LENNART PER KROOK: DISTINGUISHED EXPERT IN ANIMAL FLUORIDE TOXICITY
1924–2010

We are grieved to report the loss of our faithful editorial colleague for *Fluoride*, Professor Emeritus Lennart Per Krook, member of the Editorial Board since 1990 and Associate Editor since 2003. We will miss him not only as an unusually knowledgeable and a highly gifted co-worker but also as a friend.

Lennart Krook, born in Eksharad, Sweden on August 28, 1924, passed away in Ithaca, NY, on April 24, 2010. He earned his DVM and PhD degrees from the Royal Swedish Veterinary College in Stockholm where he also served as Associate Professor of Pathology, 1952–1957. The following year he left Sweden for a position as Associate Professor of Pathology at the School of Veterinary Medicine at Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS.

He pursued a rich and varied career with a wide spectrum of contributions to veterinary science and related subjects in the United States and abroad. Later in his life, in connection with his election as Fellow of the American Society for Nutritional Sciences in 2003, he was honored with the following commendation:

“Dr Krook must be considered among the most productive veterinary research nutritional pathologists of his time. He has collaborated with many scientists from diverse fields in interdisciplinary research involving farm and laboratory animals. He and his colleagues have made major contributions to dietary requirements, metabolism, and nutrient interactions in pigs, dogs, horses, and other animals.”
Dr Krook began a lengthy term of service at Cornell University in 1959 when appointed Associate Professor of Pathology at the College of Veterinary Medicine and was promoted to Professor in 1965. For ten years he held the position of Associate Dean for Postdoctoral Education at Cornell where he also held positions in the Division of Nutritional Sciences (1974–95), and the departments of Pathology (1973–75) and Radiology (1973–89) at the Cornell University Medical College in New York City. He became Professor Emeritus in 1995.

He was especially active in graduate student education and was a major advisor to 28 PhD candidates, most of whom had their DVM degree, and 6 MS candidates. In recognition of his excellence in academic training, it was noted at a celebration of his retirement that “his graduate students now have important positions on every continent in the world.”

He was the editor-in-chief of The Cornell Veterinarian, a peer-reviewed journal from 1972–1988. His publications include numerous articles, a book, eight monographs, five textbook chapters, and abstracts.

Among his ventures outside the USA, he was visiting professor at three veterinary colleges in Brazil during the 1970s and 1980s with responsibility for teaching graduate students. In 1969 he also traveled to Taipei, Taiwan, to perform the task of Consultant to the Joint Commission of Rural Reconstruction. Returning to Brazil in 1983, he carried out assignments for the Brazilian government in Minas Gerais and Matto Grosso.

Besides his many contributions to the nutritional and clinical sciences covering many different disciplines and involving extensive collaboration with investigators in the United States and abroad, Dr Krook’s primary research interest was a wide-ranging one in bone-mineral metabolism that also encompassed nutritional diseases and pathologies of the nervous system, liver, muscle, pancreas, teeth, and other tissues and organs. Species that were subjects of his investigations included humans, non-human primates, laboratory animals (rats, guinea pigs), companion animals (dogs, cats), and farm animals (cows, horses, pigs).

Beginning in the mid-1970s, Dr Krook became active as a spokesman for parties suffering harm from fluoride as an environmental pollutant. The Mohawk Indians of Cornwall Island, Ontario, Canada, asked Dr Krook to investigate the progressive and devastating disease in their cattle, which they suspected was caused by emissions from a nearby aluminum plant. He provided extensive clinical, post-mortem, and chemical examinations to show that the cause was, indeed, industrial fluoride pollution from the aluminum plant. His findings were the basis for a class-action lawsuit by the Mohawks against the industry. Subsequent to this undertaking, Dr Krook served as expert witness in numerous similar lawsuits in which he always worked for the offended party and without a fee.

According to one of his two daughters, he fought valiantly against the stream when the occasion so demanded but had little patience with those making inflated, unproven claims of benefits from water fluoridation or of the harmlessness of
fluoride as an environmental pollutant. At the same time, he never lost his sense of compassion for those on the receiving end of the damaging effects of fluoride.

Dr Krook is survived by Nancy, his wife of 51 years, his daughters Anne, of Seattle, WA, and Anita, of Lansing, NY, Anita’s husband John, and his grandchildren Elsa and Tomas.

Betsy Ramsay
HaChasida 23/1, Gilo, Jerusalem 93850, Israel
E-mail: betsyramsay@gmail.com

Editor’s note: Betsy Ramsay is a daughter of Dr GL Waldbott, the inaugural editor of Fluoride, 1968–1982, and for a period was the business manager for Fluoride.

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