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

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

André earned his Ph.D. in 1951 at Yale University under David Bonner, working on the effect of the herbicide 2, 4-D on cabbage seedlings. Then André went to UCLA, where he was awarded a Merck Postdoctoral Fellowship and spent what he called “the happiest years of my life” working with Sam Wildman on establishing a method to purify chloroplasts. After receiving a phone call from Bill McElroy to join the McCollum-Pratt Institute and the Biology Department at the Johns Hopkins University, André joined the Johns Hopkins University as “the token botanist” and became an Assistant Professor in 1953, an Associate Professor in 1958, and Professor in 1966. André then returned to Cornell University as Professor of Plant Physiology in the Section of Botany, Genetics, and Development in the Division of Biological Sciences, and in 1981 became the Liberty Hyde Baily Professor. In 1997, André retired and became the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor Emeritus in the Department of Plant Biology. A symposium and banquet was held in his honor on April 19th. Tom Owens chaired the symposium where Richard McCarty, Dave Krogman, Pal Mailiga, Don Ort, and Harry Roy shared their reminiscences.
André was the Chairman of the Section of Plant Biology from 1985-1986 and 1987-1992. André was humble and unpretentious—insisting that the office staff call him by his first name. He would not answer to Dr. Jagendorf. André was always happy to help students, faculty, and staff, and his lab was always open to everyone who needed to borrow chemicals or equipment. André taught Plant Physiology lectures and labs as well as Plant Biochemistry, where he would draw, from memory, the structures on the board of any chemical he mentioned.

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

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

André became the President of the American Society of Plant Physiologists in 1967; received the Charles F. Kettering Award of the American Society of Plant Physiologists in 1978; was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1980; received the Charles Reid Barnes Life Membership Award of the American Society of Plant Physiologists in 1989; and received the 2012 Rebeiz Foundation for Basic Research Life Time Achievement Award for his contributions to the understanding of ATP Biosynthesis.

At the Rebeiz Foundation Award ceremony, Tom Sharkey said, “André Jagendorf, a brilliant and an original scientist has made seminal contributions to the development of photophosphorylation and the elucidation of its mode of action. His numerous breakthrough findings established him as a world leader in this field of science. He was a major force among the pioneers that established the presence of photophosphorylation in defiance of the common knowledge prevailing at that time that photosynthesis produces oxygen and reduces CO₂ while plant mitochondria produced ATP…Those breakthrough findings paved the way for a new field in science that led to confirmation of the chemiosmotic theory. During his scientific career André Jagendorf proved himself as a nonconformist who broke new grounds in science using a rare combination of imagination, meticulous scrutiny of experimental results and the ability to devise ingenious experiments that gave answers to major unsolved mechanisms in science.”

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

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

Written by Randy Wayne (Chair), Robert Turgeon and Karl Niklas
Phyllis Janowitz was born in New York, N.Y., to Lillian Reiner and Morris Winer. Her mother worked as a homemaker and in retail sales, and her father was a police officer. She grew up with an older sister, Ruth Winer, in the Washington Heights neighborhood of Manhattan. In 1951, she graduated magna cum laude from Queens College and married Julian Janowitz, a psychiatrist. During her eleven year marriage, Phyllis lived in San Francisco and Amherst, Massachusetts. In the 1960s she began writing poetry and was awarded a graduate fellowship to the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, where she studied with Robert Lowell, among others. After receiving an MFA in 1968, she spent two years in Israel with her daughter Tama and son David. Upon her return to the U.S., Phyllis was twice made a Fellow of the Bunting Institute at Radcliffe. In 1978, Elizabeth Bishop selected her book *Rites of Strangers* for the Associated Writing Programs Poetry Prize. This was the first of many honors Phyllis received for her poetry, including a Hodder Fellowship from Princeton and two grants from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Phyllis taught at Princeton, Harvard, and a number of other institutions before coming to Cornell in 1980 as a visiting assistant professor. In 1982, Maxine Kumin selected her second book, *Visiting Rites*, for publication by Princeton University Press. The book received critical acclaim and was a finalist for The National Book Award in 1983. It has been reissued as part of the Princeton Legacy Library series. In *Visiting Rites*, Janowitz expands upon earlier themes of isolation and identity to include poems about rituals of aging, communion, and confining cultural roles. She was tenured in 1986, and her third book, *Temporary Dwellings*, was published by University of Pittsburgh Press in 1988. A fourth collection, *Truck With Marvelous Creatures*, remains unpublished. Her poems appeared in the most distinguished literary venues, such as *The New Yorker*, *The Atlantic*, and *Poetry*. Phyllis was promoted to full professor in 1992, and 29 of her 39 years of teaching were devoted to Cornell students. She directed the creative writing program from 1980 to 1983 and from 1986 to 1991. In 2009, she retired from teaching and was granted emerita status.
A colleague who once asked Phyllis if she had models, antecedents, other poets who were “sort of like her,” remembers that she looked serious and answered quickly, as if to dispense with discussion: “No one.” This was not a statement of grandiosity or defense. Her work was singular. The world, with all its heartbreaks and humors, assumed a phantasmagoric vividness in her poems, which resemble a blend of Sylvia Plath and Samuel Beckett, leavened by a helping of the absurd. The lines are bright with surface; the comedy tinged with tragedy; the sardonic wit deepened by empathy. In her poetry, as in her life, Phyllis evinced an unwavering generosity. Her poems were musical and intricate, but she remained open to all literary possibilities. For her, all of the arts were interconnected, and she celebrated poetry’s ability to ennoble and democratize.

Phyllis began writing during the second wave of feminism, and many of her poems center on the difficulties faced by women as mothers and as breadwinners. The limitations of traditional male roles are treated with equal discernment in poems that recount the yearnings of men who “wear their simple birthrights like / shiny gold watches on long gold chains.” A review in The Times Literary Supplement praised Visiting Rites for being “little affected by neo-Romantic narcissism” or “Oedipal influence-anxiety.” The Michigan Quarterly deemed Janowitz “a student of survivors and of those who ask more of life, despite the slim chances of receiving the desired plenitude,” and cited Visiting Rites as “one of the few recent poetry books that does justice to our helplessness and resilience.” Of Phyllis’s third book, a review in Prairie Schooner notes “The humor, the word-play, and the sheer energy of the language in Temporary Dwellings are infectious and invigorating. They are at once so human and humanizing…."

Although her work was celebrated, Phyllis’s humility and sensitivity probably proved a hindrance rather than asset in a literary culture that tends to reward self-promotion and networking. The density and originality of her unpublished fourth book set it apart from the dominant modes of the day. As on the page, so in the world. Phyllis’s self-effacing manner might have allowed her to float under the radar in the English department were it not for her elegant, quirky sense of style, which could take the form of winklepicker shoes or vintage cashmere coats. A little dog often trotted alongside her wearing a matching outfit.

In person she might be reticent, but on stage Phyllis was mesmerizing. Her public readings of her work were unconventional delights of music, costume, and dramaturgy. A colleague recalls the first time she heard Phyllis read, in 1989: “A large boombox stood on a chair to the side of her. After reading a couple of poems Phyllis approached the machine almost delicately, leaning down as if to consult it. She pushed a button and out came circus music. While this briefly played, she regarded her audience with what I would come to recognize as the quintessential Phyllis look: a little smile suffused with wonder, humor, wisdom, love, a look that said, modestly, ‘How can this be?’ and ‘This must be.’ When she pushed the button again, the music stopped and she read another poem. And so it went, throughout the reading. This was a strange, exhilarating synchronicity that seemed logical in the fantastical way that poetry means to be, operating on terms beyond logic, lifting understanding beyond the words and hitting the heart in a way the heart comprehends. The audience was ecstatic throughout. For Phyllis this was not a show, a ruse, a trick, but an essential act: that was the major amazement. All the same, she had a bit of the old Vaudevillian in her and knew how to hold, surprise, thrill, and educate her audience. She had the power to turn the world out once again as brand new and wholly astounding.”
The greatest teachers offer something more than knowledge, and Phyllis enacted the most capacious possibilities of what a mentor could be. She was a steadfast advocate for her students, generously helping them toward professional goals and offering advice through personal dilemmas. She corresponded with many long after they’d graduated, attended their weddings, took them to lunch when they came to town. She nurtured, championed and even sheltered students in her home as a matter of course. In class, she brought an encyclopedic knowledge of literature, the arts, and cultural studies to her textual analyses — for she was no respecter of divisions. As a colleague, she quieted rather than concocted drama, a blessing in any situation but especially when departmental personalities and politics threatened to implode.

Maya Angelou noted that “People will forget what you said, people will forget what you did, but people will never forget how you made them feel.” Phyllis made others feel accompanied: less alone and more alive. She was funny and fearlessly willing to fight for her beliefs, which were expressed with a wit that recognized and forgave human foibles. The audacity and élan that critics prized in her work allowed her to turn ordinary — even dreary — events into memorable adventures. She also was a headspring of pithy apercus. "Another last straw," she’d sigh in the face of adversity. “The possibilities are not infinite, they are yours.” Or as she said to a frightened colleague, “You are perfectly perfect.” In Phyllis’s world, “all weeds were regal.” “Are there //…no monasteries for a heretic?” she wondered in a poem. She was the least calculating writer imaginable, one who never allowed her core values — at times quite inconvenient ones — to be subverted by literary politics. Her autobiographical poem “Cells,” ends with a daughter who glimpses some graffiti from a train after visiting her dying father:

  The word love, read in a jolt of wheels.
  Astonishing. Ineludible. Like a blissful
couple, joined at the chest, thighs,
knees, kissing in the doorway
you’re trying to exit through.

The corridors of Goldwin Smith Hall are long and narrow. We see approaching figures from a distance and there is time for a constellation of emotions to gather as our paths converge. In these halls, Phyllis appeared as an unlikely apparition: oracle, witness, shaman, fellow traveler, revisionary mother goddess. The speaker of her poem “Birthday” describes her disorientation when separated from her mother on a mythic subway trip:

  She has taken an escalator down to where
  I can no longer see her…
  I’m afraid without her I will lose
  gloves, manuscripts, even the map of my
destination in the dim chambers underground.

Generations of students and colleagues will cherish Phyllis’s guidance. She will be remembered with abiding gratitude and affection, for there never was a more brilliantly original and endearing poet, teacher, or friend.

  Alice Fulton, chair; Kenneth A. McClane, Maureen McCoy
Charlotte Ann Jirousek, Associate Professor and Curator in the Department of Fiber Science & Apparel Design in the College of Human Ecology, died suddenly and tragically at the age of 75. Jirousek, who was born in Faribault, Minnesota, earned a B.A. in sociology from Hamline University (1960). She served in the Peace Corps in Turkey, and her lifelong passionate love of that country inspired much of her research and writing. She entered the University of Minnesota as a mature student and completed an M.A. in applied design (1982) and a Ph.D. in design, housing and apparel (1988) after working as a social worker, fiber artist, and becoming a leading member of the Minneapolis weaving and crafts community, as well as raising two daughters. She was an assistant professor and curator at the University of Alabama (1988-92) before joining the Cornell faculty in 1992. Her academic focus was the history of dress and textile technologies; the influence of Islamic dress and textiles on the evolution of European fashion; and the history of Ottoman textiles and trade. She was also the curator of the Cornell Costume and Textile Collection, which has more than 9,000 items of apparel dating back to the 18th century, as well as a substantial collection of ethnographic textiles and costume. She curated some 30 exhibitions over the years, ranging from “Textiles of the Andes and Color!” to “Street Fashion and Youth Culture.” As curator of
the Cornell Costume and Textile Collection, her expertise in textiles and art history, and her dedication to making the collection easily available to faculty and students, revealed the contents archived there as a treasure appreciated by students, by scholars from around the world, and by the public.

Charlotte was hired to enhance the department curriculum in visual literacy in dress and fashion. She taught courses in design foundations and the cultural and the historical aspects of textile and apparel design. She developed an open-access, comprehensive, interactive textbook to support her course, Art, Design and Visual Thinking, which introduced basic design concepts and the idea of visual language. She defined visual literacy for apparel designers as including “knowledge of dress and textiles from all times and places, but also including a basic understanding of how other design media and the fine arts contribute to the creative innovation of fashion designers.” Her Ph.D. research established that “even the most visually sensitive students needed—and wanted—depth and breadth in their knowledge of visual culture.”

Charlotte’s graduate course, Aesthetics and Meaning in World Dress, was a culmination of her approach to teaching. She adopted an interdisciplinary approach in this course which she explained as examining the “aesthetic and social/psychological relationships between body and clothing in the context of various cultures, including both the Euro-American context of fashion, and the dress/fashion of the rest of the world.” Students worked with garments in the costume collection and the course culminated in a gallery exhibition consisting of a collection of mini-exhibits that, with two or three artifacts each, demonstrated concepts chosen and researched by the students, all organized around a central theme.

Charlotte had a profound effect on students, mentoring many of them individually. As one former student stated, “Charlotte Jirousek changed my life, several times over, and always in positive ways. By believing in me, by criticizing me, by supporting me, by encouraging me, and most of all, by teaching me: how to think, how to act, how to make, how to write, how to be. I am a better person
thanks to her, and I am sure there are hundreds more who would say the same.”

Charlotte made many other contributions to education. She published Cornell’s first electronic book which she also had hoped to publish as a textbook. She was the first curator of a textiles and apparel collection to make a catalogue of all items available online. She organized and started the New York City study trip for FSAD students; she was a co-coordinator and originator of the India field trip for FSAD students; and shortly before her death she was part of a Cornell student/faculty service learning field trip to Ecuador to support income-generation projects among indigenous populations. She served as the Director of Graduate Studies and most recently as Director of Undergraduate Studies. In this latter role, as a member of the college Educational Policy Committee, she was a leader in significant curriculum changes in the college.

Her research centered on the historic interaction of East and West as expressed in textiles and dress, and on the disappearing textile traditions of Turkey due to industrialization. Charlotte defined her research as the study of the cultural context of dress and textiles. She wrote many articles and book chapters, but the culmination of her research was the book she had just finished in which she “re-examines the history of dress and fashion in the broader frame of reference of western relationships with the rest of the world, particularly the Mediterranean world, from the Crusades through the twentieth century.” Her intent was “to provide a coherent image of the ongoing relationship between West and Near East in the visual culture of dress, focusing primarily on the Ottoman era.” Her work was instrumental in recognizing the profound and largely unacknowledged interactions between the Ottoman Empire and western dress. Most recently, Charlotte had started a five-year term as editor of the highly regarded journal DRESS, the Journal of the Costume Society of America.

Professor Charlotte Jirousek was an internationally admired scholar and curator. She was a person who held her beliefs strongly and expressed them with clarity and conviction, but who also considered opposing points of view carefully, and would often return to a
conversation with a new perspective
acknowledging areas of intersection with
those opposing points of view. Charlotte
had a special relationship with students,
bringing the sense of discovery and
excitement of her research travels into the
classroom, inspiring them, supporting their
ideas, helping them enhance their designs
with a depth of understanding, and assisting
their development as professionals. She
modelled strength, honesty and
approachability for all of us. She cared
deeply about design education, and the
Department of Fiber Science & Apparel
Design. She is greatly missed by many.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Written by Ronald Kline (Chair), Sara Pritchard and Suman Seth
Robert E. Johnston died at age 72 in Ithaca of complications from treatments for lymphoma. Bob was born in Philadelphia, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1964, and received his Ph.D. in Behavioral and Neural Sciences from the Rockefeller University in 1970. He and his wife Joan immediately moved to Ithaca, Bob joining the faculty of the Psychology Department at Cornell University where he remained for his entire professional career. A gregarious hermit and trendsetter completely uninterested in trends, he roamed our hallways as a looming and beneficent presence. He was instrumental in creating and maintaining the animal behavior program in Psychology at Cornell.

Bob was an unfailingly kind colleague and mentor, steadily productive in his research at Cornell for over 40 years. He published more than 135 articles and chapters but, because he took little interest in keeping track of such things, their exact number is not clear. What is clear is that his research influenced generations of students and stimulated research around the world. His love of natural history was always apparent. After his death we found a note in his office that read: “Retirement plans: find a new species and study it in the field.”

Bob’s central research area was olfactory communication in mammals but his interests were broad and included social recognition (individual, kin, species, and sexual recognition), the neural and hormonal substrates of olfactory behavior, central nervous system mechanisms of social recognition and memory, sexual behavior, and scent marking. He was a worldwide expert on the vomeronasal system of mammals. Bob was a strong advocate of integrative, comparative, and evolutionary approaches, and worked in the laboratory and in the field – with Joan in Turkey and neighboring Dagestan. They both enjoyed extensive animal tourism in Australia, Africa, Madagascar, China, and South America. Bob also studied a panoply of animals: Golden hamsters (see photo above), Djungarian hamsters, meadow voles, Belding’s ground squirrels, Central American white-throated magpie-jays, and even people.

Indeed, many of us regard his most influential paper to be a 1979 “field study” with then-colleague Robert Kraut. They studied, among other things, the facial emotions of bowlers,
including members of the psychology department, at the Helen Newman Lanes on campus. The research question was whether emotional reactions to bowling’s successes or embarrassments could be read on the bowler’s face immediately when still facing the pins or afterwards when turning to face the other bowlers. Results were clear: faces only registered emotion when individuals turned around and approached their friends, strong evidence that emotions shown on the face exist in service of social communication, and are not a simple spillover from the bowler’s emotional evaluation of the event. To bowl alone is to bowl deadpan. This study became an important element in our current understanding of the function of emotion and emotional expression in a research thread tracing back to Darwin’s *Expression of emotions in man and animals*. Alas, and perhaps all too predictably, the research also managed to win Senator William Proxmire’s Golden Fleece Award.

In addition to being a distinguished scientist, Bob also was a talented artist, excelling in photography, wood sculpture, and oil painting. He also was a stunning athlete – squash (Western New York State champion), basketball, skiing, ice skating – as well as an accomplished dancer. He trained many of us in the Texas Two-Step, the Cotton-Eyed Joe, and the Boot Scootin’ Boogie. He is survived by his wife Joan and two sons, and is sorely missed by his colleagues and friends.

*James E. Cutting, chair; Elizabeth Adkins-Regan, Barbara L. Finlay*
The Department of Plant Pathology and Plant-Microbe Biology lost a dear friend and trusted colleague with the passing of Edward David Jones at the age of 94 on May 13, 2014 in St. Paul, MN with his family at his side.

Ed was born on May 8, 1920 in Fish Creek, WI to second-generation Welsh parents. He graduated from Sparta High School and was a member of the 1937 Sparta High School basketball team that advanced to the WI State Championship Finals. Thus began a lifelong love of sports. After working for two years, Ed enrolled in the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin in Madison until the start of World War II.

He enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps and was assigned to fly B-17 bombers as a pilot in the Eighth Air Force. He flew 33 missions. He attained the rank of 1st Lieutenant and was awarded the European Theatre Ribbon with 3 Bronze Stars, Air Medal with 3 Oakleaf Clusters and the Distinguished Flying Cross. After the war, he returned to the University of Wisconsin to complete his undergraduate education. As a sophomore at UW, Ed lettered in
both baseball and basketball. He played the position of forward on the 1941-42 Wisconsin Badgers NCAA Basketball Championship team. Prior to his death, he was the sole surviving member of the Badger's only NCAA National Basketball Championship team. On February 6, 2013, Ed was named 1941 National Champion Honorary Captain at the 75th Anniversary celebration during March Madness at the Kohl Center in Madison.

Ed obtained both his M.S. (Agronomy) and Ph.D. (Plant Pathology) at UW, and in 1958 he joined the Cornell University faculty as an assistant professor with responsibilities for potatoes and cereals. He was instrumental in the development of the Uihlein Farm of Cornell University located at Lake Placid, NY. While at Cornell, he pioneered the development of disease-free foundation potato seed stocks by tissue culture. He dedicated more than 30 years to research and development protocols that have been widely replicated. He became the first Henry and Mildred Uihlein Professor of Plant Pathology, an endowed chair at Cornell University in 1987. He chronicled the history of the Uihlein Farm with a book published in 2001. A career-long member of the Potato Association of America (PAA), Ed chaired the Potato Certification Committee that developed the initial standards for the first National Seed Potato Grade. He served as president of the PAA in 1983-84 and was named an Honorary Life Member in 1986.

During his life in New York, he was active in youth baseball, coaching numerous championship teams. He also acted as manager for several youth ice hockey travel teams. His positive influence served as a role model for many young athletes. Ed served as an off-ice hockey official at the 1980 Winter Olympic Games in Lake Placid and witnessed first-hand the Miracle on Ice.

Ed is survived by his wife of 66 years, Mrs. Barbara Jones; two daughters: Kathleen (Bill Smullen) and Jaclyn Jones; sons, E. Douglas (Tracy) Jones, Dr. David (Julie) Jones; thirteen grandchildren, two great-grandsons; sister-in-law, Sandra (John) Stanieck; nieces and nephews, and great nieces and nephews. He was predeceased by his only sibling, Catherine Jones. Ed remained committed to church activities all his life. Because of his support of
Welsh sacred music, he was named an Honorary Life Trustee of the Welsh Gymanfa Ganu (Hymn Festival) Association of Wisconsin.

*Thomas A. Zitter; Keith L. Perry; William E. Fry*