Dr. David J. BenDaniel, a longtime and influential entrepreneurship professor, passed away on November 22, 2017. He was 86. The Don and Margi Berens Professor of Entrepreneurship and professor of management, Dr. BenDaniel had continued to serve actively on the faculty of the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management since 1985. David was instrumental in the launch of the Entrepreneurship at Cornell program, for which he was honored in April of 2017 with the Lifetime Achievement in Entrepreneurship Education Award. BenDaniel’s contributions to building the thriving entrepreneurial community at Cornell cannot be overstated, and include (as edited for accuracy and credits by David himself for the introduction speech for the award):

- Founding the Entrepreneurship at Cornell Program (with Dave Call, dean of ALS, and Alan Merten, dean of JGSM)
- Founding the Cornell Entrepreneur of the Year Celebration (with Don Berens, Board of Trustees)
- Founding Big Red Ventures (Johnson School’s student-managed venture capital fund), and serving as an advisor since the beginning.
- Starting or helping start 15 new courses at the Johnson School in Entrepreneurship and Private Equity
- Teaching Entrepreneurship and Private Equity (Graduate and Undergraduate) courses to well over 10,000 students at the Johnson School and related programs over 31 years.
- Cited as one of the top Entrepreneurship professors nationally in several publications.

BenDaniel mentored a large number of students each year, and had a deep and lasting impact on many of their lives. A disproportionate number of the most successful Cornell entrepreneurs openly credit his classes and advice as central to their choice to pursue entrepreneurship as a career path at a time when it was neither common nor popular for Cornell graduates. His influence was so deep and long lasting that many of the faculty who now teach his courses are his former students-successful entrepreneurs drawn back to Cornell in large part to work with him and to continue to build the entrepreneurship community he helped found.

BenDaniel created and taught a broad set of courses in entrepreneurship and private equity for both MBA and non-Johnson students. These courses included an intensive private equity practicum, case studies in venture and private equity investments, and classes in entrepreneurship and private equity. His research passion was physics, and students and faculty alike would see David in his office working on complex physics problems in between classes. He wrote 28 academic research papers and book chapters. The topics of his research ranged from avoiding pitfalls in measuring rates of return to the unreasonable effectiveness of mathematics in physics. He also co-edited two books with Arthur H. Rosenbloom: “Handbook of International Mergers and Acquisitions” (1990) and “International M&A, Joint Ventures and Beyond: Doing the Deal” (2002).

Among the honors and topics most important to him, the annual David J. BenDaniel Lecture in Business Ethics was established and endowed in his name in 2010 to bring in leaders from business to
emphasize Johnson’s strong interest in ethical business leadership and its commitment to educate moral leaders.

BenDaniel was born November 10, 1931, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He earned a Bachelor of Arts with honors in 1952 and a Master’s degree in Physics in 1953, each from the University of Pennsylvania. From 1953 to 1956, he served in the U.S. Navy as an officer in the Atlantic Fleet. He enrolled in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1956, earning a doctorate in engineering in 1960.

Following his studies, Dr. BenDaniel began a career in industry, focusing on technology and venture capital investment. He embarked on a venture capital career at General Electric, where he worked for over 15 years after graduating from MIT. David began as a theoretical physicist at GE, and then started GE’s technical ventures operation. He then spent five years at Exxon Enterprises in an early innovation role as group vice president for advanced energy and technology. He moved completely to venture capital as senior vice president for venture capital at Textron Corp.’s American research and development division, and as executive vice president for venture capital at Genesis Group International when he decided to join the Cornell faculty. David was featured in publications including Fortune, Forbes, The Wall Street Journal, Business Week, Success Magazine and Physics Today.

He is survived by his wife, Claire, two children, stepchildren, and many grandchildren.

Written by Steven S. Gal (chair) and Thomas P. Schryver
Dr. Michael Hugh Dickson, Professor of Horticultural Science, passed away on March 28th, 2018, in Geneva, New York. He was 85 years old.

Mike was born in London, England on April 2, 1932, the son of Dr. Hugh and Eranee Dickson and was from a long line of rose breeders. He spent his first three years of life in Egypt where his father was a plant scientist working on King Tutt's tomb. He grew up in turbulent times in England during World War II and graduated from Charterhouse School. In 1950, he left England to complete his B.S. degree at McGill University (MacDonald College) and then his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Plant Breeding at Michigan State University. He was a professor at Ontario Agricultural University in Guelph, Ontario for six years before moving to the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station (NYSAES) at Cornell University in Geneva, New York as a professor in 1964.

At Cornell, Mike established a world class breeding program in common beans and crucifers, resulting in many scientific papers, awards and mentoring of graduate students. He was the President of
the Bean Improvement Cooperative (BIC) from 1977 to 1986, and was an active member of the bean research community throughout his career. He received the Meritorious Service Award from the BIC in 1987, and was elected Fellow of the American Society for Horticultural Science before retiring in 1995.

Mike was widely respected and well known for doing cooperative, multi-disciplinary research leading to the development of disease and insect resistance in several crops, including common beans. His work included the development of beans with high levels of resistance to root rots and white mold, and heat and cold tolerance. His recurrent snap bean breeding lines with white mold resistance have been widely dispersed. Mike was also well known for developing new techniques to support breeding efforts including approaches to test for bean seed-coat shattering and the straw test to evaluate plants for white mold resistance in beans. The straw test method, published as a two-page BIC report in 1996, has more than 100 citations, and is still used worldwide.

In addition to his work with beans, he developed 'persistent white' cauliflower that allows curds to remain white in direct sunlight without self-wrapping leaves or being tied. He also developed and advanced the orange cauliflower. He developed cabbage breeding lines with glossy leaves which reduce damage from the diamondback moth, selected materials resistant to soft rot with Dr. Jianping Ren and developed broccoli with tolerance to high temperatures. Among his most influential efforts was the development of cabbage with resistance to black rot, the world's most damaging disease of Brassica vegetables. These materials have been utilized by seed companies worldwide and have made significant contributions to yield stability of cabbage and food security. Lisa Earle, brassica breeder and Cornell Professor Emeritus had this to say about Mike. “It was a pleasure to collaborate with Mike on our long-term field to lab to field Brassica project. He was a warm, generous, and thoughtful man, always good company, helpful to students, and with broad interests well beyond vegetable breeding.”
Mike mentored dozens of graduate students who have gone on to have very successful careers of their own. Molly Jahn, professor and former Dean of the College of Life Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison studied with Mike in the 1980’s. She recalled a life lesson Mike taught her after a particularly difficult week that found her unable to keep up with her work. He asked a simple question, “why didn’t you ask for help?” That simple question taught Molly that not only is plant breeding a team sport, but so is life. It was that kind of attentive, plain, pure kindness, insight, and wisdom that she remembers most fondly about him.

Susan Brown, Professor of Horticulture and apple breeder at Cornell AgriTech, remembers Mike “as a kind, meticulous, engaged plant breeder, yet one whose dry sense of humor could surprise you. Mike was among the first to welcome me into the department and he was sincerely interested in making sure I was off to a good start. He liked sharing stories of his daughters and past students’ achievements. He was proud of his role as a mentor and was very generous with his time. You could joke with Mike and he enjoyed the banter, even when it was at his expense. We miss Mike as a colleague, fellow breeder and friend.”

Current Horticulture chair Steve Reiners shared that Mike headed up the search committee that hired him and did everything he could to make sure he and his family felt at home. “He invited us to his home, his church, he and his wife Jean even found a babysitter for our children. That was just the kind of friend and colleague he was.”

Mike married his college sweetheart, Jean Hamilton, in 1958. They would have celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary in August. Over the years they entertained many guests from around the world. In their retirement, he and Jean travelled the world, spending fifteen winters in their Tucson, Arizona home and visiting with their children and families. Mike stopped by the W1150 Regional Project meeting held in Tucson in 2011 and received a standing ovation from the participants which attested to the respect for him by the bean community. Mike had many hobbies including gardening, sailing, skiing, reading and painting in oil and watercolors. He was a
long-term member of the Presbyterian Church in Geneva, a former board member of the Geneva Public Library, Commodore of the Seneca Yacht Club and a member of several other Geneva organizations. He is survived by his beloved wife Jean; his daughters Nancy (David Korn), Jane (Rob Purser) and Roslyn (Paula Black); and his grandchildren Mario, and Isabel Purser, Blake and Drew Korn.

Written by Phillip D. Griffiths (chair), Molly Jahn and Stephen Reiners
Donald Thorn Farley, Jr. was born in New York City on October 26, 1933. Don entered the College of Engineering at Cornell University under a full athletic scholarship, running for the track and cross-country teams. After receiving his B.Eng. Phys. and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell, Don spent a year at Cambridge University as a NATO Postdoctoral Fellow, a year as Docent at Chalmers University in Sweden, and then six years in Peru at the Jicamarca Radio Observatory, three of them as director, before returning to the United States and joining the Cornell faculty as a full professor in 1967. He returned to Sweden in 1985 for a year as the Tage Erlander Visiting Professor at the Uppsala Ionospheric Observatory and was, in 1995, the Von Humboldt Senior Scientist at the Max-Planck Institute fur Aeronomie in Katlenberg-Lindau. Between 1979 and 2003, he was the Principal Investigator for the NSF award supporting research at Jicamarca.

Throughout his career, Don was a pioneer in radio and space physics. His Ph.D. work considered how electrostatic fields in the ionosphere vary along geomagnetic field lines. His best-known early-career work, however, focused on the development of
incoherent scatter theory, the theory of radio wave scattering from thermal density fluctuations in ionospheric plasmas. Incoherent scatter would become the most incisive tool available for studying ionospheric plasmas from the ground. Don developed not only the theory but also the practical methods for ionospheric research with incoherent scatter at emerging facilities such as the Arecibo Radio Telescope in Puerto Rico and at Jicamarca especially where the effects of the earth's magnetic field require special attention. Working at Jicamarca, Don also discovered the class of plasma waves and instabilities known now to exist also at middle and high latitudes and that now bear his name. Don also introduced important new methods to radio science including radar interferometry which plays a key role not only in ionospheric research but also in radar studies of the mesosphere, stratosphere, and troposphere (MST).

Don’s work resulted in two U.S. Department of Commerce Distinguished Authorship Awards and a Gold Medal. In 1993, he became a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. He was awarded the Appleton Prize at the International Scientific Radio Union General Assembly in 1996 (the first American to win the prize in 18 years). He received the Gold Medal for Geophysics from the Royal Astronomical Society in 1997. He was awarded the Hannes Alfvén Medal by the European Geophysical Union in 2010. He was the recipient of the CEDAR Distinguished Lecture in 2012. It is estimated that about 80 percent of all ionospheric radio scientists in the United States who practice incoherent scatter were trained by Farley, or by his students.

As an educator, he was commended for teaching with skill, wit, and insight and for his particular talent for finding simplicity in the face of complexity. In 1996, he won a College of Engineering Award for Excellence in Teaching.

Don is survived by his wife Dorothy Pasternack of Ithaca. He is also survived by his three children: Claire Farley (Jim Hisle) of Phoenix, AZ; Anne Farley Cremer (Jim Cremer) of Iowa City, IA; and Peter Farley (Kathy Johnson Farley) of Ithaca; as well as four grandchildren: Christopher Towle Farley Wright, Jennie Lynn
Wright, Laura Farley Cremer, and Paul Farley Cremer.

Written by David Hysell and Charles Seyler
Roger Hamlin Farrell

July 23, 1929 – September 28, 2017

Professor Emeritus of Mathematics Roger Hamlin Farrell died September 28, 2017 at Hospicare in Ithaca, New York. He was 88 years old.

Roger was born on July 23, 1929 to Charles and Anne Farrell in Greensboro, NC. Charles and Anne were talented photographers who established the Art Shop, a photographic studio, camera store, and art supply house they operated for almost four decades. Roger, along with his older brothers Charles and Peter, attended the Curry Demonstration School in Greensboro. At age 15, he entered the University of Chicago. He earned a Ph.B. (the equivalent of a bachelor’s degree in liberal arts) in 1947 and a Master’s degree in mathematics in 1951. After graduating, he entered the U.S. military and served during the Korean War as an analyst assessing areas in which incoming personnel could best serve.

After his military service, Farrell earned a doctorate in mathematics on the GI Bill from the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, in 1959. His doctoral adviser was Donald Burkholder, known for his
contributions to probability theory. Farrell wrote his dissertation on “Sequentially Determined Bounded Length Confidence Intervals.”

He joined the Department of Mathematics at Cornell as an instructor in 1959, teaching analytic geometry and calculus in his first year. He was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1961, Associate Professor in 1963 and Full Professor in 1967. He served as Associate Chair from 1975-77 and became Professor Emeritus in 1999.

An expert in mathematical statistics, Farrell worked in the application of decision theory methods to statistical problems. This work on decision theory methods involved development of inequalities, compactification of spaces and the study of the way sequences of measures converge. His most recognized results are those on the minimax rate of convergence for nonparametric density estimation (1972). These results were extended in several more papers co-written with Larry Brown, a 1964 Cornell Ph.D. student of Jack Kiefer, and they inspired many subsequent refinements by other researchers. The theory of minimax optimal rates of convergence is now a cornerstone of modern nonparametric statistics, with applications in pattern recognition and machine learning.


Several of Farrell’s former students especially noted his gentleness and patience as a teacher and doctoral adviser.

An avid photographer and bird-watcher, Farrell was a founding member and longtime treasurer for the Cayuga Bird Club. He was also a longtime supporter of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. Among Roger’s other hobbies was English Country Dancing. He and his
wife LeMoyne met here, in Ithaca, through dancing. A bagpiper and troupe of dancers led the parade at his retirement conference and he and LeMoyne performed dances at its conclusion.

He is survived by his wife, LeMoyne Farrell, and older brother Peter Farrell.

*Written by Michael Nussbaum and Ravi Ramakrishna*
Dr. Olan Forker, professor emeritus of agricultural economics and Cornell trustee emeritus, made important and lasting contributions to the field of agricultural economics and to the leadership of both his profession and Cornell University. He died May 9, 2018, three months short of his 90th birthday. Raised on a farm near Kendallville, Indiana, Olan received his bachelor’s degree in dairy production in 1950 from Purdue University. That fall, he was drafted into the U.S. Army and was able to attend Officer Candidate School. Subsequently, he served in South Korea and was released from active duty in December 1953. Olan continued in the Army Reserves for 24 years, retiring as a Lieutenant Colonel.

After working as a commercial farm manager, Olan earned his M.S. degree in Agricultural Economics in 1958 from Michigan State University and his Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics in 1962 from the University of California, Berkeley. While at Berkeley, he was appointed an Economist in the Agricultural Extension Service and an Associate in the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1965 as an associate professor, was promoted to professor in August 1971, and retired as a professor
emeritus in 1995.

Olan served as the chair of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell 1976-1985 and as the Graduate Field Representative for Agricultural Economics in 1971-1973 and 1975-1976. He excelled in bringing out the best efforts of graduate students and faculty colleagues. His Cornell colleagues demonstrated their respect for his leadership by electing him as one of the two faculty trustees, 1984-1988. He provided leadership to professional societies, serving as a director of the American Agricultural Economics Association (AAEA) Foundation, 1986-1989, including the last year as its president. He also served as the president of the Northeast Agricultural and Resource Economics Association in 1991-1992, and was made an Honorary Life Member of that Association.

Olan devoted over 40 years of research on the economics of the production and distribution of food (particularly milk and eggs), and especially to the evaluation of the impacts of generic advertising programs. In 1975, he was the recipient of AAEA’s award for the Quality of Research Discovery for a publication on the welfare effects of providing egg producers with bargaining power. Olan’s research on the economics of milk production was also innovative, valuable to the profession and useful to public policy makers and farm managers alike. Indeed, unlike some faculty, Olan came to academia unusually well equipped with real world agricultural experience. As noted earlier, Olan was raised on a farm, was a commercial farm manager, and served as an economist in the Agricultural Extension Service at Berkeley. In addition, he was a member of the Board of Directors of Universal Foods Corporation 1974-1996.

Olan was perhaps the profession’s foremost authority on the economics of advertising commodities. His book, with Professor Ronald Ward (University of Florida), *Commodity Advertising: The Economics and Measurement of Generic Programs*, provides a comprehensive treatment of commodity advertising based upon the authors’ extensive research experiences. Much of Olan’s research
was completed with young professionals, and his mentoring was instrumental in many of them later completing successful research programs of their own.

Olan had exceptional leadership and interpersonal skills. Shortly after arriving at Cornell, he organized and coordinated a college program, *Toward the Year 1985*. As a follow-up in 1985, he again organized the writing of 13 of the 16 chapters in *New York Agriculture 2000* and a related statewide conference for the Governor’s Office. Both projects were successes in part because of Olan’s unique ability to bring together individuals with divergent views in a common, forward-looking effort. In 1985-1988, in preparation for a major loan from the International Monetary Fund, he coordinated ten faculty colleagues in developing strategies to restructure the export plans in Tunisia for olive oil, wines, and citrus products. Later in his career, in the early 1900s, he led a group of about a dozen Cornell faculty to teach agricultural economics at the University of Agriculture in Nitra for the newly independent Slovakia.

Moreover, he was the Director of the Cornell Program on Commodity Promotion Research from 1989 until 1995. Forker was also active in a variety of regional and national research committees. These included Director of the National Institute of Commodity Promotion Research and Evaluation (1993-1995), Chairman of the Northeast Marketing and Competition Research Planning Steering Committee (1977-1984), and Chairman of (NEC-63) Research Committee on Commodity Promotion Programs (1985-1995).

After stepping down as Department Chair, a juncture at which some people look for a glide path to retirement, Olan initiated what may have been the most productive period of his career. He served as the Department Undergraduate Program Leader and took his commodity marketing research to new levels, setting the standards for new faculty. His research and professional activities have left durable footprints others will follow.

Olan’s work had a significant international component. He was a
member of the International Association of Agricultural Economists. In 1970, he and his family traveled to Ankara, Turkey for a one-year sabbatical as an economist for USAID and in 1981 traveled to the University of Manchester, England as an elite Hallsworth Fellow. During his career, Olan also studied and consulted in Hungary, Holland, Guatemala, Japan, Belgium, France, Ireland, Denmark, India, and Italy.

In retirement, Olan continued to be an active member of Trinity Lutheran Church, City Club of Ithaca, and Sertoma Club. He also served on the board of Foodnet Meals on Wheels and was a volunteer Gadabout driver. Among his favorite activities were sailing charter vessels with friends in the Caribbean and in a motor home, driving from Alaska to Key West, Florida.

Olan will be remembered as a warm and charitable man, not normally words that describe the leader that he clearly was. He was ambitious and even competitive but in a gentle way. He believed in hard work, common sense, respect for others and honest values. His work had meaning and value for others and for society. Olan Forker lived a full life, was the consummate professional and enriched the lives of all who were fortunate enough to know him. He is survived by his wife Kathleen (Katie), three children, and three grandchildren.

Written by Edward McLaughlin, William Tomek and Harry Kaiser
Carl F. Gortzig ’52, professor emeritus and chair of the former Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, died June 2, 2018 at the Oak Hill Nursing home in Ithaca. He was 87. Dr. Gortzig was a scholar, leader, advisor, and supporter of arts, culture, and athletics.

As department chair, Professor Gortzig was highly respected for his vision and leadership, and his advocacy on behalf of the field of floriculture and ornamental horticulture. As expressed by Dean Emeritus of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences David L. Call, “Carl was the most cooperative, compassionate, and hard-working department chair in the college. He was a pleasure to work with.”

Professor Gortzig was also a strong believer in the three roles of the department and the college. “Carl not only championed excellence in research and teaching,” stated former senior extension associate Joann Gruttadaurio, “but he truly valued and guided our cooperative extension program.”
Professor Gortzig’s liaison role with industry leaders led to mutual respect, strong relationships and support that carried on for many years and continues today. His understanding of the scope of New York’s horticulture and turf industries as well as the need for research was at the heart of the Cornell’s land-grant mission. According to Dr. Marty Petrovic, Professor Emeritus of Turfgrass Science at Cornell, “Carl led the efforts to establish and expand the Cornell’s Turfgrass Program. During Carl’s tenure the Turfgrass Foundation was established with the New York State Turfgrass Association. This partnership produced funds that continued to support the research, teaching and extension programs in New York. His vision and support led to the growth of one of the most successful academic turfgrass programs in the country.”

Professor Gortzig’s own research covered floriculture economics and marketing. He worked closely with flower growers in New York State, and with the faculty in the former Department of Agricultural, Resource and Managerial Economics, including the late Dana Goodrich, distinguished professor emeritus. According to senior extension associate in the Dyson School of Business Tom Maloney, “Carl Gortzig understood the importance of sound business practices to the success of horticultural firms. He also served as mentor to many extension educators and specialists across New York State.”

George Schaefer, owner of Schaefer’s Gardens in Triangle, New York reflected on Professor Gortzig’s contribution to the industry: “Carl always got the job done. He respected input from industry leaders and responded quickly to industry needs. Our professional relationship grew into a cherished long-term friendship with both Carl and Jean.” George Schichtel of Schichtel’s Nursery in Springville, New York added, “Carl and I both graduated from Michigan State University. During the start of my nursery production business Carl was often called upon and was extremely helpful in problem solving production issues.”

In recognition of his multiple industry roles, in 1989 Professor Gortzig received the George L. Good Gold Medal of Horticulture, the highest honor of the New York State Nursery and Landscape
Association, given annually “to an individual who has made outstanding contributions to horticulture in the State of New York.”

Professor Gortzig also cared deeply about the students he taught and advised. This caring was never more evident than during Joanna Beitel’s senior year in 1992, when her father became seriously ill and Carl made sure she could graduate early and get home before her dad passed away. In recognition of that kindness, Joanna and her spouse, David, endowed the Carl F. Gortzig Scholarship which is awarded annually to a deserving student in CALS. Another former student, Jamie Edelstein, credits Professor Gortzig with transforming him from a freshman struggling with a learning disability to his senior year when he graduated with honors.

Professor Gortzig also served as the Elizabeth Newman Wilds Director of Cornell Plantations (now Cornell Botanic Gardens) from 1993–1995, after a previous stint as acting director in 1989, and four years as chair of the Plantations Advisory Board from 1980–1984. Throughout his involvement, he devoted himself to the further development of the collections, the conservation mission, and educational roles of the Plantations, and oversaw the development of the Cornell Plantations Path, among other significant accomplishments.

Professor Gortzig displayed his love of community by assisting several local organizations, including chairing the boards of the History Center in Tompkins County, the Cayuga Chamber Orchestra, and the Tompkins County Public Library. He and his wife, Jean, were also longtime season ticket holders for Cornell men’s basketball home games, and on numerous occasions entertained members of the team at their home for sumptuous dinners. Matt Braun, who served as director of the History Center during Carl’s tenure on the board, shared that “Carl was a true role model who revealed his gifts to me with care, compassion, generosity, trust, and commitment. He guided and molded me at a time in my life and career when I absolutely needed that.”

In reflecting on Professor Gortzig’s life, Don Rakow MPS ’77,
Ph.D. ’87 and associate professor in the Section of Horticulture stated, “In a period where basic civility is daily being challenged, Carl Gortzig was a true gentleman; he treated all people with respect, regardless of their role. He was devoted to the field of floriculture, to Cornell, and to his beloved wife, Jean.” And former senior extension associate Bob Kozlowski shared that “Carl leaves a cherished legacy to the field of horticulture and the Cornell community.”

Carl F. Gortzig served in the United States Army as a first lieutenant from 1952 to 1954; taught biology, botany and math at the McKinley Vocational High School in Buffalo from 1954 to 1955; worked as an Erie County associate agricultural agent from 1955 to 1964; and was employed by Cornell’s College of Agriculture and Life Sciences as an admissions counselor from 1957 to 1958. He joined Cornell’s faculty in 1965, earned tenure in 1971 and was promoted to full professor in 1978.


He is survived by his devoted wife of 55 years, Jean.

Written by Donald A. Rakow (chair) and Joann Gruttadaurio
Professor Emeritus Martin B. Harrison, known as Marty to his colleagues and friends, was a plant pathologist with special expertise in plant nematology. He was among the first American scientists to address the threat posed by a potato cyst nematode called the golden nematode in North America. This nematode had been found in potato fields on Long Island, New York, and it had the potential to spread and destroy the economic viability of the potato-growing industry of the state and nation.

Marty was born in Brooklyn, New York, and attended public schools of New York City. Three years of military service followed his graduation from high school in 1943. In 1946, Marty enrolled in Cornell University's College of Agriculture. He received the B.S. degree in 1950, then moved to Manhattan, Kansas, for graduate study in botany and plant pathology at Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science (now Kansas State University). He received the M.S. degree in 1951 and then returned to Cornell for a doctoral program in plant pathology and nematology under the guidance of Professor William Mai. His Ph.D. dissertation, completed in 1955, dealt with environmental factors affecting the
control of nematodes by soil fumigation, with special reference to the golden nematode.

Marty joined the faculty of Cornell's Department of Plant Pathology as an assistant professor in 1955. He was based at the Cornell University-USDA Ornamentals Laboratory at Farmingdale, Long Island, and conducted research on the golden nematode at the nearby Nematode Research Laboratory at Seaford. He was promoted to the rank of associate professor in 1960, transferred to the Ithaca campus in 1976, and was awarded the title Professor Emeritus upon his retirement in 1988.

In collaboration with other scientists, Dr. Harrison investigated sources and inheritance of resistance to the golden nematode in *Solanum* species, studied the role of host resistance in population dynamics and management of the pest, and participated in development of resistant potato varieties. He also studied resistance-breaking biotypes and egg-hatching factors of potato cyst nematodes, their survival in absence of host plants, and methods of control by soil fumigation and application of systemic nematicides.

Marty’s research, after moving to Ithaca, was focused on population studies of nematode pathogens of fruit trees, grapevines, and turfgrasses. Nematodes capable of transmitting viruses to apple and stone-fruit trees received particular attention. Marty and colleagues also discovered and identified a previously unknown pathogen of grapevines, *Meloiderita* species. During his Ithaca years, Marty advised graduate students, taught plant nematology, and conducted extension and diagnostic work in that subject area.

Marty loved sailing, which was a favorite leisure activity during his time on Long Island. Cayuga Lake didn't often present good sailing conditions, but he took to the water at Ithaca when the breeze was up and work permitted. Wine making was another hobby. Marty was also a fan of Cornell lacrosse, hockey, and football. He was always cheerful, caring, and courteous to all of his colleagues and friends.
Marty moved to the San Diego area after retirement. He was a resident of Hacienda Heights, California, at the time of his death.

*Written by Wayne A. Sinclair, George S. Abawi and William E. Fry*

*Editor’s Note: Professor Harrison passed away in 2008. Unfortunately, a memorial statement was not prepared at the time, so we’ve included his tribute in this issue.*
John Hsu was born in Swatow, son of Benjamin Hsu, director of the Bailey Theological Seminary and pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and Lucy Ma Zi, four of whose siblings were musicians. He began piano at four. After the Sino-Japanese War started, Swatow became unsafe and the Hsus fled to Hong Kong. Two years later they relocated to Shanghai. John was enrolled in a bilingual, Chinese-English school.

Shanghai opened a world of possibilities. John renewed his piano studies and soon was accompanying his father’s church choir on piano and organ, and eventually conducting it. During the 1930s, thousands of European Jews fled eastward, settling in Shanghai and establishing a culture-in-exile. John studied harmony, counterpoint, form and analysis, and orchestration with Wolfgang Fraenkel (1897-1983), Berlin composer, theorist, performer, and conductor. Continuing piano studies with a cousin, John added cello and was accepted for lessons by Johann Kraus, former first cellist of the Berlin State Opera. John didn’t have to go west to study Western music; the West had come to him.
World War II ended, John received a tuition scholarship at Presbyterian-affiliated Carroll College in Wisconsin. He loved to recount his other funding. The women of Swatow were famous for embroidery. Before John left China, they made a banquet-sized tablecloth, which by pre-arrangement he sold to a buyer in San Francisco for enough money to support a year’s study. At Carroll another refugee, principal cellist of the Milwaukee Symphony Joseph Schroetter, taught John for a semester and then advised him to transfer to a music school. Thus began John’s association with the New England Conservatory, where he earned Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees, was in 1971 awarded an Honorary Doctor of Music and in 2003, an Outstanding Alumni Award. After arthritis struck, John donated his precious David Tecchler cello (Rome 1711), which had been Joseph Schroetter’s, to NEC. The Conservatory yearly lends John’s Tecchler to an NEC cellist who deserves a fine instrument. John also endowed a scholarship at Carroll College. Thus he repaid the institutions that made his career possible.

Hsu came to Cornell in 1955 where he taught for 50 years. He was department chair 1966-1971 and named Old Dominion Foundation Professor in 1976. He gave lessons, conducted various ensembles, and taught courses in music theory, music history and historical performance practice. His decades at Cornell were marked by striking evolutions in his musical and scholarly activities. As John put it, “In retrospect, it seems that I undertook new musical explorations with each new decade.” A turning point occurred when Department chair Donald Grout asked John if, to expand the study and performance of early music, he would be interested in learning to play the viola da gamba. John agreed and Grout arranged to acquire a “chest” of viols (treble, tenor and bass). Once the instruments arrived, the die was cast.

During the following decades John became a leading performer and teacher of the six- and seven-string viola da gamba, baroque cello, five-string cello and that duckbilled platypus of instruments, the baryton. He toured North America and Europe with other performers, issued commercial recordings, and made Ithaca a center
for such matters. For 24 summers, from 1970, John held institutes at Cornell, where gambists could work with him at a time when such opportunities were limited. John was also a mainstay of the Aston Magna early-music festival in Great Barrington, eventually becoming its director.

John’s friend Malcolm Bilson recalls those days:

I loved John Hsu like a brother. His influence shaped most of my musical life from the time I came to Cornell in 1968. He encouraged me to pursue study of the early piano, and persuaded Cornell’s Hull Fund to give me a grant to help me purchase one. John's summer viol courses were models for my own later Fortepiano Workshops. The *Amadé Trio* (John, our violinist colleague Sonya Monosoff and me), central to Music Department concerts in Barnes Hall in the 1970s, was considered groundbreaking for chamber music on original instruments on both sides of the Atlantic. John demonstrated that playing on historic instruments could bring one closer to the aesthetics of the time through study of the instruments and playing styles of the day. He set a standard that I have always done my best to come up to.

All this was more than enough for a single lifetime, but John had two other careers: conductor and musicologist. He conducted Cornell’s Collegium Musicum and Symphony Orchestra and at Aston Magna. He founded and conducted the Apollo Ensemble, with which he recorded Haydn symphonies, collaborating with Cornell’s noted Haydn expert, James Webster. He also led the Atlanta Baroque Orchestra and the Vivaldi Project.

John was of necessity largely self-taught as a gambist, but being the conscientious person he was, he didn’t reply solely on trial-and-error experimentation. Rather, he studied the music, instruction manuals, and other documents relating to the instrument and made them the basis of his playing and teaching. There was no textbook for the gamba, so John distilled his research and hands-on experience into *A Handbook of French Baroque Viol Technique* (1981). Performing
and recording music of the leading composer of solo music for viola
da gamba, Marin Marais (1656-1728), John found that reliable
modern editions were lacking. Collating extant copies of original
editions and surviving manuscripts of Marais’ instrumental music,
he produced an impeccable critical edition in seven volumes (1980-
2002). In 2001, the French government recognized his contributions
by dubbing him Chevalier de l’ordre des arts et des letters.

John was a musicians’ musician. It wasn’t just his versatility. Before
he taught, performed, recorded or published a piece of music, he
analyzed and pretty much memorized it. An incident illustrating that
aspect of John’s gifts occurred at the farewell concert upon his
retirement from Cornell. John had requested that the concert be a
performance of Haydn’s oratorio, The Creation, with himself
conducting a professional orchestra, the Cornell choirs and
professional soloists. After John appeared to sustained applause,
bowed and turned to the orchestra to begin the “Representation of
Chaos,” he realized that he had forgotten his glasses and couldn’t
read the score. As John explained with characteristic modesty, “Of
course I had to continue conducting and fortunately knew the score
well enough to get through without faltering.” John had conducted
an hour and 45 minutes of Haydn’s music from memory!

John was the most loyal friend and colleague one could imagine. He
was always ready to appear with a bottle of champagne to celebrate
the successes of students and colleagues, and he maintained contact
with wide circles of friends and relatives. Late in life John’s beloved
wife Martha helped him to publish his autobiography, It’s All About
Music: A Memoir (2015), to which this essay is indebted.

The reminiscences of two of John’s protégés—one of whom earned
her doctorate under his supervision—can serve to explain why John
exerted a profound influence on his students and so endeared
himself to them.

I was one of John Hsu's cello students at Cornell University,
and then developed that relationship as a friend and neighbor
when he and his wonderful wife, Martha, moved near my
home in North Carolina. John brought the music of the 18th century to life for me, unlocking the language and rhythms of its phrases with uncanny insight into their most expressive elements. He rarely told me precisely how to play something (cello playing seemed almost incidental in the larger scheme of things), but instead gave me the technical and intellectual tools I needed to make my own performance choices, and even more importantly, to continue to grow as a musician. A man of tremendous grace, a simple gesture of his arm, while playing, teaching, or conducting, could convey so much musical understanding. He embodied that same grace in the generosity and kindness with which he treated my family and me, and all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

—Stefanie Vial

I had my first viol lessons with John during the summer of 1981 at the Aston Magna Academy and the Cornell Summer Viol School. The ways he helped me rethink my viol technique and also my understanding of much 17th and 18th-century music transformed my work and career. The following year I applied to be in the inaugural class of DMA students at Cornell, but was unable to secure a leave from my teaching position in Minnesota. Then a position opened at UNC-Chapel Hill, and John’s recommendation was an important part of why I was hired. Unable to come to Cornell, I continued to study with him whenever possible. His mentoring throughout my professional life extended to my work as a cellist as well as viol player, helping me to become a more complete “thinking” musician and teacher. John became the model of what I wanted my own life as a musician in academia to be. After his retirement to Chapel Hill, I enjoyed having him and Martha nearby, and saw them often. It was always a joy to be with him, especially when he took us to his favorite Chinese restaurant. And I treasure his last round of musical advice, when we prepared a program of Haydn’s Baryton music in his honor in Chapel Hill. His mind was still at work considering new solutions to old questions. He also was still keenly aware of the people
around him, and cared about their families and health. I feel I have lost not only my dearest teacher but a parent.

—Brent Wissick

Written by Neal Zaslaw (chair) and Malcolm Bilson
Professor Michael C. Kelley, pioneer of electric field measurements in space, renowned expert on the physics of the ionosphere, inspiring teacher and mentor, died peacefully in Ithaca, New York on June 23, 2018. He was 74.

Mike was born on December 21, 1943 in Toledo, Ohio, and grew up in Toledo and Detroit, Michigan. He attended Kent State University from 1961 to 1964 on an athletic scholarship, playing varsity basketball and majoring in mathematics. At Kent State, he won the Bordon and Manchester awards as outstanding Freshman and Senior man, respectively. Mike spent two summers at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute and then carried out graduate studies in the Physics Department of the University of California at Berkeley, earning his Ph.D. in 1970. In subsequent years, he was a post-doctoral researcher at Berkeley and held an appointment as a Von Humboldt Fellow with Gerhard Haerendel at the Max-Planck-Institute in Garching, Germany. In January 1975, he joined Cornell University as an Assistant Professor, advancing to full Professor in 1982.
A fervent experimentalist, Mike frequently combined measurements gathered with instruments carried into space on NASA sounding rockets with observations from NSF ground-based incoherent scatter and coherent scatter radars, consistently using the integrated scientific data to address unanswered questions regarding important physical processes. To this end, Mike led numerous NASA/NSF campaigns to international sites such as Peru, Puerto Rico, the Marshall Islands, and Greenland and was known for organizing multi-faceted research activities within the wider scientific community. In his career, Mike provided electric field experimental hardware and/or analyzed results from over 70 sounding rockets, 4 satellites, and numerous balloon flights.

During his distinguished career, Mike published more than 400 articles in the refereed literature. Mike literally "wrote the book" on the ionosphere, having authored "The Earth's Ionosphere: Plasma Physics and Electrodynamics," a seminal text now in its second edition with Academic Press. In addition, he wrote several monographs including one entitled, "The Earth's Electric Field: Sources from Sun to Mud," published by Elsevier in 2013 (written with R. Holzworth) as well as many reviews and articles for the general public including "Plasma: The Fourth State of Matter," for the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Mike received many distinguished awards including the James B. Macelwane award from the American Geophysical Union. He gave the AGU Nicolet lecture in 2011 and received numerous teaching awards from Cornell and the IEEE. In 1998, Mike became a Weiss Presidential Fellow, and in 2001, he was elected the James A. Friend Family Distinguished Professor of Engineering. Mike was an associate of the National Academy of Sciences and was chair of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Solar Terrestrial Research and co-chair of the National Research Council Heliophysics Decadal Survey Subcommittee on Atmosphere-Ionosphere-Magnetosphere Coupling.

Beyond his many scientific achievements, Mike's legacy includes legions of graduate students whom he mentored including 28 Ph.D.
students, many of whom stayed in the field and are now professors themselves. He was extremely open-minded and had an infectious enthusiasm for science and experimental research that stayed with him his entire life.

Mike is survived by his wife, Patricia, of 52 years, his three children Scott (Varykina), Brian (Elizabeth), and Erica, three grandchildren (Aidan, Owen and Amelia), and his brother Edward Arthur Kelley, Jr. Mike and Pat were very active in the regional foster child program and were parents to nearly a dozen foster children.

*Written by David L. Hysell (chair) and Robert F. Pfaff*
Olaf Larson, Professor Emeritus of Rural Sociology, passed away on November 14, just three months shy of his 108th birthday. Prior to his passing, Olaf was Cornell’s oldest emeritus professor. Professor Larson was born in 1910 in Rock County, Wisconsin where his parents were tenant farmers until they purchased the farm in 1923. Olaf graduated from a one-room school prior to matriculating at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. At Wisconsin, he studied agricultural journalism with additional work in soil science and agronomy. Four years after obtaining his B.S. degree, Olaf earned a Master’s degree in agricultural journalism with a minor in agricultural economics. He went on to do his Ph.D. study in rural sociology, a field that was to become his life’s passion.

After completing his preliminary exams for the Ph.D. in 1936, Olaf left Wisconsin to join the faculty of Colorado State University (then Colorado State A&M) as an assistant professor. It was at Colorado State that Professor Larson’s reputation as a rigorous social science researcher, and a keen observer of rural life in the United States, began to develop. Olaf’s research during this time focused on national studies pertaining to rural relief problems, farm labor, farm
families, population change and mobility, and a study of three Colorado communities as part of a nationwide study of agricultural communities. It was also where he met and married his wife, Clair.

After being promoted to associate professor in 1937, Olaf left Fort Collins to begin his career’s second chapter at the United State Department of Agriculture’s Division of Farm Population and Rural Life. The Division was the first federal government agency devoted to sociological research. As Olaf, and his longtime colleague, Julie N. Zimmerman, were to show in two landmark books published in the 2000s, the “Division” was hugely influential in developing theory-driven empirical social science in America. Olaf’s wide ranging research for the Division foreshadowed the issues that were to define his scholarship throughout his career—rural development, racial and other forms of inequality, and farms, farmers and farm families. In 1941, while still employed by USDA, Professor Larson completed his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin.

Along with many other federal agencies, the Division was moved out of Washington DC early in World War II. These moves were made to reduce the risk of disruption in the case of an attack on the capital. Olaf was moved to Cincinnati, Ohio where he led the Division’s research on rural rehabilitation and low income farm families. When a new regional office was established in Portland, Oregon, Olaf was transferred there to be the Division’s western regional leader. While in Portland, Olaf directed and conducted research on rural poverty, with a particular focus on very low income families. He also led the region’s contributions to a nationwide effort to establish cultural regions within rural America.

In the summer of 1946, Olaf accepted an associate professorship in Rural Sociology at Cornell. Thus, started the third of four stages in Professor Larson’s scholarly career. Olaf’s work at Cornell spanned all three Land Grant functions: teaching, research and Extension. At Cornell, Olaf was able to conduct research on many sensitive issues that were out of bounds while he worked for USDA. These included migratory farm labor, rural health, and rural values and beliefs, along with his continuing focus on rural community organization.
During this time, he testified before Congress, his research was used by the President Lyndon B. Johnson’s Commission on Rural Poverty, and by the New York State Legislative Committee on Migrant Labor. For Extension, Professor Larson produced demographic data in a form that was useful to local appointed and elected leaders. His “People of New York:” series was produced for over 20 years. In addition, he was the first director of the Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development, one of four regional centers established by USDA through Title V of the 1972 Rural Development Act. In 1957, Professor Larson became Head of the Department of Rural Sociology (now Development Sociology). He served in this capacity from 1957-1966. In the 1960s, Professor Larson was influential in developing the College’s leadership role in international agricultural development studies. This area became institutionalized as the College’s “4th dimension” along with teaching, research and Extension.

At Cornell, Professor Larson became an internationally recognized scholar of rural life in America. He was twice selected as a Fulbright Scholar (1951-52 in Oslo, Norway and 1961-62 in Naples, Italy); voted into the prestigious Sociological Research Association in 1954; elected president of the Rural Sociological Society in 1957-58, and awarded the RSS’s career award of Distinguished Rural Sociologist in 1985. His profound influence on rural research and teaching far exceeds his personal scholarship. During his career at Cornell, Professor Larson chaired 69 graduate committees, and served as a minor member on 85 more. Many of these scholars have gone on to distinguished careers of their own.

In 1975, Professor Larson was forced to retire due to mandatory retirement laws at the time. Retirement notwithstanding, he remained an active scholar for more than a quarter of a century. His research with Dr. Minnie Miller-Brown of North Carolina State University on Black farmers, for instance, was presented to the Congressional Black Caucus. In addition to articles on the history of rural sociology, Olaf co-edited an influential book on the sociology of agriculture with Cornell Professors Fred Buttel and Gilbert Gillespie.
In the late 1980s he began research exploring the profound impact on social science research and public policy of the USDA’s Division of Farm Population and Rural Life—the first unit of the federal government devoted to sociological research and for which he had worked. This project, supported by the Rural Sociological Society, the American Sociological Association and Cornell University’s Agriculture Experiment Station, spanned into the 1990s resulting in three books. Even after Olaf and Clare moved to a retirement community in Mt. Dora, Florida he remained an active scholar and writer. While he would lose his wife and lifelong partner, Clair, in 2011, Olaf published two more books during his centennial year. One of the books, the final in his series on social science research in the USDA, was nominated for the ASA’s History of Sociology Section’s Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award. The other book, published by the University of Wisconsin Press, was a memoir of Olaf’s boyhood in rural Wisconsin.

Professor Olaf Larson was the last of a generation of rural sociologists, and in many ways his career traced the history of rural sociology. He was the Rural Sociological Society’s (RSS) oldest past president, the oldest member of the RSS, the oldest sociologist and rural sociologist in the nation, and the last person who had worked in the first unit of the federal government devoted to sociological research. To honor his long years of achievement, “in recognition of his significant commitment and contributions to the discipline of sociology” the American Sociological Association bestowed Olaf with an honorary lifetime membership. His legacy lives on many ways including the Cornell’s Department of Development Sociology where the Larson Award for Excellence in Sociology is bestowed each year to the Department’s outstanding junior.

*Written by David Brown (chair), Parfait Eloundou-Enyegue and Julie Zimmerman*
Bonnie Graham MacDougall

July 2, 1941 – November 26, 2017

Bonnie Graham MacDougall, of Ithaca, New York and Alexandria, Virginia was Professor Emerita at Cornell University where she taught for 35 years in the Department of Architecture. She died unexpectedly on November 26, 2017, at the age of 76. Bonnie was born to Joseph London Graham and Myrtle Agnes Fivehouse Graham, on July 2, 1941, in Teaneck, New Jersey. She moved to Alexandria with her family when she was 8 years old where she spent the rest of her childhood, and where she later spent much of her retirement.

Bonnie graduated from Cornell University as an undergraduate in 1962 and completed her graduate work earning her Ph.D. in Linguistics, in 1973. She met her husband, Robert "Scotty" Duncan MacDougall at Cornell University, and was married in 1962. Their marriage was the beginning of a nearly 25-year personal and academic partnership, in which they collaborated on research and cross-trained each other in their respective disciplines. Although Robert predeceased Bonnie in 1987, Bonnie continued their collaborative work and published a digital collection of 7,000 of Robert's photographs, Beyond the Taj: Architectural Traditions and
Landscape Experience in South Asia (2009). At the time of her death Bonnie was completing a second digital collection, since launched by the Cornell University Library as Depicting the Sri Lankan Vernacular comprising more than 500 images. In addition, her works on Sri Lankan architecture include Sinhalese Domestic Life in Space and Time (coauthored with Robert) and Text into Form: Dwelling, Cosmos, and Design Theory in Traditional South Asia (2008). She also wrote on the astronomy of Jantar Mantar (1996) and the city of Chandigarh (1996).

Bonnie was a professor and administrator at Cornell University from 1979 until her retirement in 2014, as well as a lifelong Cornell student. As a historian and social scientist, she was quite accomplished. She was a true polyglot—knowing at least ten languages—11 if you count the nicknames she had for everyone. She was a two-time Fulbright scholar (1979, 2011), the first director of the Cornell South Asian Language and Area Center (from 1983-1988) for which she raised two million dollars and was instrumental in helping establish the Cornell University/Syracuse University South Asia National Resource Center, a recipient of the Martin Dominguez Distinguished Teaching Award in 1998, and a Faculty Innovation in Teaching Award in 2006.

In her many years in the Department of Architecture, she taught most of the architecture students in a required course on the culture of architecture. To think that she single-handedly taught every Cornell Architecture student over decades is mind-boggling. And it should be noted that she never shied away from large numbers—as she knew how to fill the Statler auditorium with 1,000 bodies. According to many students, she was the best teacher they ever had. As one student observed, it was in her required course where he first learned that buildings could be round and made of twigs.

Bonnie was a behind-the-scenes advocate for women. Maybe because she had raised two daughters or because she analyzed the changing world for her two grand-daughters. I don’t know, but she was always supportive of leading a life that combined the professional and personal. She provided a model of generosity
combined with extreme literacy and straight-forward verbiage. We all relied on her insights and observations—which is why she encouraged everyone to call her any time of the day or night. Which many of us did.

Bonnie was a great storyteller. She would recount how there was a sentry stationed at the end of the Thurston Avenue bridge in the early 1960s to ensure that all women making their way onto the main campus had on skirts. Not surprisingly, she had colorful stories about the perils of doing research in Sri Lanka—there were rogue pythons that crossed the path she was travelling on a motorcycle with Scotty. There were lizards in the latrine and the torrential monsoons in Colombo. She even claimed that she heard creatures scratching under her cabin at the Yala National Park on the island. And of course, she made great chai. Cooking did not seem to be an interest—her fridge rarely had anything more than yoghurt, cottage cheese and expired milk. Nonetheless, she had strong opinions about chai.

Bonnie is survived by her two daughters, Carlin '94 (B.Arch. '99, M.Arch. '00) (Jordi Mack, B.Arch 1999) and Margaret MacDougall ‘96. She is also survived by her granddaughters, Elizabeth and Julia Mack.

A sign on her office door (given to her by students) seems to have said it all “Bonnie MacDougall, sponsor of many extraordinary things.”

As one of her friends observed, we were so lucky to have such a zany and generous colleague.

We were.

Written by D. Medina Lasansky
Professor Eugene Lewis Madsen, age 64, brilliant environmental microbiologist, devoted husband and father, creative teacher, inspirational mentor, accomplished gymnast, good friend—was born on February 24, 1953 in Oakland, California, and died in a tragic accident at his home in Ithaca on August 9, 2017.

Eugene was the son of Donald and Margaret Lewis Madsen, the husband of Jane Walker ’78, and the devoted father of their two children, Cecelia Madsen ‘12 and Sidney Madsen‘13. He is survived by his brother, Peter Rentz, and sister, Jane Madsen. Eugene is missed by all the members of his extended family, and many friends, collaborators and students at Cornell and around the world.

Eugene first came to Cornell in 1979 after earning a B.A. in chemistry at University of California, Santa Cruz (1975) and a B.S. in Soil Science at Oregon State University (1978). At Cornell, he matriculated as a graduate student with intent to study environmental microbiology in the laboratory of the renowned soil microbiologist, Professor Martin Alexander, in the Department of Agronomy (now the section of Soil and Crop Sciences in the School
of Integrative Plant Science). Under Professor Alexander, he earned both Master of Science (1981) and Doctor of Philosophy (1985) degrees. After graduation, Eugene worked briefly in the New Jersey Pine Barrens at Rutgers University’s Division of Pinelands Research, then he moved to a post-doctoral position with Professor Jean-Marc Bollag at Pennsylvania State University, where he did pioneering studies on microbial life in deep subterranean and groundwater environments. In 1989, after a one-year stint as senior microbiologist at MSI Detoxification, Inc., a private environmental science consulting company in Bozeman, Montana, he returned to Cornell as a Research Scientist in the laboratory of Professor William Ghiorse, who was the new chair of the recently-formed Department of Microbiology in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Eugene was promoted to the position of Research Assistant Professor in 1992. By 1999, he had established himself as an independent research scientist capable of funding his own laboratory and he was granted a tenure-track Assistant Professor position in the Department. He was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in 2002 and to Full Professor in 2009.

Eugene was an unusually gifted environmental microbiologist whose research career spanned four decades. His research focused primarily on the understanding of fundamental microbial activities in natural environments. In his own words this included: “documenting the ‘who’, ‘what’, ‘how’, ‘where’, ‘when’, and ‘why’ of microbiological processes in soil, water, sediments, and ground water.” He was, perhaps, best-known for his long-term, in-depth, basic research studies of a coal tar waste disposal site in upstate New York where he applied powerful molecular techniques and innovative field-oriented methods to understand the underlying microbial ecology affecting the bioremediation processes occurring at the site. During these studies he trained and mentored numerous graduate and post-doctoral students, and he collaborated freely with scientists at Cornell and many other institutions. He published over 150 influential primary research papers and review articles in a variety of top-flight, cross-disciplinary scientific journals and was frequently invited to give lectures around the world. Eugene was an exacting scientist with many of his most highly cited publications
setting the gold standard for working in complex environmental systems. He is perhaps best known outside of Cornell for his widely used textbook, *Environmental Microbiology: From Genomes to Biogeochemistry*, now in its second edition, which was published in 2016. The book is based on a course he taught for many years in the Department of Microbiology.

Eugene was a talented and creative teacher. Starting in 1995, he taught both undergraduate and graduate level courses in Environmental Microbiology. From 1997 to 2002, he co-taught that course with Professor Ghiorse, and he took over the course as its sole instructor in 2003. In 2005, he began co-teaching a new course for freshmen–Introduction to the Science and Management of Environmental and Natural Resources–with James Lassoie and Timothy Fahey from the Department of Natural Resources. That course transitioned into the introductory course–Introduction to Environmental Science and Sustainability–for a new multidisciplinary Environmental and Sustainability Sciences major in 2013, co-taught with Clifford Kraft. Eugene’s enthusiasm for students was always evident in the classroom and in his lectures, in which his lively nature and engaging personality were constant.

Eugene was a member of the graduate fields of Microbiology and Environmental Toxicology at Cornell, and active in professional societies including the American Society for Microbiology, the American Chemical Society, the Society for Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Eugene loved his research and teaching, but he loved his life beyond work even more. He was enthusiastic about every aspect of his life. He was devoted to his family and his students, especially to his wife and two daughters, to his trumpet playing, and to his gymnastics activities. Eugene mentored many undergraduate, graduate, and post-doctoral students, who are now faculty members and researchers at universities around the world; but his daughters are the students he valued the most. He taught them all by example, with unconditional love and total respect.
Eugene was an accomplished trumpet player. He played in the Ithaca Concert Band, and with friends in Friday night quartets. He even played for students in his classes, and he often played at the opening ceremonies at Cornell’s gymnastic meets as well as at many family functions.

Eugene was an active person who was often seen riding a bike—not a fancy bike—as he went from place to place on campus. His most regular destination was a daily visit to Teagle Hall where he swam, did gymnastics and was notable for being unusually fit and athletic. At the time of his death at age 64, he was still in top physical condition. He would often arrive around noon for open pool hours, where Eugene developed friendships with many fellow swimmers who enjoyed his enthusiasm and friendliness. Then, after swimming, he would often appear in the locker room with bandaged hands covered in gymnast’s chalk. Remarkable for his age, he was still a practicing gymnast able to make difficult routines on the high bar look easy. One of his most impressive accomplishments in the months prior to his death was performing a “giant” on the high bar—a very impressive complete circle, fully extended, around the bar. He was a faculty advisor to the Cornell Gymnastics club from 2002 until his untimely death in 2017.

Eugene was curious about every aspect of the world, and nothing was too trivial to attract his attention. He was extremely self-disciplined and quite proud of his frugal demeanor and the lack of waste in his life. He never wasted anything. However, he was humble and modest about his academic accomplishments, including his widely used text book mentioned above. Looking ahead, it is sad to realize that students and colleagues reading the latest edition of his book will no longer have the opportunity to appreciate his dynamic, insightful lectures and their very energetic delivery that often included a trumpet solo for emphasis.

Beyond his outstanding research and teaching contributions, Eugene had a particularly penetrating sense of humor. This is best seen in his 2014 self-published collection of unique annual cartoon cards,
titled: “Parade of Unconventional Voices: Cartoons of Art, Humor, and Philosophy”. The main characters in the cartoons are often set in remote, vast western landscapes where gnome-like specks of sand or dust, evoke voices in the wilderness, having imaginative conversations at an International Conference or a Global Summit Meeting. The 2017 edition was the “International Conference on Pithy Statements”. The recurring theme in all of these cards is a deep, reflective, but irreverent, conversation that usually ends with a pun. He created them each year to send his best wishes for a Happy New Year to all.

We sorely miss Eugene, especially his annual messages of unique art, humor, and philosophy; but most of all we miss his collegial warmth and enduring friendship.

Written by William C. Ghiorse (chair), Esther R. Angert and Clifford E. Kraft
With assistance from Christopher M. Derito
Jerrold (Jerry) Meinwald died in Ithaca, New York, on April 23, 2018 of cancer. He was the Goldwin Smith Professor Emeritus of Chemistry & Chemical Biology at Cornell. A member of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society, Jerry made numerous seminal contributions to organic chemistry spanning physical and mechanistic organic chemistry to synthetic and analytical techniques, but he was perhaps best known as one of the two founders (along with the late Thomas Eisner) of the modern discipline of chemical ecology. Jerry’s research over the past sixty years had a profound impact on that field. By elucidating the structures and functions of messenger molecules, Jerry Meinwald brought understanding at the molecular level to the workings of nature.

Born in New York City to Sophie and Herman Meinwald, Jerry developed a passion for chemistry as a boy after reading a biochemistry textbook on the beach together with his good friend, Michael Cava. Soon the two were producing homemade fireworks displays for their neighbors, and began performing experiments in a
home laboratory, acquiring the necessary chemicals from drug stores and supply houses. The instructions for their syntheses were copied by hand from books and journals at the New York Public Library. Jerry graduated from Stuyvesant High School, and briefly attended Brooklyn College and Queens College. During 1945-1946 he served as an electronics technician in the US Navy, then earned a Ph.B. (1947) and B.S. (1948) in Chemistry at the University of Chicago. At Harvard University he completed M.A. (1950) and Ph.D. (1952) degrees, working with R.B. Woodward. Jerry joined the Cornell faculty in 1952 and spent most of his subsequent career in Ithaca. He was named Goldwin Smith Professor of Chemistry (1980-2005) and held the Andrew Mellon Foundation Professorship (1993-95).

It is difficult to overstate the impact of Meinwald’s work in the field of chemical ecology, since as one of its earliest practitioners, he set the standards of excellence by which others in the field are judged. By focusing on biotic interactions and their mediating molecules—on the signals of courtship, defense, and parental maintenance—Jerry (along with the late Tom Eisner) established beyond any doubt that chemical signals contribute to almost any type of communication in nature. Through discoveries that have become landmarks, he has elucidated the intricacies of countless natural interactions, both mutualistic and antagonistic, involving insects and plants, the dominant life forms on land. Acutely aware of the long-range implications of species loss, he and Tom Eisner argued persuasively, through their extensive publications and lectures worldwide, for the preservation of nature and the chemical capital it provides.

Jerry’s first major plant-related chemical discovery was to establish the structure of nepetalactone, the component in “catnip” that attracts and intrigues cats. Returning to plants again years later in a spectacular study of the chemistry of lepidopteran courtship, Jerry showed how female moths used compounds from a plant dietary source to screen for the fittest male sexual partners.

In essence, the female tiger moth, *Utetheisa ornatrix*, emits a mixture of C18 trienes and tetraenes that attracts males from a distance. A courting male then signals the female at close range with
a pheromone biosynthesized from a pyrrolizidine alkaloid that the male has sequestered from his plant diet.

Females avoid mating with males that don’t provide this chemical cue. However, males emanating the appropriate alkaloid-derived perfume are accepted and allowed to transmit to the female a large spermatophore (up to 10% of their body weight!) containing not only sperm, but also a heavy dose of pyrrolizidine alkaloid, which is toxic to most animals, but not *Utetheisa ornatrix*. Some of the alkaloid is retained by the female and some is incorporated into her fertilized eggs, rendering the female and her eggs unpalatable to predators and parasites.

Not only did Jerry’s research elucidate for the first time the structure of a male-produced pheromone, but it also revealed the pheromone’s origin from a plant alkaloid, and uncovered its role in guiding female sexual selection. This study constitutes the first example of sexual selection based on a chemical criterion for male “fitness.”

Jerry Meinwald’s work was widely recognized across the world. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences (1969), the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1970, serving as secretary from 2005-2016), and the American Philosophical Society (1987). He was an Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Fellow (1958-62) and twice a John Simon Guggenheim Foundation Fellow (1960-61 and 1976-77). He received an honorary Ph.D. from the University of Göteborg (1989). His awards include the Tyler Prize in Environmental Achievement (1990), the Heyrovsky Medal of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (1996), the American Chemical Society's Roger Adams Award in Organic Chemistry (2005), the Grand Prix de la Fondation de la Maison de la Chimie (2006), the Benjamin Franklin Medal in Chemistry (2013), and the Nakanishi Award of the Chemical Society of Japan (2014). In 2014, President Obama presented him the 2012 National Medal of Science.

During his long career at Cornell, Jerry trained generations of chemists, including many leading researchers in both organic chemistry and chemical ecology. He published over 400 journal
articles with some 200 collaborators. In the early 1970s, he was a founding Research Director of the International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya.

Examples of organic chemistry playing an unexpectedly important role in the world of nature made intriguing stories for a general lecture audience. With his extraordinary ability to excite and educate diverse audiences about chemistry, Jerry was always in demand as a lecturer. Jerry presented more invited general talks (five) at the American Chemical Society’s *National Organic Symposia* than any other scientist.

Jerry Meinwald was also a superbly gifted teacher, and taught Cornell’s legendary “Introduction to Organic Chemistry” (Chem 3570/3580) for many years. He went on to create the highly innovative course, “The Language of Chemistry,” which helped many hundreds of nonscientist Cornell undergraduates meet their science requirement while learning a significant amount of contemporary organic chemistry. Educating nonscientists was important to Jerry; he strove to boost scientific literacy among non-science majors at the college and university level. In 2010 he co-headed an *American Academy of Arts and Sciences* study of “Science in the Liberal Arts Curriculum,” which was aimed at examining what science requirements our institutions of higher learning have established for their non-science majors, why they have these requirements, whether those requirements actually produced the desired results, and whether current curricula might be modernized and strengthened to produce a more science-literate citizenry.

Jerry was a talented flutist. He studied flute with Arthur Lora, James Pappoutsakis, and Marcel Moyse. Throughout his life he enjoyed playing music with (and for) colleagues, friends, and family members, often with his wife Charlotte Greenspan at the keyboard. And there was hardly a scientific meeting he organized that did not feature a live music component, often with himself as one of the contributors. One of his friends recounts traveling with him when a flight to a chemical meeting was (typically) delayed. He sat down in
the midst of an impatient crowd, took out his flute and started playing, to the delight of the people around him. He and his wife were present at, it seems, every Cornell musical event; Jerry truly loved music. Another thing that gave pleasure to Jerry and the people around him was food. He was an excellent cook. The dinner parties he prepared are warmly remembered by the guests who attended them. He was also sought out by friends and colleagues for recommendations for restaurants in cities around the world.

Meinwald is survived by Charlotte Greenspan, his wife of 37 years; their daughter, Julia; and Constance and Pamela, daughters of his first marriage. He is also survived by his first wife, Yvonne Chu, who was his earliest long-term chemical collaborator.

To everyone, not just his colleagues, Jerry was a sweet man. It is impossible to think of him without a smile. And that is how we will remember him.

Written by Frank Schroeder (chair), Bruce Ganem and Roald Hoffmann
Edward Carlos Melby, Jr. D.V.M. dean emeritus of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University, died Sunday, April 22, 2018, following his battle with Alzheimer’s disease. He was 89 years old.

Ed Melby was the sixth dean of the college, appointed on October 1, 1974, by the Board of Trustees when George C. Poppensiek completed his term in 1974. Ed served as dean until 1984. His years at the helm of Cornell represented a decade of considerable growth and the expansion in the size and scope of college facilities and programs.

Dean Lorin Warnick indicated that we have all benefited from his work in expanding our research programs and in obtaining funding for new facilities that were built after his term as dean. Dr. Melby’s service and dedication has had significant, lasting impact on both the college and the veterinary profession. With Ed Melby as dean, the number of College employees grew from 468 to 820 full-time and 139 part-time student employees. The College’s budget also increased from $8.6 million to exceed $32 million. Over that same
period, competitive grants and contracts awarded for current and future years rose tremendously from $3.8 million to $21.2 million.

For many years, Dean Melby worked to set the stage for planning and funding a new teaching hospital and to upgrade facilities built in the 1950s. New facilities were critical to preserving the college’s standing and to meet the challenges and opportunities of expanding clinical programs. Dean Melby also oversaw the new building to house an enlarged State Diagnostic Laboratory to offer expanded services to practitioners and others, including a program of Equine Drug Testing and Research to serve the equine racing industry in the State. Furthermore, to serve the equine importation industry, Dean Melby presided over the opening of the only Contagious Equine Metritis (C.E.M.) quarantine facility in New York State at the time, one of the few in the nation.

Administrative units at the college also saw expansion and reorganization under Dean Melby’s leadership. In particular, the Baker Institute for Animal Health underwent a major reorganization and growth. The Department of Avian Diseases changed its name and scope to include aquatic animal medicine and a poultry facility was built to further research on atherosclerosis, vaccines, Marek’s disease and other poultry disease. New departments, Preventive Medicine and Pharmacology, were also formed, while a single Department of Clinical Sciences was created that was sub-sectioned by clinical specialty as well. The number of faculty, including interns and residents in the teaching hospital, increased along with both the size and complexity of clinical research.

Born in Vermont in 1929, Ed Melby served in the United States Marine Corps, then studied at the University of Pennsylvania and University of Vermont prior to receiving his DVM degree from Cornell in 1954. After being in private veterinary practice for 12 years in Vermont, Ed took a teaching post in comparative medicine at The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore, where he was professor and director of the Division of Laboratory Animal (Comparative) Medicine. In addition to his regular teaching
and administrative responsibilities, Dr. Melby served on several national councils and boards related to laboratory animal medicine. Ed also had a strong interest in the Baltimore Zoological Society serving as its director and president. In addition, Dr. Melby edited four major textbooks on laboratory animal science, including the three-volume *Handbook of Laboratory Animal Science* with Norman H. Altman, as well as publishing more than 50 scientific papers.

Dean Melby left the College in 1984 and took a position as vice president for research and development at SmithKline Beecham Laboratories in Philadelphia, from which he eventually retired to return to his family farm in Vermont. In the mid-1990s, Dr. Melby supported and worked with the Veterinary College Diagnostic Laboratory personnel to expand the Oral Rabies Vaccination Program in New York State into Vermont and New Hampshire to control the spread of raccoon rabies.

Written by Alexander de Lahunta and Donald Lein
Eleanore Mikus

July 25, 1927 – September 6, 2017

Professor Eleanore Mikus was born in Detroit, Michigan on July 25, 1927. As a child, growing up in Detroit, she demonstrated an early interest in drawing and painting. While in high school, she attended classes at the School of Arts and Crafts in Detroit. She received an undergraduate degree in art and art history from the University of Denver and an M.A. in Asian art history from the University of Denver, with a focus on Tang-dynasty painter and poet Wang Wei. After moving to New York City, in the late 1950’s, she took classes at the Art Students League and New York University.

Her first major solo exhibition was at the Pietrantonia Gallery in New York City in 1960. Other exhibitions followed at Pace Gallery in Boston and New York, and participation in a group exhibition at the Whitney Museum of American Art. During the 1960’s, she developed the series of works, Tablets, that extended the abstract language of her paintings into reliefs—built up surfaces of laminated wood and other materials. The Tablets reflect a common practice as "we carry a tablet to write down our lessons, reference notes, memories, poetry, drawings, our private thoughts and even our doodles." It is also with work from this period that Eleanore utilized
a singular color applied across the surface of the work, relying on the varying topography of the shallow relief of the surface to provide a complex arrangement of lighter and darker variations of the color. This approach was further explored through her Paperfold series—sheets of paper folded repeatedly horizontally and vertically across the entire surface resulting in intricate geometrical patterns. They utilized many different types of paper of different scale and were produced throughout the rest of her career. She shared an interest in this very particular approach to abstraction with the painter Ad Reinhardt who initiated a friendship after seeing her work in the exhibition at the Whitney Museum of American Art.

In the 1970’s, Eleanore produced quite a different body of works with images relating to childhood—toys and animals—painted in a childlike way, but on quite a monumental scale. The new works were presented in 4 exhibitions by the gallerist Ivan Karp at his seminal gallery O.K. Harris in New York City between 1971 and 1974. In the 1980’s she returned to abstraction and monochromatic paintings, concerns that sustained her studio practice throughout the rest of her life. In 2006, her depth and breadth of her artistic production was acknowledged with a large and significant exhibition at the Drawing Center in New York City, curated by Luis Camnitzer. The exhibition included 150 works from the period 1959-2006. In a review in the New York Times, it was noted that her work has "a still, quiet patience and a devotion to process that can be felt in nearly every work." This exhibit was followed by one at the Marlborough Gallery in New York.

Eleanore’s works were shown at the Craig Starr Gallery in 2017. The show as reviewed by John Yau in Hyperallergic, "[s]he brought together nuance and structure, making them (the art work) into a subtly captivating experience."

Her works are represented in the permanent collections of The National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, NY; Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, NY; and the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, England. And her work has also been the subject of numerous articles and
Eleanore began her distinguished teaching career at the Cooper Union in New York City in 1971. During the years 1973-76 she taught in England. She began teaching at Cornell University in 1979, continuing until her retirement in 1994. Her contributions to the Art Department were varied, focusing primarily on painting and drawing courses, but she also served as a valuable mentor to many graduate students. Judith Eisler, an undergraduate art major who studied with Eleanore has written that she “studied art at Cornell from 1980–1984. My first interactions with Eleanore immediately challenged my youthful perception as to what it was to make art and what it was to think about art. She talked about color and composition, about how an understanding of abstraction was the foundation for making strong figurative work. She asked us to name five female artists which was, at that time, a challenge that definitively shifted my mindset. Eleanore talked often about her own practice, about how she worked wherever and whenever one could, about her studio in the South Street Seaport in the 70s, her artist neighbors and friends. The determination and grit she applied to her work inspired me tremendously.” In addition to practical technical instruction and extremely well-articulated views on more theoretical subjects pertinent to art-making, Eleanore provided, in a warm and often humorous way, advice on how best to function as a sensitive, responsible and empathetic person in the world, as recalled by Ms. Eisler: “The advice that always echoes in my head, however, was given to me when I once told Eleanore that I wished such and such would happen in my life. She raised her head slightly, smiled broadly, and said “Ohhh, don’t wish your life away!”

Eleanore extended to her colleagues the same personal interest and concern she directed towards her students. Professor Gregory Page remembers: “Eleanore was a supportive colleague, and a mentor who wanted to make sure I could do well in the department. I remember lunches at the faculty club in the Statler and hallway chats with her to see how my classes were going and what new images I was working on. She would often approach me and say, “let’s go to the faculty club, I would like to give you some advice.” It was
always good information about staying busy in the department with my classes, getting on committees, and of course exhibiting and going to New York.” And the following from Professor Stan Taft: “Eleanore and I would often cross paths in Tjaden Hall while she was teaching—the doors to our studios close to each other, and often she would grab my arm and pull me into the painting studio to see the work of one of her students—eyes wide open, that grin, the gestures of enthusiasm, pure joy and pride in the accomplishments of her students. It was infectious, and I’m thankful to have been able to witness that kind of deep engagement with students.”

Professor Eleanore Mikus died September 6, 2017 at her home in Ithaca, New York. She was 90. She is survived by her sister Virginia Wenzel, and her three children, Gabrielle Burns, Hillary Burns (Kamischke), and Richard Burns, Jr.

Written by Stan Taft and Gregory Page
Roy L. Millar, Professor Emeritus of Plant Pathology, was a national leader in the teaching of his branch of science and was an internationally respected researcher into host-pathogen interactions in plants. He was born in Calgary, Alberta, and attended public schools there. He enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1943 and served as pilot in the Air Force and Royal Naval Fleet Air Arm for two years. In 1946, he enrolled in the University of Alberta, Department of Plant Science, receiving the Bachelor of Science degree in 1950 and the Master of Science degree in 1952. He then began doctoral studies at Cornell University with a major in plant pathology and minors in plant physiology and biochemistry. His doctoral research was under the direction of W. H. Burkholder and focused on the bacterial plant pathogen *Xanthomonas phaseoli*. He received the Ph.D. in 1955. Subsequently he served as a research officer in the Canada Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. In 1959, Roy was recruited to the faculty of the Department of Plant Pathology at Cornell to teach introductory plant pathology to graduate and undergraduate students and to conduct research on diseases of forage crops. He was promoted to associate professor in 1965, to full professor in 1969, and became a U.S. citizen in 1970.
Roy was known as an especially effective and challenging teacher. His emphases on clear logical thinking and writing were legendary among plant science students and were sometimes challenging for those enrolled in his courses or conducting research under his guidance. He was a passionate and caring teacher who cared mightily that his students learn. Most of his students (sometimes in retrospect) felt it a privilege to be in his classroom. Several entered the field of plant pathology as a result of their encounters with him. Alums of his graduate level courses respected the breadth, rigor and concepts presented. He employed innovative practices, some of which are characteristic of today’s 'flipped classroom'. One of these practices was to conduct oral exams. A student’s major professor was invited to the final exam. This practice stimulated a tremendous amount of study by the students and was, therefore, a particularly effective teaching tool.

Roy understood that clear writing was mandatory in science and he rigorously edited reports by students. It was initially a shock to receive a report that had been edited so effectively but the students came to appreciate those tough lessons. His reputation as an editor led to numerous requests to review manuscripts before they were submitted to journals.

Roy’s passion for teaching plant pathology was highlighted in a workshop, conducted with colleague Professor Carl Boothroyd in summer 1968 and funded by the National Science Foundation, to which plant pathology instructors came from all over the USA to learn more about methods of teaching in this field of biology. Millar and Boothroyd presented an array of pedagogical concepts, techniques and materials that had worked well for them. Teachers attending the workshop found it to be highly stimulating. Their appreciation for the workshop, for Millar and Boothroyd, and for the content was amply visible in letters of appreciation they sent after the workshop. Alums from the teaching workshop and from Professor Millar's 'Plant Pathology 501' course adopted many of his innovations in their own teaching. He clearly had an important impact on plant pathology teaching across the USA.
Roy’s research was focused on host-pathogen interactions in diseases of forage crops. His students were among the first to explore the role of phytoalexins (pathogen-inhibitory compounds produced by the plants in response to infection). They discovered and characterized the phytoalexins medicarpin, sativan, and vestitol in alfalfa and other forage crops. His group also investigated the importance of hydrogen cyanide as a factor in the interaction between a cyanogenic plant and a pathogen. They confirmed the role of a cyanide-resistant oxidase in pathogens of cyanogenic plants. This oxidase enabled energy production for the synthesis of cyanide hydratase—an enzyme that detoxified cyanide to formamide. He investigated the biology and ecology of soil-borne pathogens of alfalfa and demonstrated that the alfalfa strain of *Verticillium albo-atrum* has limited capacity to survive in field soil and is amenable to control by crop rotation with small grain crops. In contrast, he determined that *Phytophthora megasperma* f. sp. *medicaginis* is remarkably long lived in soil, so crop rotation would have limited efficacy. In collaboration with plant breeders, he contributed to the development of alfalfa cultivars with high levels of resistance to the diseases caused by *Verticillium* and *Phytophthora*.

Roy’s passion for plant pathology was wonderfully visible to his colleagues. His accomplishments were recognized nationally when he was made a Fellow of the American Phytopathological Society in 1973—“for his balanced excellence in teaching, research and service”… which “stands as an example for all plant pathologists.”

Roy served his colleagues and his discipline extensively. At Cornell, he served as department chair in the late 1970s and early 1980s. For the American Phytopathological Society (APS), he served on numerous committees, perhaps most notably on the teaching committee. He was president of the Northeast Division of the APS in 1975-76 and served on the governing council of the APS as councilor at large in 1976-78. He was senior editor of the journal *Phytopathology* in 1971-72 and editor in chief in 1976-78. He instituted the practice of grouping like articles with similar or related content in that journal. This practice made searching the journal,
which was only available in print form at the time, much easier for readers.

As a Canadian, Roy was particularly susceptible to the ‘hockey craze’ at Cornell in the late 1960s. He and his colleagues joined hundreds of other enthusiasts waiting in line for hours to obtain season tickets. He celebrated with thousands of Cornell fans over the undefeated season in 1969-70. His sons (Daryl, Craig, Brent and Mark) were avid youth hockey players.

Roy was predeceased by his wife of many years, Dorothy (Dottie) Hayward Millar (formerly of Granum, Alberta) in 1985. Roy retired from Cornell in 1986 and moved to San Diego where he later married the late Nadine Hargrave Millar. He moved to Prairie Village, Kansas, in 2010 to be closer to family.

*Written by William E. Fry, Wayne A. Sinclair and Gary C. Bergstrom*
Arthur Ovaska, an Associate Professor in the Department of Architecture, died at the age of 67 on March 26, 2018 at his home in Ithaca, New York after a long struggle with cancer. He is survived by his wife, Sherri, his two sons, Eric and Alan, and his daughter, Wynter.

Originally hailing from the coast of Massachusetts's Cape Cod Bay, Arthur began his study of Architecture at Cornell as an undergraduate student in 1968, graduating with a B.Arch. in 1974. Two years later he went on to his Master of Architecture degree, with Oswald Mathias Ungers and Colin Rowe as his initial advisors. From 1974 to 1978, he collaborated with Ungers in Ithaca and in Cologne, Germany, on a number of international architectural competitions, as well as on three landmark Cornell Summer programs: “The Urban Block” in Ithaca, and both “The Urban Villa” and “The Urban Garden” in Berlin. He was a major contributor to *The City in the City: Berlin, A Green Archipelago*, a 1977 manifesto by O.M.Ungers and Rem Koolhaas.

In 1978, he co-founded the office Kollhoff & Ovaska with Hans
Kollhoff, who had also been engaged with Cornell's graduate program and a collaborator on "The City in the City" project. Their office produced significant designs for Berlin's International Building Exposition 1979-1984/87, including the original master plan as well as several constructions including the Lindenstrasse Apartments and the Museum Gardens (near the Berlin/Jewish Museum) and the Luisenplatz Development (near the Charlottenburg Castle), to name a few. He then returned to Cornell from Berlin, accepting a tenure track position and developing a number of independent competitions as well as projects in collaboration with other faculty members.

In other words, Arthur was highly regarded as an architect of notable talent, well versed in the professional aspect of architecture as well as gifted within an artistic realm. He excelled in covering the field from the largest scales of urban and landscape design to the meticulous development of small details. He had a special fondness for trees as formal elements and for researching town greens, a passion that he and his wife Sherri shared.

But Arthur was a rare breed. Despite his accomplished professional resume, his ultimate passion was for teaching. He was known to be a strong advocate for the students. He embraced difference with unsurpassed generosity and enthusiasm: students were celebrated for their individuality. He was always able to uncover architecture in the most obscure and unexpected places. His technique of teaching never involved overwhelming students with his extensive knowledge, experience, and passion in architecture, but instead listening to the individual student’s concerns and questions so as to eventually find a resolution together, inevitably enabling the growth of the student’s individuality and insight into an expansive concept of the profession of architecture. Students’ comments characterize his capacity and impact as a teacher: “Arthur Ovaska is one of the most thoughtful and dedicated design professors at Cornell. His enthusiasm for Architecture is contagious. Years later I can still hear his voice encouraging us to really LOOK at the world around us.” Or, “Thank you for instilling in me a passion for design by spurring me to recognize and question my physical environment, whether it is
a landscape, a structure, or an urban place.”

During his 31-year tenure at the Department of Architecture, Arthur occupied a number of academic and administrative positions. He served as a faculty advisor to the Cornell Chapter of the National Organization of Minority Architecture Students. At one time, or another, he was associate chair and coordinator of graduate programs in architectural and urban design. As administrative head and director of undergraduate programs he found a way to accommodate thirty-six students from Tulane University, evacuated by Hurricane Katrina. He was actively involved in architectural juries and often lectured both nationally and internationally at universities that included Syracuse University, Oxford University, Technical University Berlin, Tunghai University in Taiwan, and the University of Puerto Rico. He was also a guest professor of architecture and urban research at the Academy of Fine Arts in Nuremberg, Germany.

Arthur Ovaska was a modest person who rarely spoke about himself. Still, we all knew him as a thoughtful, warmhearted, sensitive soul whose roots were firmly grounded in New England soil: practical, straightforward, unsentimental, with a dry wit, and ready to face whatever storm was gathering on the horizon. Everyone was taken with Arthur's calm and dignified anticipation of the end of his life. This is how he approached everything—his practice, his teaching, and his engagement with his colleagues—without fuss, always to the point, and never without humor. And being much more than just a clearheaded New Englander, having lived and practiced architecture in Germany before returning to the United States, Arthur Ovaska was very much like Mark Twain's Yankee in the court of King Arthur: he always saw things from many perspectives and with scrupulous logic. He often spoke of looking forward to retiring to his mother’s house on Cape Cod. Unfortunately, his illness did not allow this. Countless times over the years, Arthur would go to restaurants specifically chosen for their selection of raw oysters. He loved oysters, since they returned him to his roots.

And Arthur had courage. In facing death with his characteristic
resolve, he reminds us of Ishmael, Herman Melville’s narrator in *Moby Dick*. On the eve of his great Nantucket ocean voyage, Ishmael visits a chapel where seafaring men have found their rest. As he considers that he may face the same fate, he cheers up at the prospect of encountering Eternity. Melville writes:

> “Methinks we have hugely mistaken this matter of Life and Death. Methinks that what they call my shadow here on earth is my true substance. Methinks that in looking at things spiritual, we are too much like oysters observing the sun through the water, and thinking that thick water the thinnest of air. Methinks my body is but the lees of my better being. In fact take my body who will, take it I say, it is not me.”

Godspeed, friend. What you have left behind cannot be erased.

*Written by Werner Goehner, Andrea Simitch, Val Warke and Jerry Wells*
The section of Horticulture in the School of Integrative Plant Science lost a valued friend and colleague with the passing of Dr. Nathan Hiram Peck, Sr., in Geneva, New York on August 24, 2017 at the age of 94. Dr. Peck retired from what at the time was the Department of Horticultural Sciences at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1989, following a career that spanned thirty years.

Dr. Peck was born February 21, 1923 on the Peck’s fourth-generation family farm in Phelps, New York. The farm was a source of great pride for the Peck family. It had been purchased in 1825 by Dr. Peck’s great grandfather and served as a gathering place for many generations of the family. Dr. Peck loved gardening and was known for his green thumb. His large gardens included flowers and vegetables and his irises and roses were particularly beautiful.

Dr. Peck was the son of the late C. Sealey and Ina Howell Peck. He was the 11th of 14 children and the last surviving sibling. As a child, he had a reputation for never sitting still and his father gave him the nickname “Beezy”, a name that he was called for the rest of his life.
A 1941 graduate of Phelps Central School, he would often boast that he finished second in his class, and quickly adding it was a class of two. Soon after graduation, Dr. Peck joined the army, where he specialized in Morse Code interception and interpretation during World War II. Following the war, he returned home and began his studies at Cornell. He earned a bachelor’s degree in plant physiology in 1951 and earned his doctorate from Cornell in 1956 in soil physics–edaphology.

It was at Cornell where he met his college sweetheart and future wife Florence B. Conover (Cornell '50), who was originally from Queens, New York. They married in 1952 and were together for 65 years. Following his graduation, he continued his career first at the USDA-ARS as a soil scientist and later at Birds Eye in foods research. He returned to Cornell as a research professor at the NYS Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva. Arriving as an assistant professor in 1959 in the Department of Horticultural Sciences, Dr. Peck specialized in the production and quality of vegetables, especially those grown for processing.

His research focused on soil fertility, soil productivity, seedling establishment, and the effects of solar radiation and evapotranspiration in agricultural fields. He also led the climate station at Geneva. While an active professor and researcher, he enjoyed the hands-on aspect of working in the fields and drove a farm tractor on his agricultural plots to set up his research. It gave him time to think, said his family.

At Cornell, Peck provided New York’s vegetable growers with the best plant nutrition information available. He wrote nearly 120 publications addressing soil fertility and plant nutrition to improve yields and quality and presented his results at meetings all throughout the state. His research and recommendations on the use of fertilizer boron in cabbage and a custom-made fertilizer for snap beans are still used by growers today. In 1989, he was honored with a tribute from the New York State Vegetable Growers Association for his scientific contributions. He was also a member of the scientific research honor society Sigma Xi.
A longtime colleague, George Abawi, Professor Emeritus in Plant Pathology and Plant Microbe Biology reminisced about his friend. “He was a gentleman with a kind heart and a hard-working and accomplished scientist. I have fond memories of the many grower meetings that we travelled to and attended together. We had many animated, but good-natured discussions on best practices to recommend to growers and other practitioners. Dr. Peck always had the interest of the growers and industry in mind and significantly contributed to the improvement of vegetable production practices, especially fertility needs and the best methods for their application. He had a good and productive career and he will be missed by the people he served, colleagues and many friends.”

Upon his retirement from Cornell in 1989, he was appointed Professor Emeritus. He and his wife Florence enjoyed traveling the country and visiting children and grandchildren, and they recently celebrated sixty-five years of marriage. Dr. Peck was a charter member and past president of the Phelps Historical Society as well as a member (since 1941) and former trustee of the United Church of Phelps. He loved to work the land and his gardens, having spent most of his adulthood back on the family farm where he was born.

Dr. Peck was a proud Cornellian. He took great pride in knowing that all of his children were graduates of Cornell University. Unfortunately for him, he missed the pomp and circumstance associated with Cornell’s spring graduation as he finished his degree in December. It was with great pride that he finally did get to march, with his daughter Alice, when she graduated from the school.

Dr. Peck was always a very goal-oriented man. One of those goals was to live to see his 100th birthday. Unfortunately, his health was failing, and it became obvious to him that he would not reach that final goal. In true Peck fashion, however, he decided that the very next day would be his 100th birthday. He and his family celebrated with cake and candles as he was determined to meet his final goal.

Dr. Peck is survived by his widow, Florence B. (Conover) Peck ’50;
his children Nathan H. Peck Jr. ’76, MBA ’78; Nancy E. Peck ’77; Henry R. Peck ’79; Walter G. Peck ’81, MBA ’84; Virginia A. Peck ’89; and Alice P. Hoover ’90; 12 grandchildren and several great-grandchildren; and many, many nieces and nephews.

Written by Stephen Reiners (chair) and George S. Abawi
Myron Rush was born in Chicago, Illinois on New Year’s Day 1922 and studied at the University of Chicago, where he earned his bachelor’s degree in 1942. During World War II he served in the Army Air Forces as a meteorologist and later as an encryption specialist. Upon discharge, he resumed his studies at the London School of Economics and the University of Chicago where he received his Ph.D. in 1951 with a dissertation on “Disillusion in American Social Thought 1880-1920.” He is best known as a scholar of the Soviet Union and a pioneer in the methods of “Kremlinology.”

Rush began working on the Soviet Union in the 1950s as an analyst at the US Central Intelligence Agency and its Foreign Broadcast Information Service, where he learned to read Russian and developed his ability for close scrutiny of the public Soviet press as well as classified intelligence materials. In 1955, Rush joined the staff of the RAND Corporation, a think tank founded by the US Air Force in Santa Monica, California after the war, primarily to analyze Soviet foreign and military policy and develop strategies for nuclear war.
In 1965, Rush co-authored a RAND study, *Strategic Power and Soviet Foreign Policy*, with fellow RAND analyst, Arnold Horelick. When published as a book it became his most-cited work. That same year he was hired to Cornell’s Department of Government.

Rush’s subsequent work focused on leadership succession in the Soviet Union and other communist states and relied on Kremlinological techniques such as observing the line-up of top leaders at funerals, as well as textual analysis, to identify the likely successor. He applied his close scrutiny of texts to the work of his students and colleagues, as well, and could be quite liberal with the use of his red pen. He was even known to improve the prose of quotations from published works cited in his students’ papers.

Professor Rush taught popular courses on Soviet domestic politics and foreign policy. In the long-past era when Cornell prided itself on expertise in Russia across the disciplines, he co-taught a survey course on Russia with George Staller of the Department of Economics and George Gibian, the successor of Vladimir Nabokov in the now-defunct Department of Russian Literature. Some of Professor Rush’s students, such as Jack Bielasiak, James Richter, and Jeffrey Checkel, went on to become prominent scholars, who supplemented their expertise on Russia and Eastern Europe with broader contributions to the study of political science and international relations.

Throughout his career, Professor Rush maintained his relationship with the CIA, including as its first scholar in residence in the 1970s, and he would take leaves up to two years at a time to spend at the Agency. His involvement with the CIA angered some of the Department’s graduate students, who worried that it might jeopardize their employment opportunities. When the students asked that the Department formally prevent Rush from associating with the CIA, however, the faculty declined, maintaining that the Department could not supervise what professors did in their private time.

Rush’s retirement from Cornell coincided with the demise of the
Soviet Union at the beginning of the 1990s. In 1993, he published an article in *The National Interest* that argued that even though “it might appear that the Soviet Union was rotten and ready to expire in 1985,” when the reformist leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to power, “to my knowledge, no Sovietologist offered that judgment.” Nevertheless Sovietologists contributed a great deal to our knowledge of the USSR, not least among them the Kremlinologist Myron Rush.

Known for his devotion to his family, Myron Rush cared for his wife, Theresa, a fellow University of Chicago graduate, in her declining health until her death in 2012. He is survived by three children and several grandchildren, nieces and a great-granddaughter.

*Written by Matthew Evangelista (chair), Valerie Bunce and Isaac Kramnick*
Dr. Sang J. Shin, Professor Emeritus at Cornell University’s College of Veterinary Medicine passed away on June 3, 2018 at his residence in Glen Mills, Pennsylvania surrounded by family; Dr. Shin was 78 years old. Dr. Shin was a long-time resident of Dryden, NY. Survived by his wife of 49 years, An Suh Shin; his daughter Jennifer Shin Han (David Han); his son Bryant Shin (Laurie Shin); 3 grandchildren, Alexandria Han, Kate Shin, and Anna Shin; his many brothers and sisters; and many nieces and nephews.

After serving proudly in the Korean Army as second lieutenant Sang graduated from Seoul National University in Seoul, South Korea and The Seoul National University Veterinary School receiving his DVM degree. He was a long-time professor at the Cornell University’s Veterinary College and began working at the Diagnostic Laboratory (DL) at Cornell in 1973. Dr. Shin became a diplomate of American College of Veterinary Microbiology in 1985. He retired from Cornell in 2006 after having dedicated his life to microbiology research for 33 years. He was a great inspiration to the many staff and students he touched. and was a leader in advancing the Diagnostic Laboratory to being recognized nationally and
internationally as one of the best.

Sang was deeply committed to his family, sustaining all with love and inspirational advice.

Sang was a long-time member of the Cornell University Golf Course and loved the game of golf throughout his life. He loved to share his gregarious nature with his many friends from all over the world.

Within veterinary microbiology Sang had wide-ranging interests, but he will be remembered most for his intense interest and dedication to the discipline. We want to highlight just a few of programs that Sang initiated with the early team from the DL, especially Valerie Patten as lab supervising microbiologist. Sang came to us from the University of Chicago where he had cultivated an interest in anaerobic infections and in mycology; he was well versed in enteric bacteriology and was also on top of antimicrobial susceptibility testing; in fact the first time Dr. Pat McDonough remembered working with Sang was in 1973 when his graduate advisor Dr. John F. Timoney sent him to Sang’s lab in the “DL” to learn the relatively new technique of Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion Antibiotic Sensitivity Test. Little did Pat know that he would be working for Sang in 1975 up until he retired! With Sang’s guidance our Bacteriology/Mycology lab at Cornell’s DL bloomed over the years. For much of that time Dr. John T. Timoney was a key collaborator on many of our microbiology projects.

Sang was well known for his interest and expertise in the infectious infertility and microbiology of the reproductive tract of cattle, horses and dogs; this was an area that would become perhaps the best know area for the DL (and Cornell Vet College) as a “go to” resource in the coming years for guidance and diagnostic expertise. Sang developed the methodology to validate all cattle semen extenders for the bovine artificial Insemination industry and worked with the Certified Semen Industry group in Wisconsin to do this. He also extended Dr. Louise Ruhnke’s (Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario) protocols and refined her culture techniques for detecting
*Mycoplasma spp.* Dr. Shin was principle or co-principle investigator in over 50 research projects and published over 70 peer reviewed scientific papers.

Along with Dr. Peter Timoney (University of Kentucky, Lexington Kentucky) who was on the faculty of Cornell Vet at that time, Sang co-developed and validated the gold standard culture technique for Contagious Equine Metritis/*Taylorella* bacteria that is still used, with some modifications, by the United States Department of Agriculture/National Veterinary Service Laboratories, Ames, Iowa.

Sang also was greatly involved in Dr. Donald Lein’s “3 Diseases” program in the Johne’s disease diagnostic area. He and our team developed and validated the liquid culture technique for culturing *Mycobacterium avian paratuberculosis* that significantly shortened the time for cultural diagnosis over the then gold standard of solid culture. The lab worked closely with Drs. Susan Stehman and Chris Rossiter in applying our cultural to the Johne’s control programs that were to become a key part of the New York State Cattle Heath Assurance Program, Johne’s Disease Module in collaboration with Dr. John Huntley, State Veterinarian for the Division of Animal Industry, NYS Dept of Agriculture and Markets.

Dr. Shin worked tirelessly to apply, validate and use Dr. Leland Carmichael’s *Brucella canis* serology to the practical diagnostic application for canine brucellosis. To this day the lab at Cornell is a serological reference lab for the global veterinary community for the diagnosis of canine brucellosis.

Dr. John M. Fairbrother (Faculté de médecine vétérinaire Université de Montréal) was our first graduate student in Sang’s lab and began our interest in leptospirosis diagnosis and complemented Sang’s interest in cattle abortion and infertility.

Dr. Shin was the great ambassador between Cornell and Korea. Sang was the faculty advisor for over 400 Korean undergraduate and 180 graduate students at Cornell. Dr. Shin organized the visits for President Frank H T Rhodes to Korea and nine Veterinary College
faculty members for various meetings. Dr. Shin organized the training of Korean equine veterinarians at Cornell for equine health service at the Korean Summer Olympics. Also, Sang organized training for several Korean academic scientists, graduate students and interns at Cornell. Dr. Sang Shin was President of the Korean Veterinary Society of America (1981) and advisor and organizer of several meetings for Korean veterinary research institutes, laboratories, vaccine companies, and practicing veterinary organizations. Sang was recognized for his work by receiving the “Most Distinguished Alumni of the Year Award” in 2003 from his alma mater and the “Distinguished Honorary Scientist Award” in 2004 from the Rural Development Administration of the Republic of Korea. In memory of Dr. Sang Shin, the College of Veterinary Medicine at Seoul National University held a memorial ceremony to honor him for his contributions to the University and named a laboratory and planted a tree in lasting memory.

Written by Patrick H. McDonough, Richard H. Jacobson, Leland E. Carmichael and Donald H. Lein
Lynn Stout, Distinguished Professor of Corporate and Business Law and Director of the Clarke Program on Corporations & Society at Cornell Law School, died April 16, 2018 in Ithaca, New York, at the age of 60. Born on September 14, 1957, Lynn received a B.A., summa cum laude, and a Master of Public Affairs degree from Princeton University, and she held a J.D. from Yale Law School.

Lynn began teaching law in 1986 at George Washington University Law School, and went on to teach at several leading law schools, including NYU Law School, Harvard Law School, Georgetown University Law Center, and UCLA School of Law, before joining Cornell Law School.

Among other positions, Lynn served as the Director of the Chartered Financial Analysts Institute and as a Committee Member to the Office of Financial Research with the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Lynn was also a Member of the Board of Advisors for the Aspen Institute’s Business & Society Program, Executive Advisor to the Brookings Institution Project on Corporate Purpose, Advisor to the Conference Board's Governance Center, and a Research Fellow...
for the Gruter Institute for Law and Behavioral Research.

Lynn also served as the principal investigator and founder of the UCLA-Sloan Foundation Research Program on Business Organizations, as a Member of the American Bar Association’s Task Force on the Changing Nature of Board/Shareholder Relations, as a Member of the Board of Directors of the American Law and Economics Association, as Chair of the American Association of Law Schools Section on Law and Economics, and as Chair of the American Association of Law Schools Section on Business Associations.

As one of the most cited and respected corporate law scholars worldwide, Lynn produced scholarship that had a profound impact both inside and outside of academia. Her pioneering work on corporate purpose and on derivatives is now canonical. As her colleague Robert Hockett reiterated, Lynn was a uniquely brilliant, creative, courageous and energetic academic. Lynn was also renowned for her uncompromising ethics and morals, both values that informed not only her scholarship, but also all aspects of her life.

Lynn wrote and co-authored a number of books and scholarly articles. Her most prominent books include Cultivating Conscience: How Good Laws Make Good People (2011); and The Shareholder Value Myth: How Putting Shareholders First Harms Investors, Corporations, and the Public (2012). Her article with Margaret Blair, A Team Production Theory of Corporate Law (1999), is one of the most-cited articles of all time in corporate and securities law. Lynn’s dedication to her scholarship is exemplified by the fact that she devoted the last several weeks of her life working on another book, Citizen Capitalism: How a Universal Fund Can Provide Influence and Income to All (forthcoming 2019).

Lynn was a force of nature in her personal life as well: she lived boldly and practiced many sports. Lynn rode on the Princeton equestrian team, she was an avid runner, polo player, hiker, skier, biker, kayaker, and boxer. She enjoyed extreme sports such as heli-
skiing and hot air ballooning, and she was an active member of the Ithaca Dragon Boat Club.

Lynn will forever be remembered for her humane values and qualities; she was a beloved constituent of the Ithaca community—where she excelled in bringing people together—as well as a generous and caring friend, a passionate teacher, and a supportive mentor. She is survived by her two beloved sons, David and Dan, her sister Kay, and her brother Warren.

Written by Sergio Alberto Gramitto Ricci and Diogo Magalhaes
Bud Christopher Tennant, James Law Professor of Comparative Medicine, had a distinguished career as Professor at the College of Veterinary Medicine for more than 41 years. Dr. Tennant achieved remarkable success as both a clinician and as a comparative medical researcher. Bud’s success in comparative research likely equals that of any veterinary school faculty member in North America. Related to his long-standing and highly successful research using woodchucks as a model for human viral hepatitis, he was the 2016 recipient of the highly prestigious Baruch S. Blumberg Prize awarded by the Hepatitis B Foundation.

Dr. Tennant was born, November 10, 1933, in Burbank, California and was raised in the western part of the San Joaquin Valley where his father was a foreman in the Kettleman oil fields. Dr. Tennant spoke frequently and fondly of his parents, and of his many adventures growing up in the Kettleman North Dome Association community. He also frequently told the story about his parents growing up in Kansas a very short distance from each other but not knowing each other until dating age. Bud attended elementary and high school in nearby Avenal California. He began his pre-
veterinary education at San Jose State University but transferred and received his undergraduate degree from the University of California at Davis. In 1955 Bud enrolled in Veterinary School at the University of California, Davis and received his doctorate of veterinary medicine (DVM) degree from U.C. Davis in 1959. He was extremely proud to be a U.C. Davis graduate (two times) and was particularly fond of the many life-long friends he made there. He and his wife, Priscilla, would frequently return to Davis for Veterinary School class reunions. In 2016, shortly before his death and while being treated for pneumonia in Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, New York, Bud’s classmates who were attending their 57th DVM class reunion called him from Davis to pass along their best wishes and to express their fondness for him. This call apparently brought tremendous joy to Dr. Tennant and raised his spirits beyond what medicine could do. Following veterinary school graduation, Dr. Tennant was for one year a Standardbred equine practitioner in California and Ohio.

From 1960-1961, Bud served as a 1st Lieutenant in the United States Army Veterinary Corps where he was assigned to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration project. The following year he conducted research on wound healing at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, D.C. and later in the Germfree Research Program at Albert Einstein College of Medicine. While he was a 1st Lieutenant at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, he met dietitian Captain Priscilla Trayers, who was a higher-ranking officer than Bud. Priscilla and Bud married in 1963 and Dr. Tennant was always quick to tell the story that his life-long partner was someone who literally outranked him!

After completing his Army commission, Bud returned to the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California at Davis in 1962 where he was a faculty member in Large Animal Medicine for 10 years. In 1968-1969, Bud completed a Research Fellowship in Medicine in the Gastrointestinal Unit at Boston’s Massachusetts General Hospital and this experience helped provide the groundwork for Bud’s 40 years of work in comparative gastroenterology and hepatology. In 1986, the School of Veterinary
Medicine at University California-Davis awarded Dr. Tennant the U.C. Davis Alumni Achievement award in recognition of his many contributions to both veterinary medicine and medical research.

The Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine was fortunate to recruit Dr. Tennant and his family to the Ithaca campus in 1972, where he was a faculty member for more than 42 years. During this time, he was a beloved teacher, a highly respected large animal internist, and a world-class comparative medical researcher. At Cornell, he was recognized as an international expert on hepatic and intestinal diseases of horses, cattle and sheep. In 1973, Bud was named a charter member of the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine. In 1999, he received the most prestigious award that this college offers, the Robert W. Kirk Award for Personal Excellence. Dr. Tennant was the first large animal internist to receive this award.

Dr. Tennant’s research during his years at Cornell focused on comparative intestinal and hepatic disorders. His laboratory at Cornell was responsible for the identification of the woodchuck hepatitis virus (woodchucks are also known as groundhogs, *Marmota monax*) and for the development and decades-long operation of a woodchuck breeding colony. The humble woodchuck proved early-on to be a near perfect animal model for viral hepatitis research and Bud’s program provided woodchucks to hepatic researchers world-wide. During this time, he became one of the best funded researchers on the Ithaca campus, receiving uninterrupted support from the National Institute of Health and National Institute of Infectious Diseases from 5/27/1985-9/29/2010. The research performed in his laboratory lead to numerous discoveries related to the pathogenesis, diagnostic testing and potential treatments for human viral hepatitis. At Dr. Tennant’s memorial service in 2017, Dr. Timothy Block, co-founder of the Hepatitis B Foundation and the Baruch S. Blumberg Institute, noted that almost every drug currently available for the treatment of hepatitis B was developed in Bud’s woodchuck model. His research and woodchuck colony continue today at Roswell Park Cancer Institute in Buffalo, New York.
Bud was considered by many to be the quintessential faculty member. He was a world-class scholar and a highly productive researcher who authored or co-authored over 200 scientific publications, numerous textbook chapters and many invited publications. He also served as editorial reviewer for Nature Medicine, Hepatology, Journal of Virology, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, and the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association. Bud served on a great many campus-wide committees at Cornell and represented Cornell on numerous state, national, and international committees on science and education. In 2002, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society acknowledged Dr. Tennant for his outstanding veterinary service to New York State. Bud took very seriously his responsibilities to colleagues and to the College of Veterinary Medicine. He always attended seminars given by candidates interviewing for faculty positions; he believed that helping select new faculty members was one of his most important duties. His attendance at the veterinary college faculty meetings approached 100% and, in those meetings, he was famous for listening carefully to all sides of any discussion, commenting when needed, but always upholding strict academic standards and integrity, even when doing so was the hard choice.

For many years, Bud knew almost everyone in the veterinary school. He supported everyone around him in any way possible through reappointments, promotions, and whatever other challenges life presented. Dr. Tennant was extremely faithful to Cornell University, often crediting this to his father who taught him the importance of being faithful to a good employer. Bud is a much-missed mentor for everyone who worked with him at Cornell, including his technical staff, students, veterinarians, Ph.D.s and MDs; he was particularly well-known throughout his entire career as a very strong advocate for and trusted mentor to faculty women. A bronzed plaque with his photograph can be found at a main entrance to the veterinary college and reads; “A friend to all and mentor to many”. This plaque reminds those of us fortunate enough to have known Bud of his kindness, great sense of humor and enthusiasm for science and life-
long learning.

In the fall of 2013, upon retirement from the College of Veterinary Medicine, Dr. Tennant was awarded Emeritus Professor status. However, as might be anticipated, Bud maintained his lab and continued working. He just didn’t get paid any more! As retirement neared, Bud returned to equine medical research where his research team discovered the cause of serum hepatitis in horses; a disease known as Theiler’s disease that was first reported in South Africa in 1909. The etiology of Theiler’s disease remained unknown for more than 100 years until the team’s discovery of an equine parvovirus, which is named after Dr. Tennant: Equine Parvovirus Hepatitis strain BCT1. Bud was delighted both professionally and personally to participate in the discovery of this virus, feeling that his career, which had started more than 50 years prior working with horses, had come full circle.

Dr. Tennant was not only a highly successful clinician, teacher, mentor, faculty member and researcher; he was also a truly classic gentleman and, above all else, was a man of the highest integrity. In spite of his many professional responsibilities, he always made time to chat with colleagues, students and co-workers. He loved informal hallway communications about family, friends, sports, medicine, music, and the arts and was passionate about all of them. He had many stories to tell and one of his favorites seemed to be about his experiences fishing in Alaska with his brother Robert. His friendly hallway chats were so frequent and obviously enjoyable to him that many were amazed how he was able to accomplish as much as he did. He always had time for yet another story, anecdote or conversation.

Bud’s greatest loves, though, were his wife, children and grandchildren. Bud is survived by his beloved wife of 53 years, Priscilla. He frequently spoke of the wonderful life he had being a husband to Priscilla and a father to his son, Christopher, and his two daughters, Priscilla Anne and Carolyn. He truly enjoyed being a husband and father and shared many wonderful stories about their family experiences and adventures. In later years, he and Priscilla
frequently visited their grandchildren to spend time watching and encouraging each one as they participated in sports, art and music. We suspect there were lots of stories from Granddad also mixed in!

Bud C. Tennant was a man of very tall stature and a man with an equally tall list of accomplishments. His loving heart, warmth, humor and compassion, along with his impeccable attire (which always included a bow tie and a coat) will be sorely missed. Bud was the archetypal “gentleman and a scholar”, and will always remain so in the hearts and minds of those with whom he worked and loved.

Written by Thomas J. Divers and Charles A. Hjerpe

Editor’s Note: Professor Tennant passed away in 2016. Unfortunately, a memorial statement was not prepared at the time, so we’ve included his tribute in this issue.
Professor James Shelby Thorp passed away on May 2, 2018 in Blacksburg, Virginia. He was predeceased by his son, Jeffrey Thorp, and is survived by his wife Jane Thorp, his daughter Betsy VanAlstyne, his son Gregory Thorp, stepdaughter Erica Shoemaker, and grandchildren, Alex Bruce, Kelsey Bruce and Emma Lamoureux.

He was born on February 7, 1937 in Kansas City, Missouri son of Joseph Chester and Ruth Vefe (McNamara) Thorp. After graduating from Kansas City Central High School in 1954, he entered Cornell University where he earned a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering degree in 1959, a Master of Science degree in 1961, and a Ph.D. degree in 1962.

Post graduation he remained at Cornell as an Assistant Professor in the School of Electrical Engineering (1962-1966), Associate Professor, (1966-1975), and Professor (1975-2004). He retired from Cornell in 2004 and was subsequently awarded Emeritus Professor status by the Board of Trustees. As of 2004 he had been at Cornell for 50 years, eight years as a student and forty-two years as a faculty
member. During his tenure as a faculty member he served as the School’s Associate Director (1991-1994), and the Director and Charles N. Mellowes Professor of Engineering (1994-2004). He was a Faculty intern American Electric Power (AEP) Service Corporation, New York City, 1976-1977 and served as a consultant to AEP from 1977 until 1983. During his career he wrote more than 200 technical publications, co-authored two books, and holds two U.S. patents

Upon retirement in 2004 he accepted an appointment as the Hugh P. and Ethey C. Kelley Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering as well as the Department Head of the Bradley Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering at Virginia Polytechnic and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia. He remained the head of the department until the summer of 2009 when he again retired and was awarded the “Hugh P. and Ethel C. Kelly Professor Emeritus” title by the Virginia Tech Board of Visitors. He continued to be technically active after retirement until his death in 2018.

He was made a Fellow at Churchill College, University Cambridge in 1988, elected a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers in 1989, elected to the National Academy of Engineering in 1996 “For contributions to the development of digital techniques for power system protection, monitoring, and control”. He received an IEEE Power Engineering Society Career Service Award in 2001 and the Outstanding Power Engineering Educator Award in 2006.

He was co-recipient of the Benjamin Franklin medal in Electrical Engineering, awarded by the Franklin Institute in 2008 for “… contributions to the power industry, particularly microprocessor controllers in electric power systems that have significantly decreased the occurrence and duration of power blackouts”. Jim’s co-recipient, Arun Phadke, said of his collaboration with Jim, “In all our work together I could always count on him to provide strong analytical foundation to the work we did. Together, we wrote numerous papers and books, travelled to many countries on work
related matters, and I believe we took delight in each other’s companionship. He was a master raconteur and his colorful stories were always a joy to the listener. I will miss him.”

Jim’s technical achievements are many. It was also his work in and out of the classroom, with graduate and undergraduate students, that was especially laudable. He understood very complex ideas so clearly and was always eager to share his understanding and enthusiasm with others. In addition, he loved the game of golf and was not just an exceptional golfer but he was a “student of the game”.

In his later years, he had to give up the game he loved for health reasons. He then decided to focus on his love of art. As a result he became an outstanding artist. His favorite artist was Jackson Pollock. Jim subsequently created several original pieces in that genre. He also loved woodworking, and the opera. For all of his life he had the habit of spending Saturday mornings doing his research while listening to the opera. And he loved to tell stories of his own creation. His favorite stories were usually about golf or something that happened to him during one of his travels.

Jim was a cherished father and grandfather, a revered educator, a gifted artist, an avid golfer, woodworker, world traveler and an accomplished teller of stories. He has been missed.

Written by Robert J. Thomas and Terrance L. Fine
Charles H. Uhl, Professor emeritus of Plant Biology, died August 29, 2010, in Jefferson, Georgia. He was 92.

Born May 28, 1918, in Schenectady, New York, Charlie moved to Georgia at the age of nine. He earned his B.A. (1939) and M.A. (1941) from Emory University, and his Ph.D. from Cornell in 1947. As for many of his generation, his education was disrupted by World War II. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1942-1946 first as an ensign, then as an executive officer and Lieutenant. He was one of three officers on a standard landing craft, none of whom had any marine experience other than the few months training provided by a wartime navy. Nonetheless, under orders, he and his crew were able to successfully guide their small lumbering boat, without escort and continuously out of sight of land, some 5000 miles across the Pacific to tiny Bora Bora using only a sextant (no GPS in those days!). He and his crew went on to participate in combat operations in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater in New Guinea, the Philippines, and Borneo. Charlie wrote a history of his experiences in the book *USS LCI volume II*. 
After the war, Dr. Uhl finished his degree and joined the faculty at Cornell in 1947. For many years Charlie was recognized as the expert on cytogenetics of the stonecrop family (Crassulaceae) and published over 80 papers in the field between 1943 and 2004. He created and documented over 1500 specific and generic hybrids in the family. He holds the record for the highest number of chromosomes ever counted in an angiosperm, \( n = 320 \) (or a diploid number of 640 chromosomes), for *Sedum suaveolens*. Although best known for his work on hybridization and polyploidy, he had wide-ranging interests and applied his findings to taxonomic questions such as the delimitation of species and genera as well as the phylogenetic relationships among them. He was also fascinated with biogeographic questions and published his observations on the effect of the San Adreas Fault on speciation in stonecrops. His work is still having an impact on young researchers as demonstrated by a recent paper in the American Journal of Botany that was dedicated to Dr. Uhl.

His family fondly remembers many field trips to the western U.S. and Mexico to collect succulents for his research. Over the years, he contributed several thousand plant specimens to the L. H. Bailey Hortorium, both from these field trips and from his laboratory experiments. In 1985 he was elected an honorary fellow of the Cactus and Succulent Society for exceptional achievement in scholarship about succulent plants. In addition to his research, Charlie is remembered by many as an excellent teacher of Cytology, Cytogenetics, and Microtechnique. His labs were well known for having a superb collection of cytological preparations, and for his enthusiastic participation. He chaired the graduate degree committees of a number of students in cytology and served on the committees of many others in the fields of both plant biology and plant breeding. He was also famous for asking probing questions at departmental seminars where his breadth of knowledge was apparent to all.

Among Dr. Uhl’s outside interests was stamp collecting and he was a longtime member of the Ithaca Stamp Club and American Philatelic Society. No one in plant biology threw away envelopes
from afar without removing the stamp and handing it off to Charlie. Charlie had the opportunity as a child to see the Cyclorama, a 42-foot high cylindrical oil painting depicting the Civil War Battle of Atlanta, which at that time was narrated by some of the last living confederate soldiers. This experience stoked a lifelong interest in the Civil War.

Uhl is survived by his four children: Natalie J., Mary, Charles, and Elizabeth; his brother Robert I. Uhl, of Atlanta, Georgia; and his grandchildren: Toby, Hugh, and Amy. His wife, of 65 years, Natalie Whitford Uhl, a Cornell professor emerita of plant biology, passed away on March 28, 2017.

Written by Melissa A. Luckow

*Editor’s Note: Professor Uhl passed away in 2010. Unfortunately, a memorial statement was not prepared at the time, so we’ve included his tribute in this issue.*
Cornell and the Department of Economics mourn the loss of Jaroslav Vanek Professor Emeritus who passed away in Ithaca, New York on November 15, 2017. He was born in Prague.

Jaroslav Vanek is known for his contributions to the theory of international trade and the theory of labor-managed market economies. The Hecksher-Olin Model of international trade develops Ricardo’s idea of comparative advantage by explaining the pattern of trade between countries as the consequence of differing endowments of raw materials, labor, and other factors of production. The original model from the early 20th century focused on the exchange of finished products. Vanek reformulated the model to understand trade as the international exchange of the factors embodied in the traded commodities. This idea transformed the model into the workhorse of international trade theory that it has become today, so much so that on account of his 1968 publication the model is now often referred to as the Hecksher-Ohlin-Vanek Model.

Soon after he arrived at Cornell, Vanek created the first doctoral program on labor-managed economics, the Program on Participation and Labor Managed Systems (PPLMS). The idea of labor-managed economies has
roots in the post-war Yugoslav economy. Vanek’s work on this socialist economic system had a huge influence on neoclassical economics in the 70s, including important work by Nobel Prize winner James Meade. His work, along with that of the Croatian economists Branko Horvat, greatly influenced World Bank recommendation on the creation of economic institutions in developing countries. PPLMS brought students from around the world to Cornell to study the Yugoslav and other comparative models of economic management. PPLMS also supported research through conferences and workshops. Former student Derek Jones reports that, “Such was [Vanek’s] influence that when I was at Cornell (1969-1972) it seemed that about one in two students had him on their dissertation committee.” “His classes were astonishingly international with students from the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Peru, Chile, FR Yugoslavia, Denmark, Germany…He was really a big draw”.

Vanek’s family left Czechoslovakia shortly after the Communist coup d’état in 1948, first for Germany and then to Geneva and Paris. He earned a degree in Economics from the University of Geneva in 1954. Invited to Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Charles Kindleberger, he completed a Ph.D. degree in 1957. After working at Harvard University and the U.S. Department of State, he arrived in Ithaca in 1964. He and his wife, Wilda, of 60 years, immediately occupied a home on Triphammer Road, where he remained as renter and later owner for the rest of his life. Longtime Ithacans will remember the solar energy collectors deployed in the front yard, part of his and Wilda’s work with the S.T.E.V.E.N. Foundation, “Sustainable Technology and Energy for Vital Economic Needs”.

Vanek is survived by his wife, Wilda, children Joseph, Francis, Rosie, Steven, and Teresa and six grandchildren.

Written by Lawrence Blume
Professor William J. Wasmuth, who taught at Cornell’s ILR School for 48 years, died on March 29, 2018, at the age of 93. Born on February 6, 1925, Professor Wasmuth earned a Bachelor’s degree in Aeronautical Engineering from Jefferson College (St. Louis) in 1945, an MBA from Washington University (St. Louis) in 1955, and a doctorate in Business Administration from Indiana University in 1961. Coming to ILR in 1961, Professor Wasmuth taught a variety of extremely well-received management courses to undergraduate and graduate students, and to off-campus students in outreach programs, until he retired in 2009.

Before coming to Cornell, Bill served in the Air Force (1946-47), worked as a methods and procedure analyst for several business organizations and the federal government (1947-53), was Vice President/Consultant to the President of Business Collaborators, Inc. in St. Louis, then an assistant plant manager at the Freund Baking Company (1954-58), also in St. Louis, and ended up serving as Member and Secretary of the Executive Committee of Freund in 1957-58.
A major part of Professor Wasmuth’s teaching involved the development and use of management simulation scenarios. He developed in 1977 the Management Organizational Simulation–An Innovative Challenge (MOSAIC) course for supervisors in health facilities. Later, still exhibiting skills with acronyms, he co-developed Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Management Simulation (CHARMS) for training supervisors in hotel and other service establishments. Students in the CHARMS course would make various decisions about running a hotel, involving such things as finances, marketing, operations, and human resources. These decisions were run through the simulation and the results (occupancy rates, revenues, profits, etc.) would be calculated. The enrollment limit of the joint course was 35, and it filled every time out; in addition, it got great ratings from students.

Among Professor Wasmuth authored a variety of publications on supervision and training, including two books: Dynamics of Supervision: Organizational Cases and Intrigues, and Effective Supervision: Developing Your Skills through Critical Incidents.

Off campus, Professor Wasmuth had an entrepreneurial spirit and provided consulting and training services (including his CHARMS course) to a variety of business, nonprofit and governmental organizations both in the United States and in 15 countries across Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. During his tenure at Cornell, Bill was also appointed to Visiting Professor positions in hotel management at France’s Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Economiques et Commerciales (three times) and Switzerland’s Glion Institute of Higher Education (twice).

In the early 1960s, Professor Wasmuth began a project to introduce smart business management principles and management simulations to sheltered workshops, which were quickly popping up all over the United States in response to the deinstitutionalization movement. This early work caught the attention of the US Department of Education’s Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA), which served as an early precursor to long-term training grants sponsored by the RSA focused on community rehabilitation programs.
By the early 1970’s, Professor Wasmuth was leading a group of ILR researchers on disability, in a program called the Human Services Administration (HSA). These researchers not only examined how sheltered workshops were operating from a business perspective, but their endeavor broadened to include looking at public policy and the increasing need for independent living and supported employment training. In 1991, HSA was replaced by the Program on Employment and Disability (PED), which was designated as an institute about a decade later. Thus, Professor Wasmuth was a key scholar and innovator in the ultimate development of the ILR School’s prestigious K. Lisa Yang and Hock E. Tan Institute on Employment and Disability.

Professor Wasmuth is survived by his wife Norma; his children: Craig, Scott, and Toni; his daughter-in-law Victorina; his son-in-law Everett; and his grandchildren: Elizabeth, Christine, Abigail, Sara, and Jennifer.

Written by Robert S. Smith, Lee D. Dyer and Thomas P. Golden
On May 23, 2018, Cornell University mourned the loss of James Law Professor Emeritus, Robert H. Wasserman, an esteemed colleague, friend and beloved family member. Professor Wasserman was born to Joseph and Sylvia Wasserman, in Schenectady, New York on February 11, 1926. His first experience at Cornell, and Ithaca, was after enlisting in the United States Army. At age 17, he arrived in Ithaca for ROTC training. Once he turned 18, he was sent to Georgia for basic training, and then to Europe in Fall of 1944. After WWII concluded, he returned to Cornell where he earned his B.S. degree in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and subsequently his M.S. degree at Michigan State University. His formal education concluded with his award of the Ph.D. degree at Cornell in 1953.

Professor Wasserman began his career as an independent scientist at the Atomic Energy Commission Project (AECP), at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where he advanced rapidly to the position of Senior Scientist. Dr. Wasserman was a vibrant member of the Cornell University faculty from 1957-1998. He served as Department Chair, for the Physiology Section, from 1983-1987, and in 1989 was
named as the James Law Professor of Physiology. His research at AECP, and later at Cornell, provided novel insights into calcium homeostasis and mineral transport mechanisms in the intestine.

Many awards were conferred on him for this groundbreaking work. Prominent amongst them was his appointment to the National Academy of Sciences in 1980 for his discovery of the hormonal nature of Vitamin D through its induction of a calcium binding protein (now known as Calbindin) in cells of the intestine. At the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Wasserman Chaired the Committee on the Scientific Basis of Meat and Poultry Inspection, and was a member of the Food and Nutritional Board.

Additional awards include the Mead Johnson Lectureship at Iowa State University, the Lichtwitz Prize of the Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale in Paris, the MERIT status award of the National Institutes of Health, the William F. Neuman Research Award from the American Society of Bone and Mineral Research, and the Career Recognition Award from Vitamin D Workshop. He was awarded the Guggenheim Fellowship twice: in 1964-1965 to work with colleagues at the University of Copenhagen, in Denmark, and in 1972 to work with researchers at the University of Leeds, in England.

As an engaged scholar, Wasserman served on the editorial boards of multiple scientific journals, including Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, The Cornell Veterinarian, Calcified Tissue International, and the Journal of Nutrition. His distinguished scientific career impacting the field of nutrition was recognized in his election as Fellow of the American Institute of Nutrition.

As an academic, Professor Wasserman was recognized as a gifted teacher and role model for individuals who aspired to a career in science. Others knew him more informally through shared interests in the fabrication of furniture, sailing, music and card games. Students, faculty and staff benefited greatly from his comprehensive knowledge of mineral metabolism.
Other features of Professor Wasserman’s research included a passion for accuracy and a penchant, whenever possible, to quantify the kinetics of chemical and biological reactions. Application of those skills in brilliantly conceived inquiries into basic biological mechanisms served him well in formulating hypotheses that could be tested definitively using techniques best suited to the task. His dedication to research was greatly admired. Many who had the privilege of working with him cited that experience as critical to their development as a discovery-based scientist.

Throughout his career, Professor Wasserman was recognized as an outstanding teacher and role model for individuals who aspire to discovery-based careers. Yet his impact on science was balanced by an unwavering devotion to his family. His wife Marilyn of 63 years predeceased him by five years, a loss made bearable only by the loving relationship as proud father and grandfather of his three daughters, Diane Wasserman Herrup of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Arlene Wasserman of Ithaca, New York, and Judith Wasserman of Morgantown, West Virginia, and grandchildren Sofia and Ella Wasserman-Smith of Brooklyn, New York, and Madeline and Jacob Herrup of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Professor Wasserman was a remarkable person and an inspiration to all who knew him. He will long be remembered at Cornell.

*Written by Douglas McGregor*