tein database as well as an amyloidosis model used to test novel therapies. He collaborated with researchers all over the world, and devoted a large portion of his time to training and mentoring a generation of physicians and postdoctoral and predoctoral fellows in the conduct of clinical, laboratory, and translational research. He served on numerous thesis committees.

"David will be remembered by our community as a beacon of hope for his patients and inspiration for his trainees, and for his colleagues' admiration," says David Coleman, Wade Professor and chair of the department of medicine and chief of the BMC division of medicine. "He has led in defining new therapies for amyloidosis and in serving our institution with great distinction. David's generosity, acumen, and brilliance have illuminated our department for over two decades. His example as a compassionate and pioneering physician scientist, friend, and colleague will endure forever at Boston University School of Medicine and Boston Medical Center."

Among his many honors, Seldin was appointed to the Wesley and Charlotte Skinner Professorship for Research in Amyloidosis in 2014. He had been a member of an NIH study section and grant and program review panels for Canada, Greece, the United Kingdom, and Singapore. He was the first director of the graduate program in molecular medicine in the Division of Graduate Medical Sciences and established graduate courses in cancer biology. In addition, he appeared on many "Best Doctors" lists. He served on the scientific advisory board of the Amyloidosis Foundation and on the board of the International Society of Amyloidosis and was an associate editor of *Amyloid: The Journal of Protein Folding Disorders*.

Amyloidosis Center colleague Vaishali Sanchorawala, a MED professor of medicine, sums up Seldin's legacy: "David Seldin—where brilliance met kindness."

To make a gift in memory of David Seldin, contact the School of Medicine's development office at 617-638-4570 or busmdev@bu.edu. Donations will be used to establish an endowed professorship in Seldin's name in the MED department of medicine.

KALMAN ZABARSKY

Robert Hausman helped develop a strong neurobiology curriculum at the University. "Before Rob arrived, there were practically no neuroscience courses at BU," says Bill Eldred, a CAS biology professor.

Vivacious Lecturer, Dedicated Researcher

CAS' Robert Hausman was the cornerstone of undergraduate cell and molecular biology curricula

By Mara Sassoon

Robert Hausman knew how to get his students' attention. During lectures on cell biology, he often climbed onto desks and chairs. He carried a measuring stick, which he occasionally slapped on desks to emphasize a point. "Rob was such a vivacious lecturer," says Dean Tolan, a College of Arts & Sciences professor of biology, who had worked with Hausman. "I was always fascinated by his teaching style."

Hausman, a CAS professor of biology, so loved teaching that he was determined to return to the classroom after a devastating injury in October 2010. He fell off a ladder at his home, an accident that left him a quadriplegic. He underwent rehabilitation and by spring 2012 he was teaching immunology at BU. It was his last course. "He came back with the same sort of wry sense of humor and quick wit, like okay, this is just the new normal now," Tolan says.

Hausman, who also was the biology department's director of graduate studies, died on April 25, 2015. He was 68.

"He was an inspiration to us all," says Tolan. "We really miss his commitment. We really miss him."

Hausman earned a dual BA-MA in biology at Case Western Reserve University and a PhD in biological science at Northwestern University. In 1978, after completing postdoctoral research at the University of Chicago, he joined BU's biology department as an assistant professor.

He was the cornerstone of the undergraduate cell and molecular biology curricula, teaching the second-semester cell biology lecture class, as well as an honors cell biology course and a graduate seminar on biochemical and molecular aspects of development. Hausman coauthored the textbook *The Cell: A Molecular Approach* with Geoffrey Cooper, a CAS professor of biology and associate dean of the natural sciences faculty.

In 1987, Hausman became the department's director of graduate studies, a position that suited him, Tolan says. "It's not an easy job, but Rob was great at what it entailed, dealing with faculty members and their students. He knew when to intervene and when not to intervene. He was an artist at it."

He also was a respected mentor. "Rob had this magnificent, soothing, Brahmin accent—I still remember the first time I heard it," Tolan says. "He was one of the reasons I came to BU. He helped me see research projects that wouldn't have been visible otherwise."

Hausman left a lasting impression on many of his students as well. "Rob was not only a memorable mentor," says Bukhtiar Shah (GRS'93), who worked with him while pursuing a PhD, "but also a very fine human being." Hausman, he says, treated his students "like family. He was always prepared to listen to and solve our problems."

He was equally dedicated to his own research, says Bill Eldred, a CAS professor of biology. Hausman specialized in nervous system development, focusing on the retinal and muscle development in chick embryos. He discovered and purified a protein in chick retinas he called cognin, which enables retinal neurons to recognize each other and group together, playing an important role in the overall development of the retina.

According to both Eldred and Tolan, Hausman's passion for his research played a key role in his ability to develop a strong neurobiology curriculum at the University. "Before Rob arrived," Eldred says, "there were practically no neuroscience courses at BU." Hausman, says Tolan, "has left a great legacy."

"Virtuoso" of the Visual Arts

Renowned Expressionist David Aronson developed the School of Visual Arts

By Mara Sassoon

BU PHOTOGRAPHY

As the first chair of the School of Visual Arts, David Aronson built the core curriculum that "shaped much of the foundation program still in existence today," says Lynne Allen, dean ad interim of the College of Fine Arts.

A key figure in the Boston Expressionism movement—with art marked by the use of bold brushwork, dark satire, and, often, spiritual themes—David Aronson created sculptures, paintings, and drawings that reflected his complicated relationship with religion. These works include six-foot charcoal and pastel drawings and an almost eight-foot bronze door.

"It would have been easier to go ahead and make smaller works," says his longtime art dealer, Bernie Pucker, "but rather than giving in to his facility, David always challenged himself."

Aronson, a professor emeritus of art who taught at the College of Fine Arts for more than 30 years and developed the School of Visual Arts, died on July 2, 2015. He was 91.

In 1955, Aronson became the first chair of Boston University's new Division of Art, today known as the School of Visual Arts. BU's visual arts program launched during a national change in education for professional artists, when studio programs within university settings were increasing in popularity over traditional art schools and private studio classes. Aronson undertook the task of building a strong visual arts core curriculum alongside BU's existing liberal arts course requirements that would prepare students before they chose an area of specialization.

The curriculum Aronson created with the help of the prestigious faculty he recruited—which boasted distinguished artists such as late professors emeritus Conger Metcalf, Joseph Ablow, and Jack Kramer—emphasized drawing, requiring students to take six to nine hours of drawing classes a week for the duration of their time at BU. "David's vision of an art school has shaped much of the foundation program still in existence today," says Lynne Allen, CFA dean ad interim. During his tenure as chair, Aronson also established the Boston University Art Gallery at 855 Commonwealth Ave.

Aronson resigned from his position as chair of the School of Visual Arts in 1963 to focus on teaching senior- and graduate-level painting courses, which he taught until he retired in 1989. He continued to build the program, and even recruited painter Philip Guston to teach a monthly seminar at the University.

Aronson forged his career on his own terms. His Orthodox Jewish father, a rabbi, had wanted him to follow in his footsteps, but Aronson pursued his own