Dr. Lynne Irwin, Professor Emeritus, passed away peacefully at his home in Brooktondale, NY after a long battle with complications of type II diabetes. Lynne was born in 1941 and raised in Los Angeles, CA, the only child of Lorne and Beverly Irwin. He attended the University of California Berkeley for his undergraduate degree where he met his wife, Diana, while he waited in line for registration. After completing their bachelor's degrees and marrying, Lynne and Diana moved to Cal State Chico where he completed a master's degree and they would welcome their first two children. Lynne and family then moved to College Station, TX where he earned a doctorate at Texas A&M University. Lynne obtained his Professional Engineering licensure while in Texas and kept his registration active for the rest of his career.

In 1973, Lynne was hired by Cornell University as an Assistant Professor in the Agricultural Engineering department where he remained until his retirement in 2014. Their third child was born shortly after Lynne and Diana moved to Ithaca. Lynne was an expert in highway and pavement design and known throughout New York State as the "Pot Hole Potentate" aka the Director of the Cornell Local Roads Program (CLRP) from 1973-2014. He continued as Senior Advisor after retirement. As Director of CLRP for over 40 years, he established the model on which the highly successful national Local Technical Assistance Program (LTAP) is based. As part of CLRP’s extensive program of technical assistance and training to thousands of local highway and public works departments throughout New York State, he guided the development and delivery of the Annual School for Highway Superintendents for over four decades and the Statewide Conference on Local Bridges for more than two.

He served on the Transportation Research Board’s (TRB) Low Volume Roads Committee for many years and was one of its first emeritus members. He chaired the Steering Committees for TRB’s Fifth and Eighth International Conferences on Low Volume Roads, and hosted the Fourth International Conference on Low Volume Roads here in Ithaca, NY. Lynne was also a long-time member of many TRB Standing Committees including, Conduct of Research, Soil Portland Cement Stabilization, Pavement Structural Modeling and Evaluation, and Backcalculation of Pavement Layer Moduli. He
helped found and was the first chair of TRB’s Standing Committee on Technology Transfer. In addition, he made substantial contributions toward the present leadership of TRB’s standing committees.

In the research arena, Lynne was among the pioneers in the application of deflection testing in pavement structural evaluation including seasonal variations therein. In 1982, using an NSF grant, he imported the first falling weight deflectometer (FWD) into the United States from Denmark. He used this device through work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the New York State Department of Transportation in mechanistic-empirical analysis of pavements allowing evaluation of the physical properties of pavement in a non-destructive manner to identify roads that are near the end of their life. His substantial accomplishments in this area include development of the MODCOMP software for backcalculation of pavement layer moduli. Building on the concepts developed through his graduate work at Texas A&M, MODCOMP is among the most widely known and enduring tools for pavement structural analysis. Lynne developed and updated equipment and procedures for calibration of pavement deflection testing equipment that were implemented not only in the United States, but throughout the world. During his career, Lynne developed and delivered workshops on pavement structural analysis around the United States and the world.

Lynne taught highway engineering from 1973-1999 and pavement engineering from when he arrived 1974 until 2000. Highway engineering emphasized secondary highways while pavement engineering focused on the specifics of design, maintenance, and management of flexible pavements. Both classes had laboratory components, were always practical and he shaped the future of many engineers who work on roads and highways today. Lynne’s students continue his legacy working for local, state, and federal highway agencies and continuing his research and extension activities.

Lynne was a collector of classic cars and could often be seen traveling around Cornell campus in one of his fixed-up convertibles with one of his many dogs enjoying the breeze in the passenger seat. He enjoyed traveling the world both for leisure with his family and to educate other countries on the best practices in pavement design. He has passport stamps from Sweden to Saudi Arabia to South Africa and many points in between.

Lynne’s most lasting contributions are those most difficult to document. They are the contributions that came about quietly, under the radar, whenever someone asked for his help. He was, first and foremost, a teacher, whether in a classroom, or on an informal basis offering advice over the telephone to someone who reached out with a question. Lynne was always there to help. His wife Diana passed away a few years earlier so he is survived by his three children, four grandchildren, their families, and a very friendly golden retriever, Sassy.

Written by David. P. Orr (Chair), Michael F Walter, and James W. Spencer, with notes from Nancy (Irwin) Easley, Jennifer Irwin, Ron Fury and Cheryl Richter
Walter Isard, Professor Emeritus of Economics and City and Regional Planning at Cornell University, died at age 91 on November 6, 2010 at his home in Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania.

Isard was the founder of the fields of Regional Science and Peace Science. In the case of the former, he encouraged economists, geographers, sociologists, urban and regional planners, and civil engineers to ignore disciplinary boundaries, construct theories of urban and regional phenomena and apply diverse methods of analysis to the emerging urban, regional, transportation, and environmental policy issues of the mid and late 20th century. In the case of the latter, he encouraged economists, political scientists, psychologists, decision theorists, game theorists and negotiators and mediators to collaborate in the study and practice of conflict management and resolution.

Quoting from an obituary, written by Professor David Boyce (Department of Civil Engineering, Northwestern University), “Walter Isard was born on April 19, 1919 in Philadelphia to immigrant Jewish parents. Majoring in mathematics, he graduated with distinction from Temple University in 1939, and then enrolled in the Economics Department of Harvard University as a graduate student. His early research concerned building construction, transportation development, the location of economic activities, and the ensuing cycles of growth and stagnation that characterized the 1920-1940 period. During 1941-42, he studied at the University of Chicago, where his interest in mathematics was rekindled; there he met another graduate student, Caroline Berliner, whom he married in 1942. Isard was affiliated with the National Planning Resources Board during 1942-43, while completing his Harvard Ph.D. During 1944-1945, he served in the Civilian Public Service as a conscientious objector to World War II. He was assigned to a state mental hospital; while on the night shift, he translated into English the works of leading German location theorists, including Lösch, Weigman, Engländer, and Predöhl and others.”

After the war, Isard pursued his interests in industrial location theory as a post-doctoral fellow at Harvard from 1946 to 48 and then served as a research associate in Wassily Leontief’s
interindustry research project from 1949 to 1953. Over this period he developed his teaching skills in part-time appointments, which included the first course on location theory and regional development taught at Harvard. In December 1950, Isard organized a meeting of researchers from numerous fields with interests in urban and regional analysis. He later considered this meeting to have given birth to the field of regional science. The Regional Science Association was formed four years later at the meetings of the Allied Social Science Association (RSA). Selected papers from this and subsequent meetings were published in the *Papers and Proceedings of the Regional Science Association*, a journal that now continues as *Papers in Regional Science*.

Over the period of the Association’s formation, Isard was an Associate Professor of Regional Economics and Director of the Section of Urban and Regional Studies at M.I.T. In 1956, he joined the Economics faculty of the University of Pennsylvania as Professor and formed the Graduate Group in Regional Science. Two years later, he founded Penn’s Regional Science Department, the Regional Science Research Institute (with Ben Stevens) and the *Journal of Regional Science*, which then became and still remains the flagship journal in the field.

In the two decades after moving to Penn, Isard undertook major institution-building initiatives in Europe and Asia, organizing national sections of the RSA. So successful were his efforts that international meetings are now held annually in North America and Europe and biannually in the Pacific region. In light of its growing international membership base, the RSA was reorganized in 1989 and renamed as the Regional Science Association International (RSAI). Membership of the RSAI now numbers about 4,500.

In the early 1960s, Isard also promoted scholarly research in the areas of conflict management and resolution, disarmament, and peace. The Peace Research Society was established in 1963 when Isard convened a group of scholars at Malmo, Sweden. At the Society’s first conference, held in Chicago the following year, participants included Kenneth Boulding and Anatol Rapoport and other leading scholars. From 1964 to 1968, the Society’s affairs were conducted by a Steering Committee at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1973, the Society became the Peace Science Society (International), and its office was transferred to Cornell University and administered jointly with the School of Management at SUNY Binghamton. The Society is now housed in the Department of Political Science at the Pennsylvania State University and holds annual meetings.

In 1979, Isard moved to Cornell University as Professor of Economics and City and Regional Planning. At Cornell, Isard continued to teach, conduct research, and participate in seminars into his 90th year. His Cornell legacies included the graduate fields of Regional Science and Peace Science, which together have produced over 60 Ph.D. graduates.

In 1985, Isard was elected to the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. He was awarded honorary degrees by Poznan Academy of Economics, Poland (1976), Erasmus University of Rotterdam, the Netherlands (1980), the University of Karlsruhe, Germany (1979), Umeå University, Sweden (1980), the University of Illinois at Urban-Champaign, USA (1982), Binghamton University, USA (1997), and the University of Geneva, Switzerland (2002).
Isard’s research contributions were substantial and diverse. He published over 25 books and 300 papers. His many students remember him as much for his exacting academic standards as his moral courage, his love of novelty, and his many personal kindnesses. At his passing, Nobel laureate Kenneth Arrow observed: “His intense moral conviction energized but never disrupted the achievement of scholarly accuracy.”

A memorial service was held for Isard on April 29, 2011 in Sage Chapel on the Cornell Campus. The service was attended by the Cornell community, several of his children and grandchildren, his colleagues and students, and scholars from over a dozen countries who traveled to Ithaca for the occasion. Many speakers commented on Isard’s deep love of music of all kinds, his joyful nature, and the fact that he danced regularly into his last year of life. At the service the following words by Cornell Professor Emeritus Richard Schuler were read.

_Walter’s methods for moving institutions were unusual: it was not by haranguing or thumping on tables or threatening boycotts that Walter accomplished so much both here and abroad. Rather, it was through quiet persistence and encouragement that his message crept, initially, from Harvard Square to Penn, then spread around the country, through Cornell and circling the globe. He founded two academic societies: Regional Science and Peace Science. He insisted that the word, science, appear in both societies’ titles (and in the labels of the two graduate fields he’s responsible for creating at Cornell). That wasn’t a matter of arrogance. I never thought Walter was claiming that these areas of investigation initially embodied the full rigors usually attributed to a science. I think, as was Walter’s way, he insisted on inserting the label, science, to serve as a directional guidepost, as an aspiration of continually striving to apply the best available scientific techniques to advance our understanding (and to convince others) in addressing these important topics._

_That was Walter: encouraging others to advance human understanding about things that are important to people. Walter always found something positive to say about the work of others, and he tried to link like-interested people together and was unfailingly supportive of their extending their analyses. He was the original dynamic social networker, long before the internet. But unlike discourse over the internet, I never heard Walter ever, not ever, say a mean thing about any other person or their work! In the end, he was about advancing peace, tranquility and understanding; he worked at it exhaustively, and he was a living example of putting his theory into practice. What a model he is for a humane university and a progressive society._

_Kieran Donaghy, Chairperson; and Richard Schuler_
Alice Isen died on February 29, 2012, after a long illness, although she remained a vital and involved colleague until the last few weeks of her life. At the time of her death, she was the SC Johnson Professor of Marketing within the Johnson School of Management and Professor of Psychology in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University.

Her undergraduate degree in Russian Language and Literature from the University of Pennsylvania was awarded in 1963. She received an MA and a Ph.D. from Stanford University in Clinical and Social-Personality Psychology, concluding her studies in 1968. In 1972, she was hired as an assistant professor at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, and was promoted all the way to full professor before coming to Cornell in 1989.

In the meantime, she was a visiting at Stanford University, the University of Michigan, and Ohio State University, as well as serving as the Administrative Officer for Special Projects in Science Policy at the American Psychological Association. She has published extensively and is the co-author (with A. H. Hastorf) of *Cognitive Social Psychology* and (with B. Moore) of *Affect and Social Behavior*. She has been a member of the executive committee of the Society for Consumer Psychology and the Society for Experimental Social Psychology. For several years, she served as the Editor of *Motivation and Emotion*, as well as on the editorial board of ten other journals.

Alice Isen was a pioneer along several dimensions. She entered the academic arena at a time when few women held positions at major research universities, fewer still without a powerful supporter. Yet, she succeeded in igniting a research program that would become a central touchstone in social psychology. She would end her career as one of the most widely-cited business school professors in the world.

Decades before the advent of “positive psychology,” Isen focused on the impact of positive affect on thought and social behavior. Over her career, Isen investigated the relevance of positive feelings for consumer behavior, organizational behavior, medical decision making, doctor-patient interaction, risk preference, and self-control. She examined how such feelings fostered creativity, spurred altruism, and influenced risk-taking. In doing so, Isen opened the study of emotion on human life during years in
which the rest of the discipline was dominated by the study of cold cognition. She also focused on the positive side of human experience at a time in which the rest of the field concentrated more on the “darker” aspects of human behavior.

Isen pushed this work in ambitious ways, examining how positive feelings spurred action in real world settings. As such, she applied her research ideas to how people conducted themselves in everyday life, years before the term “translational research” was even coined. As neuroscience techniques became available to psychologists, Isen worked hard to ground her previous findings in what was becoming known about the working of the brain and nervous system. It is fitting that work on emotion and optimal human functioning has within the last decade joined Isen’s pioneering research as central themes in psychological work.

For colleagues, Alice was a constant source of energy, activity, and stimulation. She was an active participant in departmental deliberations and decisions. She contributed generously to research seminars, colloquia, and classes. Her mind and thought were razor-sharp, and her ability to cut through to the core of a colleague’s or visitor’s thinking was well-known and appreciated. She worked tirelessly with students, whether they were doctoral students under her supervision or undergraduates spending a semester gaining experience in a lab. It was not a surprise how devoted they often were to her.

Her wit was also enviable. Many of her colleagues and students acquired an ever-changing series of clever nicknames. National politics was a lifelong passion, exceeded perhaps only by her devotion to her hometown Philadelphia Eagles, a team she supported through good years and bad. Despite the fact that she had traveled the world, she was mindful of her origins and the richness of the journey she had taken throughout her life.

David Dunning, Chairperson; Vithala R. Rao, J. Edward Russo