DEDICATION AND INSTALLATION
OF THE

Mandell Bellmore
Professorship

Wednesday, October 21, 2015

The Johns Hopkins University
Mason Hall Auditorium
Homewood Campus
PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION AND PRESENTATION OF THE PROFESSORSHIP TO THE UNIVERSITY
T.E. Schlesinger
Benjamin T. Rome Dean
Whiting School of Engineering

ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROFESSORSHIP
Ronald J. Daniels
President
The Johns Hopkins University

REMARKS
Mandell Bellmore '65
Former Professor of Operations Research
Johns Hopkins University

INTRODUCTION OF INAUGURAL MANDELL BELLMORE PROFESSOR
Russell H. Taylor '70
John C. Malone Professor
Department of Computer Science

RESPONSE
Gregory D. Hager
Mandell Bellmore Professor
Department of Computer Science

CLOSING
T.E. Schlesinger
John Malone

John C. Malone earned a master of science degree in industrial management in 1964 followed by a doctorate in operations research five years later, both from Johns Hopkins University Whiting School of Engineering. His thesis advisor was Dr. Mandell Bellmore, who guided Dr. Malone through his groundbreaking research on the traveling salesman problem, one of the most extensively studied and computationally difficult challenges in the optimization field.

After leaving Hopkins, Dr. Malone began an illustrious career in the media cable television field. In 1973, he became chief executive officer of Tele-Communications Inc. (TCI) where he helped to resolve the company’s finances and foster its growth. By 1981, TCI was the nation’s largest cable television operator. In 1998, in one of the largest acquisitions in telecommunications history, AT&T announced that it would buy TCI and its subsidiary, Liberty Media, for $48.3 billion. In 2001, AT&T spun off Liberty Media, which consisted mostly of investments in cable programming channels. Dr. Malone continues to serve as chairman of Liberty Media and of Liberty Global, which provides broadband distribution and video programming in Europe, Latin America, and Australia.

Dr. Malone has been remarkably generous in his support of Johns Hopkins, including a naming gift for the construction of Malone Hall. The building, which opened in 2014, is designed to advance cutting-edge collaborative and translational research and has set a new standard for academic and research facilities at Johns Hopkins.

Dr. Malone is also committed to helping the Whiting School recruit and retain the finest faculty. He has chosen to honor Dr. Bellmore with the first of a number of professorships that will be established through his philanthropy.
Mandell Bellmore

Former Professor of Operations Research
Johns Hopkins University

Mandell Bellmore earned his doctoral degree in operations research from The Johns Hopkins University in 1965, and immediately after, joined the faculty in the Department of Operations Research. Prior to joining the faculty, he was a member of the technical staff of the MITRE Corporation, where he served as a consultant to the joint chiefs of staff.

Throughout his time at Johns Hopkins, Dr. Bellmore mentored many students, including John Malone. As Dr. Malone’s thesis advisor, Dr. Bellmore supported and guided him, leaving an impression on Dr. Malone that would last for years to come.

After seven years on the faculty at Johns Hopkins, Dr. Bellmore became director of research and development at Block, McGibony and Associates and became the firm’s president in 1973. The company provides administrative and general management consulting services. Under Dr. Bellmore’s leadership, the firm became one of the first to apply statistics to clinical quality improvement in hospitals. After serving as president for over 30 years, Dr. Bellmore retired and founded Bellmore & Associates, a private consulting firm, where he has been a principal since 2009.

Throughout Dr. Bellmore’s career, he has served on numerous task forces and committees including the President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice’s Science and Technology Task Force and the United States Department of Defense’s Project ACORN. Additionally, he was an ad hoc advisor to the secretary of health and mental hygiene for the State of Maryland and the Baltimore County Police Department, in addition to being a board member and trustee of the Jemicy School in Owings Mills, Maryland and Southeastern University in Washington, DC.

Dr. Bellmore lives in Pikesville, Maryland with his wife, Carol. They have two children and four grandchildren.
Gregory D. Hager is the Mandell Bellmore Professor of Computer Science at Johns Hopkins University. Professor Hager received his bachelor of arts degree in mathematics and computer science summa cum laude at Luther College (1983), and his master’s degree (1986) and doctorate degree (1988) from the University of Pennsylvania. He was a Fulbright Fellow at the University of Karlsruhe, and was on the faculty of Yale University prior to joining Johns Hopkins.

Professor Hager joined the Department of Computer Science in 1999 and served as department chair from 2010-2015. He has also served as the deputy director of the National Science Foundation’s Engineering Research Center for Surgical Systems and Technology.

Professor Hager’s research interests include collaborative and vision-based robotics, time-series analysis of image data, and medical applications of image analysis and robotics. He has published over 300 articles and books in these areas. He is also chair of the Computing Community Consortium, a board member of the Computing Research Association, and is a member of the governing board of the International Federation of Robotics Research. In 2014, he was awarded a Hans Fischer Fellowship in the Institute of Advanced Study of the Technical University of Munich where he also holds an appointment in Computer Science. He has served on the editorial boards of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Transactions on Robotics, IEEE Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, and International Journal of Computer Vision. He is a fellow of the IEEE for his contributions to Vision-Based Robotics and a Fellow of the Medical Image Computing and Computer Assisted Intervention Society (MICCAI) for his contributions to imaging and his work on the analysis of surgical technical skill.

Professor Hager is the founding CEO of Clear Guide Medical, a medical technology company focused on the creation of guidance systems for ultrasound and other imaging-based medical interventions, using visual tracking technology originally developed and patented at Johns Hopkins University.
The vision of The Johns Hopkins University was established by its first president, Daniel Coit Gilman, in his inaugural address on February 22, 1876. “What are we aiming at?” Gilman asked. “The encouragement of research...and the advancement of individual scholars, who by their excellence will advance the sciences they pursue, and the society where they dwell.” Today, the Johns Hopkins University’s Whiting School of Engineering is pushing the frontiers of research and engineering education, providing students with access to world-class faculty, and creating opportunities for collaboration and independent research.

Recently, the Whiting School of Engineering celebrated 100 years of engineering at Johns Hopkins. In 1912, the Maryland State Legislature appropriated $600,000 to the university to establish a department of applied science and advanced technology, which became the School of Engineering. By 1913, the first engineering class matriculated, and the newly-built Maryland Hall welcomed its first classes the following year.

The Whiting School continues to prosper at all levels, building on its original goals to encourage exceptional faculty in their research and to advance individual scholars in the ever-expanding field of engineering.
The first endowed professorships were established nearly 500 years ago with the creation of the Lady Margaret Chairs in divinity at Oxford and Cambridge. These chairs were sponsored by Margaret, countess of Richmond and mother of Henry VII. In 1546, Henry VIII established the Regius Professorships at both universities in five subjects: divinity, civil law, Hebrew, Greek, and physics. Later, private individuals joined in providing chairs, such as the Lucasian Chair of mathematics, which Isaac Newton held beginning in 1669. The honor associated with appointment to an endowed position has remained unchanged since then.

At Johns Hopkins, endowed professorships are especially important to our ongoing mission of teaching, research, and service. Endowment that allows for the hiring and retention of the best faculty is the foundation on which our success is built. The men and women who hold endowed professorships conduct some of our most significant research, attract the best students who want to work with acknowledged leaders, and bring considerable prestige to the Johns Hopkins name.