



Lester Fuess Eastman

May 21, 1928 – August 9, 2013

On the crisp fall Ithaca day in 1950, when a handsome young man named Les Eastman arrived on the Ithaca campus following a tour in the post-World War II Navy, one could not have guessed the indelible mark this young man would leave over his sixty plus years on the campus.

Lester Fuess Eastman was a leading figure in the high frequency semiconductor device engineering and science community from its beginnings in the early 1960's through to his retirement. When he came to the campus on the GI bill, a short distance from Waterville, NY, where his farming family lived, his interests in electrical engineering stemmed from his Navy days and his world was inhabited by the vacuum tubes, microwaves and radar that he had encountered. By the time he graduated with his Ph.D. in 1957, the first transistor radios had arrived. This was a watershed time in electronics, and Les was not only a fast study, he chose his territory with care.

Gallium Arsenide, a compound semiconductor, was his first choice in this new field. This required that he grow his own semiconductor materials. The Gunn effect, where electrons slowed down as the

force that was applied on them increased beyond a critical point, drew his attention. His and his students' first papers in this earliest effort were landmarks in high power microwave generation from semiconductors. Shortly he moved on to lead the development of compound semiconductor transistors which continued through many generations. They now are key to everything wireless and handheld that we use in our daily life. By the time two of us arrived on the campus as students in the mid-late 1970's, Les was again in the midst of another technical change: a change in the way he was growing his compound semiconductor materials. The new molecular beam epitaxy in ultra-high vacuum such as in outer space promised to make possible entirely artificial materials where intrinsic quantum effects could be employed to achieve new properties. The approach was expensive, even by today's standards of research costs. Les led one of six multi-disciplinary faculty teams that prepared the proposal for the National Research and Resource Facility for Submicron Structures, an ancestor of today's Cornell Nanoscale Facility. The success of this proposal put Cornell at the academic forefront for making very tiny devices. In the next decades Les' group spawned a torrent of ideas and useful devices where the frequencies kept increasing, unusual effects were discovered, and promises of theory were reduced to practice. Atomic scale abruptness of MBE materials led to new directions in the transistors that are the backbone of communications today, multiple such abrupt junctions between different materials became critical to very efficient semiconductor lasers used with optical fibers. Nitrides made possible high power transistors, and they opened directions towards blue lasers and solid-state lighting, which are very contemporary topics.

His favorite pastimes were compound semiconductors, his students, family, and sailing, an order that cycled through in conversations. At technical meetings, Les would be in the front row encouraging students and other speakers, always courteous, always curious, and willing to share his insights. Favorite memories of Les' students of their time at Cornell always included their presentations at the premiere conferences, frequently international ones, and the dinner gatherings with well-wishers at these conferences where many technical insights were exchanged in the international undertaking

that science and engineering is. For those from the U.S., this might have been their first trip to Paris or Vienna and for his international students it could be the first trip to San Francisco or Seattle. Many were the stories of language- and culture-induced misunderstandings or of Les being stopped by somebody on the streets in a foreign land shaking his hand and thanking him for a class or some direct or indirect influence. Les cared about his students deeply, helping them in every way he could. And those who came to his office on Saturday morning were the beneficiaries of extra insights since this was the only day when Les' phone was not constantly ringing.

One breakthrough idea that Les was particularly proud of was ballistic motion, where electrons would travel device-sized dimensions without encountering obstacles that slowed them down. This is exactly counter to the theme of negative differential velocity with which Les had started his career. This motion of an electron encountering no or few scattering events is now a foundation of nanotechnology in electronics. But, there was a decade when it would be criticized. Les had immense self-belief, an uncanny ability in discovery, an incredible approach to encouraging, promoting and supporting his students, and the discipline to reduce ideas to practice. This made him a major actor and his group a favorite for aspiring graduate students. It was his intuitiveness, borne of insight from years of rigorous work, and his enthusiasm that kept the generations of students coming. He supervised over 100 Ph.D. theses. These students now pervade academe and industry throughout the world.

Les fostered many international links. Having spent an early sabbatical leave in Sweden, these links were deep with a constant flow back and forth of the best students from Sweden. But, so were they with the United Kingdom---a source of summer researchers, France, and Germany, which made him a senior Humboldt fellow in 1994. The vitality he contributed to electronics in the United States through his many students, the continuous change and sequence of breakthroughs in his work, and the role he played in industry and federal research brought him many of the major awards of the profession including membership in the National Academy of

Engineering. He is perhaps one of the very few after whom a technical conference is named.

Sailing was a love that Les developed in 1960 in Sweden and practiced on Cayuga Lake in the Skagerrak, a fixed keel, wooden folkboat from Scandinavia. Anybody with some experience, even just interest or curiosity, would be roped in with his partner, Dave Woodard, to maintain or crew it. His favorite company, however, was always his family, and he would describe the introduction of sailing to his granddaughter as if it had only happened the day before, when in reality, it was a generation before. Sailing was another manifestation of the peaceful and organized approach that was a constant of his life.

Les had met Anne, his future wife, on a blind date arranged by his sister. Anne, who started as a nurse, was his constant companion, and also the bread winner while he was a student. Once the children came, and Les's travel consumed much time, she was in charge of the daily demands of raising a family. Anne and Les were inseparable. As the evening came, you could count on Les saying, "Well, it is 5:30. It's quittin' time." It was time to be with Anne and family. Anne passed away soon after Les on December 16, 2013. Cornell and a legion of electrical engineers miss him---this incredible harmonious blend of sentiment, enthusiasm, promotion and intellectual rigor.

Sandip Tiwari, Chair; Michael G. Spencer; Joseph M. Ballantyne



Edward O. Eaton

April 10, 1919 – July 11, 2012

Edward (Ed) Oscar Eaton was born on April 10, 1919 in Middlesex, Vermont to Fred and Emily (nee Johnson) Eaton. He attended Waitsfield Elementary and Waitsfield High School in Waitsfield, Vermont. Following graduation from the University of Vermont in 1941, he was employed as a Vo-Ag teacher in Newport Center High School in Vermont until he entered the U.S. Army Air Corps in 1942. He served in the Pacific Theater in World War II on Saipan, Iwo Jima and Manila and was discharged in 1946.

Following his discharge, he returned to Vo-Ag teaching in Vermont at the Newbury and Groton High School until 1949. He then attended Cornell University as a graduate assistant in the Department of Agricultural Engineering, receiving an M.S. in 1950 and a Ph.D. in 1952 and subsequently joined the Atlantic City Electric Co. in Atlantic City, New Jersey. There he served as an Agricultural Engineer, an Electrical Heating Engineer and an Industrial Representative. In 1958 he returned to Cornell University as an Assistant Professor in Agricultural Engineering, was promoted to Associate Professor in 1963, Professor in 1977 and then Professor

Emeritus upon his retirement in 1979, having served on the faculty for 21 years.

Ed's principal professional interests lay in electric power and processing and youth development through application of mechanical sciences. He developed special programs in petroleum power for small engines, farm tractors and machinery; electric power; woodworking; fire prevention and safety; automotive safety and care; and bicycle safety. He offered leadership in originating and introducing the programs and supporting materials to Cooperative Extension Service 4-H Agents and the training of volunteer adult and junior leaders in their use throughout New York State. The success of his outreach efforts in the 4-H engineering program is summarized in the numbers: in 1958 when he assumed responsibility for the program, youth enrollment in agricultural engineering projects was 25,000 annually; at his retirement in 1979 enrollment had increased to 220,000 annually. Approximately 2.5 million boys and girls were enrolled in various agricultural engineering projects during his tenure. In addition, at the New York State Fair in Syracuse, New York Ed conducted annual Tractor Operators Contests for those enrolled in the Tractor Maintenance Program. His entrants always placed near the top and won four times at the Eastern Regional Competition. For three years he also took a turn at teaching Agricultural Engineering Course 315, Electricity on the Farm, but his heart remained steadfastly in the youth engineering program.

Ed's programs were recognized as the most educational and innovative agricultural engineering 4-H programs in the US and served as models for similar programs at other institutions. Sabbatical leaves in 1964-65 at the University of Alaska working with youth and adult engineering programs in the Alaska Extension Service and in 1972 at the University of Arizona sharpened his knowledge in Extension Education and served to extend his programming skills. During his tenure, he received 14 Blue Ribbon Education Aid Awards from the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE), now known as the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE). These ribbons were for his program entries in national competitions – a deserved

recognition of his ability to originate high quality, innovative and age appropriate educational materials. He obtained firsthand experience in just how suitable his materials were for the needs of 4-H boys and girls by his regularly serving as a leader in a local 4-H Club. Ed also received a National 4-H Council commendation for the Eastern US for his work.

In addition to scores of manuals, bulletins, leaflets and program reports, he also authored 6 slide sets and 7 films, but one program aid in particular earned him almost instant and extensive national recognition. In 1971 Ed assembled "talking" bicycles as educational aids in the 4-H Bicycle Safety Program. The bicycles were equipped with safety devices, sound equipment and control boxes. Activated by a remote operator, a bicycle could sound its horn, turn on its headlight, pedal the rear wheel, and even talk in response to questions from a safety instructor or the student audience. The youngsters taking the safety course loved it as did the instructors! Ed had a knack for knowing how to create and maintain interest and attention. His talent taught 4-H agents not only what to teach but how to teach.

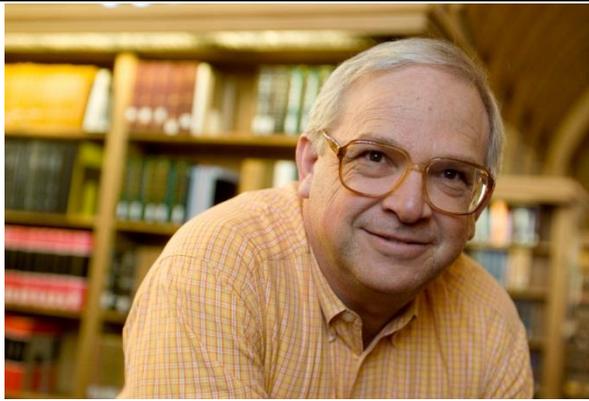
Ed served on the Electric Power and Processing and Extension Committees of ASAE, the Operating Committee of the Food and Energy Council and the College Energy Task Force. He was also Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the New York State Rural Safety Council and received a citation for his long and important service.

Ed enjoyed bowling, music and athletics and was a member of King Solomon Chapter No. 7, Royal Arch Masons and a member of Mad Rover Lodge No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons. In retirement, he frequently attended Cornell Alumni events in Vermont, and divided his time between his home there and the warm sunshine of Florida.

He is survived by his two sons, Edward H. Eaton and his wife, Marie, and Paul Eaton and his wife, Barbara, as well as 7 grandchildren, 11 great grandchildren, 3 nieces and 1 nephew. In addition to his parents, he was predeceased by his loving wife, Lois (nee Hodgkins) Eaton on September 20, 2003 and his sister, Evelyn,

and her husband, Donald Goetz. Ed's smile, flashing eyes, robust greetings and fun conversation will be sorely missed. He will be well remembered.

*Ronald B. Furry, Chairperson; J. Robert Cooke,
Everett D. Markwardt, Howard A. Longhouse*



Theodore Eisenberg

October 26, 1947 – February 23, 2014

Theodore Eisenberg was the Henry Allen Mark Professor of Law. Ted was a respected teacher, prolific scholar, and beloved colleague for over thirty years at the Law School. He taught subjects as diverse as bankruptcy, debtor-creditor law, constitutional law, civil rights, contracts, and federal income taxation. His scholarship was equally distinctive, including in bankruptcy, civil rights, the death penalty, and especially empirical legal studies, in which he was a leading figure here and abroad.

Ted followed a stellar path through school, earning a B.A. in 1969 from Swarthmore College (where he met his wife, Lisa) and a J.D. in 1972 from the University of Pennsylvania Law School (where he served on the law review). He next spent a year clerking for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and another as law clerk to the retired U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren. As was then typical for an aspiring legal academic, he embarked on a stint of private practice, working for the celebrated firm of Debevoise & Plimpton in New York City from 1974 to 1977.

Ted then started his professorial career at UCLA School of Law. Enticed to Cornell Law School in 1981, he worked his way up the

ranks to become the Henry Allen Mark Professor, and also a proud Cornell University Adjunct Professor of Statistical Sciences. However, in reality Ted was a citizen of the academic world. He served repeatedly as a visiting professor here—at Harvard Law School (twice), Stanford Law School, and NYU School of Law—and at Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto in Turin, University of St. Gallen in Switzerland, Haifa University, and Tel-Aviv University. He was a superstar on the world stage, and so could have gone anywhere. But he loved Cornell and Ithaca.

Labeled the grandfather of empirical legal studies for his pioneering work in that methodology, Ted authored or co-authored more than 125 scholarly articles and edited or contributed to more than twenty books. A major achievement was his founding and nurturing of the *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*, which under his editorial leadership has become one of the leading journals worldwide in law and social science. Ted regularly taught master classes and mini-courses around the world in empirical legal studies, including two weeks before his death at National Law University Delhi. Ted was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Royal Statistical Society, and served on more than 25 editorial boards and outside committees. After his untimely death, the Law and Society Association awarded Ted the Harry J. Kalven, Jr. Award for outstanding scholarship in law and society. An endowed Theodore Eisenberg Memorial Fund in Empirical Legal Studies has been established in his memory at Cornell Law School, and the National Law University Delhi has established the Theodore Eisenberg Centre for Empirical Legal Research.

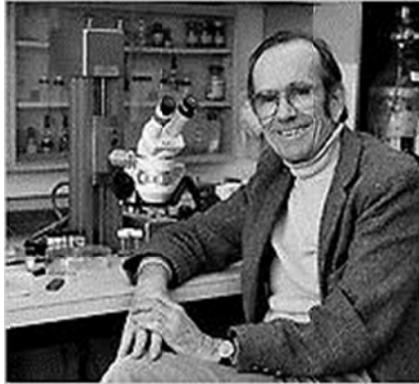
Beyond Ted's brilliance and academic success, he was a wonderful human being. Most important, he was a loving and supportive husband, father, and grandfather. Despite all of his professional commitments, Ted's exceptional family always came first. Ted loved to chat about their activities, including their world-wide travel and professional accomplishments. Consistent with his love of family, Ted also took great joy in hearing about and supporting his colleagues' family endeavors.

Ted had a wonderful sense of humor and was never hesitant to laugh at himself. His colleagues marveled at how such an accomplished person could be so modest and self-effacing.

Ted also was a loyal friend whose support was valued and unconditional. While at the Debevoise law firm, he spent lots of time and effort helping others with legal and other issues. At Cornell, Ted had a wonderful and rare combination of high standards and generosity with colleagues. He was always happy to support his colleagues by enticing them into coauthored works, reading their manuscripts, discussing ideas for papers, and sharing his expertise in the processes of empirical research. Ted had more than 40 published co-authors around the world.

Ted was an inspiration to everyone who knew him and we at Cornell sorely miss him. But we are grateful that Ted was our colleague for over thirty years.

Robert A. Hillman, Chair; Kevin M. Clermont; Stewart J. Schwab



Thomas Eisner

June 25, 1929 – March 25, 2011

Thomas Eisner died in Ithaca, New York, on March 25, 2011 from complications of Parkinson's disease. He was the Jacob Gould Schurman Professor Emeritus of Chemical Ecology at Cornell. Tom was the cofounder of the field of chemical ecology with his Cornell colleague and friend Jerrold Meinwald. A member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and of the German Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina, Tom was a world-renowned authority on animal behavior, chemical ecology, and evolution, as well as a gifted pianist, skilled nature photographer, ardent conservationist, and tireless human rights advocate. His discoveries of the complex chemistry used by insects to repel predators, attract mates, and defend their offspring revealed the versatility of what he liked to call nature's "master chemists."

Born in Berlin, Germany on June 25, 1929, he moved with his family to Barcelona, Spain when Hitler rose to power in 1933. The Spanish civil war prompted the family to leave Europe and eventually settle in Uruguay. From the age of seven, Tom was surrounded by a panoply of intriguing South American bugs. His nascent interests in their chemistry and beauty were nurtured by his father, a pharmaceutical chemist, and by his mother, an artist. In 1947, he moved to the United States for college, but with little knowledge of English he flunked the entrance exams and was rejected by every school to which he applied, including Cornell University. For many years, Tom proudly displayed the rejection letter from Cornell on his office wall and would tell undergraduates that the standards for hiring professors seem to be lower than for admitting students. Eventually he gained admission to Champlain College in Plattsburgh, New York, where for two years he polished his English, and then he transferred to Harvard University where he earned his B.A. and Ph.D. degrees in 1951 and 1955, respectively.

In 1957, Tom left Harvard and joined the faculty at Cornell, where he worked until his death. During his nearly 54 years at Cornell, he helped found the Department of Neurobiology & Behavior and he directed the Cornell Institute for Research in Chemical Ecology. Throughout this time, he was also an active advocate of environmental conservation, playing a key role in the defense of the Endangered Species Act, spearheading the successful efforts to preserve

wilderness areas in Florida and Texas, and serving on the board of directors of the National Audubon Society, the Nature Conservancy, and the Xerxes Society.

The breadth of Tom's work in chemical ecology was immense. His investigations ranged over such phenomena as the emission of scalding hot benzoquinones by bombardier beetles, the adhesion of a palmetto beetle's oily foot bristles to leaf surfaces, and the exploitation of a host plant's defensive alkaloids for personal protection and sex appeal by *Utetheisa* moths. The scope of his discoveries made Tom the first to realize the pervasiveness of chemical defenses and chemical communication. Inspired by the insight from biomedical research that the inner, physiological world of organisms is an intricate network of chemical activators and inhibitors, Tom's research revealed that the outer, ecological world of organisms is also a complex tangle of (largely) chemically mediated interactions, some attractive and many repulsive.

He chronicled his studies of insects and how they defend themselves, capture prey, and attract mates in over 400 scientific articles and 11 books, including *For Love of Insects* which in 2004 was named the Best Science Book in the Independent Publisher Book Awards. His film "Secret Weapons" won the Grand Award at the New York Film Festival. Tom's many other honors include the National Medal of Science (the highest scientific honor in the United States), membership in the Royal Society in the United Kingdom, the Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement, the Harvard Centennial Medal, and the Lewis Thomas Prize for Writing about Science.

Tom was also an outstanding teacher and lecturer at all levels and to all audiences. His presentations were scientifically perfect, of course, but were also exciting to see and hear, and could even be spellbinding. His interest in photography, which he shared with his wife, Maria, was fully on display in his talks. His presentation style was direct, often dramatic, and had the hallmark of a storyteller. Sometimes they would be in the form of a murder mystery, where seemingly unimportant bits and pieces were dropped along the way, only to reappear critically at the end in a climactic flourish.

Tom was a formidable presence in the Department of Neurobiology & Behavior. A person of the highest standards, both professionally and personally, he was impatient with those who did not share his views. At faculty meetings and even in dinner or hallway conversations, he could be combative and sometimes strain personal relationships. Yet, in the end, for example when a tenure decision was being discussed among the full professors, he was almost always on the right side of the issue and was apologetic of remarks made in the heat of the debate. On his lighter side, Tom always enjoyed a good joke and always had one ready that was even better. And he had impeccable timing when he told them. In his last years, the department staff on the third floor of Mudd Hall (where his lab was located) discovered his love for "Tootsie Rolls." As a result, every office put out a bowl of these candies to lure Tom into their office in order to tell a good joke that would brighten up their day. And he was always ready to oblige them. Some jokes were complicated and the point not immediately obvious. Tom would wait patiently, with a twinkle in his eye, to see just how long it would take each person to get the point. That was the payoff for him, and we sometimes wondered whether he had a data chart in his office plotting each person's reaction times!

Tom is survived by his wife, Maria (Lobell); three daughters, Yvonne, Vivian, and Christina; and six grandchildren.

Thomas Seeley, Chairperson; Kraig Adler, Harry Greene, Robert Raguso



LeRoy A. Ellerbrock

April 24, 1942 – December 12, 2014

LeRoy August Ellerbrock, 72, Associate Professor at Cornell's Department of Horticulture for many years, passed away unexpectedly at his home on December 12, 2014 after a brief illness. Roy grew up on his parents' family farm in New Cleveland, OH. There he did the usual chores, helped to tend his father's large truck garden, and organized baseball games with neighbor boys in nearby fields. Roy went on to graduate from Miller City High School where he was captain of the basketball team and president of the Class of 1960. Roy studied Russian at the University of Cincinnati, but his studies were interrupted by service in the U.S. Air Force, in the Air Weather Service at Fliegerhorst Army Air field near Hanau, Germany. He returned to the U.S. to study botany at The Ohio State University, graduating Phi Beta Kappa in 1969.

Roy received his Ph.D. in Plant Pathology in 1976 from Cornell University, working under the guidance of Professor James Lorbeer. His study of a disease of onions, carried out on growers' fields in several areas of New York, together with his experience of working on a farm while young, launched a lifelong career of research and interaction with the onion industry. His first job after the Ph.D. was employment as a plant pathologist for the USDA in Chicago, followed by engagement by the Santa Fe Railroad as a produce inspector. But Cornell pulled him back, and he joined the Department of Vegetable Crops faculty in 1978 with responsibility for research and extension work on the high organic matter soils of New York (so-called muck soils), and teaching.

Roy became a familiar figure in onion fields, working closely with Cooperative Extension specialists and growers. He focused on topics that represented the major production constraints to the industry, primarily the control of weeds, selection of higher-yielding varieties, and optimum levels of fertilizer. His operational style was unique, and was vividly remembered by a vegetable specialist that worked with him:

“Roy deployed his field trials throughout the onion growing areas of the state, and when it was time to hit my territory, he'd call me the night before and arrange to meet me at the field first thing the next morning. I would show up at 8 a.m., to find that Roy had already been there for at

least an hour, had laid out the trial, staked the plots, and was already strapping on his CO₂ sprayer to apply treatments. He was the picture of efficiency, striding plot to plot, explaining each treatment, commenting on weed populations, and shedding empty herbicide bottles as he went. . . . We might put out several trials in one morning, then he'd pack up his truck and speed off to the next pocket of muck scheduled on his rounds. Later in the season he would pop in and out, ghostlike, to rate his trials. . . . Roy never ate a meal, and barely drank water when he was out doing field trials, but he graciously let his "collaborator" wolf down a sandwich and some iced tea when I was ready for a break. Those were great days, in the field with Roy Ellerbrock."

Another specialist stated Roy was "highly respected by growers, was very approachable and a personally engaging person. He was warmly welcomed at any farm and many a producer dinner meeting. In 2004, he was awarded, by the Orange County Vegetable Growers Improvement Cooperative Association, the Lifetime Achievement Award for all of his hard work toward improving producer profitability."

These sentiments were also shared by other extension colleagues: "Roy traveled the State relentlessly to serve his growers, without expectation of reward or credit. Roy was a modest man who did not seek the limelight, but earned a deep respect and immense gratitude from all New York onion growers nonetheless."

Roy felt that growing up on a farm was instrumental in his ability to build relationships with growers. He was the Cornell liaison to the NYS Vegetable Growers for many years and was a key part of the establishment and growth of the statewide Vegetable Growers Meeting, starting in the 1980's. Roy had a passion for teaching and remembered not only students' names years later, but could describe their personalities and interests. He shared his love of the vegetable growing industry with his students and conducted field trips to visit growers in several parts of the state as part of his courses, so that they could see and experience what they studied. He thus fostered a love of gardening and vegetable production in an entire generation of students.

The close collaboration of Cornell faculty and major agricultural industries in New York State was a common feature during the establishment and growth of such enterprises in the 19th and 20th century, but has become increasingly rare in recent years. In his quiet but effective manner, Roy Ellerbrock epitomized the best of what might seem to be a vanishing breed.

Chris Wien, chair; Elmer Ellis Ewing, Maire R. Ullrich



Milton J. Esman

September 15, 1918 – February 7, 2015

Milton Esman was a devoted teacher and advisor of students, a distinguished public servant, and a truly creative thinker. His was an exemplary life with deep Cornell roots. He leaves three children, Judy, Michael, and Oliver, four grandchildren, Elisabeth Esman, 30, Emily Esman, 29, Daniel Finegold, 25, and Sarah Finegold, 22, his brother, Aaron, and his devoted wife of 66 years, Janice (née Newman). Of his relationship with Janice, his friend John Montgomery wrote: “I could never get him away from Janice for very long at a time, a choice that was easy to understand.”

Milton was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and began his long association with Cornell as an undergraduate in 1935, where he majored in Government. He earned his Ph.D. in Politics at Princeton in 1942, before training in Military Government at Harvard and serving as a Civil Affairs Officer in the Government Section of General MacArthur’s headquarters in Tokyo, where he participated in the drafting of the current Japanese Constitution. His ideas for the reform of the civil service, the role of political parties, and democratization in general, were eventually recognized by both American and Japanese constitutional experts.

Returning to the U.S. after his military service, he worked as a Program Planning Officer and a Research Officer at the U.S. Civil Service Commission and the Department of State between 1947 and 1954. While serving in these government positions, Esman was a part-time lecturer in political science and public administration at the George Washington University.

Milton’s life was woven into the history of Japan and Southeast Asia. He returned to the region’s affairs, first with the International Cooperation Administration in Washington and then as head of a program office in Vietnam between 1954 and 1959; he moved back to the US and served as Director of the Economic and Social Development Department of the University of Pittsburgh’s School of Public and International Affairs from 1959 to 1969. For two of these years he was on leave, serving as Senior Advisor in Public Administration for the Prime Minister of Malaysia. In 1969, he returned to his alma mater, Cornell, as Director of its Center for

International Studies. He served as director for fourteen years, holding the John S. Knight Chair of International Studies.

Milton came to Cornell not only to direct CIS, but to teach development administration – the formulation and execution of development plans, programs and projects and the development of administrative institutions, mainly in third world countries. He also made broader contributions to teaching, branching into subjects like ethnic studies and conflict resolution. While at Cornell, he was also a visiting professor at the Hebrew University, the University of Leiden, and the Osmania University in India. His teaching continued well after retirement, offering the Government Department's basic course in Comparative Politics for a number of years.

Professor Esman was adept at bringing colleagues from many disciplines together to work on issues of cross-cutting interest. In the early 1970s, at Esman's initiative, the Center organized a series of multi-disciplinary courses designed to introduce undergraduates to the social sciences from the viewpoint of a problem rather than that of a single discipline, as social science intro courses were then organized. Examples were a course on the causes of war and peace taught by social science, natural science and engineering faculty members in the Peace Studies Program, and one on Third-World rural development entitled 'Peasants, Power and Productivity,' planned by the Rural Development Committee and taught by an anthropologist, a political scientist, and an agricultural engineer respectively, approaching social science analysis from micro, macro and technical perspectives. Esman's bold cross-disciplinary teaching initiatives rattled traditionalists in the College of Arts and Science, who thought that all teaching had to be linked to specific disciplines.

At Cornell, Milton was more than a talented teacher. He mentored younger colleagues, like Peter Katzenstein, Sidney Tarrow, Shibley Telhami, and Norman Uphoff. "For me," remembers Telhami, "Milt was not only an inspirational and supportive senior colleague, but also a father figure. He was kind and caring in ways that meant much to me when I arrived at Cornell. After I left Cornell, I don't recall a year during which we didn't talk by phone or I didn't receive a commentary from him on an article I had written."

Milton's research initiatives at CIS were equally interdisciplinary. For example, with Uphoff and Gil Levine, he established an active, interdisciplinary Rural Development Committee (RDC), which brought together faculty and students from the colleges of Arts & Sciences, Agriculture & Life Sciences, Human Ecology, and Art, Architecture and Planning, to address the problems of enhancing productivity and security for the many millions of smallholding households in Asia, Africa and Latin America who were not well-served by prevailing development strategies, research and investment. The RDC provided documentation, theory and recommendations for what came to be known as participatory approaches to Third World development. With Uphoff, he published a book analyzing experience and performance with *Local Organizations: Intermediaries in Rural Development* (Cornell, 1984/88).

Professor Esman's activities ranged nationally and internationally. He organized and was the founding director of the Inter-university Research Program on Institution Building, a consortium of four university centers studying the institution building process in developing countries. He also consulted on development administration for the World Bank, USAID, the UN Food and

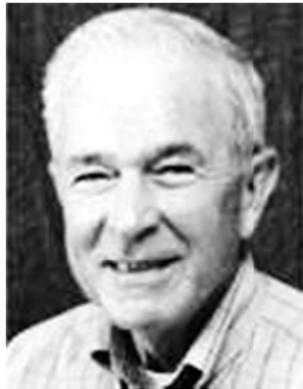
Agriculture Organization, the ILO, the Ford Foundation, and the UN Development Program. His contributions to the study of development administration were honored in a volume of essays, *Puzzles of Productivity in Public Organizations*, published in 1994 by the Institute for Contemporary Studies under the editorship of Norman Uphoff.

After decades of working on public administration and rural development, Professor Esman was drawn to the field of comparative ethnic politics. His first book in this field, *Ethnic Conflict in the Western World* (Cornell, 1977), drew on the work of a group of distinguished scholars of ethnicity, and included his own original work on the Scottish nationalism. He then turned to ethnic conflict in the Middle East in a collective volume edited with Israeli expert, Itamar Rabinovich, *Ethnicity, Pluralism and the State in the Middle-East* (Cornell, 1988), and to a sweeping analysis of *International Organizations and Ethnic Conflict*, co-edited with Telhami (Cornell, 1995). He wrote two synthesizing books on the subject, *Ethnic Politics* (Cornell, 1994) and *An Introduction to Ethnic Conflict* (Polity, 2004). In a book co-edited with Ronald Herring, *Carrots, Sticks and Ethnic Conflict: Rethinking Development Assistance* (Michigan, 2000), Esman came full circle, knitting together his interests in ethnicity and development efforts.

Milt was engaged with scholarship until the end – “a scholar’s scholar,” in Telhami’s words. His final two books were on American politics: *Government Works* (Cornell, 2000) and *The New American Garrison State* (2007). In the first he argued that Americans still need an activist federal government; in the last he argued that the constitutional structure of the American federal government is no longer providing responsible and effective governance.

Milton Esman was a truly wonderful colleague, a fine thinker and teacher who was also wise in the ways of the world because of his direct and personal engagement with problems of public administration, economic and social development, ethnic relations, and governance around the world. We at Cornell were blessed by his presence here over more than a half a century and are diminished by his passing.

Sidney Tarrow, chair; Gilbert Levine, Norman Uphoff



Robert W. Everett, Sr.

January 17, 1938 – March 25, 2011

Robert W. Everett, commonly known as Bob, a Professor Emeritus of Animal Science in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences dedicated his career to dairy cattle breeding and genetic advancement. He obtained his graduate degrees in dairy cattle genetics at Michigan State University under the mentoring of Dr. Clint Meadows who was a visionary in the practical application of quantitative genetics principles to dairy cattle breeding. Bob pursued this vision by joining the world renowned dairy cattle genetics group at Cornell University in the Department of Animal Science as a postdoctoral fellow (1966), then proceeded through the professorial ranks of assistant professor (1968), associate professor (1974) and professor (1982) with appointments mainly in research and extension. Even after his retirement, he continued both his research program in dairy cattle genetics and his teaching role including a team taught course and guest lectures in genetic related courses.

For more than four decades, Everett made advances in the approaches and principles of dairy cattle breeding that improved the efficiency of dairy cattle milk production, ensuring greater profitability for dairy farm families and more affordable dairy products for consumers. As a New York State employee through the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Bob held dear the commitment and promise that his academic program served for the betterment of consumers by offering greater abundance of nutritious dairy food ingredients at more affordable prices. Bob also held the belief that a research program should be the driving force of educational outreach programs which he very effectively achieved. His research program over time has influenced the genetic advancement of millions of dairy cattle throughout the world. His research program has had a profound and long lasting influence on the dairy industry and the efficiency and profitability of dairy cattle production. With regard to the undergraduate program, Bob passionately argued for flexibility in the curriculum so that the interests and needs for individual students could take precedence over all else. He disliked any attempt at rigidity in the undergraduate program and, to benefit his advisees, was quite happy to ignore guidelines imposed.

Bob was viewed by his peers to be a private person with a quiet personality, but with a unique way of thinking and expressing himself that at times caused people to be reluctant toward accepting his research findings and advice. Once he was understood, his thinking and reasoning were respected; as a result, many industry professionals and faculty benefited from Bob's approach of challenging long-standing paradigms pertaining to issues in the dairy cattle industry and even more far-reaching issues. He had an innate ability to analyze large data sets to derive very practical applications of dairy cattle breeding and management that benefited the dairy industry. With his non-traditional approach, he was highly criticized by his peers in the genetic advancement arena. However overtime, his research findings were implemented and integrated into national dairy cattle genetic advancement programs. In Bob's quiet way, he accepted the criticism with a smile, confident that his findings would advance the dairy industry on its own and would eventually be adopted by the industry. His goal was always to improve the efficiency of milk production in dairy cattle and to provide a better living for all people throughout the world even at times when it cost him personally.

Bob and his wife Anne endowed the Robert and Anne Everett Professorship in Dairy Cattle Genetics at Cornell University with a gift of \$2 million. This gift demonstrates their commitment to the university along with recognizing Bob's dedication to his Cornell work and the continuation of the concentration of dairy cattle genetics in the College. In making the gift, Anne said "My husband always valued the innovation that occurred at Cornell University, and he was so proud to be a part of this special institution.

Endowing a professorship was truly a dream we had for many years. Fulfilling this dream brought Bob great happiness". With this endowment, dairy cattle genetics research will continue at the university he loved and which is clearly Bob's and Anne's way of committing to the betterment of future generations.

David Galton, Chairperson; Michael Van Amburgh, Bruce Currie



James Jeffries Eyster, Jr.

March 28, 1941 – April 7, 2015

Professor Emeritus James Jeffries Eyster Jr. was born March 28, 1941 and died Tuesday, April 7, 2015 at the age of 74. A Cornell University faculty member from 1972 - 1999, Professor Eyster is credited with creating an entirely new area of study – with his exploration and analysis of hotel management contracts – then writing the authoritative book on the subject. His death elicited an outpouring of support from his colleagues at the University, his former students, and the large circle of friends and acquaintances that he developed during his productive life.

Professor Eyster is survived by his beloved wife of 50 years, Susan Brown Eyster; their children, Jennifer Bradley and husband, James, of Virginia, William James Eyster and wife, Norri, of Australia; granddaughter, Grace Elizabeth Bradley of VA; sister, Louise Pileri and husband, Graziano, of NJ; sister in law, Helena C. Brown and husband Russell Warne of ME; a large extended family; as well as his faithful canine companion, Coconino.

Dr. Eyster was a professor at the Cornell Hotel School for 27 years. His love of teaching was paramount in his career. His connection with his students continued many years after he retired. One of Jim's most special moments was his nomination by a former student to carry the Olympic Torch in Seneca Falls N.Y. as part of the 2002 Olympics. Jim taught courses in financial management and real estate. He followed politics closely and was very concerned about the social and political injustices of the world as well as with human pain and suffering. To make a difference, he courageously initiated the course entitled Housing and Feeding the Homeless, which was well received by students, but contentious with his colleagues. He received a Chaired Professorship, the HVS Professor of Hotel Finance and Real Estate and became a Professor Emeritus at the Hotel School upon his retirement. His Ph.D. centered on a study of hotel management contracts and evolved into worldwide consulting work, and he was sought after by many of the leading hotel owners and management companies. His book, "The Negotiation and Administration of Hotel and Restaurant Management Contracts," has become the go-to book for the industry. His consulting work led to a longstanding relationship with the United States National Park Service, which held a special place in Professor Eyster's heart. He loved nature and the outdoors. He served as the chair for ten years of the National Park Service's Concessions Management Advisory Board.

Jan A. de Roos '78 who co-authored with Eyster on the fourth edition of "The Negotiation and Administration of Hotel Management Contracts," calls Eyster "the intellectual father of hospitality real estate." De Roos, SHA associate professor and the HVS Professor of Hotel Finance and Real Estate, who was an SHA freshman the same year Eyster became a "freshman" faculty member, said, "Jim Eyster was known for his warmth and integrity," adding, "He always took the high ground."

One of Professor Eyster's long standing colleagues, Professor Emeritus Neal Geller says: "The best thing I can say for Jim's memorial statement is that he was a consummate Cornellian—as a student, graduate student, and faculty member. As a faculty member, he was demanding yet caring for his students. Their love for him showed. As a colleague, he was caring, supportive, and wonderful to work with. As a friend, he was caring, concerned, and incredibly reliable. I will miss him greatly."

Another long-term colleague, Professor Emeritus Michael Redlin says: "I remember Jim as a principled and caring man. He lived his principles throughout his life by such activities as being a Boy Scout leader to his son, Jamie, and other young men and creating at SHA the innovative course "Housing and Feeding the Homeless." This course was renowned for applying the tenets of hospitality to a nationally important cause. He cared about his students because he knew the importance of them having significant impacts on their generation. He maintained an extensive and active network of past students with whom he shared his wisdom and passion for life. He will be missed by many spread far and wide around the world."

Professor Eyster grew up in Narberth, Pennsylvania, attended Lower Merion High School, Dickenson College, University of Pennsylvania, and received his Ph.D. from Cornell University. In 1963 he served as a Second Lieutenant in Company A of the First Engineer Battalion, Fort Riley, Kansas. Jim was a wonderful father, husband, and great friend. He was a great role model and inspiration to many people including students, friends, and family. Spending time with children, his granddaughter, wife and other family members gave him great pleasure. Involvement in his men's writing group and meeting one-on-one with dear friends meant a great deal to him. He was an avid reader with a book list requested by many. He enjoyed being involved with many activities such as driving for Gadabout, working with Loaves and Fishes, as a Boy Scout Leader and Eagle Scout, volunteering at The Friendship Donation Network and Louis Gossett Jr. Residential Center, birding, sailing with his son, taking walks with his wife, and having long talks with his daughter.

*Jan A. deRoos, chair; A. Neal Geller,
Michael H. Redlin, Glenn Withiam*