



# Sowing the Seeds of a RESEARCH UNIVERSITY

BY CHARLES O. BURGESS

**W**hen I came to the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary in 1955, I was interviewed by Lewis Webb, the provost and chief administrative officer of the Division. As he warmly welcomed me to the institution, he emphasized that this was a teaching institution and that my main assignment would be to provide the highest quality of classroom instruction. If I wanted to do research, that was fine, but it wasn't part of the job. At the end of my first academic year, I participated in the awarding of the first baccalaureate degrees given in Norfolk. We had a long way to go.



**ROBERT L. ASH**

As a lad in Kansas, Bob Ash, now associate vice president for research and economic development, built model airplanes. As an adult, he tested a life-sized model of the Wright brothers' glider in the wind tunnel at NASA Langley Research Center.

But the aerospace engineer's aspirations went even higher. While working on turbulence at NASA Langley in 1974, he discovered that incorporating "riblets" into the skin of an aircraft reduced air friction. Also a noted expert on Mars, Ash has studied the red planet for nearly 30 years. He and Warren Dowler originated *in situ* resource utilization (including oxygen production) for round-trip Mars missions when Ash was at Jet Propulsion Laboratory in 1978. It is currently considered to be NASA's baseline approach for future human missions to Mars.

Named an eminent scholar of engineering in 1989, Ash since 1988 has brought in more than \$2 million per year in research funds and has an impressive publications record. When he arrived on campus in 1967, there was no research in mechanical engineering.

Over the years, he has successfully moved back and forth between research and teaching. As recipient of the Friends of the ODU Library Outstanding Achievement Award in 2000, Ash was cited for "his teaching skills ... and his ability to reveal the wonders of aerospace dynamics to students, inspiring them also to look above and beyond their earthly environment."

Fifty years later (and 75 years after its founding), Old Dominion University, which grew out of the Norfolk Division, is approaching \$40 million in external funding for research and sponsored programs and can boast some of the nation's finest scholars and scientists. President Roseann Runte has set the goal of making it one of the 100 top research institutions in the country.

How did we get from there to here? There were ups and downs, of course, but essentially two factors brought about the transformation. First and most important were the efforts of the faculty members who joined the institution early on. They saw themselves as part of a national community of scholars in their disciplines and built their own research programs, sometimes under difficult conditions. Second was the establishment of policies and structures that could encourage and nourish research activities, sometimes with gentle persuasion, sometimes with less gentle coercion. Both factors were needed, though of course nothing could have happened without the faculty.

What follows is my review tracing the development of the research climate at ODU from 1955 through the early 1970s, by which time the structures were mostly in place and the research climate established, and identifies a few (though far from all) of the key figures who built the research culture. Since 1970, we have witnessed enormous increases in funding, publication and artistic productivity, and the development of some fields that were under-represented in the early years, but it was 1955-75 that saw the transition from a little regional teaching college to a university that aspired to a national research mission.

My credentials? I can't claim to have been a significant producer of research, but I was present and active as one of the first small corps of Ph.D.s in the English department, as director of one of the university's first graduate programs (the M.A. in English), and in the '70s as graduate dean and provost. My fallible memory has also been aided by conversation with others who were there at the time – and more active as researchers than I was.

In the late 1950s, the Norfolk Division was far too busy establishing undergraduate education to even think about research. But even then there were a few individuals who, despite the very heavy teaching load, managed to produce. Charles Sibley arrived in 1955 to reestablish an art department that had been disbanded a few years earlier and never saw himself as just a teacher. His career as one of the most respected (and purchased) painters in Eastern Virginia was beginning, and he built a department that included such highly



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productive and nationally recognized faculty members as sculptor Vic Pickett, painter A.B. Jackson (incidentally, ODU's first African American faculty member) and the historian Parker Leslie.

In the sciences, the most influential figure in the early years was Jacques Zaneveld, a crusty Dutchman who somehow ended up at the Division in 1959 determined to build a program in oceanography. He appears to be the first to get research funding from major federal sources, and in 1964-65 generated some great publicity for the institution by taking students on a research trip to Antarctica. There seems to be general agreement that the oceanography program, now one of the premier ones in the country, would never have existed without him, since the state expected oceanography research and graduate education to be conducted at VIMS (Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences), which became part of the College of William and Mary.

But Zaneveld's stubbornness and refusal to submit to limitations led him to develop courses and attract funding and students until he became director of a new Institute of Oceanography in 1966. By then, the state, on the recommendation of a special task force of national scientists, had agreed to give Old Dominion a mission in oceanography and the right to propose graduate programs up to the doctoral level. In my years as graduate dean in the early '70s, after Zaneveld was succeeded by Jack Ludwick, a nationally ranked scientist who attracted other top people to the faculty, oceanography became the first graduate program here to attract a genuinely national cadre of highly qualified applicants.

Although we were still basically a teaching institution, the separation from William and Mary that created Old Dominion College in 1962 spurred recruitment of faculty members with other interests. Two strikingly different stars arrived in the early '60s – and remarkably both, though technically retired, are still very active in research today.

Most notable in establishing a standard for the sciences is Daniel Sonenshine, who brought with him to the biology

department a grant from the National Institutes of Health. The Norfolk Division was so unsophisticated in the ways of research that the chief business officer at the time, Ray Quirk, refused to sign off on the grant, saying that Sonenshine was hired as a teacher and shouldn't be released from his teaching schedule (though of course NIH was paying the university for his time). Sonenshine had to go to Lewis Webb to get the grant signed. Since then, there has only been one year in which he wasn't funded, and he is now working on three grants. His work on ticks and the diseases they carry is internationally known.

A contrast in every way but his continuing productivity is Alf Mapp Jr. He had published *The Virginia Experiment*, a widely used history of the commonwealth, in 1957, before he came to the Division as a faculty member. But when the history department wanted him to teach the course in Virginia history, it was discovered that he had no academic coursework in the field. He therefore signed up for the Virginia history course taught by G. William Whitehurst (later dean of students and member of the U.S. House of Representatives). It turned out that *The Virginia Experiment* was the textbook for the course, and with the approval of President Webb, Mapp was excused from attending the lectures in the class, though he did have to take the tests and write a term paper. He got an A. Since then he has published 11 more books of biography and history, especially but not exclusively American history, including a critically acclaimed study of Thomas Jefferson. His latest book, *The Faiths of Our Fathers*, on the religious beliefs of the founding fathers, was published in 2003, and he currently has three book contracts, one for a revision of *The Virginia Experiment*, which has been in print continuously since it was first published nearly 50 years ago.

The 1960s was a time of recruitment of many other talented faculty members. In the humanities, English and history, scholarly chairs Edward Stephenson and Warren Matthews assembled doctoral faculty with the credentials to



#### MICHELE DARBY

Both an eminent professor and scholar of the Gene W. Hirschfeld School of Dental Hygiene and Dental Assisting, Michele Darby won the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia Outstanding Faculty Award in 1993. At the time David R. Hager, then associ-

ate vice president for academic affairs, said that Darby had all the qualities one could want in a faculty member. "She is," he said, "sensitive to her students, committed to teaching, has a strong research program and is involved in the university."

Recognized as a leader in dental hygiene education, Darby is in frequent demand as a speaker in her areas of expertise and research, including dental hygiene interventions and treatment modalities. She has an impressive publication record.

In 1991 Darby received ODU's Tonelson Distinguished Faculty Award. Her nominator, Lindsay L. Rettie, then dean of the College of Health Sciences, said at the time, "If the true test of teaching is the ability to impart to students a thirst for knowledge and the basis for a successful career, then Ms. Darby's teaching is without parallel."

Darby has been director of the dental hygiene graduate program since 1989, has served on the editorial advisory board of *The Journal of Dental Hygiene* since 1978 and has been an associate editor of the *International Journal of Dental Hygiene* since 2003.



### GENNARO L. GOGLIA

Old Dominion was still a college, five years removed from becoming a university, when Gennaro “Gene” Goglia was recruited in 1964 to chair the thermal engineering department in the School of Engineering.

That department grew into the Department of

Mechanical Engineering and under Goglia’s leadership became ODU’s most productive research department both in number of grants and in total grant dollars. The university’s first doctorate was awarded in that department, and the student who received it was under Goglia’s tutelage.

Old Dominion is only about 25 miles from NASA Langley Research Center, the nation’s premier aeronautical and material sciences research lab, but initially the fledgling school was not on NASA’s radar. Goglia changed that. In his 24 years at the university, he patiently forged crucial research connections with NASA scientists. He was, in fact, a research catalyst, quick to match NASA needs with ODU faculty who could meet them. He turned ideas into research projects. Old Dominion ties to NASA have helped the school recruit top-notch faculty and graduate students.

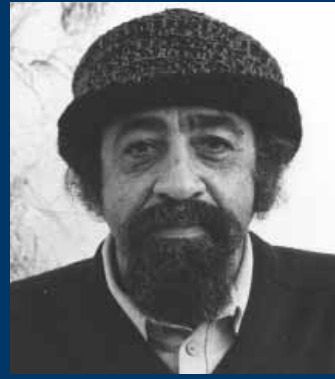
Goglia’s personal specialty was thermodynamics, the study of energy. In 1980 he was elected a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for his contributions to both mechanical engineering and engineering education.



### ALF J. MAPP JR.

If Mapp, eminent scholar emeritus of English and a nationally recognized authority on Thomas Jefferson, was the first recipient of the Friends of the ODU Library’s Outstanding Achievement Award. It was said that he “represents all that a library cherishes – reading for enjoyment, scholarly research, preservation of culture and tradition, and the quest for discovery, invention and truth.”

The Library of Congress thought highly of him, too, and provided him an office while he researched his second book on Jefferson.



### A.B. JACKSON

Renowned for his mesmerizing series of paintings, “The Porch People,” the late artist A.B. Jackson was influenced by Rembrandt. His work was gently touched with melancholy. After Jackson died, then Old Dominion President Alfred B. Rollins Jr. wrote that he

“had the ability to capture a timeless nature in a scene and to give universality to his subjects.”

“Seeing is my religion,” Jackson once said.

The son of an Irish mother and black father, he earned two art degrees from Yale in the mid-1950s. Art, he believed, transcended race. When he came to the newly desegregated South it was to teach art, not to fight for civil rights, although he became its quiet foot soldier. Denied entry to the Virginia Beach Boardwalk Art show in 1962 because of his race, he won best-in-show in 1966. In 1967, after teaching 10 years at Norfolk State, he joined Old Dominion as a full professor, becoming its first black faculty member.

President Lyndon B. Johnson owned Jackson pieces. So have museums, universities and other institutions. His book, *As I See Ghent: A Visual Essay*, was published in 1979.

After his untimely death in 1981, at age 55, the Chrysler Museum held a three-site retrospective exhibition of his work. A tribute by a local television station was called “Wow, Look at That,” one of his trademark catch phrases.

Mapp, a 13th-generation Virginian, has written nine books, including two on Jefferson, whose footsteps he began tracing after learning as a College of William and Mary freshman that he was taking classes in the same building Jefferson had and that he was walking the same path Jefferson often trod. His books on Jefferson received critical acclaim, and he has often been called upon by the print and electronic media to discuss America’s third president.

During his more than three decades at Old Dominion, Mapp received numerous awards, including being named the Louis I. Jaffe Professor in 1990. In 1992 he received the ODU triennial Phi Kappa Phi National Scholar Award and in 1996 the Richard Hakluyt award for historic writing.

His most recent book, *The Faiths of Our Fathers: What America’s Founders Really Believed*, was published in September 2003.

justify them as among the first master's programs approved for Old Dominion College in 1964. In the sciences, though biology and oceanography had a head start, recruitment in chemistry and other fields encouraged the formation of a chapter of Sigma Xi, the national organization of researchers in sciences, and grant funding, though still modest, grew annually, as did the publication of the results of scientific research.

Another key development was the division of the School of Arts and Sciences into the School of Arts and Letters and the School of Sciences, and the appointment of Melvin Pittman as dean of the sciences school. Pittman was a recognized and well-funded physicist who brought with him from William and Mary three other physics faculty members who helped to jump-start that department (not without some noise from those who were already here) and set national standards for the School of Sciences as a whole. He may well have been the first active researcher to join the administration.

When engineering programs were established (over the objections of Virginia Tech and the University of Virginia), a more research-oriented faculty was recruited, in preparation for graduate work, which began in 1966. The most important event for the growth of engineering was the development of a relationship with NASA Langley, a major research institution with many highly qualified engineers. The key figure in this development was an entrepreneurial faculty member named Gene Goglia, who early on developed a NASA-funded summer research institute that brought national scholars to NASA Langley. Although the participants were drawn from all over the country, it was Goglia who administrated the summer program, and of course he made sure that his school was well represented. These summer institutes are still offered, under the direction of Surendra Tiwari, eminent scholar of mechanical engineering. They have given many engineering faculty members (and some in sciences) an opportunity to get to know the NASA Langley research staff and their interests, and resulted in increased funding for research projects. The college also took over the engineering programs at the Virginia Associated Research Campus (VARC), a teaching facility adjacent to NASA Langley originally set up by Virginia Tech and the University of Virginia to provide graduate engineering education for NASA staff members. There was some contention among the universities about the programs there, and Gordon Davies, the legendary head of the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, once said to me that the two most obscene four-letter words in Virginia higher education were VIMS and VARC. By the mid-'70s, ODU was one of the few top institutions nationally in NASA funding. Bob Ash, professor of aerospace engineering, who acted as the university's chief research officer for a few years, credits Goglia for his indefatigable promotion of the relationship with NASA and says that it helped raise the standards and expectations of the ODU faculty to be associated with the highly trained engineers there.



Mike Heffner



**HAROLD G. MARSHALL**

Numbers tell the story of Harold Marshall's success as an administrator and aquatic biologist.

He joined the Old Dominion faculty in 1963 and became chairman of the Department of Biological Sciences in 1969. During his 21 years of leadership, the department grew from a faculty of seven to 26, with expanded academic programs. He published 131 articles in scientific journals and made more than 150 presentations at professional meetings in the United States and abroad.

Marshall received more than \$5 million in grants from state and federal agencies to study oceanic and Chesapeake Bay phytoplankton populations. He has used NASA satellite photos to identify phytoplankton populations in the ocean and bay and thus to measure the health and productivity of the waters.

Although Marshall retired in 1995, he still works full time at his campus office and receives more than \$300,000 a year in grants to fund his research. In recent years, he has been much in the news for his role in a study of a fish-attacking microbe called *Pfiesteria*. In 1997 *Pfiesteria* killed millions of fish in North Carolina and hundreds of thousands in Maryland and Virginia.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch called Marshall "the state's detective on the trail of the serial killer *Pfiesteria*."



### WOLFGANG PINDUR

In 1984 a Newport News city official called Wolfgang Pindur, professor of urban studies and public administration, “Mr. Police in Tidewater.” That might have been an understatement.

Pindur, who came to Old Dominion in 1974 and

died suddenly at age 56 in 2001, actively helped local police departments in many ways, including consulting on the hiring of new chiefs and evaluating programs and departments. A 1978 study in Portsmouth documented, for exam-

ple, that police responded more quickly to complaints from whites than from blacks.

He headed many national studies of juvenile-justice programs across the country and wrote more than 100 reports, articles and books on the effectiveness of widespread juvenile programs.

Pindur was national field manager for a five-city program designed to help police identify and arrest juvenile drug users, who are responsible for a large percentage of juvenile crime. His research was partly funded by more than 60 grants from local, state and federal agencies.

No distant theorist, Pindur often rode with police on their patrols. He felt compassion not just for juveniles but for their victims and for the officers who tried to enforce laws that sometimes returned juveniles to the streets faster than the officers could complete the paperwork.



### HELEN CLARK ROUNTREE

In 1968, when Helen Rountree began teaching at Old Dominion to be near her aging parents, she did not realize there were Indian tribes still in Virginia, though she had studied Indians elsewhere.

Today, Rountree, professor emeritus of anthropology, is widely acknowledged as the lead-

ing researcher and writer on Virginia Indians and one of the leading researchers on East Coast tribes. Her sensitivity to the feelings of her research subjects gained her their trust and even gratitude. She became an honorary member of the Nansemond and Upper Mattaponi tribes.

Rountree helped individual Indians in genealogical studies and assisted tribes in gaining official recognition. In her many books, she took pains to present a complete and fair picture of Indian culture.

When Disney Studios was making its animated hit “Pocahontas,” it turned for help to Rountree, who had written the first book on the powerful Powhatan tribe. She would discover, however, that the studio was more interested in entertainment than history. After the movie’s release in 1995, she tried in countless newspaper interviews to set the record straight, noting that Pocahontas was no “Buckskin Barbie,” as one reporter wrote, but a short, bald and naked 11-year-old laborer.

Since retiring in 1999, Rountree has continued to conduct research and give lectures.



### MELVIN H. WILLIAMS

Mel Williams has left his mark on endurance athletics as a researcher, author of 10 books, international lecturer and a distance runner himself. Local runners affectionately call him “The Legend” for his knowledge of ways to improve performances, his

countless age-group victories and his willingness to help others set personal records.

After arriving at Old Dominion in 1968, Williams founded both the Human Performance Laboratory and the Wellness Institute. Today he is a professor emeritus of exercise science, sport, physical education and recreation.

This fall, at age 67, Williams will compete in his 30th consecutive U.S. Marine Corps Marathon in Washington, D.C., aiming for his eighth consecutive age-group win. He won his age group at the famed Boston Marathon at ages 51, 60 and 61.

In the mid-1970s, as the running craze was fast building, Williams published one of the first books on the role of nutrition in sports, as well as one of the first on the effects of drugs on athletic performance. In 1974 his research showed that steroids improve sports performance but carry health risks. The International Olympic Committee’s 1985 decision to ban blood doping was based in part on his research.

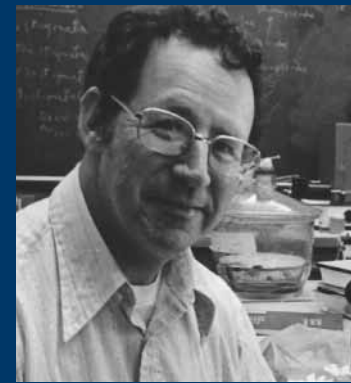
A key administrative change in the 1960s was the establishment of the Old Dominion College (later University) Research Foundation (ODURF) in 1965. This is a separately incorporated entity that receives outside funding, manages grants and disburses funds without having it go through the state. The advantages are enormous: in Virginia, especially then, there was tight control by Richmond over even small expenditures and contracts, often resulting in considerable delay, misunderstanding and confusion. With the foundation, it became possible for a principal investigator to administer procurement, salaries of graduate students, purchase of faculty release time and the like without becoming entangled in the state process, and for the research overhead not to disappear totally into state coffers but be used for the encouragement of further research (for example, in seed grants to faculty). Though Richmond has objected from time to time and forced some changes, ODURF remains one of the principal engines for the development of funded research at the university.

After a year of inactivity, the foundation was taken over in 1966 by Clifford Adams, who had been chair of the physics department. He became the tireless promoter of research within the institution. He introduced national standards for the preparation and maintenance of grant proposals, sought out grant opportunities, made regular trips to Washington, D.C., to become familiar with personnel at granting agencies, ensured fiscal discipline in the handling of research funds, and in general assisted faculty members in learning the ropes of academic research. Adams continued as director of ODURF until 1977, when the state required that the director not be affiliated with the university and that all positions at the Research Foundation be funded externally.

When Lewis Webb, who had been the president that led Old Dominion through all these and many other developments, stepped down in 1969, new president James L. Bugg Jr. was given the principal charge by the Board of Visitors, especially rector Frank Batten, of guiding the transition from college to university. Bugg saw some promising beginnings but realized that the culture of the institution didn't in many ways recognize that research, as well as teaching, was a necessary function of a university. In order to facilitate research activity, he reduced the teaching load, made summer and



L. Todd Spencer



### DANIEL E. SONENSHINE

Growing up in New York City, Dan Sonenshine, professor emeritus and eminent scholar of biological sciences, dreamed of glory on the baseball diamond or football field. As a graduate student, he discovered his field of dreams was acarology, the scientific study of mites and ticks.

Something about the tick clicked, and Sonenshine embarked on a love-hate relationship with the pesky arachnid that opened doors to places he'd never thought of going – the Sinai Desert, for example, where he once collected ticks from camels in a Bedouin encampment.

Shortly after joining the Old Dominion faculty in 1961, Sonenshine began a tick research project in conjunction with the Virginia Department of Science. Along with other faculty, he created a master's program and two Ph.D. programs and, in 1983, received ODU's Tonelson Award for academic excellence. He served as the associate vice president for research for four years.

Sonenshine's research on tick pheromones, tick immunity and tick-borne diseases began in 1984. Patents and commercial products derived from his work. His definitive two-volume text, *The Biology of Ticks*, was published in 1991 and 1993, followed by the *Dynamics of Tick-Borne Zoonoses* in 1994. He received Virginia's Outstanding Scientist award in 1994.

Sonenshine retired "from teaching, only" in 2002. He continues to do research and remains director of ODU's Animal Care Facility.



**BETTY H. YARBOROUGH**

**D**uring 24 years in Chesapeake Public Schools as a teacher and administrator, then more than 20 at Old Dominion as a professor of elementary education, Betty Yarborough was a sympathetic friend to all, young or old, who had trouble reading or spelling.

In a language that contains the words to, too and two, she said, "I don't see how children learn to spell as well as they do."

Yarborough first gained national and even international attention in 1967, when she used a \$1.5 million

grant to found an experimental elementary school in Chesapeake that was not divided into grade levels and that did not issue letter grades. Children of some limitations, she said, did better in the non-graded environment.

After coming to ODU in 1972, her research in reading and spelling gained national attention. She led workshops on the subjects across the nation and co-authored a series of children's books on spelling. Yarborough founded the Center for Adult Illiteracy, which over a period of about three years helped more than 150 adults read. She also helped establish the Virginia State Reading Association and still serves on its board. In 1988 that organization named an award after her.

Although she retired in 1992, Yarborough still has an office on campus where she continues to help troubled readers and spellers.

academic-year grants available to faculty members in all fields who needed time to work on projects, and encouraged deans and department chairs to identify their best researchers (and best teachers) and make sure they were rewarded in salary and promotion decisions.

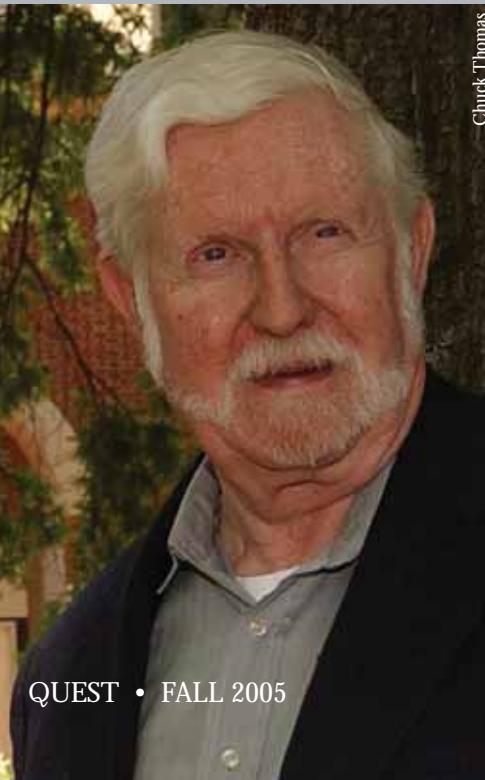
The most dramatic event was his opening speech to the faculty in September 1969, in which he outlined his mission of guiding Old Dominion to national university status. He pointed out that that meant an emphasis on research equal to that on teaching, and an expectation that faculty members receiving special reward and recognition be productive researchers. For some, this was a welcome encouragement of what they had wanted to see (Allen Clark, a chemist and associate provost, described it as a call for marching on higher ground), but for many of the faculty, who had been hired with the assurance that this was essentially a teaching institution, it was a bitter blow, and Bugg now says that he wishes he had not been so blunt and precipitous so early in his career.

In any case, the principles he enunciated then were gradually inculcated into the culture of the institution, especially as new faculty were hired with terminal degrees and the research skills needed to participate in graduate programs, notably the new doctoral programs in oceanography, engineering, urban services and various areas of science. A dramatic sign of the new ambitions of Old Dominion was the approval in 1975 of an academic plan that envisioned the university achieving national excellence in six defined but broad fields. Though some of these developed more than others and some new areas have come to prominence, this plan first proclaimed that ODU had national ambitions and was important in raising the bar for our research faculty and graduate programs.

All in all, I have always thought that Jim Bugg was our least appreciated president – and I've known them all. He turned this place around. The outstanding research faculty who were hired (many but not by any means all of whom are featured in the sidebars) and are of course the real generators

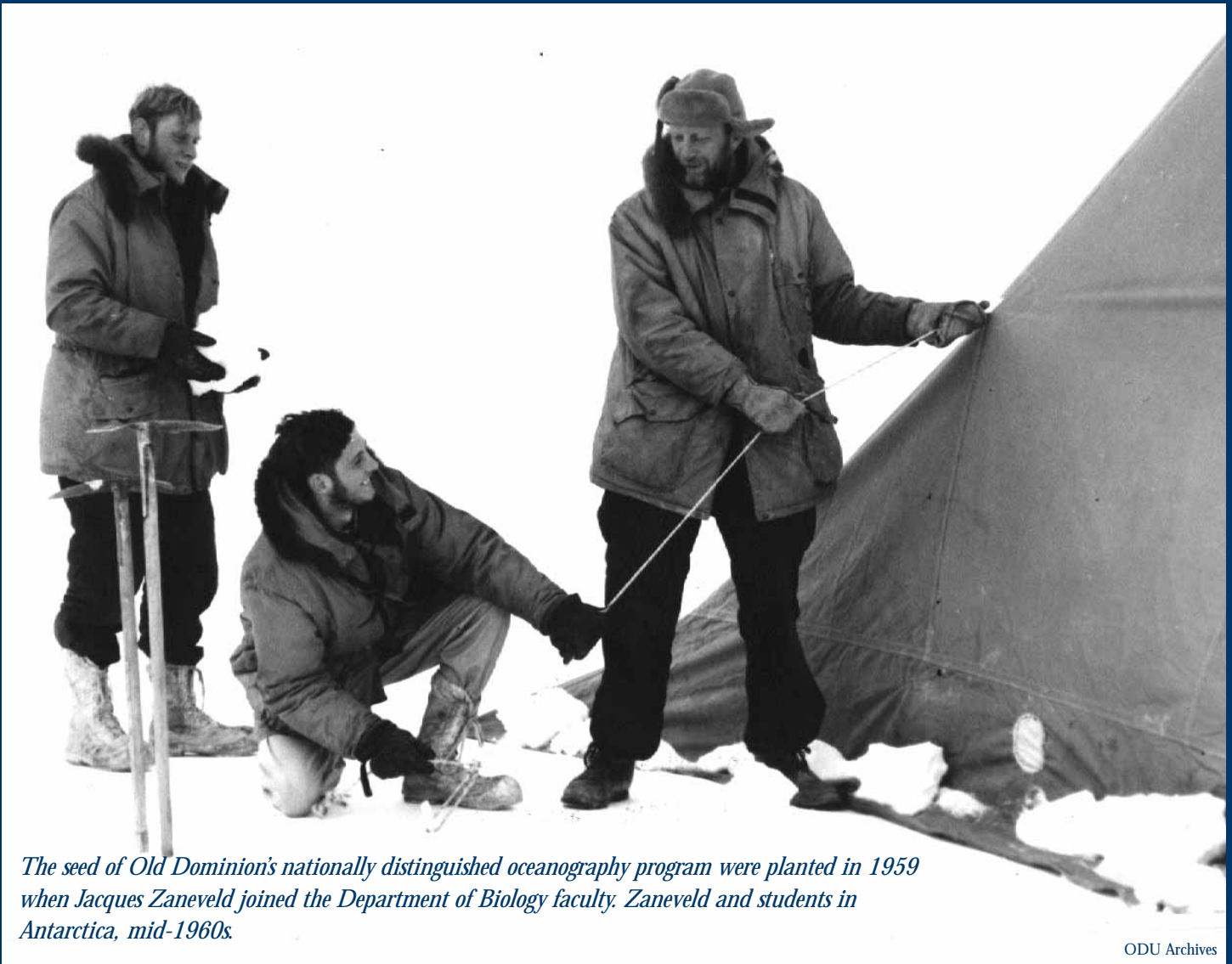
This account could not have been written without the assistance of the Special Collections area of Perry Library, especially Susan Catlett; and the Old Dominion University Research Foundation, especially Sandra D. Laws. I am also very grateful to Bob Ash, Jim Bugg, Allen Clark and Dan Sonenshine for taking the time to talk with me about these early years. Of course any errors or omissions (and I'm sure there are many) are totally my responsibility.

—Charles O. Burgess



Chuck Thomas

of research success, the new doctoral programs explicitly aspiring to national excellence, the culture that places research with teaching as an essential function of a university – these all happened during his tenure. We have continued to expand and grow in quality in the years since, but the important thing, as Dan Sonenshine emphasizes, is vision – the setting of a goal that is seemingly impossible but keeps us striving. In different ways, both Lewis Webb and Jim Bugg had that vision.



*The seed of Old Dominion's nationally distinguished oceanography program were planted in 1959 when Jacques Zaneveld joined the Department of Biology faculty. Zaneveld and students in Antarctica, mid-1960s.*

ODU Archives



### JACQUES S. ZANEVELD

As a youngster, Jacques Zaneveld, the late professor emeritus of oceanography, often combed the beach in Lilliput, Holland, his birthplace. When he arrived in Norfolk in 1959 to join Old Dominion's biology department, he felt right at home,

noting that the "marine station in the Netherlands was also located in such a naval area."

When the Institute of Oceanography was founded in 1965, Zaneveld served as its first director until his retirement in 1975. Authorized in 1968 to offer a master's degree in

oceanography, the institute was the forerunner of the university's nationally distinguished oceanography program.

In an interview recorded in 1976, Zaneveld said, "The idea (when coming to ODU) was to develop good teaching" and "to introduce research and especially subsidized research." He obtained National Science Foundation funding for ecological research in the Chesapeake Bay, for studying Eastern Shore marine algae and for three Antarctic expeditions to study algae as part of the government's "Operation Deep Freeze" project. Zaneveld, an avid supporter of the Boy Scouts, credited his scout training with helping "tremendously to live under primitive circumstances."

The recipient of numerous awards, Zaneveld called it "a cool honor" when an Antarctic glacier was named for him. A naturalized U.S. citizen, he was knighted in 1997 by Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands in recognition of his distinguished scientific career.