wright died on Wednesday, March 19, 1986, at the age of 104, in Acton, Massachusetts.

Mr. Wright was appointed professor of rural education and state leader of junior extension work in the Department of Rural Education on November 1, 1918. Building on the principles already established in the Cornell Junior Naturalist Clubs by Liberty Hyde Bailey and Anna Botsford Comstock and the work of his predecessors, Martha Van Rensselaer and F. L. Griffin, he established junior extension clubs in fifteen counties within a year of his appointment. During his tenure at Cornell the name 4-H was adopted, and the program's scope and depth and the number of participating counties increased steadily.

In addition, his achievements include the formation of county 4-H program advisory committees and the employment of full-time county 4-H agents. For the first time extension specialists were employed by the College of Agriculture and the College of Home Economics to design programs for 4-H and to provide in-service education and support for 4-H club agents.

When, in 1930, the state Department of Education withdrew its financial support of 4-H club work, Mr. Wright continued his commitment to youth. The state club leader office at Cornell was moved from the Department of Rural Education and was made an administrative division of cooperative extension administration. The move led to revisions of the constitutions of the County Farm and Home Bureau Associations to include a 4-H department. Mr. Wright's leadership role in implementing those organizational changes was invaluable.

Mr. Wright provided dependable, stable leadership throughout the years. He earned the title of "Mr. 4-H" for his commitment to the development of youth through experiences designed to help them become useful citizens and involved community leaders.

Mr. Wright was a charter member of Lambda chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the extension honorary fraternity. In addition, he served on many college and statewide committees.

On retirement in 1942, Mr. Wright returned to Stockbridge, Michigan, where he was elected supervisor for Stockbridge Township. He enjoyed writing, and among his works there was a history of the area. He is also the author of a book entitled *Greenhouse Construction*.

His interest in the 4-H program of Cornell cooperative extension continued in retirement. He enjoyed reading about the advancement of the 4-H program, keeping in contact with 4-H staff members, and remaining vitally interested in Cornell cooperative extension and Cornell University. William Wright was a respected leader, had an outgoing personality, and made friends readily.

Mr. Wright received a B.S. degree at Michigan State University in 1904 and a master's degree from Pennsylvania State University in 1912. He was employed as the assistant to the president at Michigan Agricultural College from 1907 to 1909, as an assistant professor of horticulture at Pennsylvania State University from 1909 to 1912, and as the director of the New York State School of Agriculture at Alfred from 1912 to 1918. While living in Alfred, Mr. Wright was responsible for the direction of 4-H clubs in Allegany and Steuben counties.

He is survived by a son, J. Richard of Carlisle, Massachusetts, and a daughter, Mary Gundry of Pinehurst, North Carolina.

Maurice Bond, Mary Lou Brewer, George Broadwell, Ethel W. Samson

Ray J. Wu

August 14, 1928 — February 10, 2008

Ray J. Wu, Professor in the Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics died in Ithaca on February 10, 2008. He was 79.

Ray was born in Beijing, China in 1928, one of five children. His parents, Hsien Wu and Daisy Yen Wu, were biochemists whose collaboration resulted in China's first nutrition textbook, which was still in print as late as the 1990s. Hsien Wu also was recognized as the co-developer of the first blood test (Folin-Wu reagent) for sugar. Ray's parents helped instill in him values that he kept his whole life, including the importance of education. He attended Yenching University in Beijing for two years. In 1949, the family moved to Birmingham, Alabama, where Ray's father became chair of the Biochemistry Department at the University of Alabama, and where all five children completed their undergraduate education. Ray received his B.S. degree in Chemistry there in 1950, and then went on to earn his Ph.D. degree in Biochemistry at the University of Pennsylvania in 1955.

As a Damon Runyon Postdoctoral Fellow working under Efraim Racker, then at the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York, Ray studied regulatory mechanisms in carbohydrate metabolism in mammalian cells. It was during these years that he married Christina Chan, and they had their son and daughter, Albert and Alice.

After Efraim Racker came to Cornell to become chair of the Section of Biochemistry under the Division of Biological Sciences, Ray followed in 1966 to join the Cornell faculty as an Associate Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology. He was promoted to Professor in 1972. He served as Chairman of the Section of Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell Biology from 1976-78. Ray received numerous awards over his lifetime, most recently the Frank Annunzio Award (2002), which recognizes innovative research of Americans who devote their careers to improving the lives of humankind through their work in science and technology, and the Outstanding Faculty/Staff Award in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (2005). In 2004, he was named the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Molecular Biology and Genetics. Ray's work had lasting international impact in three areas—developing recombinant DNA technology, creating transgenic plants, and furthering graduate student exchanges with China. He was the first scientist to sequence DNA, and the tools he and his coworkers developed underlie many of the techniques used in science and medicine today. His laboratory created transgenic rice strains that

could be grown in hostile climates, a step that will boost food production in areas of the world where it is needed most. He spearheaded the creation of a system to bring promising students from his native China to the United States for training, thus fostering collaborations and influencing generations of researchers.

The technology to determine nucleotide sequence of genomes is one of the most important breakthroughs in modern biology because it allows the possibility of understanding the genetic blueprints of life at the nucleotide level. Ray made significant contributions to this front. In 1970, he developed the first method for determining the nucleotide sequence of DNA using DNA polymerase, which has the ability to add nucleotides one at a time to a preexisting chain by reading off a template. This enzymatic method was adopted and made more efficient by Frederick Sanger, who received the 1980 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his efforts. Even today, as the next generation of sequencing technologies is being developed, DNA polymerase remains the centerpiece of these new high throughput sequencing strategies. The DNA sequence determination of the entire genomes of rice and human, among other organisms has revolutionized basic and applied modern biology.

When he was in his 50s, Ray turned his attention to world hunger, specifically the problem that much of the world's climate and soils are too hostile to grow rice and other food staples. His first step was to develop efficient transformation systems for rice. In the mid-1990s, Wu and his group genetically engineered and successfully field-tested pest-resistant rice plants, marking the first time that useful genes could be successfully transferred from a dicotyledonous potato plant to a monocotyledonous rice plant. The potato gene in rice plants produces a protein that interferes with the digestive system of the pests. As a result, the stunted growth of insects such as the pink stem borer minimized plant damage. Using a similar approach, a barley gene conferring salt- and drought-resistance turned rice plants into hardy strains in saline and drought conditions.

In 2002, Wu and colleagues made another advance by bolstering yields of genetically engineered rice tolerant of drought, salt and temperature stresses. This feat was achieved by introducing the genes for trehalose (sugar) synthesis into Indica rice varieties, which represent 80 percent of rice grown worldwide including the widely consumed basmati rice. This strategy could apply to Japonica rice varieties and other crops, including corn, wheat, millet, soybeans and sugar cane.

In addition to his own lab work, Ray Wu was also a longtime scientific adviser to governments both in China and Taiwan. He was instrumental in establishing the Institute of Molecular Biology and the Institute of Bioagricultural Sciences at the Academia Sinica in Taiwan, and the National Institute of Biological Sciences in Beijing. He also served as an honorary professor at Peking University and a dozen other Chinese universities.

In the early 1980s, Ray devised a process to identify promising Chinese college students who wanted to continue in graduate school to study advanced molecular biology. Over eight years, the program he founded (China-United States Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Examination and Application, or CUSBEA) brought more than 400 top Chinese students to the United States for graduate training, 100 of who are now faculty members in major universities. These scientists, with colleagues from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, formed the Ray Wu society (now called Chinese Biological Investigators Society), which meets annually to promote advancements in the frontiers of life sciences. A scientific symposium to honor Ray Wu and the CUSBEA students who received graduate education in the U.S. was held in October 2008 at Cornell.

Ray Wu co-authored more than 300 scientific articles and held five patents. The volumes on Recombinant DNA that he edited in the series called *Methods in Enzymology* were classics. Until a few weeks before his death, Ray continued to be active in research, still working full-time at Cornell, running his lab, submitting grant proposals, and flying to various countries to present papers and serve on scientific advisory committees.

Ray believed in organization and planning, setting goals for himself for each year and phase of his life. In addition, he had great personal discipline. Yet, as hard as he worked, he always kept his life in balance, taking breaks to enjoy family, friends, music and photography. He was generous with his time, devoting many hours to advising colleagues, friends and family. He is remembered for his kindness, thoughtful advice and even-handed judgments. Colleagues admired him, as much for his humble, generous nature as for his can-do spirit and many scientific achievements. He was a gentleman and a scholar.

His wife of 51 years, Christina; a son, Albert, '80, M.D. '84; a daughter, Alice, '82, M.S. '86; and four grandchildren survive Ray Wu.

Bik Tye, Chairperson; Maureen Hanson, Volker Vogt

David Kent Wyatt

September 21, 1937 — November 14, 2006

David Kent Wyatt, the John Stambaugh Professor Emeritus of History in Cornell's History Department, died November 14, 2006 at the age of 69 in Ithaca. He was widely regarded as one of the world's foremost living historians of Thailand, and was acknowledged as such not only in the international community of scholars, of which he was a vital part, but in the kingdom of Thailand itself. He spent nearly all of his four decades-long career at Cornell.

A ceremony was held in Ithaca soon after his death, and a memorial Buddhist "sanghadana" was held at Wat Makut Kasatriyaram in Bangkok where many of David's students, colleagues, and friends were present. Also that same day, a memorial seminar was held at the Thai National Archives sponsored by the Association of Thai Archives, the National Archives Office, and the Historical Society under the royal patronage of H.R.H. Crown Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn. David was a favorite of Somdet Phra Thep who would make time to attend lectures given by him when he was in Thailand. A David Wyatt fund was also established to promote the study of Siamese history and archives.

David was born in Massachusetts in late 1937, just as the clouds of the Second World War were gathering over Europe. He left his home in Iowa to get a Bachelor's degree in Philosophy at Harvard, and this was where he met his wife, Alene, who was a student at Radcliffe. His lifelong fascination with Gilbert and Sullivan started to become serious at this time. His interest in Thailand, a little-known country on the other side of the world from where most of the globe's main events seemed to be happening, began only after his graduation, when he had reached Ithaca as a graduate student. He eventually became fascinated with Thai history at Cornell, where he was awarded a Ph.D. degree in 1966. Thereafter, he spent several years teaching Southeast Asian History at the University of London in the School for Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), and a further year at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

In 1969, he came back to Cornell, when he was offered and accepted a tenured position in the History Department. From this time onwards, he became extraordinarily active in academia, becoming the Director of the Southeast Asia Program from 1973-76, and the Chair of the History Department (twice) from 1983-87 and then again from 1988-89. He was given a named Chair in 1994 when he became the John Stambaugh Professor, and he eventually served as the President of the Association of Asian Studies as well, the largest grouping of scholars working on Asia anywhere in the world.

From his position at Cornell, he eventually taught and mentored many of the next generation of scholars working on Southeast Asia, so that his impact on the field will be felt for many decades to come. His liveliness in the classroom was legendary, as was the breadth of his knowledge. Though he was a specialist on Thai history, his teaching spanned the region, and he served on dozens of graduate committees that had nothing to do with Thailand per se. Several times in the 1970s he led processions of graduate students to offer ablutions to a concrete traffic marker in front of Uris and Statler Halls, as the marker was in the shape of a *lingam*, a traditional Buddhist phalus as seen in many temples in Southeast Asia. Bemused Cornell students watched as David and his students poured *ghee* (clarified butter) on the pseudo-*lingam*, while chanting Buddhist sutras. He knew how to enliven a centuries-old past for his students in ways that few other professors could emulate.

Taking early Southeast Asia as his specialist field of interest, he learned many languages, often very difficult ones, and he used materials in Thai, Lao, Khmer and Burmese, as well as in Western languages. He was particularly adroit with royal and Buddhist chronicles, a vexing category of sources that many other scholars eschewed, either on genuine intellectual grounds, or—as one suspects—because they are often so difficult to use. David made these chronicles come alive, and though they were written in arcane forms of Thai and other languages, his translations of them were light and eerily beautiful. His sustained use of many of these kinds of sources, some of them called *tamnan* and *phongsawadan*, actually led to vociferous debates in the field as to the validity of such texts as markers of the distant past. David argued eloquently for their inclusion as historical substrate, however, and translations or annotations of many of these sources now make up parts of many normative narratives on the flow of Thai history.

David's work on chronicles started at the beginning of his career and continued up until nearly the very end of it. He co-published an abridged version of a Cambodian chronicle written in Thai (a Thai version of Khmer history, in other words) in 1968, and in 2000 came out with a synoptic translation of the Royal chronicles of Ayutthaya, one of the main dynasties of Thai history. In between, he published translations and annotations of many other chronicles, including political and religious sources on Thai-Cambodian relations (1969), a number of texts from Laos (1972), the Nan Chronicle (1994) and the Chiang Mai Chronicle (1998). Changes in time period, geography, and language in all of these texts show how important this overall achievement really was—there were only a handful of people on the planet who could have comprehensively read, let alone translated into English, all of these texts.

David had a particular fascination with the Thai south in much of his work, too, which was manifested in a number of other publishing projects he undertook over the years. In 1970, he published a version of the *Hikayat*

Patani, and then he followed this up with a book on traditional Thai views of Kelantan (now in north-eastern Malaysia) two years later. His fascination with the multi-racial, multi-religious south culminated, however, in his translation and annotation masterpiece of 1975, on the “Crystal Sands” chronicle of Nakhon Si Thammarat. This book cemented his reputation as an unusually astute student of Thai chronicles, and how they could be used to justify political, economic, religious and social arrangements in a particular time and place.

David’s interests in the second half of his career started to deviate from Thai chronicles. He always remained interested in them and continued to publish on their nature and interpretation for more than thirty years, but his horizons changed as he got older, and he started to look at other sources and questions as well. One presage of this eventual shift was a book he co-edited in the early 1980s on *Moral Order and the Question of Change in Southeast Asia*, which examined intellectual histories of the region via a number of vantages, across Buddhist and Islamic regimes. This was followed up later by a number of important articles, scattered across a variety of journals and a few books as well, charting the intellectual directions of Southeast Asia as the region confronted some wholesale historical changes in the political landscape of the fourteenth to seventeenth centuries. He also eventually was a main mover in the computerization of the Bibliography of Asian Studies, the principle bibliographic resource for scholars of Asia all over the world, and one of seven co-authors of the textbook, *In Search of Southeast Asia*, which came out in three revisions over the course of his long scholarly career.

By the 1990s, David had found another muse: temple murals. He spent a lot of time wandering from wat to wat in Thailand, and in these temples he found murals that excited his imagination and his sense of the outlines of the Thai past. Part of this was because he knew how to look at them. Where many other people would have only seen asparas and heavenly dancers, demons and white elephants, David knew how to interpret these paintings in a manner that few others could. His great knowledge of the chronicles served him here, and though he started off publishing only on a single temple’s designs (those of Wat Phumin, published in 1993), ten years later he penned a beautiful book called *Reading Thai Murals* (2004). This volume is now a must-read for anyone visiting Thailand and its hundreds of beautiful religious buildings: a lifetime of learning is in it, though this is always worn very lightly.

If this is true about David’s book on murals, then it is even more the case on the book that will likely be seen as David’s epitaph to the field, *Thailand: A Short History*, published by Yale University Press now in two printings. David had been asked by Yale to sum up his decades of knowledge on Thailand for a history to be published by the press for both intellectuals and travelers alike. He obliged with the book that will likely be the definitive text of

Thai history for many years to come. David literally waltzes through the centuries in this volume, equally at home discussing old Thai paleography (such as the famous Ramkamhaeng Inscription, and its controversies), the travel itineraries of nineteenth-century Thai kings, and the popular demonstrations that rocked Bangkok twice in the 1970s. And what a waltz it is—full of erudition, snappy language, penetrating insights, and deep learning. Again the panoply of sources utilized really marks out this book as being different—David was interested in *everything* about Thailand, and even the casual reader of this book can instantly see that. David was an intellectual omnivore, and that voracious appetite is evident on nearly every page of this book. Silkworm Press in Thailand will now publish his last book, *Manuscripts, Books and Secrets*, posthumously.

When David finally retired, his love of Cornell and particularly its amazing Southeast Asia Library collection, refused to let him wander far. Though he made several trips to Thailand with his wife Alene, his love for the library proved to be nearly as strong as his love for Thailand itself. The Southeast Asia Program had recently lost its Library Curator and David agreed to take on the position on a caretaker basis for eighteen months. He continued to fortify the library's collections with reams of little-known texts, adding strength to what is already the world's foremost collection of Southeast Asian books on a weekly, if not daily, basis. Graduate students continued to come to see him, and his advice and experience were eagerly sought out by the Southeast Asia program, where he was still a regular at faculty meetings well after his retirement. David had retired from Cornell, but Cornell—very wisely—did not allow David to be too retiring, and kept this great intellectual citizen within its ambit until it was no longer possible to do so on the grounds of ill health.

David Kent Wyatt died on November 14, 2006. He had divested most of his books to Cornell, to other deserving libraries, to his successors in the department, and to other students. These books were his children in some senses too, just like his three sons, who had been a source of great pride and happiness to him during his extraordinary life. His wife, Alene, who had been with him through years of failing health, and who had been quite literally a pillar of strength at his side, was with him in mid-November, and he passed very peacefully. A strange thing happened “at the end,” however. Within a day of his passing, anyone even remotely involved in Southeast Asian Studies anywhere on the planet got email after email reporting the news of his death. Dozens of emails came into Cornell, then scores, and finally the messages stretched into triple figures, all expressing sadness at the passing of the great teacher. Though he had passed, David—like the ancient texts he adored—was breathed into life again momentarily by the glowing testaments of his community. It was a fitting tribute for this giant of a scholar, who also happened to be among the most humble of men.

Eric Tagliacozzo, Chair; Thak Chaloemtiarana, Tamara Loos

Margaret Wylie

December 7, 1889 — October 29, 1964

Margaret Wylie was associated with Cornell University, with the New York State College of Home Economics, and—through the Cooperative Extension Service—with families of New York State for more than thirty years.

During that period she literally *made* an extension program in family life, building the program from nothing to one requiring a staff of four college specialists, and using in the building of it a sturdy academic competence and a remarkable talent for working with people.

Professor Wylie came to the New York State College of Home Economics in the fall of 1925, following the establishment of the College of Home Economics in February of that year. Resident and research programs were then under the direction of Nellie L. Perkins, and Professor Wylie's responsibility was to establish a program in extension. From 1925 to 1927 she initiated intensive institutes and follow-up programs in eight counties of the state. Then for three years (1927-30) Miss Wylie was away from New York, completing her doctorate in psychology at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. She spent a year of postdoctoral study at the Illinois Institute of Juvenile Research under the Behavior Research Fund, studying negativistic behavior of preschool children. In the fall of 1930 she returned to Cornell, to remain until the fall of 1957.

She was a scholar—part of the national and international academic world. Her studies took her to Austria, France, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland. She participated in national and international conferences and organizations. For example, she presented a paper at the International Congress of Psychology, Copenhagen, Denmark; attended the International Progressive Education Association Conference, Nice, France; was representative to two White House Conferences on children and youth, Washington, D.C.; served on the Board of the National Committee on Parent Education; was chairman of the Family Relationships and Child Development Committee of the American Home Economics Association; and was part of the New York State Regents Parent Education Committee, and of the National Film Excerpting Committee of the Joint Council of the American Home Economics Association. She was an active member of and held offices in honorary societies: Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Sigma Delta Epsilon, Epsilon Sigma Phi. She was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Psychological Association, and belonged to the American Home Economics Association and the International Council of Women Psychologists.

She was recognized for her superior achievements by a national award at a special ceremony in Washington June 1, 1955. Dr. Wylie was presented the Superior Service Award of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in a presentation made by the then Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, and was cited “for developing a child development and family relations program that has helped families to become more resourceful in solving their own as well as community problems.” A citation honoring Dr. Wylie when she became Professor Emeritus noted, “Professor Wylie has friends all over New York State that she made in course of her professional activities, and she has been one of our best beloved and most valued faculty members. She has received national recognition for her outstanding work. No one could be more deserving of the honor.”

She was interested in people of all ages. After being graduated from Buffalo Normal School she taught fifth and sixth grades for several years before undertaking undergraduate and graduate work in psychology, sociology, and psychiatry.

During her graduate study, she assisted in experimental laboratories with college students, did psychological testing with men and women, boys and girls. Her early work at Cornell (1925) was with mothers, centered in their interaction with young children. By 1936, the program included teaching youth as well as adults.

She was deeply devoted to families and friends—to her sisters, to her nieces, nephews, grandnieces, and grandnephews; to her professional colleagues; to the families of community leaders with whom she worked.

To all of her activities she brought a priceless gift: the vigor of mature, disciplined intelligence together with childlike freshness of vision and openness to the experience of the moment.

Mary Ford, Orrilla Butts, Helen Bayer

Donald R. Yennie

March 4, 1924 — April 14, 1993

Donald R. Yennie, professor of physics at Cornell University, died on 14 April 1993 at the age of 69. He was an internationally recognized authority on quantum electrodynamics, the fundamental theory of the interaction between matter and electromagnetic radiation. He will be remembered not only as a leader in the most difficult and precise aspects of this field, but also as a beloved teacher and friend to his many students and colleagues.

Don was born in Paterson, New Jersey in 1924. During World War II he served in the Navy, and was an undergraduate at the Stevens Institute of Technology. He graduated in 1945 with an M.A. degree, and was an instructor in physics at Stevens during 1946-47. In 1951, he earned his Ph.D. degree from Columbia University as a student of Hideki Yukawa. He then joined the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. From 1952 until 1957, he was first an instructor and then an assistant professor at Stanford University. He then moved to the University of Minnesota, and, in 1964, was recruited by Hans Bethe and the theory group to join the physics faculty at Cornell University. He was an NSF Senior Fellow, a Guggenheim Fellow, and a Fellow of the American Physical Society. He served as a visiting professor at the University of Paris, the University of California (Santa Barbara), Fermilab, and SLAC, and held an Alexander von Humboldt Award at the University of Heidelberg at the time of his death.

Don's work covered a wide range of topics in theoretical physics. He had a strong interest both in fundamental questions about quantum field theory and in applications of field theory to experimental data.

While at Stanford, Don developed much of the theoretical formalism needed to interpret Robert Hofstadter's Nobel-Prize-winning experimental studies of elastic collisions between electrons and nuclei. This work led to important new insights into the internal structure of protons and neutrons. Don's review article, written in 1957 with M.M. Levy and D.G. Ravenhall, was a standard reference in this field for years. At the same time, he pioneered the theoretical analysis of inelastic electron collisions. His paper, with R.H. Dalitz, laid the groundwork for this subject which has since generated hundreds of papers.

One of Don's most influential papers was written in 1961 with S.C. Frautschi and H. Suura. It provided the definitive resolution of the infrared-divergence problem in quantum electrodynamics. This work completed the earlier effort by F. Bloch and A. Nordsieck, putting the analysis on a solid quantum-field-theoretic basis, and providing the technical tools needed to extract meaningful answers from quantum electrodynamics to any order in perturbation theory. It was the final ingredient in the formal development of quantum electrodynamics, a theory, confirmed

by experiment, that is among the foundation stones of modern physics. In recent years, the techniques developed and refined by Don for this problem have been successfully applied in quantum chromodynamics, the theory of subnuclear interactions, to show how long-wavelength contributions factor from short-wavelength contributions in high-energy hadronic amplitudes.

Don's incomparable technical skills, together with his profound understanding of quantum field theory, are well illustrated by his many difficult and precise calculations of the properties of simple atoms in quantum electrodynamics. His analyses, particularly of the Lamb-shift and hyperfine splittings in hydrogen and muonium, remain among the most challenging ever attempted in quantum field theory. They are essential for the experimental verification of quantum electrodynamics, and have provided a starting point for a generation of researchers in this field. Don was still actively involved in such work at the time of his death.

Don was always deeply interested in experimental results, as well as the theory behind the experiments. He often spent hours analyzing data and questioning experimental procedures. This is evident in his extensive work on the interactions of high-energy photons with hadrons. His work led to important clarifications both of the experimental data and of the theoretical formalism needed to understand the data. It resulted in a major review article, written in 1978 with T. Bauer, R.D. Spital, and F.M. Pipkin.

Don was deeply devoted to his graduate students, many of whom became lifelong friends and colleagues. His teaching conveyed the same meticulous intellectual standards that marked his research, and yet it is his unassuming modesty, his warmth and gentle kindness that are most strongly remembered by his students. Don and his wife, Lois, were a constant source of friendship and hospitality.

Don Yennie will be greatly missed by all who knew him. His influence as a physicist and as a human being will remain with everyone.

L. Hand, T. Kinoshita, P. Lepage

Robert York

December 21, 1912 — January 7, 1978

Robert York brought to Cornell a broad and expert background in chemical engineering, derived from earlier academic and industrial experience. For more than twenty years he offered soft-spoken guidance and sensitive encouragement to students, colleagues, and friends in this campus community. A devoted and demanding teacher, Professor York gave his students a broad perspective that combined the technical and theoretical with economic, social, and political practicality. His interest in them was maintained long after graduation; their esteem for him grew with the years. Robert York's associates regarded him not only as an outstanding engineer and teacher but also as a warm friend. To lunch with him was a delightful break in the daily routine. Bob was part of a luncheon group that originated at a table in the Willard Straight Hall Memorial Room long before Statler Hall was built. Later this group occupied a Rathskeller round table. Composed largely of senior faculty from several schools and colleges, this gathering represented a great diversity in points of view and training. Its discussions were sharp, the arguments sometimes hilarious and always enjoyable. Here his comments carried weight because they arose from an incisive intellect that was not confused by peripheral matters. His ability to get to the heart of a problem was well recognized, not only with this group, but elsewhere. While he served on the University Senate, discussions of University affairs became a favorite and often entertaining subject. His subtle humor was well chosen, and he was not above leading on some unwitting person to the amusement of others. As the group decreased in number with the retirement, removal, or death of many of the original members, Bob became as much of a chairman as was needed. His eager participation led to many close friendships; his death has left an emptiness that cannot be filled.

Professor York was modest about his achievements, though he held memberships in well-known scholastic and professional societies and was listed in highly regarded directories. Major corporations sought his counsel, as did friends, associates, and students. He was active on many University and professional committees. His interests and capabilities extended far beyond his field of specialization to include economic and financial matters, patents, applied mathematics, and marketing.

Professor York is survived by his sister, Mrs. Morgan K. Cartwright of San Antonio, Texas; two brothers, Jerome B. York of Kentfield, California, and Philip K. York of Prairie Village, Kansas; and by a multitude of friends in all parts of the world who valued his friendship.

Jay E. Hedrick, Shailer S. Philbrick, Raymond G. Thorpe

Thomas Lenoir York

November 26, 1921 — December 21, 1957

Thomas Lenoir York, Associate Professor of Vegetable Crops and Plant Breeding, died in Ithaca on December 21, 1957 after an illness of several months. His death, at the age of 36, brought to an untimely end a career which was marked by a number of important contributions in research and teaching on the breeding of vegetables and which held ever greater promise for the future. Professor York was born in Waynesville, North Carolina on November 26, 1921 and grew up on a farm there. His undergraduate studies at North Carolina State College were interrupted by service in the Army from April 1943 to October 1945. During this time he spent two years overseas in North Africa, Italy, France, and Germany. Returning to North Carolina he was awarded the Bachelor of Science degree in 1946 and continued studying there for the Master of Science degree. His work for the degree was essentially completed in June, 1947 when he came to Cornell University for further graduate study, but the thesis was presented later and the Master's degree was actually awarded in 1948.

As a graduate student at Cornell, he held an assistantship that involved the breeding of beans for disease resistance. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1950 and was immediately appointed Assistant Professor in the Departments of Vegetable Crops and of Plant Breeding, with main responsibility for the breeding of dry and snap beans. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1953. His research led to the development of a Red Kidney bean with resistance to halo blight, a bacterial disease that has prevented the growing of Red Kidney bean seed in New York State. Field tests in progress indicate that this research will save New York State bean growers many thousands of dollars annually in seed costs. His intensive work on resistance to fusarium root rot of beans led to the finding of a much better source of resistance than was hitherto known. This knowledge shared with other bean breeders has stimulated work at other locations and is expected to lead to a solution of one of the most serious problems in bean production throughout the United States.

In addition to his work on beans, Professor York did the principal work on an early tomato variety, several scab resistant cucumbers, and a hybrid cabbage, all of which are undergoing field tests preliminary to release.

While he did not regularly teach any formal course, Professor York was much sought as an adviser of graduate students. His scholarly and critical approach to their problems earned their respect, and his sympathetic understanding and quiet humor won their affection. He was much interested in foreign students and maintained correspondence with several of them after they left Cornell.

Partly as a result of his interest in foreign students, he held an appointment as Visiting Professor of Vegetable Crops in the Department of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines. From April, 1955 to January, 1957 he worked to develop the vegetable crops teaching and research program of the College. He quickly recognized that for his impact to be lasting he must develop people and attitudes. The tangible results of his stay are measured in the accomplishments of other people, as they should be, but behind almost every activity of the section was his guiding hand, deliberately inconspicuous but nonetheless real.

In terms of instruction, he taught a graduate course primarily for young faculty members who were working toward advanced degrees. He advised five of these, two of whom remained to strengthen the local institution and three of whom carried his teaching to other colleges, thus spreading his influence. He taught an advanced course for undergraduates, primarily to train local faculty and to develop the course. He gradually shifted responsibility to the local instructors until they carried the course independently. Working with local faculty, he was also instrumental in reorganizing the elementary course in vegetable crops, including development of new laboratory outlines and mimeographed material in order to adapt available texts to Philippine conditions.

For all of his effort to improve the resident teaching and help the young and inexperienced faculty to develop as teachers, his major effort was in the development of sound research and competent researchers. The main projects included evaluation of some 600 vegetable varieties; testing of nutrient amounts, ratios, and placement in fertilizer trials; development of methods of storing seeds in tropical climates; studies of vegetable seed production; breeding of tomatoes, squash, pepper, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes for local conditions; studies on curing and storage of vegetables under tropical conditions; and special studies of onion and garlic production and storage. By the time he left, these were all going projects under Filipino staff, most of whom he had a large part in training.

He also stimulated a number of cooperative research projects with farmers and outside agencies, from three of which he was instrumental in obtaining financial support, which was in itself a tribute to the development of the vegetable crops section and its work. Under his guidance a flow of research findings was disseminated through bulletins, the press, and radio.

Quite beyond all this, Professor York and his family were outstanding ambassadors of good will. His sincere devotion to the Filipino people is amply demonstrated in his request that memorials to him be expressed in tangible form to the Church-Among-the Palms.

He is survived by his wife, Barbara Hunt York, whom he married in June 1950. Also surviving are their three children, Stephen, Amy, and Thomas; and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. York. His friends throughout the United States and in the Philippines share with his family a deep sense of personal loss.

H. M. Munger, M. G. Cline, R. P. Murphy

Benjamin Percy Young

February 27, 1887 — October 10, 1958

Quite probably as he would have elected, had he had a choice, Benjamin Percy Young died at the end of a round of golf at Ithaca, New York. This was on October 10, 1958. Some years earlier, he had had a heart involvement which in a way must have served as a warning to him as it did to his friends. However, no one could think of him as a helpless old man, and his friends will remember him as a man who enjoyed life, and to the fullest extent when he was helping others in some way.

Emeritus Professor Young was born in Kansas City, Kansas, February 27, 1887. In 1908, the University of Kansas awarded him the Bachelor of Science degree, and Cornell University conferred the Doctor of Philosophy degree on him in 1919. In 1928, he carried on some advanced studies at Johns Hopkins University.

For seven years following his graduation, Professor Young served as high school principal and as city school superintendent in Kansas. In 1915, he renewed his university contacts and served until 1917 as instructor in entomology at the University of Kansas. In 1917, he became instructor in entomology at Cornell, and on receipt of his doctorate became Assistant Professor of Zoology. In 1940, he was made Associate Professor of Zoology and in 1952 Emeritus Professor.

Professor Young's academic interests centered largely in invertebrate zoology, with special emphasis on protozoology, helminthology, and parasitism. He made contributions to our understanding of the life history of the spring cankerworm, of the embryology of the honey bee, and more particularly of the attachment of the thorax to the abdomen in the Diptera.

Professor Young had a strong interest in the teaching of zoology to beginning college students. To help him improve his services here, he studied procedures at Johns Hopkins University and at the Wood's Hole Marine Laboratory. Furthering this interest, in 1935, he visited laboratories in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy, France, Belgium, England, and Scotland. Seven years later, in 1942, he extended these studies to the western and southwestern parts of the United States. The year 1950 saw him getting further enrichment in Bermuda and, even after retirement, he continued to broaden his geographic experience by travel in Hawaii. Most of these experiences found expression in revisions and improvement of the laboratory manual which he and the late Professor of Zoology, Hugh Daniel Reed, had developed for use in beginning college classes.

Professional standing in his field was attested by membership in Sigma Xi and in Phi Kappa Phi, in the Society of Parasitology, the American Association of the Advancement of Science, and the American Association of University Professors.

The civic record of Professor Young was justly a matter of considerable satisfaction to him. During his career outside the classroom, he served the community in various positions. He was a trustee of the First Methodist Church of Ithaca, New York. He served in a number of capacities in the local Community Chest. For some time, he was secretary of the Village of Cayuga Heights. From 1927 to 1932, he served on the Cayuga Heights School Board, part of the time as president of that Board. In that capacity, he represented views between those favoring little development and those favoring a more ambitious growth on a site a half mile north of the location of the present school.

The Ithaca Rotary Club elected Professor Young to membership in 1928, and he continued as a member until his death. During the year 1947-1948, he served as president of the club and stimulated it to its first 100 per cent membership in the International Rotary Foundation. This Foundation serves an important role in sponsoring university scholarships on a world basis.

The home life of Professor Young and his wife, the former Nola Ayers, was ideal. A daughter, now Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Oliver, and a son, John Ayers Young, prospered in this atmosphere. The many students who were trained in the classrooms over which Professor Young presided, and the many citizens outside those classrooms who knew the man, as well as the faculty members with whom he worked, must regret the loss of his friendly, helpful personality.

E. L. Palmer, Perry Gilbert, Robert Matheson

Charles Van Patten Young

November 30, 1876 — November 12, 1960

Few Cornellians have been so closely identified with the University as was Charles Van Patten Young.

Professor of Physical Education and Athletics from 1905 until 1944, and Professor Emeritus since then, he died at his home in Ithaca eighteen days before his eighty-fourth birthday.

C. V. P. Young was known and loved by thousands of Cornell undergraduates, who affectionately referred to him as “coat, vest, and pants.” It was his conception that all young men and women were better off with regular exercise and should develop abilities to play games, which could be continued after college. He was a strong advocate of golf, tennis, swimming, skiing, canoeing, and horseshoes, and his influence had much to do with providing facilities for those sports at Cornell.

His interest in Cornell athletics never diminished, and he never hesitated to offer gratuitous advice to the coaches when things did not please him. He was not a cheerful loser, so there were many such opportunities over his sixty years in Ithaca.

He and his great and good friend, Jack Moakley, were constant companions from the time Jack came on the Cornell scene as track and cross country coach in 1899 until Jack’s death in 1955. They took evening walks together and had the happy and comfortable kind of relationship, which permitted occasional vigorous differences of opinion without the loss of a moment’s respect and friendship. And these two vivid personalities had strong opinions on a wide assortment of topics.

“Tar” Young was a lovable cuss and an unforgettable one.

A graduate with the Class of 1899, receiving the A.B. degree, “Tar” was one of Cornell’s greatest athletes, and he maintained a deep interest in intercollegiate and intramural athletics until his death. On the varsity football team he was a brilliant quarterback; in baseball he was an outstanding pitcher and captained the team in his sophomore and junior years. He played major league baseball for one year as a pitcher with the Philadelphia Athletics.

He was instrumental in the development of Upper and Lower Alumni Fields, the Balch Hall athletic fields for women, and the ski slope, named in his honor, in the Caroline Hills eleven miles east of Ithaca. He had much to do with the construction of the old intramural boathouse on the west shore of the Inlet. He originated the Cornell

Outing Club, and Mt. Pleasant Lodge was built under his auspices. For many years he maintained an office in the Old Armory and conducted roller skating sessions in the gymnasium.

He organized the "Continuous Reunion Club," whose members returned to the campus each spring. For years he pitched for the Alumni against the Varsity at the Reunion baseball games and was campus tennis champion. He was a familiar figure at all track meets, where he served as a timer or finish judge.

He was the author of five books: *The Cornell Navy* (1907), *Courtney and Cornell Rowing* (1923), *How Men Have Lived* (1931), *Across the Borderline* (1946), and *Cornell in Pictures, 1868-1954* (1954). In 1951 he was made honorary associate of the University Archives. He assembled and classified thousands of photographs of every phase of the development of the University.

He was permanent secretary of the Class of 1899, a member of Alpha Delta Phi, and alumni adviser and treasurer of Quill and Dagger. The latter honorary society commissioned the portrait of him, which appears in Moakley House.

He was born in Middletown, Ohio. Following graduation from Cornell he attended Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary. While at the theological seminary he pitched several games for Princeton University. He preached for a year in Erie, Pennsylvania. Until 1903 he returned to Ithaca each fall to help coach the football team. In 1904 he was appointed Acting Professor of Physical Culture and director of the gymnasium. He was named Professor in 1905. His title was changed to Professor of Physical Education in 1916. In World War I he was director of athletics for the Cornell Student Army Training Corps.

He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, a charter member of the Ithaca Rotary Club, a former president of the Ithaca Reconstruction Home, and a member of the Cornell Club of Ithaca; he was active in the old Town and Gown Club.

He was the last of five brothers, all Cornellians. They were William '93, Edwin P. '94, John P. '94 and George H. '00. He is survived by his wife, the former Eleanor Mahaffey; a daughter, Mrs. Ralph W. Head of Ithaca; a grandson, and two sisters, Mary and Carrie, Cornell '03, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Robert J. Kane, Erie J. Miller, Jr., Benjamin E. Mintz

Charlotte Marie Young

August 19, 1910 — July 2, 1979

Charlotte Young began her career at Cornell in 1942 as a member of the newly organized School of Nutrition. From that time onwards until her retirement in 1974, she carried a triple appointment in the Graduate School of Nutrition, the New York State College of Home Economics (now Human Ecology), and in the University Health Services. We are indebted to her for the development of a strong program in human nutrition at Cornell. She also provided a nutrition counseling service for students which was a pioneer achievement at the University.

Professor Young obtained her bachelor's degree with high distinction from the University of Minnesota in 1935. Following graduation from a program that provided training in nutrition, she became a dietetic intern at the Indiana University Medical Center. She then proceeded to carry out her graduate work and obtained the Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Iowa State University, receiving her doctoral degree in 1940. From 1940-42 she taught nutrition at Michigan State University. She very soon became recognized for her studies in human nutrition, and it was this early recognition that encouraged the late Professor Leonard A. Maynard to bring her to Cornell.

Her research was in four major areas: dietary methodology, food habit determinants, obesity, and body composition studies. Data from her studies on the body composition of girls and young women have provided national and international standards for normative values. At Cornell she will also be much remembered for her teaching program in public health nutrition, in which she trained future public health nutritionists in a program which, unlike others in the United States, functioned independently of a school of public health. She was also instrumental in obtaining wide national recognition for the Master of Nutritional Sciences (M.N.S.) degree at Cornell.

Charlotte's administrative duties at the University included being the secretary of the Graduate School of Nutrition and secretary of the Graduate Faculty.

She also developed nutrition training programs outside of Cornell and outside of the United States. In 1956 she was invited by the World Health Organization to serve on the technical advisory committee of the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP). As a result, she developed the plans for a university-based school of nutrition to be built in Guatemala. In 1966 the first graduating class from that program honored her for her work there. She also served as an Agency for International Development consultant to the Agrarian University,

La Molina, Peru, in 1963 and was successful in the establishment of a department of home economics at that university.

She is particularly well known for the national guidance she provided in the training of dietitians and in the development of their professional society, the American Dietetic Association (ADA). She joined the Executive Board of the ADA in 1962, and subsequently was speaker and delegate-at-large of that organization.

Her public appointments were to the board of directors of the American Board of Nutrition (1962); membership of the Advisory Board of the National Heart and Lung Institute from 1973 onward; and her membership of the United States national committee of the International Union of Nutritional Science (IUNS). She also served as consultant to the United States Department of Agriculture and served on a panel of experts for the Federal Trade Commission.

She was multiply honored for her academic and public service achievements. In 1958 she obtained the Centennial Award from Iowa State University; she also received the Borden Award for research from the American Home Economics Association in 1963; the distinguished achievement citation from Iowa State Alumni Association in 1971; and the Marjorie Hulsizer Copher Award from the American Dietetic Association in 1972. She was the ninth Lena F. Cooper Memorial Lecturer of the American Dietetic Association in 1971, and the seventh Lydia J. Roberts Memorial Lecturer in 1972. In 1973 she was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by Syracuse University.

She was particularly interested in the national honor society Omicron Nu, and served as its president.

Both in Ithaca, and after her retirement, in Minneapolis, she was a prominent lay member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Charlotte will be remembered for her many contributions to nutrition and dietetics, but particularly at Cornell for her part in creating a center of excellence in nutrition.

Daphne A. Roe, Norman S. Moore, Lemuel D. Wright

George Young, Jr.

August 24, 1878 — January 15, 1956

George Young, Jr., Emeritus Professor of Architecture and former Dean of the College of Architecture, died at his home in Novato, California, January 15, 1956.

Dean Young was born at Napanoch, New York, August 24, 1878, the son of George and Sarah (Schoonmaker) Young. He was a graduate of Worcester Academy (1896) and of the College of Architecture, Cornell University (1900). In 1902 he married Helen Dorsey Binkerd, his classmate in Architecture who survives him.

As an undergraduate, while maintaining an excellent scholastic record, he also participated to some extent in extracurricula activities, winning his letter in both track and football as well as being vice-president of his class and serving on various committees. Throughout his college and professional life his chief interest was in the structural field of architecture. This interest was perhaps due, in part, to his having been a student under Professors Church and Jacoby. For several years after graduation he was employed as superintendent of construction by different architectural firms in New York and Pittsburgh.

In the fall of 1909 he returned to Cornell as Assistant Professor of Architecture to reorganize and develop the work of that college in the field of structural analysis and design. This he did most effectively. In 1915 he was advanced to a Professorship of Architecture in which post he served with distinction until his retirement. Appointed Dean of the College in 1928, he continued until 1937, when a serious illness, followed by a long period of recuperation, necessitated a sharp curtailment in his physical and professional activities. He withdrew from the deanship but continued to teach with his accustomed zest. Upon retirement in 1946, he removed to California where he passed the remaining years quietly but by no means idly.

Although Dean Young's chief interest and effort were always devoted to sound teaching and in organizing and implementing the curriculum of the college to that end, his restless energy kept him continuously involved with a multitude of other interests. In his early days on the Faculty his special abilities were utilized by the University in the erection or renovation of several campus buildings. During the first World War he served as Captain in the Army Air Service. In the early twenties, together with Dean Bosworth and others, he was prominently identified with several major changes and innovations in the curriculum which were introduced at that time, including the inauguration of the five year program at Cornell, a step which was soon to be followed by most of the leading architectural schools in the country. He was responsible for the beginnings of the City and Regional Planning

program. He was active in university affairs including service as Faculty Representative on the Board of Trustees. He was the senior author of two texts, *Descriptive Geometry* in 1921 and *Mechanics of Materials* in 1927.

Dean Young was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and was always actively engaged in the affairs of that organization. He had been president of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, was a Corresponding Member of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and Panel Editor of the Architectural Forum, one of the leading professional publications. Among his social and professional affiliations were Phi Gamma Delta, Tau Beta Pi and Phi Kappa Phi

In his private life, Professor Young found relaxation in a variety of constructive activities. Besides composing light verse for his own and his friends amusement, and enjoying an excellent library and large collection of recorded music, he loved to work with tools. His home, both outside and within, bore the characteristic marks of his skillful handiwork and flair for design.

Though he discharged his administrative and other duties with competence, Professor Young's chief joy and satisfaction undoubtedly came in his teaching. Intensely interested in his subject and in his students as individuals, he gave time and effort to both without stint. The effectiveness of his stimulating and rigorous presentation of the work, though often achieved with a light touch, brought distinction to the College and the beginnings of understanding and maturity to many an underclassman. The door of his office and that of his home were always open to those who sought his counsel. He knew his students intimately and followed their later careers with friendly interest. The respect and admiration shown for his work and for himself were deeply impressive. Seldom did a former student neglect an opportunity to pay his personal respects, either in Ithaca while Professor Young was still active, or in California after his retirement. His passing is deeply felt by his students, by his colleagues of the faculty and by his professional associates everywhere.

H. E Baxter, D. L. Finlayson, R. M. Ogden

Leroy K. Young

April 25, 1914 — March 2, 2005

Leroy K. Young, M.D., a 45-year resident of Ithaca and Professor, University Health Services, died March 2, 2005 at age 90. Leroy was born in Philadelphia on April 25, 1914. When he entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1931, he was the first Chinese-American from Philadelphia's Chinatown to attend college. After graduating with his B.S. degree in 1934, Leroy enrolled in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, receiving his M.D. degree there in 1938. He then completed a residency at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, specializing in Internal Medicine.

Leroy took a trip to California in the summer of 1938 to further his studies in Chinese. While visiting friends in Oakland, he met Ruth Chue, whom he subsequently married in April 1942. Leroy and Ruth then moved to Portland, Oregon where Leroy worked for the FBI during World War II. His lifelong interest in foreign languages gave him unique skills in the field of crypto-analysis, and he became a member of the small team that successfully decoded an intercepted message, leading directly to the aerial interception of Admiral Yamamoto over the Solomon Sea in April 1943.

Leroy subsequently joined the U.S. Public Health Service and after three years at USPHS regional headquarters in Savannah, Georgia, he was sent in March 1946 on a "three month" temporary duty assignment to Manila as a USPHS commissioned officer to provide consulting services to the Philippine government in tuberculosis control. The three months lasted for several years and he eventually served as Chief of the Tuberculosis Control Division and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army.

In 1951, Leroy established a private practice in Manila, providing medical care to U.S. and Allied citizens, serving the U.S. Embassy and the World Health Organization's Western Pacific Headquarters. On the side, he and Ruth formed the Bach Society of the Philippines and sponsored numerous concerts and performances during their time there.

In 1957, Leroy spent a year in Ithaca, eventually earning his M.B.A. degree in the first graduating class of the Sloan Institute of Hospital Administration in Cornell's School for Business and Public Administration. He returned to the Philippines in 1958 to be the first hospital administrator for St. Luke's Hospital in Quezon City, a brand new state-of-the-art complex sponsored by the Episcopal Church.

In 1961, Leroy received a joint appointment at Cornell University to teach Hospital Administration at Cornell's Business School, and to provide health care to students at the Gannett Clinic. In the mid 1960s, he assumed a full-time position as Assistant Professor of Clinical and Preventive Medicine in Cornell's Department of University Health Services, serving there until his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1979.

Leroy received numerous awards and honors during his long career as a medical professional and was a long-time member of the Tompkins County Medical Society. In 1995, he was honored as an Outstanding Asian-American with a citation from the Pennsylvania House of Representatives acknowledging "his outstanding lifetime achievements and for setting a standard of excellence in his professional and government service."

Throughout his lifetime, Leroy shared his passion for medicine, travel, opera, classical music, photography, literature and foreign languages with friends, relatives, patients, and colleagues. He had a photographic memory, enabling him to speak and read eleven languages, including French, Swedish, German, Hebrew, Latin, Japanese, Mandarin and Cantonese. Leroy will be remembered for his love and respect for life, which was evidenced by his devotion in caring for his patients, his clever wit in capturing the moment, and his charming ability to engage all who came in contact with him.

Kathleen Crown, James Macmillan, Allyn B. Ley

Roger Grierson Young

December 18, 1920 — August 21, 1994

Roger Grierson Young was born in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, the son of Robert S. and Maryann Young. He received a B.S. degree in 1943 from the University of Alberta. After graduation, Roger was employed as an industrial chemist with the Aluminum Company of Canada in Arvid, Quebec. In 1946, he returned to the University of Alberta where he earned his M.S. degree in 1948. Then Roger entered the University of Oregon as a Teaching Fellow and later as a Research Fellow until the completion of his Ph.D. degree in 1951.

Roger first came to Cornell in 1951, and for two years he was a Rockefeller Postdoctoral Research Fellow in enzyme chemistry working with Nobel Laureate James B. Sumner. Roger continued his postdoctoral studies at Cornell with H.W. Williams studying the biochemistry of the eye. During this study, he received a Geer Research Grant in 1953. From 1953-55, he served as a biochemist with Johnson & Johnson's Ethicon Suture Laboratory in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

In 1955, Roger returned to Cornell as an Assistant Professor of Biochemistry and Toxicology in the Department of Entomology and Limnology. He was naturalized a United States citizen in Ithaca and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1960. Roger was a member of the Cornell Faculty for 28 years and at his retirement in 1983 was granted the rank of Professor Emeritus.

His research dealt with a wide range of subjects, from the biochemistry of the eye to physiological processes in insects and other arthropods. His 32 scientific papers in refereed journals reflect his wide range of research interests. Particularly noteworthy was the leadership that Roger gave to the development of Environmental Toxicology Training at Cornell. He developed a proposal for the training program and NIH funded it in 1965. He served as the first director of the training program. The Environmental Toxicology Training program continues today and the program is now a Field in the Graduate School.

In addition to his extensive research interests, Roger taught graduate-level courses in Insect Biochemistry. He also participated in courses in Veterinary Medicine emphasizing the significance of toxic chemicals, both organic and inorganic, in the environment. In courses he presented, Roger took a deep interest in the progress of his students, offering patience and understanding with the difficult material. His laboratory exercises required particular attention for the inexperienced students because of the small size of the test animals. He was a most supportive instructor.

Roger advised an average of ten undergraduates each year. He also served as major professor or as a graduate special committee member for 26 students. Roger served on the Entomology Graduate Admissions Committee. He was also Entomology Field Representative and Comprehensive Exam Committee member. In addition, he served on the Graduate School's Fulbright Review Committee and was on the Faculty Council of Representatives. Roger was a member of the Society of Sigma Xi, the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Entomological Society of America.

During Roger's career at Cornell, he and his family spent sabbatical leaves at the University of Washington, the University of the Philippines, and the University of California (Davis). After his retirement, Roger continued many of his scientific interests. He taught chemistry for a semester at SUNY Cortland and carried out several research projects at the Cornell Toxicology Laboratory. For three semesters he conducted biochemical research at the Huxley College of Environmental Studies, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington.

In addition to his professional interests, Roger was an active and loyal member of the First Baptist Church in Ithaca, and for many years, he participated in the Volunteer Fire Company of Varna. He enjoyed golfing with friends at the Robert Trent Jones Cornell Golf Course. His lifelong enthusiasm for camping, learned early in his youth, extended to countless camping adventures with his family. Roger's interest in life around him was reflected in a variety of hobbies. He built and sailed a boat, a product of his interests in woodworking and water-related activities. He was an avid reader and he pursued and maintained active hobbies in genealogy and photography.

Roger Young is survived by his wife of 40 years, Emily V. (Howes), Cornell M.A. '49. His three children are degree holders from Cornell: Roger, B.S. '77; Carolyn, B.S. '80, M.N.S. '84; and Elizabeth, B.A. '84.

Colleagues, students and friends recognized Roger for his scholarship, integrity, helpfulness and genuine kindness. Throughout his life he exhibited a quiet commitment to his family, friends and his professional career.

Arthur A. Muka, David Pimentel, Edgar M. Raffensperger

Stanley William Zimmerman

July 30, 1907 — May 13, 2002

Stanley William Zimmerman was born in Detroit, Michigan on July 30, 1907. After obtaining the B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering and the M.S. degree in Engineering, both from the University of Michigan in 1930, he joined the General Electric Company Test Program in Pittsfield, Massachusetts as an Electrical Engineer with research and development interests in electric-power-system protective devices, transmission and distribution engineering, high-voltage phenomena, and lightning and surge studies. Stanley came to Cornell in 1945 as an Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering and Director of the High Voltage Research Laboratory, attained full professorial rank in 1948, and retired as Emeritus Professor in 1973.

During his 15 years with General Electric Company, Professor Zimmerman made many contributions to the field of high-voltage engineering and related dielectric materials. His work in lightning-arrester research and development that involved studies of thyrite, a nonlinear material used in early arresters, was basic for modern arrester design. Stanley's investigations of high-voltage systems in terms of potential distribution, ionization, corrosion, and impact of environmental conditions, necessitated development of unique experimental techniques. For several years, he was associated with field and laboratory studies of high-power circuit protection and circuit interruption, with particular attention to the design and testing of 287 kV circuit breakers and transformers for the Boulder Dam (now Hoover Dam) installation on the Colorado River. Much of his work was also concerned with the development of lightning measuring instrumentation and the statistics of natural lightning. During World War II, he was engaged in the development of radio noise filters for aircraft and participated in flight tests and field tests of military radio noise-suppression applications.

When Stanley arrived at Cornell in September 1945, he took charge of the high-voltage research laboratory that had been established in 1943. The facility was housed in a large corrugated-steel structure south of the campus on Mitchell Street Extension. The building contained a bank of three 250 kV 60 Hz transformers, a Marx generator that could develop a three-million-volt lightning surge, associated control facilities, a 10-ton crane, and a railroad siding that allowed import of heavy equipment, altogether forming a site that was capable of industrial-standards testing of large electric-power apparatus. Stanley developed two senior courses, High-Voltage Phenomena, and Power Apparatus and Systems, and encouraged use of the laboratory for projects in both disciplines at graduate and senior levels. He also began part-time operation of the laboratory as a testing facility for industry. Due to his familiarity with the electric-power field and through his industrial contacts, he was able to obtain substantial gifts

of equipment to augment the laboratory apparatus already in place. Two 1000 kVA generators and one 3000 kVA machine were among the early major acquisitions. Under his direction, one of the 1000 kVA units was upgraded, tested, and placed in service in the first Cornell Synchrotron facility. The other two machines were prepared for short-circuit studies in the laboratory.

In order to bring the laboratory to the attention of electric utilities as a potential industrial testing service, Stanley established a series of lectures by distinguished visitors, and inaugurated tours of the facility coupled with dramatic demonstrations of the high-voltage equipment. He called one of his favorite displays a “Jacob’s ladder,” a high-voltage arc that would climb up between two copper rods in a vertical “V” formation mounted separately on a block of insulator material. At the top of the V, the discharge would form into a three-foot-long arc that would dissipate, only to form again at the bottom of the V and renew its climb. With the aid of the three-million-volt surge generator and two large copper spheres mounted on insulated posts, Stanley would create a 10-foot-long artificial lightning discharge with associated crackling sound effects. One particular stunt brought him some media attention. He would ask for a volunteer to climb into a “Faraday’s Cage,” a four-foot cube made of copper mesh. After insuring that the occupant was completely enclosed and that the cage was solidly grounded, he would discharge a lightning bolt to the cage from the three-million-volt surge generator.

On February 12, 1948, the high-voltage laboratory was completely destroyed by a spectacular fire that caused an estimated loss of one million dollars. With the aid of insurance and gifts of equipment, Stanley designed and supervised the restoration of the laboratory to its former condition plus improvements that included an upgrade of the 60 Hz high-voltage capability from the original 750 kV to one million volts, and the installation of a 20-ton crane. For several years, Stanley continued to offer his former courses, directed graduate and senior projects, and resumed industrial equipment testing. By the late 1950s, however, large industrial concerns had established their own internal high-voltage testing facilities, student interests moved to other fields, and the laboratory entered a period of limited use. In 1957, the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies (AEIC) authorized a three-year extra-high-voltage underground cable testing program to begin at Cornell in 1960, with the laboratory to be used as a staging area for the test.

In 1959, Stanley recognized that the laboratory would not return to its former use following completion of the cable test. After assisting AEIC engineers in planning the use of the laboratory for the test program, he transferred responsibility for the facility to Professor Joseph L. Rosson, Director of the AEIC testing program, took a sabbatical leave, and upon his return to the campus taught the service courses (electrical engineering for non-electrical

engineers), offered courses in high-voltage phenomena and technical writing, and served as an undergraduate adviser. During the summer months, and for many years after retirement, he consulted as a high-voltage specialist with several industrial concerns, Argonne National Laboratory, and Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.

Throughout his 28-year academic career at Cornell, Stanley, a naturally jovial and energetic man, was an enthusiastic teacher and willingly shared his expertise with his students and colleagues. He was noted for his ability to acquire substantial donations of surplus electric-power equipment, most of which he stored in the Mitchell Street laboratory building. He believed that the material would be useful some day, and indeed on occasion, a faculty member in need of an otherwise expensive device could find it in Stanley's lab. He was a strong proponent of the practical and professional approach to the education of electrical engineers. His courses in high-voltage phenomena always included field trips to generating plants, substations, and large manufacturing plants, and his lectures in all courses were enlivened with examples drawn from his extensive industrial experience. He was a member of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers, and frequently helped students in other branches of engineering prepare for the electrical portion of their professional license examinations. He participated in both national and local activities of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (AIEE), authored articles and reports in his specialties, and was named a fellow of the AIEE in 1963 "for contributions in the field of high voltage engineering." In 1973, he was named a life fellow of its successor organization, the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE). He was also a member of the Conférence Internationale des Grands Réseaux Electriques à Haute Tension, the electrical engineering honor society, Eta Kappa Nu, and the American Society for Engineering Education.

Stanley and Evelyn Raney were married on October 1, 1932 in Detroit, Michigan. Their 40 years of life together, principally in Ithaca, ended when Evelyn died on June 12, 1972. He is survived by his daughter, Dorothy and her husband, Earl Bynack, of Somers, Connecticut; his daughter, Jo Anne and her husband, Stephen Busch, of Fort Collins, Colorado; his son, William S. and his wife, Emelia Maria, of New Hope, Minnesota; and his son, Richard L. and his wife, Phyllis, of Bryan, Texas; seven grandchildren and one great-grandson.

Stanley will be long remembered as an active and innovative investigator in his chosen field, a dedicated teacher and advisor, a respected colleague, and a good friend.

Benjamin Nichols, Norman M. Vrana, Simpson Linke

Paul Joseph Zwerman

April 26, 1911 — December 24, 1985

Paul J. Zwerman, professor emeritus of soil conservation, suffered an aneurysm in the fall of 1985 and died on December 24. His wife, Sara, died in October 1984. They are survived by a son, William LeRoy; two grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

Paul was a graduate of a one-room country school. When he reached Ohio State University, as a graduate of Sandusky High School, he completed studies for his B.S. degree in agriculture in barely more than three years. Then came a change of pace: he chose to intermingle graduate study with service as a government employee. It was to be seven years before he received his M.S. degree from Ohio State University and eighteen years before he received his Ph.D. degree.

Paul began government service in 1934 as a junior soil scientist with the Soil Erosion Service of the Department of the Interior. As an assistant soil scientist, he was transferred into the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service when it was created in 1935. He rose to the position of infiltrationist, in charge of that aspect of United States flood-control surveys, but in 1944 he entered the U.S. Navy for two years of service as a lieutenant (gunnery officer) during World War II (in the European theater). He then returned to government service but was given an educational leave to accept a two-year appointment as a research fellow at Ohio State University. He resumed active service as a senior soil scientist, this time in charge of drainage research in Ohio. He concluded this penultimate tour of duty with the government in 1950, when he resigned to join the faculty of Cornell University as an associate professor of soil conservation. In 1976, after twenty-six years at Cornell, he retired as professor emeritus only to re-enter government service for one last time, spending three years with the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior. In 1979 he and Sara returned to Ithaca, where they settled in a home built for them on Slaterville Road.

Although a soil scientist by profession, Paul was also a practical engineer. Most of his research and much of his teaching were joint ventures with his colleagues in the Department of Agricultural Engineering. His drainage experiment, established near Aurora, New York, was a model of planning and execution on the large scale that is necessary if the results are to carry weight.

His three sabbatical leaves were all spent in the Netherlands, where land drainage is a *sine qua non*. His lectures at the State Agricultural University at Wageningen were instrumental in attracting to Cornell a number of talented

students from the Netherlands who, along with his students from North and South America, have subsequently risen to positions of scientific leadership both in this country and abroad.

There is no record that Paul Zwerman had any formal instruction in German, but his proficiency in the language was such that, in the days when all Cornell graduate students were required to have a good reading knowledge of both German and French, he was one of the examiners appointed by the Graduate School to conduct the German examinations. He could, and did, lecture in Dutch when it was appropriate to do so.

Paul was not a reticent scholar. With a talent for being heard at a distance, he was at his peak when doing his rendition of an irascible professor asking the simple questions that demolish pedantry, while he saved face for all by clever use of his irrepressible sense of humor. Conventional wisdom had no place in his thoughts: to him, innovation was nothing more remarkable than uninhibited common sense. His patience with bureaucracy was minuscule. His patience with nature was infinite.

Paul Zwerman had a vital role in efforts to develop the unrealized potential of New York's north country. Farms on the heavy soils of that region are plagued by excess water and short growing seasons. Paul believed that successful agriculture in the north country depended upon development of proper systems of land drainage, specifically, including elimination of microrelief, which interfered with surface runoff. His experiments and his demonstrations of land smoothing and subtle, but systematic, shaping to promote surface drainage are cornerstones of the programs that have evolved and that have raised the expectations for those who live in the north country. Each year, more and more farmers are adopting the methods he developed. They have increased the productivity of their fields and broadened their management options. Agriculture in the north country owes much to the common sense innovations brought to the scene by Paul Zwerman.

Paul was a member of the Soil Science Society of America, the American Society of Agronomy, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and the Soil Conservation Society of America. In 1970 the New York State Conservation Council recognized his contributions with its Soil Conservationist Award. In 1975 he was named a fellow of the American Society of Agronomy. He served as the chairman of the Empire State chapter of the Soil Conservation Society and, in 1972, was a Fulbright fellow in the Netherlands.

David R. Bouldin, Thomas W. Scott, Robert D. Miller