Dr. Mark Bain passed away at his home in Lansing, New York, on February 8, 2012 from complications resulting from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS, Lou Gehrig’s disease). He spent most of his career in the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) at Cornell University studying fish and invertebrate communities in lakes, streams and estuaries in the wildest and most settled places, from the bays of Lake Ontario to the urban banks of Manhattan. He was recognized worldwide as a leading voice on aquatic systems ecology.

Born in Gary, Indiana, Mark gained his knowledge of ecology through a B.S. in wildlife resources from West Virginia University, a M.S. in fisheries science from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and a Ph.D. in fisheries biology from the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, where he worked with Dr. John Finn and Dr. Henry Booke. His doctoral research, published in Ecology, on streamflow regulation and fish community structure is one of the most cited papers on the subject.

Mark began his career in the Department of Biology at Ball State University, leaving after one year to become an ecologist at Argonne National Lab. In 1986, he became the assistant leader of the Alabama Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit (CFWRU) at Auburn University, where he pioneered a new approach to measure cover in fish habitat surveys and studied habitat use and population characteristics of several southeastern fish species. In 1991, Mark moved to Cornell University as the assistant leader for fisheries in the New York CFWRU within the DNR. He became a tenured professor of systems ecology and was appointed director of the Cornell University Center for the Environment, a position in which he served from 2003-2007. In 2007 he returned full-time to the department faculty.

Mark’s boundless curiosity and wide-ranging professional interests defined his career. His work integrated fisheries science, aquatic ecology, hydrology, and systems theory. Among his diverse pursuits, Mark developed approaches for habitat evaluation and cumulative impact assessment,
conducted studies on complex systems theory in bays and lagoons, described impacts to and recovery of fish species in the Hudson River, and planned ecosystem restoration and conservation projects. His expertise led to collaborations around the world, and during these travels, he enjoyed many adventures and made lasting friendships.

Even during his battle with ALS, Mark’s commitment to his work never waned. He continued analyzing data, advising students, collaborating on research projects, and serving the broader scientific community. At the time of his death, he was working on a book about the science and practice of environmental management, and he remained active on the editorial boards of Acta Ecologica Sinica, Environmental Management, and Folia Zoologica.

Mark was recognized by his peers for distinction as a scientist, teacher, mentor, and leader. He published over 100 scientific articles, and was the lead author on a respected AFS text on aquatic habitat assessment. He served as an advisor for many regional, national, and international organizations and initiatives. Mark received numerous awards, including the Special Achievement Award from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacesetter Award from Argonne National Laboratory, Star Award from the U.S. Geological Survey, and President’s Outstanding Educator Award from Cornell University. He was recognized as one of the top 15 professors by the Cornell University Student Organization. He was a member of the American Fisheries Society, Ecological Society of America, and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mark’s passion for research and its application was matched by his enthusiasm for engaging students in aquatic ecology and fisheries science. He co-taught Cornell’s stream ecology course, ranked by students as among the top 15 courses at the university. Mark was a mentor and role model for undergraduates, graduate students, and postdoctoral fellows. Many of his students credit him with providing unique opportunities and responsibilities. He let them make mistakes, with a hearty laugh and assurance that everything would work out in the end. His trust in their abilities gave them the confidence and knowledge to pursue successful careers in the aquatic sciences.

Mark enjoyed fishing and backpacking with his family, cooking gourmet meals, engaging conversation, travel, and woodworking. He is survived by his wife, Jane Barden Bain, also educated in aquatic ecology and currently working for the Ecological Society of America; children, Gary and Paul; parents, Sam and Rose; and siblings, Keith, Jeff, Terese, and Sam. He is mourned by countless friends, relatives, and colleagues.

Contributed by: Marcia S. Meixler, Kristin Arend, Katherine Mills, Barbara Knuth
Boris W. Batterman, a pioneer of the field of synchrotron radiation research, died on December 14th, 2010. Bob (as he was known) was an expert in the dynamical theory of x-ray diffraction and founding director of the Cornell High Energy Synchrotron Source (CHESS), an x-ray synchrotron laboratory where numerous seminal developments in synchrotron radiation took place during his 19 years of leadership. Many current leaders in the synchrotron x-ray field, now working at synchrotrons and a host of universities around the world, lived and learned under Bob’s tenure as CHESS Director.

Bob was born August 25, 1930. He received his Ph.D. degree in physics from MIT under the supervision of Bertram Warren. Batterman, was a member of the Technical Staff at Bell Labs from 1956 to 1965. He moved to Cornell in 1965 as a member of both the Department of Materials Science and Engineering and the School of Applied and Engineering Physics. Bob was awarded both a Guggenheim Fellowship and a Fulbright-Hayes Fellowship from 1971-1972. Bob, the Walter S. Carpenter Jr. Professor of Engineering, was chair of the School of Applied and Engineering Physics from 1974-1978 when he became director of CHESS (co-founded with Neil Ashcroft), a new national NSF-supported laboratory for synchrotron radiation research. In 1983 he received a Humboldt Award.

Throughout his career, Bob made many contributions to diffraction physics, especially in the field of dynamical x-ray diffraction. The early sixties was an exciting time because perfect single crystals became available and many predictions of the theories of dynamical x-ray diffraction expounded by von Laue and Ewald could be measured experimentally. Batterman was the first to verify a number of predictions: the thermal narrowing of the Darwin widths, the effect of a Debye-Waller factor in anomalous x-ray transmission, and most importantly, the existence of standing waves in the Bragg diffraction geometry.

In 1969 Bob published a paper where he described how the location of foreign atoms in a perfect crystal could be determined by measuring their fluorescence signal as the crystal rotates through a Bragg peak. This work on x-ray standing waves led to a widely-used method for locating...
impurity atoms in perfect crystals of silicon and germanium, which has now been extended to include mosaic crystals and even surface overlayers, making it a widely applicable tool. Today, x-ray standing waves facilities exist at nearly every synchrotron x-ray source.

Another important contribution to the dynamical theory of x-rays is Bob’s famous article of 1964, written in collaboration with Henderson Cole of IBM and published in *Reviews of Modern Physics*. This review article consolidated material from many sources and languages and was a great help for practitioners of the field. It is still widely read, used and cited despite the fact that it was published nearly 50 years ago.

The CHESS laboratory, under Bob’s leadership, was not only the home of many important science discoveries, but also served as one of the sources for a renaissance in x-ray physics. It paved the way to the Gordon Conference on X-ray Physics, initiated by Roberto Colella (Purdue), a former Batterman postdoc, in 1989. The next meeting was chaired by Batterman and several of the subsequent leaders, such as Jerry Hasting (SLAC, Stanford), Helmut Dosch (DESY, Hamburg) and Ken Finkelstein (CHESS) were disciples of the “Batterman Group”.

Bob was sought after as an advisor to many projects around the world because of his reputation as an x-ray physicist and his experience in initiating and developing the CHESS facility. His help was particularly valuable when a pilot project using synchrotron radiation using the SPEAR storage ring began at SLAC in 1972. Bob’s love for California led him to subsequently move to San Francisco upon retirement in 1997. In the Bay Area he continued his interest in x-rays with Jim Patel (Bell Labs), who had also retired to the Bay Area. Jim and Bob often worked together at the Berkeley and Stanford synchrotrons.

A tribute session at Cornell on June 22, 2011 honored Bob’s attributes as an inspiring teacher, a savvy CHESS director and a pillar of the synchrotron x-ray community for many years. We will miss him! His legacy includes the many progeny he mentored who have built and now lead laboratories and synchrotron x-ray facilities throughout the world.

*Frank Wise, Chairperson; Donald H. Bilderback, Dennis M. Mills and Bruce Kusse*
Simon H. Bauer, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry, died in Davis, California, three months before his 102nd birthday.

Professor Bauer was born in Kaunas, Lithuania and emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1921; the family settled in Chicago. He earned his Ph.B. (1931) and Ph.D. (1935) at the University of Chicago, where he studied with T.R. Hogness, W.D. Harkins, and H.I. Schlesinger. He then spent two years as a postdoctoral fellow at the California Institute of Technology working with R.M. Badger and Linus Pauling. After a period as an instructor in fuel technology at The Pennsylvania State University (1937-1939), he was invited to join the Chemistry faculty at Cornell (1939), where he remained for the rest of his career of teaching and research. He was appointed Professor in 1950 and Emeritus in 1977.

He was a Guggenheim Fellow (1949), a National Science Foundation Senior Postdoctoral Fellow at the Canadian National Research Council and the Weizmann Institute (1962), and a National Academy of Sciences Interacademy Exchange Fellow, USSR (1966). In 1979 he received an Alexander von Humboldt Award and spent six months at the Max Planck Institute of Quantum
Optics in Garching-München. In the fall of 1983, he was appointed the first Foreign Adjunct Professor at the Institute of Molecular Science in Okazaki, Japan. He was a Visiting Professor at North Dakota State University (1974), the University of California at Irvine (1978), and the University of California at Riverside (1978). He had served as consultant to the Los Alamos National Laboratory, the Argonne National Laboratory, the Atlantic Richfield Company at the Harvey Technical Center (1945-1985), at Lockheed California, and at the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo.

Professor Bauer was the author or co-author of nearly 400 publications. His Ph.D. dissertation included the construction and use of a mass spectrometer for chemical analysis, easily discriminating different isotopes. In addition, he published four short papers before receiving his degree and in one of these demonstrated that an oscillating electric field can effect mass separation. This proposal was the forerunner of today’s quadrupole mass spectrometer. In his work with Badger he helped develop the first use of photometric methods in the near-infrared, to measure the monomer-dimer equilibrium constant in gaseous acetic acid. Their early studies of hydrogen bonding are still referred to in the current literature as the “Badger-Bauer rule.”

Much of Professor Bauer’s early work at Cornell was on the determination of molecular structure by electron diffraction and spectroscopic techniques. Then, after many years of intensive work in that area, in the mid-1950s his interests turned also toward the study of the kinetics of fast reactions and of chemistry at high temperatures as followed in shock tubes and by other techniques, and in chemical lasers. He was the first to test the use of the “impact tube” for determining chemical relaxation times. He constructed a “spectrophone” to investigate vibrational relaxation in molecules. At about that same time he began his extensive work on the dissociation of diborane and the thermochemistry of the other boranes as well, and on the molecular interpretation of the measured thermochemistry of gas-phase association-dissociation reactions more generally.
During the 1960s, while continuing his molecular structure researches, he began his now famous program of using shock tubes for the study of reaction kinetics at high temperatures, and then the extension of those studies with the use of lasers. He and his co-workers published the first fully systematic treatment of the equilibrium compositions of the carbon-hydrogen system over a large temperature range. One of the most arresting applications of his shock-tube techniques was in the study of the nucleation of iron vapor at around 1600K. Another, exploiting rapid heating, rapid quenching, and the freezing in of intermediate compositions, was in the synthesis of amino acids by shock heating mixtures of gaseous water, ammonia, and ethane, in imitation of what might have occurred in the earth’s pre-biotic atmosphere: a shock-initiated variant of the famous Miller-Urey experiment.

Professor Bauer also had a strong interest in teaching. He, together with Frank Long, reorganized and modernized the teaching of undergraduate qualitative analytical chemistry on a physical chemical basis. They prepared notes for the students which later provided part of the basis for a well-known textbook by our colleagues Michell Sienko and Robert Plane.

Simon continued his active research and continued to publish papers until, at the age of 93, in January 2005, he left Cornell to move to Davis, California. One of the present authors (CFW) was Simon’s research collaborator in Simon’s last years at Cornell, where they studied the kinetics of vapor condensation and gas-phase pyrolysis by experiment, theory, and computer simulation. Even after Professor Bauer moved to California he remained active in reading, writing, and talking science. He wrote on the 19th century English scientists and inventors Humphry Davy and Michael Faraday. In the retirement community in Davis where he resided he lectured on “The Laws of Thermodynamics”, “The Impact of Molecular Theory”, and “Musings on the Existence of Extra-Terrestrial Life: a Chronology of Believers.” To celebrate his 100th birthday, the residents of the community asked him to give a lecture on his life; more than 100 people attended.
In October 2001 the Cornell Department of Chemistry hosted a symposium to celebrate Simon’s 90th birthday. It was recapitulated in October 2011 when Simon made the trip back to Cornell so that, on October 15th of that year, we could celebrate his 100th birthday with another scientific symposium. He was the star and lead-off speaker.

He was pre-deceased by his wife Miriam (“Mitzi”), whom he had married in 1938. He is survived by his three children, three grandchildren, and a great-grandchild. Simon Bauer was our teacher and our friend. We miss him.

Benjamin Widom, Chair; Harold A. Scheraga; Charles F. Wilcox
Dean Emeritus Robert A. Beck ’42 died July 31, 2012, at the age of 91. He was one of the most beloved figures in the history of Cornell’s School of Hotel Administration (SHA). His innovative emphasis on research, coupled with his passion for customer service, distinguished his service as dean from 1961 to 1981.

According to both current and former faculty members, Dean Beck had a profound impact on those he came into contact with during his time as dean. “He had personally—and he instilled in the school—a high level of expectation of excellence,” said Professor Emeritus Neal Geller ’64, hotel administration, who was named the first Robert A. Beck Professor of Hospitality Financial Management. “It made me really proud to be the first Robert A. Beck professor.”

Dean Beck was born November 1, 1920, grew up in Milton, Massachusetts, and spent many summers in Cape Cod, where he first met founding dean H. B. Meek, whom he would succeed as dean of the SHA. Dean Beck was the youngest member of the faculty when President Deane Malott appointed him to succeed Dean Meek. To Dean Beck fell the task of filling the shoes of a legend, and he did it by becoming a legend in his own right. He hired formally trained academics in place of the operational
practitioners of Meek’s era. He emphasized research and raised the school’s international profile. He recognized early on the potential of the coming information age, introducing computing to the school’s curriculum.

“He took a technical and managerial approach to hotel management. He had a strong belief in that. There were five of us on the faculty who were Cornell engineers, and he liked engineers for the way we thought and the way we talked,” said Professor Emeritus Richard Moore ’67, hotel administration, whom Dean Beck hired.

In 1973, he founded the Master of Professional Studies program, which later became the Master of Management in Hospitality, and launched the school’s executive education program. During Dean Beck’s tenure, undergraduate enrollment in the school doubled. According to current SHA Dean Michael D. Johnson, under Beck’s direction, the school increased female involvement in hospitality at a time when the field was dominated by males.

Dean Beck expanded the scope of the school’s curriculum to give students both an interdisciplinary and international research focus. He established partnerships in Latin America and an alliance with ESSEC Business School’s Institut de Management Hotelier International (IMHI) in Cergy-Pontoise Cedex, France. Dean Beck also sent several Cornell professors to teach at IMHI.

During the social upheavals of the Vietnam era, Dean Beck remained a firm, guiding presence, insisting on proper dress and decorum and keeping the focus on the work at hand. Despite his numerous projects, both at Cornell and abroad, he was known for spending much of his time interacting with the students. He was present in the hallway during class changes. He met with students every morning for coffee, answering questions and probing their opinions. His genuine concern for their well-being was evident despite his commanding demeanor.

Dean Beck drew upon a profound well of character that was deepened by wartime experience. World War II began during his senior year at Cornell, and he entered the army after graduation. He
took part in the D-Day invasion of Normandy as a member of the 90th Infantry Division, United States Army; only eleven men in his unit of 185 survived the drive up Utah Beach. A week later, his unit came under fire from a German tank. He alone survived, losing a leg to his injuries. He spent the next eleven months in the hospital, blind for the first three of them.

Jan Murray, who would marry Bob the next year and spend many years caring for SHA students while raising their three daughters, was at his side throughout his recovery, urging him onto his feet and back into life. They returned to his native Boston, where Bob developed an interest in labor relations while working at Quincy Market; in 1951 he returned to Cornell for graduate study, earning a master’s degree in education in 1952 and a doctorate in psychology in 1954. That was the same year he joined the SHA faculty, teaching labor relations to hotel students and accounting to students in Home Economics and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. He was awarded tenure in 1957, promoted to full professor in 1960, and appointed dean one year later.

Dean Johnson said that he will most remember Dean Beck for his charming demeanor and his humor, which endured into his old age. Dean Johnson recounted a time in Florida when he, Dean Beck, and some alumni were meeting over lunch. “While we were eating lunch, he saw two 78-year-old ladies dining by themselves. Dean Beck, at 89 and with all of his charm, went with his walker and made a beeline for these two ladies and asked, ‘What are two beautiful ladies like you doing all alone?’ He made their day. He just had a charm that would light up a room. I grew very fond of Bob, and I will cherish the time spent with this remarkable member of our community.”

Dean Beck and his beloved Jan, who died in 1999, were honored in 2004 with the dedication of the Robert A. and Jan M. Beck Center, a sunny space that hums continually with the comings, goings, and gatherings of Hotelies and visitors. The Beck Center is a beautiful and fitting tribute to both of them. Dean Beck’s legacy at Cornell continues in the form of the Robert A. Beck ’42 Scholarship Fund,
which was founded in his honor in 1984 to provide scholarships to undergraduates in the School of Hotel Administration.

Dean Beck’s loss will be deeply felt by all alumni, faculty, and staff who had the great fortune to experience his leadership. Many more will cherish his memory, including those who had an opportunity to meet or reconnect with him at the 2012 Cornell Hospitality Icon & Innovator Awards gala in New York City. Even at that highly charged event, Dean Beck’s warm charisma and joyous sense of humor were an irresistible draw.

Dean Beck is survived by three daughters, Susan Warner, Robin MacRae, and Janyce Beck, A&S ’70; sons-in-law Dr. Mark M. Warner ’69 and Dr. Roderick MacRae; seven grandchildren: Carla Petzold-Beck ’95, Kathrin Petzold, A&S ’01, Robert Petzold, Mark M. Warner, Jr. (Maria ), Amy O'Donnell (Joseph), Rory MacRae (Patricia), and Alexander MacRae; and seven great-grandchildren.

Composed from information written by Dean Michael D. Johnson, Dean and E.M. Statler Professor, School of Hotel Administration, Cornell University, an obituary published in The Cornell Daily Sun newspaper, and consultation with former Dean and Professor Emeritus John J. Clark, Jr.
Dr. Robin Redfern Bellinder of Ithaca, a Professor of Horticulture at Cornell University for 31 years and an international expert in weed control in vegetable crops, died unexpectedly on Nov. 13, 2015. She was 70 years old.

Dr. Bellinder was born in Astoria, Oregon on Aug. 7, 1945, the first child of Capt. Richard “Dick” Dunning Redfern and Dorothy A. Warren. The family was on the West Coast for her father’s deployment with the U.S. Coastal Artillery during World War II. They returned to Michigan after the war and settled in the northern village of Bellaire, where she and her younger brother Tod spent much of their youth. The family moved to Traverse City, Michigan, and then Lansing, where she graduated from Lansing Eastern High School in 1963.

Dr. Bellinder took a serpentine path to her Cornell professorship. She began studying at the University of Michigan in 1963. When she expressed interest in a degree in the sciences, her advisor told her that, based on her math and science test scores, she should instead get a degree in English. She left school shortly after to explore the world, hitchhiking through much of the U.S. and Europe and ending up in Uppsala, Sweden in 1966. She returned to her studies in 1968 but took another break in 1969 to travel for a year overland from Sweden to India, Singapore and back. She had her daughter, Jessica, in 1971, and as a single parent resumed her studies and earned a degree in English from Uppsala University in 1972. She returned to the U.S. in 1974 and, after several years working in the hospitality industry in northern Michigan, she returned to college and completed her bachelor’s degree in science at Michigan State University in 1979. She went on to get her master’s and, in 1984, doctoral degrees from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Virginia. In the same
year, before her graduation ceremony, she began working as an assistant professor of horticulture at Cornell.

Dr. Bellinder balanced her obligations as a graduate student and professor with her role as a single parent in an era and professional arena where this was uncommon. Although money was tight when she was a student, she maintained an unwavering commitment to nurturing her daughter. During the relocation from East Lansing to Blacksburg in December 1979, she loaded a Michigan Christmas tree on top of everything in the U-Haul to make sure the family would have a real Christmas celebration when they arrived.

At Cornell, Dr. Bellinder was a passionate supporter of the Land Grant mission. Her research program focused on weed management for vegetable crops. One of few women in her field at that time, she became a national and international leader. She published research results widely in peer reviewed publications, as well as publications that advised growers about her work’s practical applications. She served as president of the Northeastern Weed Science Society and, in 2005, was named the recipient of Cornell’s College of Agriculture and Life Sciences award for outstanding accomplishments in applied research. She will be remembered as a weed scientist who ardently and tirelessly supported New York vegetable growers. She made sure “her growers” had all the tools they needed for success. When New York table beet growers lost the only effective herbicide they had, she worked tirelessly to provide documentation and letters of support to get the herbicide labeled for one more year.

Although Robin worked with herbicides, she was involved in all aspects of weed management. A sabbatical to Sweden 25 years ago opened her eyes to European tillage equipment. Once she returned, she imported lots of new equipment to demonstrate. She trialed materials that could be used by organic growers like clove oil and vinegar. Although not every one of those was effective, she certainly had the most aromatic plots at the research farm.

Robin did many on-farm trials where a grower would prepare and plant the land and Robin would apply the treatments. She would visit these farms from very early in the morning through the evening, weekends included. Growers knew that the results from these trials would help not only themselves but also all those in the industry. She worked closely with Cornell Cooperative Extension educators, helping to train them in weed management when they were first hired and then becoming a valued colleague and friend. As one of her extension colleagues stated, “We stand on the shoulders of giants, and Robin was one of them”.

For the last ten years she added undergraduate teaching to her many
responsibilities. She enthusiastically taught “Principles of Vegetable Production”, providing students with her insight and experiences from around the world. Dr. Bellinder was also a mentor to dozens of graduate students over the years and took great pride in helping to educate the next generation of weed scientists. One student remembers her as “very hands-on and involved, always present for plantings, herbicide applications or harvests. She was truly someone that worked with and alongside her crew. In all matters that she undertook, however small they were, she was a very genuine person. Even a simple inquiry, or request would receive her wholehearted and diligent consideration. And as much as she expected only the highest level of commitment from her crew, Dr. Bellinder was also a very fair and empathetic person. She was as accommodative as she was curious, always willing to adjust and take happiness in experiences themselves.”

Dr. Bellinder was active in international programs, traveling to South America and Asia. She had the uncanny ability to notice, question and grasp the minutest details in geography or culture. Her work in India was life changing. She showed how backpack sprayers could be used to safely and economically apply small doses of herbicides. She said “anyone who thinks farmers in India should control weeds without herbicides should spend an afternoon in a field there with a hoe”. She was made a Fellow in the Indian Weed Science Society for her efforts.

Dr. Bellinder also acted locally, bringing fresh, nutritious food to hungry families in New York’s Southern Tier. She initiated Cornell’s efforts to provide fresh fruits and vegetables from the Homer C. Thompson Research Farm to the Food Bank of the Southern Tier. She realized that rather than composting the farm’s edible produce, they could feed hungry area families. Since 2004, as a result of her initiative, Cornell has donated close to 2 million pounds of produce from the Thompson farm.

Those who knew Dr. Bellinder would often describe her as soft-spoken but one whose words had tremendous impact. She will be remembered as an intense, thoughtful, loyal, generous, creative and loving person who tenaciously advocated for the things she believed were important. She will be greatly missed.

Dr. Bellinder is survived by her daughter, Jessica Bellinder, son-in-law, Brian Arthur, and granddaughter, Fiona Claire Bellinder, of New York; her brother, Tod Willis-Redfern, of Eaton Rapids, Mich. her half-sister, Susan Fujii, of Mountain View, Calif. and her nieces, Alexis Willis-Redfern and Keilani and Malia Fujii.

_Steve Reiners, chair; Craig Cramer, and Toni DiTommaso; with assistance from Jessica Bellinder_
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
Sandra Lipsitz Bem, professor of psychology emerita and former director of women’s studies (now feminist, gender, and sexuality studies), integrated the political, personal, and professional throughout life. In 1965, a senior at Carnegie Institute of Technology (CIT), now Carnegie-Mellon University (CMU), Sandy met Daryl J. Bem, a new assistant professor. They married four months later, shortly before Sandy left for the University of Michigan. Two years later, now a Ph.D. in psychology, Sandy joined Daryl on the CMU faculty. Stanford hired them both in 1969.

In 1978, Cornell successfully recruited Sandy, by then widely recognized in gender psychology, as associate professor of psychology and director of women’s studies, and also hired Daryl as professor of psychology. An Unconventional Family, 1998, includes Sandy’s readable and frank account of their egalitarian marriage, about which they spoke to many groups and which was featured in the inaugural issue of Ms.
From the mid-1960s to the 1980s, the Bems were visible and vocal activists pushing for gender equality in households and at work. Both were expert witnesses in two notable sex discrimination cases. The first, filed by NOW against the Pittsburgh Press for segregating classified ads, was appealed to the Supreme Court, which ruled 5-4 in favor of NOW. The Bems were also critical witnesses in an FCC hearing that accused AT&T of discriminating against women. In a widely publicized settlement, AT&T agreed to modify its recruiting and hiring practices.

Because Sandy had such considerable public stature, people were sometimes surprised that she took up so little physical space. At 4 ft 9 inches, she could be mistaken for a preteen. But even as a child she already knew she was exceptionally smart, strong, and capable—and so did those around her, including mother Lillian, father Pete, and younger sister Bev as well as her much loved grandmothers. From 3 to 11 she was star pupil at Hillel Academy and later shone at Pittsburgh’s Taylor Allerdice High School. Yet Sandy was without pretension and arrogance, straightforward, open, and easy to talk to—sometimes unsettlingly frank and blunt but always clear and incisive and never self-important. She was far from the stereotype of a famous politically engaged intellectual and distinguished scholar, yet that is what she was—as well as a deeply loving mother, sister, spouse, and friend.

Sandra Bem made significant contributions to mainstream psychology, to feminist scholarship, and to their intersection in feminist psychology, but her work also resonated beyond the academy. Her early “Training the woman to know her place: The power of a nonconscious ideology” was published well before the word ‘sexism’ took hold. In it, Sandy denied that sex differences were mainly biological and that sexual inequality was inevitable. These were radical claims then and in many circles still are.

In the early 1970s she proposed that “masculinity” and “femininity” were not opposite ends of a continuum but could be conceptualized and measured independently. The Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) did exactly that. Sandy’s research found “androgyny,” high BSRI scores on both “femininity” and “masculinity,” strongly correlated
with other measures of psychological well-being. The BSRI immediately spawned considerable research and continues in use today.

In spite of early career awards for androgyne research, Sandy moved on. In the late 1970s she proposed gender schema theory, a cognitive account of “sex typing.” Drawing from social, cognitive, and developmental psychologies, she proposed that gender schemas get incorporated (or not) into conceptual maps, shaping how people see themselves and the world. This work appeared in top psychology journals and in Signs, a major interdisciplinary feminist journal. With significant implications for gender development, it inspired many dissertations.

This shift in research emphasis coincided with full immersion in parenting Emily and Jeremy, both preschoolers when the Bems moved to Ithaca. Sandy and Daryl were fully committed to “raising gender-aschematic children”—kids not incorporating cultural ideals of “femininity” or “masculinity” in their sense of who they were or should be. But this was challenging in a “gender-schematic society,” which assumes that genitals determine not only someone’s potential role in baby-making but virtually everything else about them. Sandy’s Signs article argued for “inoculating” children against gender schemas and for postponing exposure to them. An Unconventional Family describes the Bems’ efforts, closing with Sandy’s interviews with Emily and Jeremy, then young adults; Daryl, no longer living in the household but still very much in the family, contributes an epilogue.

The Lenses of Gender, 1993, is a powerful multidisciplinary synthesis of Sandy’s and others’ work, arguing that androcentrism, gender polarization, and biological essentialism shape cultural discourses, social institutions, and the psyche itself. Viewing the world through these distorting gender lenses reproduces male dominance and power psychologically as well as systemically. Her earlier work questioned assumed links between bodily sex and psychological attributes. Lenses of Gender further decouples bodily sex and sexual desire, showing how heterosexism and compulsory heterosexuality are reproduced. She comments that her own
sexuality did "not mesh with the available cultural categories ... The sex-of-partner dimension implicit in the three categories of heterosexual, homosexual, and bisexual seems irrelevant to my own particular pattern of erotic attractions and sexual experiences."

Active debates on *Lenses of Gender* followed. *Psychological Inquiry* published a lively exchange: four psychologists write analyses and Sandy, with brilliance, clarity and wit, offered a response that makes great reading and brings her voice to life. The book won major awards on publication, but is, arguably, undervalued and neglected. In true Sandy fashion, it is written so clearly and accessibly that some theorists dismiss it as overly simple.

Sandy Bem was an exceptional administrator even though it was a hat she did not care to wear. When she arrived at Cornell, Sandy seemed too frank, literal (not “nuanced” enough) and curt—tactless—to be an effective administrator. And yet she managed to transform women’s studies from what had been a struggling and often amateur effort into a serious academic program with regular lines filled by people whose research focused on gender and who could give courses on substantive areas in Women’s Studies as defined in the 1980s. She was hired soon after AAUW announced its Silver Snail Award, ‘won’ by Cornell because faculty women were fewer in number and lower in rank here than at any other Ivy League school. Sandy seized the moment, and she soon had made several innovative hiring arrangements of young faculty. Her inspired maneuvering continued, building a strong faculty base for the women’s studies program.

Sandy also enriched the intellectual life of the program. Her favorite question—usually delivered after a seminar, in a flat voice, whether the speaker was local faculty or a visiting grand dame, was: “So, why is this important?” Answers in discipline-internal language were off base. Sandy wanted accessible language, not jargon. And she was willing to tell anyone that the paper just heard was boring and not especially insightful.

In her 50s Sandy again changed course, following a dream she’d had
as an undergraduate. Reducing her teaching to half-time she enrolled in 1997 in Rutgers’ clinical psychology Psy.D program, opening a part-time psychotherapy practice in 2000 while continuing half-time at Cornell until her 2010 retirement. Her therapeutic specialty was helping people with serious trauma. Both her Rutgers supervisor, to whom she became very close, and an Ithaca psychotherapist who was a dear friend for over 30 years, have mentioned how deeply Sandy cared about her clients and how successfully she applied her keen intelligence to clinical work. Her capacity for observation was central to her therapeutic practice, and she found it deeply satisfying.

Sandy peacefully ended her own life at her home in Ithaca on May 20, 2014, one month before her 70th birthday. After being diagnosed with Alzheimer’s Disease four years earlier, she announced her intention to end her life, while she could still do so without assistance, if and when the disease became too debilitating for a meaningful quality of life. For much of her final year, Emily and new grandson Felix, Emily’s child, shared Sandy’s home, and Sandy reveled in her new role as Bubbe. But in late spring, keen observer that she was, she realized the time had come. Her sister Bev, herself terminally ill, came from Oregon to join in a family gathering celebrating Sandy, including sharing many “Sandy stories” with her and with one another.

In death as in life, Sandy was clear-headed, courageous, and forging new paths. Her choice to exit on her own terms and to do so openly has sparked conversations over many dinner tables. NPR interviewed Daryl and Emily about Sandy’s decision in September 2014, and in spring 2015 Hospicare announced the Sandra Lipsitz Bem Lecture Series on Compassionate Care and End-of-Life Issues, supported by an endowment from Daryl. On May 17, 2015, the New York Times Magazine featured Robin Marantz Henig’s “The Last Day,” a compassionate piece on Sandy’s life and death. Sandy holding Felix in her beautiful garden smiled out from the cover. We miss her keenly but know she would be proud.

Sally McConnell-Ginet, Chair; Joan Jacobs Brumberg, committee member; Daryl J. Bem, husband; Carla Golden, Ithaca College
colleague; Editorial help from Joanne E. Fortune and Kathryn March, committee members; Karen Gilovich, close friend
Until the very end Martin Bernal, Professor of Government emeritus, sparkled with an infectious curiosity, exuded an unquenchable hunger for knowledge and ideas, retained a seemingly inexhaustible store of knowledge, was possessed of a boyish impishness and a dry sense of humor and never lost an irrepressible streak of progressive politics. Most of all he was a generous and gentle man and simply plain fun. His death reminds us of the merits of the old university—Cornell, Cambridge and others—as the cradle of knowledge and understanding for its own sake rather than as a notch on a professional vita.

As a descendant of a distinguished British family of progressive intellectuals, young Martin was drawn to Mao and China as the only viable alternative to Stalinist Communism. In 1960 he spent a year studying in Beijing that eventually led to a Ph.D. in Chinese studies at Cambridge University in 1966 and to his appointment at Cornell as an associate professor in the Government Department in 1972, where he taught for almost 30 years before retiring in 2001.

His first book *Chinese Socialism to 1907* was published in 1976, the year that both ended Maoism in China and put a serious damper on
Martin’s scholarly engagement with China. The book traces the anarchist roots of Chinese Socialism, imported from Japan and affecting, among others, the early Mao. Capitalism in authoritarian China was not a topic that interested or excited Martin politically. Contrarian that he was to the bone, the boom in China studies attending the rise of China left him cold particularly since it negated many of the ideals that had drawn him to the study of China in the first place.

Martin thus fastened on another contrarian idea he found intriguing, in part, as he observed with an impish grin, because it might upset some of the gerontocracy living on the Upper West Side – the importance of the Phoenicians for Judaism and Ancient Greece. This was the beginning of the central idea that motivated his scholarly work for the next 30 years – that much of the supposed superiority of European, and particularly Greek, civilization could be traced to exchanges with Africa. When reminded that this would make a terrific article for the New York Review of Books but would require a life-time of work to support, he simply answered, “time will tell.”

In an extraordinary corpus of work centering on Black Athena the first volume of a trilogy of books, published between 1987 and 2006, Martin freed himself from conventional strictures of specialized scholarship to roam all floors of the library. As others acquire pocket change, Martin acquired languages -- more than a dozen by his life’s end -- gateways to scholarly literatures and source material that remained hidden to mere mortals among most of his scholarly friends and rivals. His work illustrated that multi- and interdisciplinarity could operate on a grand scale in an individual mind, as it no longer has since the 18th century. He immersed himself in different fields of knowledge incorporating anthropology, archeology, astronomy, history, literature, mathematics, mythology, numismatics, philosophy and, of course, politics.

As luck would have it, heated debates about multiculturalism in the 1980s and 1990s helped propel his scholarship to center stage. In arguing that Greek civilization was greatly shaped by Egyptian and Phoenician influences, his book posed a fundamental challenge to
all racist traditions and colonial empires and was a concerted attack on mainstream Classics and Mideastern studies. Martin was a scholar to be sure, but he was not shy and had a very robust self-image. He relished, indeed thrived on public exchanges just as much as in the occasional polemic. He was very happy that he and his work were in the middle of the fray. To his detractors, wounded by Martin the polemicist, he was the Velinkovsky of the humanities, a tendentious ideologue, mistaken in his general thesis, wrong in his specific claims, and a charlatan pandering to the cultural and political Left. The attention Martin’s work attracted, especially from his critics, however, suggested that his idea had hit a raw nerve – the Eurocentrism of the conventional literati and many established scholarly perspectives. For the general reading public on both sides of the Atlantic, the meaning of Ancient Greece had indeed been shaped by inaccurate and often racist interpretations dating back to 19th century Germany and Europe. Whatever the merits of specific ideas and arguments, Martin’s work reinvigorated the study of Classics, especially for many younger scholars, as his work opened up new areas of research and re-infused an argumentative vigor into the study of many subjects that increased their relevance to a number of different disciplines.

His idea had a global impact, reflected in the fact that his books were translated into nine languages and received numerous awards. His intellectual influence was global and local. Chinese scholars today build on Martin’s core insight as they seek to articulate an idea that blends Chinese distinctiveness with universal traits of modernity. And, fittingly, during a lecture he gave later in life in the Auburn prison, an hour from Ithaca, one inmate drew up his chair so that he was sitting only a few feet or so from Martin’s desk and exclaimed, “I cannot believe that Martin Bernal is here, in this prison, in any prison, talking to us about Black Athena.”

Global and local was also the hallmark of his personal life. While living and teaching in Ithaca, Martin retained a strong link with England and his parental home in Cambridge. His many children and grandchildren also lived on both sides of the Atlantic. A far-flung family enhanced the paramount importance of his wife, Leslie Miller-Bernal – herself a distinguished academic and skillful
administrator – as the undisputed, caring and loving anchor of his life.

Martin was not one to be pigeon-holed. Strangely overlooked by his detractors and admirers, he was forever insisting that brown was more beautiful than white or black. Cross-fertilization rather than purity was the value he celebrated in his scholarship. For Martin, creativity -- both social and individual -- resulted from the intermingling of different traditions of knowledge, cross-fertilization of distinct ideas, and the fusion of disparate influences. His re-imagination of the hybrid cosmopolitanism of the past infused his practice as a scholar. In a new millennium it offers a fertile vision for the next generation of scholars. We mourn his passing -- deeply.

Peter J. Katzenstein, Co-Chairperson, Mary F. Katzenstein, Co-Chairperson; Benedict R. Anderson, Isaac Kramnick, Theodore J. Lowi, Sidney Tarrow
Dr. Heinz B. Biesdorf, Professor of Consumer Economics for 25 years in the College of Human Ecology, Cornell University is survived by his wife Ellen, relatives in Germany, and many friends.

Born in 1924 to Emilie and Alfred Biesdorf in Stuttgart, Germany, Professor Biesdorf emigrated to the United States in 1950. Following a short stay with his sponsor in rural Pennsylvania, he accepted employment at the H. J. Heinz Company and later as a night laboratory technician at St. John’s Hospital in Pittsburgh.

Professor Biesdorf earned a Business Administration degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1955, the year he became a citizen of the United States.

Returning to Europe, Professor Biesdorf received a Ph.D. in Economics and Finance at the Leopold Francisca University in Innsbruck, Austria, and spent several years in marketing, and teaching economics at U.S. Army bases.

Professor Biesdorf returned to the United States to accept a professorship at the University of Pittsburgh and then at Cornell University in 1964, the year he and Ellen were married.

At Cornell, Professor Biesdorf launched mass media messages on money management through the Cornell Cooperative Extension system. Radio, television, newspapers, and magazines were utilized, as well as workshops and personal appearances throughout New York State. Educational Guides for schools and the general public accompanied these communication techniques.

Under the titles of Timeless Topics, Change for your Dollar, and Be a Better Shopper: Buying in Supermarkets, he and collaborating colleagues helped develop and disseminate the key consumer education messages. According to one interviewer, Professor Biesdorf became a household name for consumers with his timely emphasis on better money management.
He appeared on several national television programs and more than 200 different radio stations as well as daily broadcasts to Ithaca residents. One national newspaper called his efforts “a classroom for the millions.” His focus on supermarkets highlighted the major places where people were doing their food shopping, checking prices, and developing smart buying practices.

During Professor Biesdorf’s sabbatical leaves he taught at the Justus Liebig University in Giessen, Germany. He also gave lectures at several German and Austrian Universities and Swiss educational institutions, as well as talks and interviews for radio, television, newspapers, and magazines about consumer issues, money management and the history of the Cornell Cooperative Extension in the U.S.

Professor Biesdorf retired in the fall of 1989 as a Professor Emeritus. Much of Heinz and Ellen’s time in retirement was spent in Ithaca and cruising on small ships around the world.

Ellen recently offered the following statement that expresses her own evaluation of her husband’s life and captures Professor Biesdorf’s philosophy and endeavors as an educator: “Leave footprints of knowledge in the path of your life for others to follow in perpetuity.”

Professor Biesdorf created an outline of his own life story from which an obituary was created and published in the “Ithaca Journal.” This version is used with permission and assistance from Mrs. Ellen Biesdorf, and assistance from Bettie Lee Yerka and Martha Mapes.
John M. Bird, Professor Emeritus of Geology, died April 28, 2017 after a long and distinguished career of teaching and research. Throughout that long career Jack, as he was known to his friends, was driven by his conviction that there was much yet to be learned about the dynamics of Earth’s evolution; the formation of continents, origin of the oceans, building of mountains, causes of volcanism, as well as many other well-known but poorly understood features of the Earth. He had a favorite expression, “conventional wisdom”; not because he had an urge to add to it but because he was convinced that so much of it comprised misinformation. He was dedicated to exposing that misinformation and replacing it with more reliable information. Generating new ideas was his passion. If his new ideas bothered others, well, that just added a little extra incentive.

Jack was born on 27 December 1931 in Newark, N.J. In June, 1955, he received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. In December, 1955, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and served two years in the Counter Intelligence Corps, Munich, Germany, and four years in the U.S. Army Reserves. He entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in September 1957, received his Master of Science in Geology in June 1959, and a Doctor of Philosophy in June 1962. From 1961-1972 Jack served on the faculty in the Department of Geological Sciences at State University of New York (SUNY) at Albany. In 1972 he took a position of Professor of Geology in the Department of Geological Sciences at Cornell University and retired to become Professor Emeritus in 2004.

Jack’s experience in field studies and his love of field work took him to many parts of the world: Newfoundland, Greenland, Italy, and Siberia, not to mention the U.S. from Alaska to Vermont. Unraveling their fascinating structural histories with colleagues and students motivated him throughout his active career.
When Jack was a faculty member in the Geology Department at SUNY Albany in the 1960s, the greatest upheaval of conventional wisdom was just starting to take place. Although it had been suggested that continents drifted across the surface of the Earth, most geologists rejected the idea. They questioned how continents could possibly drift when they are so clearly rooted in solid rock? The similarity between the east coast of South America and the west coast of Africa had been suggested as evidence for continental drift, but the conventional geological explanation was that it was just a coincidence. These and other misconceptions held by the majority of geologists were about to be overthrown and replaced with “Plate Tectonics”. In the early 1960s the hypothesis of continental drift rapidly morphed into the theory of Plate Tectonics. The key evidence was to be found under the oceans when patterns of magnetic stripes on ocean floors provided convincing evidence that the Earth’s lithosphere consists of plates that spread at some edges and collide at others.

Plate Tectonics would throw the doors wide open for revisiting numerous questions that geologists thought they knew the answers to. One of the most fascinating of these was the origin of ophiolites, large areas of an odd assortment of iron- and magnesium-rich rocks that were poorly understood. With Plate Tectonics they suddenly made sense; they could be explained as large slabs of ocean floor and upper mantle thrust up onto the Earth’s surface by the newly understood plate tectonic forces, forces caused by the slow convection of the mantle. Details of these features were described in two classic papers that Jack co-authored in 1970 and 1971 with his friend and colleague, John F. Dewey. These areas offered an extraordinary opportunity for geologists to explore firsthand, and on dry land, samples of ocean floor and mantle rocks. In other words, material otherwise inaccessible except by very deep holes drilled at great expense.

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

The study of ophiolites continued to be a captivating interest for Jack, one that he actively pursued for the rest of his life as Professor of Geology at Cornell University. He was particularly interested in the extraordinary collection of metallic phases found in the Josephine Ophiolite in southwestern Oregon, metals including iron, nickel, cobalt, osmium, iridium, ruthenium, platinum, and gold. He considered these metals to be primordial, that is, in the form of metals ever since the Earth formed.

Jack and his student, Maura Weathers, collected what samples they could find in Josephine Creek, the creek crossing the Josephine Ophiolite but soon found a much more prolific source in the form of an old bearded prospector who had been concentrating the metals found in the creek. The prospector had been living on the income from the gold, and tossing the other metals in a pile. The study of these specimens occupied years of analysis leading to a Ph. D. degree for Maura who later became Jack’s wife.
Jack is survived by his wife, Maura Weathers Bird, daughters Anne Bird Sindermann (Maryland) and Marsha Bird (San Francisco), grandchildren Andrew and Laura Sindermann, as well as numerous in-laws, nieces, nephews, and dear friends.

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

Written by William A. Bassett (Chair) and Thomas D. O’Rourke
Jonathan Peale Bishop was born in Paris, and spent part of his childhood in France, where his father, the poet John Peale Bishop, was living the expatriate writer’s life. It wasn’t until 1933 that the family moved back to the States, where Jonathan attended the Middlesex School before entering Harvard College in 1944. He broke off his undergraduate studies in 1945 when he was drafted into the Army, and served as a medical technician on troop ships in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters for a couple of years before returning to college. After graduating, he earned a doctorate at Harvard in 1956 with a dissertation on Victorian travel writing. He taught at Amherst and at UCLA before joining the Cornell faculty in 1961, where he remained a vivid presence in the English Department and in the larger Writing Program until his retirement in 1999.

In conversations, as in the classroom, Jonathan was intensely declarative. Words like “perhaps” or “apparently” – necessities, one would think, of East Coast Elite Intellectual discourse-were not part of his lexicon. He could be funny, ironical, or whimsically extravagant; he could shape subtly inflected propositions, but always in the declarative mode, as sayings he stood behind. This was invigorating for his students and colleagues, and not a little daunting. One of those colleagues recently wrote of him, “He was the single most conscientious-least careerist-academic I ever met; with a heart so purely willing that it was almost scary. He believed in the truth, found only part of it in British and American literature, and went looking for it everywhere else, whether he ever got a raise or not.”

It was this intensity of purpose that no doubt led him from an early interest in the transcendental imaginings of writers like Wordsworth and Emerson to his embracing Catholicism in his forties and...
devoting much of his later writing to exegetical work on Biblical texts and on religious topics like the notion of the Covenant and the meanings of the Eucharistic sacrifice.

In his first book, *Emerson on the Soul* (1964), Jonathan had traced the ways in which that writer’s journal entries were transformed into his more formal lectures and essays, a stylistic exercise that produced the alluring voice, blending philosophical argument and personal reflection, that is Emerson’s signature. Jonathan would later refer rather breezily to this work as “my tenure book, *Emerson...on the whole,*” but his engagement with Emerson’s prose shaped his life as a writer. His own journal entries—he filled many notebooks with them—became the source for five subsequent books—*Something Else* (1972), *Who is Who* (1975), *The Covenant: A Reading* (1982), *Some Bodies: The Eucharist and its Implications* (1992), and *In time* (1999)—each at once speculative and autobiographical.

Jonathan read in order to write, and his reading had an astonishing range. In the ten years it took him to compose *Some Bodies,* for example, he read the Church Fathers and dozens of theologians and scholars of the Eucharist. That was to be expected, but he also read—and incorporated into his argument—works by scientists (on the Big Bang, on cellular evolution), by philosophers (from Parmenides and Plato to Merleau-Ponty and Foucault), by theorists of metaphor (Max Black, Paul Ricoeur and Jonathan’s Goldwin Smith neighbor, Dick Boyd), by historians like Ernst Kantorowicz and critics like M.H. Abrams, by feminist scholars of the body (Elaine Scarry, Luce Irigaray), by poets like Richard Wilbur and Seamus Heaney. And invariably he would mine his journals for pertinent anecdotes: *Some Bodies* ends with two stories, one about a recent walk around Walden Pond, and the other about his “burial at sea,” in Beebe Lake, of a dead goldfish he found floating in a Kendal aquarium.

During his time at Amherst, Jonathan had taught in that college’s idiosyncratic freshman writing course, one which eschewed textbooks and rhetorical exercises in favor of assignments that obliged students to report and reflect on their experiences, another Emersonian project of a sort. So, soon after his arrival at Cornell,
Jonathan and two colleagues launched a similar course. In its first years, in the early Sixties, just before Freedom Summer and the anti-war protests began to focus the energies of many undergraduates, being asked to think and write about their time here at Cornell struck a chord, spoke to their hopes and disaffections, and produced some fine work. The course, “Writing from Experience,” became popular, grew to numerous sections, and remained among the Department’s offerings for decades, much of that time directed by Jonathan himself. His investment in autobiography, his particular way of conceiving of its value, can be said to have influenced thousands of freshmen, not to mention the graduate students and faculty who came to teach in the program. In addition to his work in the Writing Program, he was known as an exhilarating and demanding teacher of courses in American literature and culture.

Jonathan was a long-time member of the Cornell Catholic Community, where he is remembered both for his good works—the sabbatical term he spent in Rochester, assisting at the Catholic Worker shelter, his dependable presence at Ithaca food kitchens—and for the lucidity of the homilies he delivered, explicating the weekly Biblical text, at Sunday services at various local retirement homes. His colleagues in the English Department will remember him for the energy and thought he brought to his teaching and as a writer of compelling prose and an exceptionally learned and subtle literature intelligence.

Jonathan is survived by his brother Robert, his former wife, the novelist Alison Lurie, their three sons, John, Jeremy and Joshua, and grandchildren Wells, Susanna, and Jonathan A. Bishop, currently a student at Cornell.

Neil Hertz, Chairperson; Katherine Gottschalk, Reeve Parker
Carole Ayres Bisogni was born in Jersey City, New Jersey and raised in northern New Jersey. At age sixteen, Professor Bisogni enrolled as an undergraduate at Cornell University to study human nutrition and food. This was the beginning of her long-term affiliation with Cornell University. At Cornell, she earned a B.S. with distinction and honors in Human Nutrition and Food in 1970, a M.S. in Foods and Nutrition in 1972, and a Ph.D. in Nutrition in 1976.

Professor Bisogni joined the Cornell faculty in November 1975 as an assistant professor in the Division of Nutritional Sciences with a joint appointment in the Institute of Food Science; she was promoted to associate professor in 1981 and to professor in 2000. In the early years on the faculty, she was responsible for Cornell Cooperative Extension education programs about consumer food issues including food safety, food product labeling, and seafood throughout New York State and beyond, as well as outreach to policymakers. With colleagues, she developed several award winning nutrition education programs including “Food for Health: The Carbohydrate Connection,” “Nutrition for Life,” and “In Touch Science: Food and Fabrics.” These programs included multi-media interventions for adults and youth that were implemented in supermarkets, schools, and after-school programs.

The challenges of her extension and outreach work led Professor Bisogni to develop a research program to strengthen the design and evaluation of these programs using social science theories and methods. In later years, her research program evolved to focus on understanding food choice—the personal, social, cultural and situational influences on human eating practices. With colleagues in the Food Choice Research Group at Cornell, she developed the Food Choice Process Model that considers the multifaceted and dynamic factors that shape food activities. The Research Group produced over 50 publications in refereed journals about food choice. Professor Bisogni was passionate about engaging undergraduate students in food choice research, and many of her research articles were co-authored with undergraduates. In both 2001 and 2013, the Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior honored Professor Bisogni and her co-authors with its award for Best Article in the Journal Nutrition Education and Behavior.

Carole Ayres Bisogni

October 28, 1949 – November 15, 2014
Throughout her academic career, Professor Bisogni was a strong supporter of and advocate for undergraduate students. This commitment was expressed in several academic appointments. From 1989 through 2002, she served as Associate Director of Academic Affairs in the Division of Nutritional Sciences. In this position, she led the revision of nutrition curriculum for undergraduate majors, the development of the new Division of Nutritional Sciences major in Human Biology, Health and Society, the initiation of the new nutrition major in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, and enhanced the undergraduate advising program and honors program in the Division of Nutritional Sciences. For this work, Professor Bisogni received several awards including the Human Ecology Alumni Association/Kappa Omicron Nu Award for Excellence in Advising in 2002, the Merrill Presidential Outstanding Educator Recognition in 2003, and the Kendall S. Carpenter Memorial Advising Prize in 2004.

After a one year stint as Interim Associate Dean for Academic Affairs in the College of Human Ecology, Professor Bisogni was appointed to the position of Associate Dean in 2008, in which she served until her death in 2014. In this role she engaged in many initiatives that advocated for students, promoted innovative teaching, and enhanced academic standards. She played a critical role in establishing a research immersion program that provided undergraduate students with stipends to conduct research with faculty members over the summer. Early in her career (1978-1983) she taught the course, Consumer Food Issues. Later she co-taught the graduate course NS7030, Seminar in Nutritional Sciences. Most recently (2005-2013), Professor Bisogni co-taught a large undergraduate course, NS 2450, Social Science Perspectives on Food and Nutrition with Professor Jeffery Sobal.

Professor Bisogni was a member of the graduate field of Nutrition and the graduate field of Food Science and Technology. During her academic career, she chaired the Special Committees of over 30 doctoral and masters students and served as a minor or field member for 33 graduate students. She was an outstanding university citizen, serving on many, many division, college and university committees, as well as, in positions in professional groups and organizations including the Institute of Food Technologists, the Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior, the National Academy of Sciences, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Carole Ayres met James J. Bisogni, Jr. after he came from Lehigh University to Cornell University as a graduate student in Civil and Environmental Engineering (M.S. ’70, Ph.D. ’73). They were married in Anabel Taylor Hall in August 1971. James Bisogni joined the faculty in the College of Engineering and retired as professor emeritus in 2014. Carol and James have two sons who both attended Cornell University: Jared (M.P.S. ’06) and Adam, a current doctoral student in molecular and integrative physiology in the College of Veterinary Medicine (B.S. ’08). Carole Bisogni was broadly and deeply involved in the community of Cornell University, having been a student, faculty member, faculty spouse, and parent of Cornell students.

Christine Olson, chair; Malden Nesheim, Jeffery Sobal
Arthur L. Bloom, Professor Emeritus of Geological Sciences (now Earth and Atmospheric Sciences), passed away on May 31, 2017 in Ithaca, New York in his 89th year.

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

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

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

Seminal work by Art, his students and colleagues during the 1970s documented the last 125,000 years of sea level using the study of uplifted coral reefs in Papua New Guinea and other islands in the Southwest Pacific. That work, which has garnered thousands of citations, provides the baseline for assessing modern, and predicted future, sea level rise. For ten years, from 1972-1982, Art chaired a multinational UNESCO-sponsored project with participants from 38 countries to study Quaternary sea level change. Those efforts led to long lasting collaborations and friendships with colleagues in Japan, China, and South Korea.

In the decade of the 1980s, he expanded his interests to the opposite side of the Pacific where he, and his students, documented coastal terraces and alluvial systems related to the development of the Central Andes. He embraced emerging satellite-based observation of the Earth and was a coinvestigator on the NASA shuttle radar imaging projects and the NASA Earth Observing System.

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

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

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

Arthur Bloom is survived by his wife Donna, their three sons, Jay, Jeff, and Eric, and their seven grandchildren.

*Written by Rick Allmendinger (Chair) and Matthew Pritchard*
Professor emeritus of art Zevi Blum (B. Arch. '57), died February 25 of pancreatic cancer in San Francisco. He was 77.

Zevi Moses Blum was born to American parents in Paris in 1933. He spent his young life on a farm in Lakewood, N.J. In 1951, he entered Cornell as a fine arts major and in 1957 he graduated with a degree in Architecture.

After graduating from Cornell, Zevi moved to New York. He became a licensed architect in 1964 and worked for Raymond Lowey, INC. and Davis Brody Associates. During this time he maintained a passion for drawing and artistic expression. Distinguished architect and Cornell alum Richard Meier writes:

Zevi was an extraordinary human being: he was immensely talented, had an acute eye and was immensely wise. From 1954 to 1959 or 60 we were extremely close friends at Cornell and then after graduation in New York City. We shared studio space in New York where Zevi would create the most amazing drawings and I would make collages.

Zevi worked in New York, as an architect and artist, for about ten years. After this period, he devoted his full attention to art, exhibiting in his first solo shows in New York and California in 1966. This was the beginning of a long and prolific life as an artist. Zevi was an artist by nature. He worked from a compulsion that was beyond a vocation. Art was his passion.

Professor Emeritus Victor Colby was one of Zevi’s professors at Cornell and later became a friend and colleague. He gives this picture of Zevi at the beginning of his career:

Zevi was one of several second year architecture students taking a required course in sculpture, at the very beginning (or nearly) of my teaching career at Cornell. Our association survived that delicate introduction, and we became lifelong friends. We met in New York many times while he was working there as an architect and I was trying to establish myself as an exhibiting artist. He was always helpful, humorous and insightful. Eventually he left architecture and devoted himself to the production of his distinctive artwork. From the very beginning he was skillful, imaginative, and entertaining. He also worked as an illustrator and designer before specializing in etching, his principal technique. His work was consistent throughout his career, and his rampant imagination, enhanced by increasingly intricate details made his work unique and immediately
About Zevi’s work, Frank Robinson, past Director of the H.F. Johnson Museum of Art said:

*Blum’s etchings* have a wonderful life and a freshness and energy, a fantasy, a whimsy that is really quite wonderful, and that’s what attracted people, and attracted me, and made him very well known. ¹

Zevi also had an unusual commission, the design of an engraved Steuben Glass goblet titled “The Three Wise Men.” The Carter Administration commissioned this piece to give as a gift. The goblet is now in the permanent collection of the Vatican. He also designed an engraved bowl for Steuben that was given as a gift from the United States to the British Royal Family.

Zevi moved with his family to Ithaca in 1970 to take a teaching position at Ithaca College. In 1971 he began an appointment as a visiting critic in the Art Department at Cornell, and in 1974 was appointed as an assistant professor. He served as chair of the Art Department from 1976-80 and was promoted to associate professor in 1977. He retired in 2002, and in 2003 moved with his wife, Barbara, to Stockton, California to be closer to his children.

After retiring to Stockton, he was able to work full time on his art and was working on a new etching days before his death. In one of his statements about the role of art in his life and in culture, he wrote:

*A child...knows magic when he sees it; thus he begins to draw. This sense of magic has sustained me throughout my life. We have never forsaken each other.*

While Zevi’s lifelong practice of drawing and etching was always evident, his influence as a teacher and mentor shines through the dozens of accounts and recollections sent in by former students and colleagues. Zevi’s courses were in the foundation area of studio practice that all art majors are required to take. His commitment to teaching is reflected in many ways, even by his appearance: A colleague writes:

*One of my most vivid memories of Zevi, was seeing him walk into the art office during a break in his drawing class. He wore a kind of overcoat, like a lab coat, and it was covered in charcoal smudges – but more than that, HE was covered in charcoal smudges, his hands of course, but also his forehead, cheeks, and nose. And this wasn’t once or twice – many times when I saw him on break it was like this. He clearly didn’t teach only by critique.*

From the accounts of former students, we obtain a multifaceted picture of Zevi as a supportive mentor, challenging students’ assumptions and fixed ideas, encouraging them to recognize their own obstacles as well as talents. His manner, his wry humor, his sage-like appearance, the twinkle in his eye; these distinguishing traits left their mark and recur again and again in students’ accounts.

*Zevi Blum was the Art Department. His presence made the spaces safe and comforting. He contained the madness and exhilaration that art can generate. He grounded it, created gentleness and produced elegant and poetic work. Zevi Blum was there...accessible if you needed him but discreet and noble, presiding. He felt like Father Christmas!*  

*Thereza Lanitis ‘79*

*I took a drawing independent study with him one semester and when I showed him what I was working on he*
asked me what I was drawing with. I told him "6B". He looked at me and replied, ‘That's not a tool, it's a weapon.’ [He] told me to go buy some big lumber crayons to draw with. I still try to be more fluid and loose with my work.

Laura Chessin ‘80

Zevi’s insightful criticism was most often experienced in the classroom or studio, but at times his compassion and dedication to mentoring extended beyond the classroom:

I chose him to be one of my thesis advisers during my senior year. He stood behind me and encouraged me even though the majority of my thesis was about photography. During this period my drawings took a turn for the worse. I was stuck on a theme that really didn't work. He was very patient with me, gently guiding me through that rough patch. Eventually I came out on the other side with an interesting series of drawings inspired by ripped photographs. He was completely open to these hybrid works.

During my senior year I went through some hard times personally. He noticed and started taking me to the State Street Diner so he could lend an ear. Over french-fries and soda I received his fatherly advice and care. He extended this caring to other students as well. He would connect students who he felt could really help each other.

Ben Bobkoff ‘92

Professor Blum had the ability to instantly find the center of your creative peculiarities, and cause you to see yourself and your work in an entirely different perspective - not only in method and style, but in one's own psychological approach to art in both its weakness and its future potential. I cherish what I have learned in his classes.

Even after my drawing classes with him, I continued to visit Professor Blum on occasion for guidance and inspiration. I can say that as I engaged further in digital art, his refined, surrealist character parades were always to me a perplexing challenge to my own perhaps overly technical visions as a media artist. I am deeply indebted to him and to this exposure to his fantastic imagination.

Rama C. Hoetzlein ’01

One of the greatest satisfactions we experience as faculty, is being part of the timeless, reciprocal process of learning and teaching, receiving and giving:

I took my first drawing class at Cornell with Zevi. I remember drawing a still life and working really hard on it. I thought it was looking really good and Zevi came by and said "I bet you were the best cross-hatcher in high school. I’d like to see you push yourself." He was trying to get me to break out of my comfort zone and experiment with my drawing techniques. That comment stayed with me throughout Cornell and still influences how I work to this day. He was a great teacher and I loved having him on my thesis committee.

Jody (Burstein) Gorton ‘90

What was so special about him was his warm, paternal demeanor in what could sometimes feel like an intimidating first & second year of college as an art student at Cornell. He made us young artists feel like we had nothing to fear, and he encouraged us to explore our individuality as artists.

Sabrina Gartner ‘86

Zevi’s commitment was to an individual’s potential, and to their right to develop that potential.

In an interview with Aaron Goldweber for a recent AAP newsletter, U.S. congressman Hansen Clarke (B.F.A. ’84) said:
After all these years my art training at Cornell is invaluable to me because it allowed me to express myself—mainly through Norman Daly and Zevi Blum. I owe Zevi. He was an advocate for me, and gave me a chance to come back to Cornell when others in the administration didn't want to because I didn't do well academically at first.

Outside the classroom, Zevi was a respected member of the faculty, whose perspectives on the practice and politics of being a faculty member were often insightful and creative. He was an effective department chair, and according to Victor Colby: “He was just able to get along with everybody; I think that was his chief attribute.”

Margaret Dailey (B.F.A. ’77), a former student, who later pursued a career in law, worked as the department secretary for a few years after graduating. She writes:

I could not have had a better first boss than Zevi Blum. He was unfailingly patient and kind and always counseled me through my job frustrations (and in that College there were many!) with humor and aplomb.

Zevi always treated me as an equal, even though I was not a faculty member but only the Department Secretary.

Perhaps Zevi Blum’s contribution to Cornell is best summed up by an account from Emeritus Professor Eleanore Mikus, a colleague and contemporary of Zevi’s:

Zevi Blum had a positive influence on the lives of hundreds of young women and men in his many drawing classes. His fairness and work ethic was commendable. He was a Cornellian of excellent professional standards -- respected by his peers and colleagues, and by the students, who benefited from his teachings.

Blum is survived by his wife, Barbara, sons William '86 and Jonathan '89, J.D. '93, daughter Alexandra '91, and their families.

1 Quoted by Rebecca Friedman in the Cornell Daily Sun, March 15, 2011

Barry Perlus, Chairperson; Elisabeth Meyer, Todd McGrain
James Boodley, Professor of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, died February 12, 2016 in Sebring, Ohio. He was 88.

One of eight children, he was the first in his family to attend college. His love of greenhouses first started in high school when he worked one summer in a greenhouse in his hometown of Morrisville, PA. He came to Cornell as an assistant professor in 1958, having been recruited by Professor John Seeley. Jim received his Ph.D. from Pennsylvania State University. He was promoted to full professor in 1968 and served as chair of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture from 1970 to 1975.

Jim, along with Cornell colleague Raymond Sheldrake, developed the Cornell Peat-Lite Mixes – which came to be known simply as Cornell Mix – that transformed the greenhouse industry in the ‘60s.

The pair based their soilless mixes on peat moss and perlite and/or vermiculite combined in various proportions with limestone, fertilizer and other ingredients to match the needs of different greenhouse crops. From poinsettias to potted bulbs.
and orchids to tomato transplants, these lightweight artificial soils provided good drainage, were free of weed seeds, and reduced disease problems for growers. Jim often joked, "If Sheldrake and I got a nickel for every bag of Peat Lite sold we'd be rich".

“Cornell Mix revolutionized the industry by providing a uniform and consistent soilless substrate that made plant care and handling much easier,” said Neil Mattson, associate professor and greenhouse specialist in the Horticulture Section of Cornell’s School of Integrative Plant Science. “The Peat-Lite recipes formed the basis for modern potting mixes that are still widely used by the commercial greenhouse industry and consumers today.”

“The clean, well-drained growing medium empowered generations of flower growers to produce bedding plants and flowering potted plants in a new and better way,” said Margery Daugherty, plant pathologist at Cornell’s Long Island Horticultural Research and Extension Center, Riverside, N.Y. “Root rots and damping off were thwarted by the new growing medium, and the so-called Cornell Mix was ever so much lighter to handle and ship. A source of steam for pasteurization of the mix was no longer needed for every greenhouse. Their mix brought a new uniformity to the industry, paving the way for plug production and automation.”

In addition to developing the soilless mixes, Jim conducted early research on the use of artificial light to speed production in greenhouses, tissue analysis to assess the nutrient status of floral crops, and chemical solutions to prolong the shelf life of cut flowers. Cornell greenhouse staff, Barbara Stewart and John Kumpf remember Professor Boodley as a passionate, hard-working researcher who was “never afraid to get his hands dirty” and “was always thorough in his research approach.”

“Thousands of today’s industry professionals were trained from this textbook.”

Jim was elected a fellow in American Society for Horticultural Science (ASHS) in 1982 and received the prestigious Alex Laurie Award from the Society of American Florists in 1983, presented to the author of the most significant applied floriculture research paper published in any of the ASHS publications during a calendar year. After retiring from Cornell in 1983, he continued his career as a research scientist at the Smithers-Oasis Company in Kent, Ohio.

Jim taught numerous courses on greenhouse management and flower crop production that influenced many future growers, educators and researchers.

He was admired as an outstanding mentor and supporter by a generation of floriculture students.

“One of the best days of my life was getting a call from Professor Boodley when I was a senior at the University of Arkansas,” recalled W. Randolph Woodson, a student of Boodley’s who went on to become chancellor of North Carolina State University. “He called to offer me a graduate fellowship to work on a rose nutrition project. I quickly learned that Dr. Boodley cared deeply for his graduate students. He helped Susan and me find housing and upon our arrival in Ithaca hosted us in his home to get acquainted. We developed a strong relationship that made it clear to me that he cared about my success. Dr. Boodley left Cornell before I completed my doctorate to pursue his dream of working in the private sector for the leading company producing artificial substrate for potted plants. While our day-to-day interactions came to an end with his departure, his interest in my career never faltered. He stayed in touch and always sent me a note of congratulations at every major juncture in my career. Jim was a thoughtful, and caring mentor and I will always be grateful for that call.”

“Jim Boodley was an incredibly supportive advisor,” recalled Leonard Perry, Horticulture Professor Emeritus, University of
Vermont. “His emphasis on useful and practical research and results was a great fit for me, and has served me well in obtaining what turned into a career position as the Greenhouse and Nursery Specialist with University of Vermont Extension. Having had the opportunity to work with one of the top names in floriculture at the time, and one of the pioneers of soilless media that so much of our current growing is based on, is an experience I cherish and feel fortunate to have had.”

“As a teacher turned horticulturalist, I came to Cornell for an MPS (Masters of Professional Studies),” recalled Elizabeth (Liz) Berens, MPS, 1978. “Once I arrived I was somewhat intimidated by the other graduate students in the department, most of whom were getting Masters Degrees on their way to Ph.D.’s. As my advisor, Professor Boodley made me feel validated in the different path that I was taking. He encouraged me when I chose to work on a second project towards my degree. He made the journey as valuable as the destination”.

Colleagues remember how Jim was courageous both at home and abroad: on a floriculture study tour in Mexico a number of years after he left Cornell, he impressed his colleagues with his derring-do in the bullring-for-tourists, where, armed with only a faded piece of red cloth, he successfully challenged a small but equally determined bull.

Dr. Boodley is survived by his four children and four grandchildren.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1968, Malcolm was promoted to associate professor with tenure and, at the suggestion of a colleague (Keith Steinkraus), spent two years developing the first food science program in the Philippines at the University of Los Baños as part of a ten year Ford Foundation project. For the first time, Malcolm was immersed in issues of the developing world, in which food scarcity (and not food quality) was the major challenge. The opportunity fit well with Malcolm’s Christian faith, and his belief that his scientific abilities were meant to help better the lot of others. One early project was to develop soy milk as an inexpensive protein source for schoolchildren, which presented two hurdles; the technical challenge was producing a milk without beany off-flavors, which Malcolm overcame with his scientific background; the sociological challenge was convincing the teachers to allow their students to drink the soy milk, without fear of food-borne illness or causing lactose intolerance. Malcolm negotiated the addition of one cup of soy milk a week to the students’ diet, and within a month observed an increase in students’ weight.

While in the Philippines, Malcolm noted that many food scarcity issues arose from food spoilage or damage. Malcolm was promoted to full professor in 1974, and during a sabbatical with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), he researched the idea that food scarcity could not only be addressed by increasing food production (a major focus of the 1960s), but also by limiting food waste. His 1977 monograph (reprinted in 1993), Post-Harvest Food Losses - The Neglected Dimension in Increasing the World Food Supply, helped codify this emerging paradigm.

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

In 1992, Malcolm was selected for the IFT International Award (later called the Bor S. Luh International Award), the highest award for contributions to international food science. Malcolm’s passion for international agriculture was far more personal than simply writing monographs and papers. Over his career, he gave no less than 200 talks internationally in over 40 countries, including a US-China Seminar on Handling, Storage and Processing of Fruits and Vegetables in 1984 – one of the first joint conferences between the countries. He trained dozens of international graduate students, post-docs, and visiting scholars in his lab. During his time as Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Texture Studies (1980-2006), Malcolm would note when interesting submissions arrived from non-English speaking
countries. When a paper arrived with poor English but interesting results, Malcolm would work with authors, one-on-one, to improve the paper before sending it off to critical reviewers.

In 1996, in honor of his retirement, over 250 letters arrived from Malcolm’s family, mentors, colleagues, collaborators, and students from around the world, providing well-wishes and personal accounts of how Malcolm had made lives better. The thoughts of Dr. Alina Szczesniak (General Foods), another major early contributor to food texture analysis – and a close colleague and friend of Malcolm’s – are representative.

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

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

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

Written by Gavin Sacks
Michael Boyd was into color. From the tops of bright colored t-shirts peeking out from underneath more muted long sleeved shirts, the snippet of color catching your attention like a summer bouquet of flowers on a gray tabletop, to his hundreds of paintings, Mike lived life vibrantly.

He described painting “as a medium of expression capable of communicating profound visual experiences solely through its own elements: color and structure.”

His work evolved over time, but not his commitment to exploring in abstract but highly structured series of paintings the interplay of form—composition—and color.

A mid-westerner born and educated in Iowa, he became a highly successful New York City artist where his paintings gained recognition and appreciation in solo and group exhibitions, especially at the Andre Zarre Gallery, where his work was often shown. Collections in art museums, universities, and corporations across the United States extended his reach nationally.

Mike brought his passion not just for painting but also for design, and especially graphic design, to the Department of Design and Environmental Analysis for twenty-eight years. Hundreds of students taking his introduction to design course learned how to think more clearly and convey ideas and emotions more effectively in his studios. His interest in design, architecture and music influenced his art, and reflected his unabating curiosity in the world around him.
Even-tempered and always ready to talk and share ideas, Mike embodied the characteristics we most associate with being collegial.

We will miss him.

*Gary William Evans, chair; and Franklin Becker*
The Section of Soil & Crop Science in the School of Integrative Plant Science (formerly Department of Crop & Soil Science, originally Department of Agronomy) lost a revered colleague with the passing of Nyle C. Brady at the age of 95 in Colorado.

Nyle was born in Manassa, Colorado on October 25th, 1920 to Frank and Sadie Brady. He earned his BS in chemistry from Brigham Young University in 1941 and his Ph.D. in soil science from North Carolina State University in 1947. An emeritus professor at Cornell, he was the coauthor (originally with Harry O. Buckman and later with Ray R. Weil) of the classic textbook, *The Nature and Properties of Soils*, now in its 15th edition, and was also editor of *Advances in Agronomy* from 1969-1991. “He was a giant in soil science and agriculture, and left an important legacy in many ways,” said Ray Weil, Professor of Environmental Science and Technology at the University of Maryland.

Beginning in 1947 as an Assistant Professor, Nyle worked at Cornell for 26 years, rising rapidly to the rank of full Professor. Students in the College of Agriculture named him as a Professor of Merit in 1953, an award recognizing his excellence in undergraduate teaching. Brady “was one of the giants of our field,” and yet known for his personable approach to students and colleagues, according to Pedro Sanchez ’62, M.S. ’64, Ph.D. ’68, Research Professor of Tropical Soils at the University of Florida, whom Nyle mentored.

After beginning his Cornell career primarily as a teacher, Nyle served as Head of the Department of Agronomy from 1955 to 1963, and Assistant Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station from 1963 to 1973. During the latter period, he supervised the construction of Bradfield & Emerson Halls and
was also elected President of both the American Society of Agronomy and of the Soil Science Society of America.

Nyle’s scientific and administrative abilities then took him to the Philippines where he was Director General of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) until 1981. Here, he dramatically expanded the scope and funding of IRRI’s research and outreach programs. Notable amongst these were the Genetic Evaluation & Utilization (GEU) Program and the International Rice Testing Program (IRTP), which successfully brought multi-disciplinary and international cooperation to bear on problems facing rice productivity. During his stint at IRRI, Nyle gained a global reputation for successful fund raising. Dr. Bill Mather, who headed the United Nations Development Program, an IRRI donor at the time, recalls reaching an agreement with Nyle at the IRRI headquarters in Los Baños for approximately $1M with the detailed budget to be delivered later at Dr. Mather’s hotel in Manila. When Nyle arrived at the hotel with the budget the next day, the total was $1.5M. Questioned about it by Mather, Nyle replied, “Inflation is terrible in this country,” whereupon Mather agreed to $1.5M. In 2006, Nyle described his IRRI experience as a highlight in his career because “I felt I was involved in something that would help humanity”.

Nyle returned to the USA in 1981 to serve as Sr. Deputy Administrator of USAID for 10 years, retiring in 1991. During those years he contributed greatly to the expansion of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Nyle cherished his 22 grandchildren and 90 great-grandchildren. He had a passion for learning and always encouraged his family to do the same. But more importantly he taught them to love and serve others. His wonderful example of caring for those less fortunate is a quality that has guided and influenced the lives of his family and everyone around him. Nyle is survived by his dear wife and sweetheart Martha, as well as his son Donald, and two daughters, Dorothy and Carol. He also is survived by his sister, June Hunter of La Hara, Colorado. His oldest son Robert preceded him in death.

W. Ronnie Coffman, chair; Stephen DeGloria and John Duxbury
Warren F. Brannon was born and grew up in America’s breadbasket where, on the family farm in North Loop, Nebraska, he gained practical experience raising a herd of Polled Herefords and feeding pigs. He also took responsibility for the care of the ewe flock at lambing time. After graduation from high school, he attended Kearny State Teachers College, but left to join the Army one year later, after the attack on Pearl Harbor. He spent his three-year duty primarily in the far western Aleutian Islands and India. Thereafter, he re-entered college at the University of Nebraska, receiving his B.S. degree in 1950. Warren then came to Cornell University as a graduate assistant where he specialized in beef cattle nutrition, earning his M.S. degree in 1951. Continuing his studies at Cornell, this time in the field of Animal Breeding and Genetics, he received the Ph.D. degree in 1953 and accepted a temporary assignment as acting assistant professor of livestock extension at Cornell. In 1954 he became an animal husbandman at the USDA Range Experiment Station at Burns, Oregon, where he conducted research on the genetics of rate and quality of weight gain as well as vitamin and trace mineral nutrition in range cattle.
Warren began his duties as an assistant professor of Animal Husbandry (now Animal Science) in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University in 1956. His responsibilities were divided between adult and youth (4-H) extension. The adult effort was focused primarily on the sheep industry. One of his accomplishments involved the development of regional wool marketing cooperatives, which by 1979 handled about 60% of all wool produced in New York State. These “wool pools” served as a basis for coordinating the collection, sorting, grading and marketing of wool from the small individual flocks which typified the New York sheep industry. Warren conducted wool grading schools for growers as well as for the NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets. He also conducted annual shearing schools at several locations to accommodate growers who needed training. The production of market lambs that would better meet some of the niche market opportunities offered by New York City was also a continuing educational theme as he worked with producers, often through their cooperatives, to modify standards and increase efficiency. Warren practiced what he preached in his own personal research laboratory, a 200-acre sheep farm near Ithaca. His Dorset flock set a standard of excellence for other producers and demonstrated how to achieve three rather than two lamb crops every two years. He fostered the use of new practical approaches to housing and feeding market lambs, such as self-feeding complete feeds (mixtures of forage and grain) to growing lambs. He also introduced artificial insemination to the sheep industry as a method of hastening genetic improvement.

Professor Brannon devoted a large share of his time to youth projects involving livestock production and meat science. He worked extensively with county 4-H clubs, initiating and developing new ideas involving swine, sheep and beef cattle. He was interested not only in training young people how to identify, measure and manage important quantitative growth traits in their meat-producing animals, but in encouraging them to also think in terms of important end-product or carcass traits. It was important that they appreciate the fact that the most desirable carcass does not always come from the best-performing animal or even the one judged as a live animal to have the best conformation. Among other methods of demonstrating this, certain classes at the State Fair were designated for slaughter after having been placed as live animals, so that the carcasses could then be evaluated and ranked. Many contestants soon learned first-hand that the correlation was far from perfect.

As products of his extension program, Dr. Brannon wrote and published over 100 news articles on beef, sheep and swine production. He also prepared a large number of radio talk shows for use through New York State Extension media. During the last third of his career at Cornell, he published his extension bulletins and reports in the form of a monthly information letter, The Shepherds’ Voice. This newsletter was mailed to all New York county extension offices and to personnel in the sheep industry throughout New
England, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Warren was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi and the American Society of Animal Science. He was promoted to associate professor in 1962. He used sabbatical leaves at the University of Wisconsin (1962) and the University of West Virginia (1969) to good advantage in generating and exploring new ideas and updating materials for his program in parasitology, consumerism and youth development. He retired in 1979 and was granted emeritus status. After retirement he served on the NYS Beef Council and NYS Association of Meat Processors until 2011.

As an avocation, Warren served for some 20 years as a Dryden, NY school board member, overseeing the explosive growth of that system in the 1960s and 1970s. He also enjoyed playing trombone and singing in gospel quartets. Church worship, fellowship and administration as a faithful servant within the Seventh Day Baptist denomination were very important to him.

Warren and his wife, Marion, who were wed soon after his return from Army service, have four children (Nancy, Larry, Dennis and Kenneth), 13 grandchildren and 23 great grandchildren. Warren and Marion had been married for 65 years before her death in 2011.

_W.R. Butler, Chair; M.L. Thonney; J.M. Elliot_
Karen Ann Woodard was born in Buffalo, NY, in 1938 and graduated from Alma High School in Michigan in 1956. Her year abroad in Japan as a junior at Wooster College, Ohio, turned into a two-year stay at International Christian University in Tokyo, an experience that changed the course of her life and career. She returned to complete her B.A. in Asian Studies at the University of Michigan in 1961, graduating as a top student who was awarded both Phi Beta Kappa membership and a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship. After also completing her M.A. at Michigan, Karen was designated Columbia University President’s Fellow when she applied to Columbia’s doctoral program in Japanese Literature. She entered the program in 1964, at a time when the faculty of major research universities was almost entirely male. In his tribute on the occasion of her death, her advisor Donald Keene vividly recalled the verve and freshness with which Karen presented her work at her thesis defense.

Karen Brazell’s subsequent career was multifaceted and meteoric. At the age of 35, she was the recipient of the National Book Award for her published dissertation project--- the witty, sparkling translation of a fourteenth century Japanese text, Towazugatari (The Confessions of Lady Nijō, Anchor Books, 1973). The book went through multiple reprintings, sold thousands of copies, and became one of the sources adapted in Caryl Churchill’s 1982 playscript, Top Girls. Hired by Cornell from Princeton in 1974, Karen embarked on the research into Nō drama that was to make her a major force in international Theatre Studies circles. Together with her longtime collaborator Monica Bethe, she produced Nō as Performance (1 volume and 2 videos,
Cornell East Asia Series, 1978) and the richly detailed, 3-volume *Dance in the Nô Theater* (with 5 videocassettes, CEAS, 1982-1983). Karen’s office during these years had the feel of a busy *atelier*. Driven by her keen visual sensibility and passion for detail, she collected and indexed 3,000 teaching slides, meticulously classified in metal boxes stacked in her bookshelves. Students in her classes donned *tabi* so that they could experience for themselves the bodily gestures of Nô. Accomplished artists visited the Cornell campus to perform Nô and to offer workshops. The Bethe/Brazell studies transformed what had previously been overwhelmingly script-oriented scholarship on Nô, exploring instead the multi-layered literary, visual, aural, musical, and choreographic patterns that constituted its performance. The Bethe/Brazell approach influenced the teaching of Japanese theater in North American universities and beyond, situating Karen at the crossroads of networks of performers, artists, and emerging scholars of Performance Studies around the world. From her position of prominence as a theatre scholar, she continued to spearhead international collaborations, conferences, and publication projects, consistently fostering the creative efforts of her own students and other younger scholars. Karen’s zest for collaborative work energized many in the field. She went on to edit *Twelve Plays of the Noh and Kyôgen Theater* (CEAS, 1988; last reprinted 1997) and the widely used *Traditional Japanese Theater: An Anthology of Plays* (Columbia University Press, 1998). Karen was also a continual audience member and avid supporter of many local theater endeavors in Ithaca.

After formally retiring from teaching, Karen maintained and even expanded her international visibility in theater studies. In 1998, when few of her colleagues might have envisioned such a possibility, she designed and launched on the World Wide Web a multilingual digital archive for the study of comparative theater. (Karen had been fascinated by computers since receiving one of Cornell’s first computer grants to be awarded to a humanist in 1981). Still developing, GloPAD (the Global Performing Arts Database) and its associated learning site, JPARC (the Japanese Performing Arts Resource Center), offer teachers of theater free access to digitized materials pertaining to performing traditions around the globe. Embodying Karen’s conception of digital scholarship as a network of researchers connected by the materials on which they work, the sites not only provide access to resources but also the opportunity to contribute and update materials as connections engender further interest. A perpetual work in progress, they are a testament to the scope of Karen’s intellectual energy.

During her decades at Cornell, Karen was a steadfast supporter of women faculty and a widely respected woman faculty member. Unpretentious and forthright, she was known for her administrative acumen and negotiating prowess. As Asian Studies Department Chair from 1977 to 1982, Karen established the doctoral program in Japanese Studies, as well as the well-respected Cornell East Asia Series of publications. Director of the East Asia Program from 1987 to 1991, she expanded the number of Japanese Studies positions, added a position in Korean Studies, and brought in a generous endowment supporting Robert J. Smith Fellowships for graduate students. She laid most of the foundations that made Japanese Studies at Cornell what it is today. Karen also served on the Cornell Board of Trustees from 1979-1983. Her Cornell colleagues will forever be in debt to her for spearheading a faculty committee, and forging the arguments, that successfully brought Arts College faculty salaries in line with those at peer institutions in the mid-1990’s.
Karen’s first marriage to James Brazell ended in divorce. George Gibian, a scholar of Russian literature and her companion for many years, passed away in 1999. Physicist Doug Fitchen, whom she married in 2001, passed away in 2008. In addition to daughter Katherine (Rivera) and son Stephen Brazell, Karen’s extended family grew to include George Gibian’s 5 children, Doug Fitchen’s 3 children, 18 grandchildren, and 2 great-grandchildren. All grandchildren were invited to the week of “Cousins Camp” she convened in Ithaca each summer. Mindful of the impact on her own life of her first trip to Japan, Karen made sure that each one of them had the opportunity to accompany “Nani” on a trip abroad.

_Brett de Bary,_
Chairperson;
_Tsu-lin Mei,_
_Robert J._
_Smith, with assistance from_
_Joshua Young and Dan McKee_
Muriel S. Brink

April 28, 1940 – October 9, 2016

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Harlan’s lengthy career was capped by being named Conservationist of the Year by the New York State Conservation Council in 1991, and being awarded the Exceptional Service Award in the Cornell Department of Natural Resources in 1998. He also was honored with
an Outstanding Alumni Award from the Cornell College of Agriculture and Life Sciences in 2003.

Harlan’s professional affiliations included The Wildlife Society, The American Fisheries Society, the Soil Conservation Society of America, and, the American Conservation Association. Elected memberships included Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and Gamma Sigma Delta.

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

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

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

Harlan is survived by his four boys and their spouses, Dave Brumsted (Julie) of Ithaca, John Brumsted (Jessica) of Shelburne, VT, Alan Brumsted (Nancy) of Jackson, WY, and Jim Brumsted (Maria McClellan) of Shelburne, VT. At the time of his death, Harlan also had ten grandchildren, four step-grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

Written by Daniel J. Decker and Michael W. Duttweiler