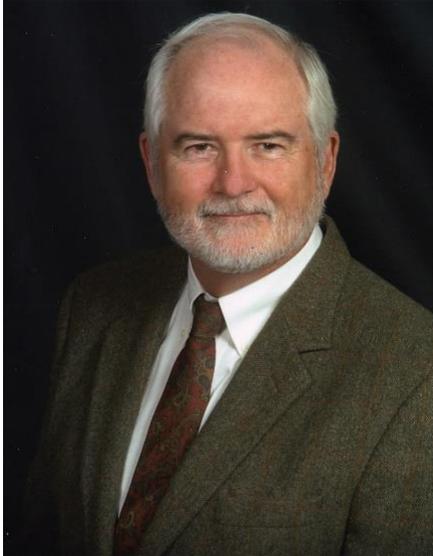


JEROME E. “JERRY” DOBSON (2014 WINNER)



Dr. Jerome E. “Jerry” Dobson is Professor Emeritus of Geography at the University of Kansas, President Emeritus of the American Geographical Society, and Trustee of Reinhardt University. He was a Member of the Distinguished Research and Development Staff at Oak Ridge National Laboratory and later a Jefferson Science Fellow with the National Academies and U. S. Department of State, where he served as Senior Scientist in the Office of The Geographer and Global Issues. Dobson was recognized with two lifetime achievement awards for his pioneering work in geographic information systems (GIS), as outstanding Alumnus of 2013 at Reinhardt University, and with the James R. Anderson Medal of Honor in Applied Geography. His research contributions include the paradigm of automated geography, his instrumental role in proposing and soliciting funding for the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (NCGIA), his leadership of NOAA's long term effort to advance remote sensing methods for large-area change analysis, and his leadership of the LandScan Global Population Database, which has become the de facto world standard for estimating populations at risk during natural disasters, wars, and terrorist acts. Dobson coined the term geoslavery and warned of social risks associated with human tracking. His research includes testing a new system for mapping minefields without walking on them; designing and promulgating the current world standard for cartographic representation of landmines, minefields, and mine actions; and leading six AGS Bowman Expeditions to Mexico, the Antilles, Colombia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, and Central America, including Centroamérica Indígena – a project that helps indigenous communities map their own lands and resources so they can defend against encroachers. For two decades he has studied aquaterra – the lands that were inundated and exposed repeatedly during the ice ages – most recently teaming with oceanographers to investigate how today's global chokepoints would have impacted human transport at the last glacial maximum (LGM).