



Robert R. Capranica

May 29, 1931 – May 11, 2012

Robert R. Capranica, known to all as “Bob,” spent his entire professorial career (1969-1993) in the Section (now Department) of Neurobiology and Behavior at Cornell, where he gained international renown for his pioneering work in the neurobehavioral basis of acoustic signaling in the vertebrate auditory system. Bob was born and raised in southern California, where he developed a love for tennis and science. Bob’s undergraduate time was interrupted by a service in the U.S. Navy, where he served on-board a carrier, flagging in landing aircraft. Ironically, given his eventual choice of career, Bob attributed his partial hearing loss, later in life, to this experience. His entire formal training was as an electrical engineer, receiving his B.S. in electrical engineering from U.C. Berkeley (1958) and his M.S. from New York University and Sc.D. from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, both in Electrical Engineering. He came to Cornell directly from the prestigious Bell Laboratory at Murray Hill, N.J. Prior to completing his B.S., Bob served in the U.S. Navy from 1951-1954. He and his wife, Patricia (nee O’Brien), who survives him, spent 23 years in Ithaca, in their home on Ellis Hollow Road. Bob retired in 1993 and with Pat moved to Tucson, Arizona, where they resided until his death in March, 2012, following a series of strokes.

Bob Capranica’s career path and accomplishments were far ahead of their time because they now feel so “right” in the context of contemporary neuroscience. Today’s students are urged to take interdisciplinary and multi-level approaches to problems in sensory and cognitive neuroscience, and in particular to combine the powerful analytical and laboratory measurement tools of engineering to tackle outstanding biological problems. Although having no formal training in biology, Bob taught himself what he needed to know to become one of the world’s foremost authorities on the auditory neural systems and behavior of frogs and toads, and by so doing demonstrated that understanding complexities of hearing (in any animal, including humans) could be clarified by tackling their counterparts in the more experimentally accessible auditory system of frogs. This “simpler systems” approach, which recognizes that complexity can be dissected phylogenetically, is a foundation stone of all of comparative biology and in particular, the field of neuroethology, which Bob helped found in the 1970s. Bob’s now nearly half-century old approach is easily recognized in currently fashionable fields such as Biomimicry and

Biomedical Engineering. Indeed, Bob was appointed to both Electrical Engineering and Neurobiology and Behavior and he embodied what is currently a highly desirable background for a graduate student or postdoc in neuroscience—a neurobiologist who is biologically informed but whose academic training is in a College of Engineering. Bob's recruitment to the Engineering College was part of Cornell's efforts to build a reputation in Bioengineering and for a while it thrived. However, that first attempt floundered until the 1990s, when the College finally made a serious and committed effort to establish the now thriving Biomedical Engineering community.

Bob Capranica's own path to engineering biology was unusual for its time. Bob blazed his own educational path in the 1960s, in the nation's finest engineering programs at Berkeley, New York University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Bell Labs. Bob did his Ph.D. with Moise Goldstein, himself an eminent auditory scientist working on mammalian auditory cortex. Bob was also mentored by Larry Frischkopf, in auditory systems engineering. A key event happened at M.I.T., when his advisor, the brilliant Jerrold Lettvin, himself a renegade electrical engineer who famously wrote a provocative paper entitled "What the Frogs' Eye Tells the Frog's Brain," in 1959 that revolutionized the way neuroscientists came to view visual processing—essentially, that sensory organs do a lot of the "heavy lifting" in signal processing and are not simply passive channels of physical energy that is shuttled to the brain, where the "real work" of decoding a signal occurs. Influenced by his friend, Larry Frischkopf who had just shown that the frog's auditory nerve contains contributions from two separate sensory areas, as well as the charismatic Lettvin, Bob tackled the problem of what we hear and how we make sense of it, by investigating the acoustic behavior of frogs, whose croaking calls underlie the survival behaviors of territorial defense between rival males and mate calling by which males attract females for mating. In effect, Bob's strategy was to understand "what the frog's ear tells the frog's brain," which is reflected in his Ph.D. thesis, published as a M.I.T. monograph, "The Evoked Vocal Response of the Bullfrog." It and Lettvin's prior paper, were perhaps the first and purest examples of neuroethology published in the U.S.; the tenets set out in Bob's monograph set an unswerving course for his future. Bob was to spend the rest of his career, mostly at Cornell, on the frog auditory system.

Upon his arrival at Cornell, he soon recruited an electrical engineering postdoc, and 4 students: 3 electrical engineering graduates plus a biologist. Although many superb students followed, too numerous to name, it is worth noting that this first cohort of graded students were Albert Feng, Peter Narins, John Paton, and Martha Constantine-Paton, all of whom made their mark at top institutions, and who set the high standard that Bob insisted on throughout his entire academic career.

Bob's legacy includes over 30 trainees: 18 graduate students and 14 postdocs, most of whom have gone on to their own professorships at major and prestigious universities. Bob kept close track of his students and they with him; he was well aware of wherein his legacy would be noted.

Bob took his undergraduate as well as graduate teaching very seriously and dedicated enormous time to it. In his first teaching foray at Cornell, he teamed up with another newly-arrived faculty member, Dr. Jack Bradbury, to teach a new course that they called "Animal Communication." It was unlike any other course in the world—Bradbury, a Rockefeller University trained ethologist

and Capranica, the engineer, deconstructed the signaling behavior of animals using signal processing techniques of math and physics while retaining the evolutionary and ethological context of the overt behavioral act itself. This approach became the paradigm for future generations of leading behaviorists and neuroethologists, many of whom came through that course. Early on, Bob and Jack were hounded to write a book based on the course. They both started drafts but Jack left Cornell for another university position and Bob was always “too swamped” by work to take on book-writing. Two decades later, and with Bob’s blessing, Bradbury and his wife, Sandra Vehrencamp, then on the faculty at the University of California, San Diego, took on the task of writing the long-promised textbook on animal communication: “Principles of Animal Communication,” now in its second edition. This “instant classic” text bears the unmistakable echoes of Bob Capranica in its origins and outlook. Bob’s breadth of expertise led him to collaborate with other distinguished scientists.

At Cornell, Bob and Watt Webb, from Applied Physics, were among the first to apply the then novel technique of Doppler laser vibrometry (DLV) to measure the nano-scale vibrations in the eardrums of various animals, in the early 1970s. DLV is now a standard technique in the auditory mechanics community. Bob’s lab was always a stimulating and multi-national community of young scholars; his congeniality was infectious and his lab always attracted outstanding students. But Bob also had a great eye for “diamonds in the rough.” More than once, when a graduate student was cast out of one laboratory, usually because they did not fit neatly in the mold of the sponsor’s lab, Bob would take him/her under his wing and give them the freedom and encouragement to mature and learn. Several of these “cast-offs” are successful professors at well-known universities. Bob was especially proud of these students. He was equally generous in providing training in neurophysiological and auditory training to graduate students in behavior whose major professors could not provide the requisite in physiology. He gave them the same access to his laboratory and equipment as he did for his own trainees. It is noteworthy that most of these students changed their research to auditory neuroethology when they undertook their own research careers. Bob was proud of them and selflessly never insisted on being “credited” for their future achievements, which bore the unmistakable stamp of Capranica-lab training. As a graduate mentor, Bob Capranica had few peers.

Bob’s research career was distinguished and he was unquestionably the world authority in his field. He was in high demand at international conferences for he was regarded as a leading spokesman in the field. His command of the field of comparative neuroscience led to his joining with a small group of European and U.S. neuroscientists to form the International Society for Neuroethology, in the early 1980s. The society conducts an annual award of the for best Ph.D. in neuroethology each year: this eventually became known as the Capranica Prize. Bob’s advocacy for neuroethology was not simply promotional but where the rubber meets the road. He was editor of the *Journal of Comparative Physiology* from 1973 to 1986, a critical period for the internationalization of that prestigious journal, helping to ensure that the papers he accepted were of the highest standards. His dedication to the journal often meant his taking on duties well above and beyond normal editorial ones—in many cases, when the publication-worthy submission came from a colleague for whom English was not his/her first language, Bob would essentially re-write the paper in acceptable prose because he felt that the paper was worth publishing even if the notable findings were originally cloaked in undecipherable English narrative. This reflected his recognition that neuroethology should be an international program.

By extending himself unselfishly, Bob helped raise the journal's already high standards so that the JCP became *the* publication standard toward which the community aimed its best work. Bob took on these duties with dedication leavened by his sense of humor—the hallways echoed early and often with Bob's unmistakable laugh, which he as an auditory researcher recognized sometimes exceeded safe audible levels. Bob often leavened his comments with engineering terms that he expected his friends and students to understand. For example, he often referred to “poles” and “holes,” conditions arising from Laplace Transform models of electrical circuits, to describe some complex political or social situation. Bob's humor could also be deadly: he had little patience with pretentious people and his dry wit could quickly skewer speakers who made over-blown or fatuous claims. He was as fun to be around as he was intellectually stimulating company and usually very good-natured. No doubt this led to his many invitations to collaborate with colleagues and his CV testifies to his having lectured at universities all over the U.S. and the world.

Unfortunately, various health issues intruded on Bob's career toward the end of his remarkable Cornell career and he decided to retire in 1993. Bob loved to fly fish, and as he headed off for retirement in Arizona, he told all of his friends that he was “gone fishin’: don't call.”

In his retirement he and his wife Pat traveled around the American west, seeing sights they had missed during all his years in the laboratory, and whenever possible, Bob went fishin'. Although sorely missed after he retired, it is safe to say that he left a major legacy in the integrative neurobiology program at Cornell's NBB that remains a highly preferred destination for graduate students and postdocs seeking training in neuroethology and comparative sensory biology. This legacy now serves as a solid foundation for NBB's 21st Century goals to be a leading department in integrative systems neuroscience, in which even stronger ties will be forged with the department's outstanding behavioral counterparts, and in addition, with connections to Cornell's researchers in engineering, computer science, genomics, and physical sciences. Bob Capranica would have heartily approved of this plan, and quoting from the title of one his last papers, he might have said “It's about time.”

Ronald R. Hoy, Chairperson; Andrew Bass, Jack Bradbury, Carl Hopkins



George Louis Casler

September 17, 1929 – June 12, 2015

Professor Emeritus George Louis Casler was a New Yorker and a Cornellian. Born in Herkimer County New York, he graduated from West Winfield Central School as the valedictorian of his class. After earning a B.S. degree from Cornell in 1950, he owned and operated farms in Cortland and Seneca counties. While farming, George injured his back—a problem that plagued him for the rest of his life—and he returned to Cornell, earning a M.S. degree in 1959. He then served as a farm management extension specialist at Cornell from 1959 to 1962, before entering a Ph.D. program in agricultural economics at Purdue University. He joined the Cornell faculty in the Department of Agricultural Economics, now the Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management, as an assistant professor in September 1965 and became a full professor in 1975.

Professor Casler's teaching, research and extension efforts focused on topics in production economics and farm business management. His experience as a farmer helped him develop effective working relationships with extension educators and their farm clients. On campus he taught Production Economics for a few years in the late 1960s. Subsequently, he taught senior-level Advanced Farm Management, *inter alia* covering the principles in a textbook that he co-authored: *Capital Investment Analysis*. This book was used in teaching both college and extension audiences and was revised through three editions. He also collaborated on the development of a computer program to assist farmers and extension agents in evaluating major capital investments for farm businesses.

Professor Casler sometimes had strong opinions that were forcefully expressed but worked effectively in the team-oriented culture of the farm management faculty. He participated in the development of sequential schools as a method of teaching extension clients within and across county lines. He worked closely with department colleagues to develop teaching materials on farm finance, capital budgeting, and other management topics. He also often led efforts to experiment with new quantitative tools for the classroom and extension teaching.

George played a major role in research concerned with the current status and future development of agriculture in New York State (Project Toward the Year 1985); this was an important effort to

blueprint the “current status and future development in agriculture in New York State.” Along with coordinating inputs to the project, he authored three and coauthored one of the series of 14 publications. In the mid-1980s, Professor Casler returned to this theme with important contributions to a companion assessment entitled “Agriculture 2000,” this high profile project was undertaken by the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences in collaboration with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Professor Casler was actively involved in interdisciplinary research, working extensively with crops, soils, and engineering faculty. He took responsibility for evaluating the economic implications of the agronomic research on fertilization, and he was the departmental representative to the College task force on agricultural wastes. The early 1970s saw new efforts to uncover and understand the environmental consequences of farm and food production methods, and Professor Casler was a principal investigator for a Rockefeller grant for research in this area. This grant supported an interdisciplinary team focused on methods for predicting nutrient runoff and leaching from agricultural land, as influenced by climate, soil characteristics, and agricultural practices. Because of the significance of the New York State dairy sector, management of nutrients on dairy farms became one of the centerpieces of environmental concerns for the State, and Professor Casler was at the forefront of efforts to understand the consequences of policies designed to ameliorate environmental problems associated with livestock production. In particular, he conducted research on waste management and disposal, including cutting-edge work on the economics of on-farm generation of methane gas. George contributed a chapter to the book *Nitrogen and phosphorus: food production, waste and the environment: a report of an interdisciplinary research project* (Ann Arbor Science Publishers, 1975), an important output from this research.

Over his career, George made significant contributions to three long-standing extension programs. In 1977, he assumed leadership of the Cornell Farm Tax Program. This educational effort dates to the 1920s, and after World War II, emphasis was placed on program delivery through regional tax schools for farmers and their tax preparers. Professor Casler’s pivotal role in the quality and sustainability of this program was chronicled by his colleague, Stuart Smith, who reported that, in the 18 years Professor Casler led the program, they taught 170 tax schools to nearly 22,000 tax practitioners with over 1,000 hours of teaching. Professor Smith indicated that “George was willing to teach many of the most difficult tax topics like Alternative Minimum Tax, Limited Liability Companies, Passive Activity Losses and Tax-Deferred Retirement Plans. He had the interest and ability to dig into the tax code, figure out what it meant, and explain it to his audience so it made sense. George Casler made a major contribution to the success and longevity of the Cornell farm income tax school.”

Professor Casler was also a regular contributor to the department’s Economic Outlook Program. He co-authored a chapter in the department’s annual Economic Outlook report and made presentations at the December Economic Outlook Conference. These efforts capitalized on his interests and his ability to disentangle economic relationships for the New York State farm sector, analyze the prospects for viable farm businesses, and explain it all to a lay audience.

In addition, George was a member of the team of management and finance faculty who annually developed and taught extension training programs for Extension Agents and farmers. He made

contributions to programs in dairy systems, investment analysis, cost-price squeeze and the dairy buyout, among others. A part of this effort involved support and management of another legacy program, the Cornell Dairy Farm Business Summary (DFBS). George worked in concert with other farm management staff and faculty to assemble, analyze and disseminate this basic intelligence on dairy farm costs and returns in New York State. At the time of his retirement in 1995, Professor Casler was presented with an Excellence Award by the New York State Association of County Agricultural Agents for his work in Farm Management Extension.

Professor Casler was a life member of the Agricultural and Applied Economics Association (AAEA). In addition to service on several AAEA committees, he was a member of the Northeast and North Central farm management extension committees. He was a participant on the Cornell National Dairy Herd Buyout Program Team that developed educational materials for a major dairy policy initiative under the 1985 Federal Food Security Act. This team's work received the 1987 Distinguished Extension Program Award from the AAEA.

With an enthusiastic interest in wine-making, George was a lifetime member of the American Wine Society. He chaired the local chapter for many years. He was also a member of City Club of Ithaca and served on the Corporation Board of Alpha Zeta fraternity and was their long-time Treasurer. He also served two 3-year terms as treasurer of the Cornell College of Agriculture and Life Science Charitable Trust which provides financial assistance to students in the College.

George is survived by his wife, Patricia and sons, William, Donald, and Dale; by three grandsons, Donald Jr., Jack and Michael; and by three brothers.

Bill Tomek, chair; Nelson Bills, Ed LaDue



Vera A. Caulum

October 17, 1907 – October 28, 2010

Vera A. Caulum, age 103, Professor Emerita at Cornell University, died October 28, 2010. At the time of her death she was living in Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Professor Caulum joined the staff of the NYS College of Home Economics at Cornell University in 1945 to supervise the NYS Emergency Food Commission nutrition program. She was appointed an assistant professor and supervisor of county home economists the next year. At the time of her retirement in 1967, she was the Associate Director of Cooperative Extension at the University. Prior to her work at the University, she was a county home economist in Lewis, Oswego and Albany counties in NYS, and also had taught in Sergeant Bluff and Sioux City, Iowa public schools.

Born October 17, 1907 in Sioux City, Professor Caulum attended Hawthorne Elementary and Central High School, earned the BS degree at Iowa State, Ames, Iowa and the MS degree at Cornell University, Ithaca, NY where she was awarded the Anna Cora Smith Scholarship for graduate study. She received the Certificate of Recognition from Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national honorary Extension Fraternity for leadership. She was cited for distinguished service and leadership by her alma mater, the Iowa State University College of Home Economics in 1971. She served on the executive committee of the Home Economics Division of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges and was Division chairman for one year. During her career, she held memberships in a number of professional and honorary societies. She was a member of Sigma Kappa sorority and retained membership in Azure Chapter, OES in Sioux City, in which she was a charter member. In retirement, she traveled extensively doing family research in the U.S. and Norway.

Survivors include a niece, Cynthia Caulum Michael and her extended family and the extended family of a predeceased niece, Diana Caulum Mentzer. A brother, L.L. Caulum and nephew, L.L. Caulum, II also predeceased her.

*Office of the Dean of Faculty
(Information gathered from Ithaca Journal Obituary)*



Geoffrey V. Chester

March 11, 1928 – June 27, 2014

Geoffrey V. Chester died in Ithaca after a brief illness. Born in Totley, Derbyshire, England in 1928, he was six years old when his family moved to Edinburgh, Scotland. There he attended Daniel Stewart's College and graduated in 1950 from Edinburgh University, where he studied with and admired Max Born. When people referred to Geoffrey as English, as they often did, he would correct them: "Scottish."

He received his Ph.D. in physics in 1954 from Kings College, London. In his thesis he acknowledges C. A. Coulson and H. C. Longuet-Higgins. He then came to the United States for postdoctoral work with Lars Onsager at Yale University and with Joseph Mayer at the University of Chicago. From 1957 to 1964 he was a member of Rudolph Peierls' renowned Department of Mathematical Physics at the University of Birmingham, England.

Geoffrey joined the faculty at Cornell in 1964, where he played a major role in the construction and leadership of the Cornell condensed-matter theory group, which attracted extraordinary

graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, and faculty visitors from all over the world. He served as Director of Cornell's Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics from 1968 to 1974, Associate Dean of Cornell's College of Arts and Sciences from 1978 to 1986, and Dean from 1986 to 1991. He retired in 1995, but maintained a lively and insightful interest in all aspects of physics and life up to his final week.

In the field of low temperature physics Geoffrey Chester has long been known for two theoretical predictions:

In 1955 he predicted that “we should expect a phase separation of the isotopes” in mixtures of liquid helium-3 and helium-4. Atoms of the two helium isotopes differ only inside their tiny nuclei: the common isotope helium-4 has two protons and two neutrons, while the rare isotope helium-3 has two protons but only a single neutron. Both helium isotopes liquefy only at a few degrees above absolute zero. According to classical (pre-quantum) physics the only consequence of the difference in their atomic nuclei should be a slightly greater gravitationally induced compression of the heavier liquid. If equal quantities of the two isotopes are stirred together in the liquid state, classical physics requires them to remain completely mixed when the stirring stops. Quantum physics, however, predicts that the missing neutron leads to profound differences in the two helium liquids and, as Chester [1955] showed, under appropriate conditions the two liquids should actually separate from one another, just as oil and vinegar do. This phase separation was observed in the laboratory the following year. Today it is now exploited in commercially available “dilution refrigerators” to reach temperatures a thousandth of a degree above absolute zero.

And in 1970 he made a surprising theoretical discovery about the solid form of pure helium-4. The liquid form of helium-4 had been found in the late 1930s to exhibit some very strange “superfluid” behavior. Superfluids can flow frictionlessly through passages so constricted that they completely block the passage of an ordinary liquid. And when a vessel containing superfluid helium-4 is slowly rotated, the liquid refuses to participate fully in the motion; the motion of the walls is unable to communicate itself to the entire

fluid enclosed by those walls. It was soon realized that superfluidity was associated with a phenomenon predicted theoretically in the mid-1920s, named (after its discoverers) Bose-Einstein condensation. Chester [1970] points out that it is possible for helium-4 near absolute zero to undergo Bose-Einstein condensation, while, at the same time, taking on not the uniform spatial density characteristic of the liquid state, but the periodic spatial variation of the density characteristic of the orderly crystalline arrangement of atoms in solid helium-4. This work launched the theoretical and experimental study of “supersolids,” an endeavor that remains active and controversial to this day.

Starting in the late 1970s, Geoffrey was among the first physicists to use extensive computation as a crucial component of rigorous theoretical analysis, in the spirit of Richard Hamming’s injunction that “The purpose of computation is insight, not numbers.” This work, done in collaboration with postdocs and graduate students both at Cornell, and with the group associated with one of us (Kalos) at the Courant Institute at New York University, led both to scientific knowledge of the systems studied, and to important advances in computational methodology.

The group investigated dense collections of many individual particles, ranging from liquid and solid helium-4, to models of enormous atomic nuclei (“nuclear matter”). Quantum physics is essential in accounting for the behavior of such systems. But numerical computations of large quantum systems face a seemingly insuperable barrier. The numerical computations needed to make accurate quantitative predictions rapidly become inefficient as the number of particles increases. What saves the day are “Monte Carlo” computations. These deliberately inject randomness into the numerical procedure. Geoffrey and his collaborators developed and exploited significant advances in the application of Monte Carlo methods to quantum systems, finding a method for calculating directly from the known interactions among a few atoms, the properties of large numbers of helium-4 atoms in both the liquid and the solid state. The errors in these computations can be reliably estimated, and are small. They also studied large collections of neutrons, and of neutrons and protons, and their numerical results

for Hans Bethe's famous "Homework Problems" in models of neutron and nuclear matter were widely influential. Geoffrey's deep grasp of the underlying physics led to an understanding of what systems to study, and what questions to ask of the computations.

Instrumental in these successes were his love of physics, his integrity, and his warm encouragement of young people. His special gift was being able to picture the quantum phenomena before starting any calculations. His profound intuition was the key to the success of his theoretical constructions.

Several years before the advent of personal computers and text-editing programs, Geoffrey's expertise in computational physics led him as Associate Dean, to introduce computers to humanists as surprisingly valuable aides in preparing manuscripts. As Dean he came to know the College of Arts and Sciences in every detail. His accomplishments included innovative and vigorous recruitment of women and minority faculty, and far-sighted long-term planning.

Geoffrey was a long-time assistant to, and collaborator with his wife, the ceramist Carolyn Chester. He built many of the wooden structures and frames for her ceramic sculptures, and introduced her to chemicals not ordinarily used in ceramics.

His family, friends, colleagues, and neighbors remember him as a modest, kind, and deeply ethical person, who possessed a ready and playful sense of humor and a tremendous curiosity about almost everything he came across. He had many interests and pursuits and enjoyed talking with anyone who shared them: bread-baking, wood-working, art-book collecting. He loved the western islands and highlands of Scotland, and delighted in the wild turkeys that paraded across the family's backyard in Ithaca.

Geoffrey is survived by his wife, Carolyn; his children, Michael, Nicholas, and Sarah; and by his sister and brother-in-law, Dorothy and Gerald Grainger of Dunkeld, Scotland. He will be very much missed by them as well as by his friends, neighbors, and colleagues from his rich academic life.



Roderick K. Clayton

1922-2011

Roderick K. Clayton, the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor Emeritus of the Department of Plant Biology, died October 23, 2011 at the age of 89.

Rod joined the faculty in 1966 as a full professor in the Section of Plant Biology (part of the former Division of Biological Sciences) with a joint appointment in applied physics, with an expertise in photosynthesis biophysics.

Clayton's research at Cornell focused on photosynthetic bacteria, specifically the use of spectroscopy to probe photochemical reactions and electron transport. He was the author or editor of a half dozen books and more than 100 research articles and was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1977. In 1982, he was awarded the Prize in Biological Physics from the American Physical Society (jointly with George Feher).

In a career perspectives piece published in the journal *Photosynthesis Research* in 1988, Clayton said he began experimenting at the age of 9, when he made a butterfly net and cyanide killing jar. Clayton said:

I had the nature essential to a scientist; the unquestioning passion to explore. I didn't do science to help humankind, or for any other external reason. I did it because there was no other way.

As one of Clayton's last graduate students, Hume Vance provided this information:

In addition to his voluminous scientific publications, Clayton wrote "Light and Living Matter, A Guide to the Study of Photobiology." This is a work of wonderful accessibility and clarity, aimed at an educated lay audience. In this publication Clayton reviews with elegant brevity and completeness fundamental principles of electromagnetism and quantum physics as they relate to, as he puts it, living matter; that is plants, and in the case of eyes, us. I know of no other exposition that does it better.

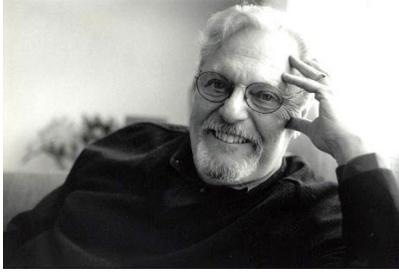
Clayton was a consummate scientist, a man who lived for his experiments and discoveries. But I want to point out that he was at the same time driven to communicate his deep understanding both to the scientific community and to the wider public. Clayton went on to retire to his beloved California in 1984.

In the aforementioned career perspectives, Clayton spoke of his life companion, his wife, Betty Jean “B.J” who predeceased him in 1981, and had worked alongside him in their lab for decades. She maintained the cultures of photosynthetic bacteria, managed the lab, and co-authored papers. He said that after her death he felt he “could have the adolescence” that he had missed. Clayton credits an eventual intervention with saving his life and bringing him to a rehabilitation program. He displayed a refreshing openness in his discussion about his life after the program.

Now, for the first time in my life, I’m becoming aware of a real self... and of the full pleasure of sharing friendship and love with others. I’ll probably always have my compulsive nature, but I’m not such a loner any more. I’m grateful for the turn that my life took. As I write this, in July of 1988, I have just returned from...my first scientific meeting...in many years, and it proved to be one of the great experiences of my life....I was pleased to see that the science still made sense; that its growth had not passed beyond my comprehension....Best of all was the sense of coming home. I was overwhelmed by the warmth of old friends welcoming me back....Now I feel that my continuity with the past has been restored.

*Contributed by Stacey Shackford,
Staff writer, College of
Agriculture & Life Sciences;*

Hume Vance, graduate student of Roderick Clayton and information gathered from an article “Personal perspectives” written by, Roderick K. Clayton, 1988



Stephen R. Cole

April 20, 1933 – August 11, 2015

Retired professor of Theater, Stephen Cole, who helped establish one of the nation's first master's programs in Acting at Cornell, in the 1960s, died Aug. 11, 2015 at Hospicare in Ithaca. He was 82.

Cole was born in New York City, grew up in the Midwest and began a life in the theater performing comedy and dance professionally while in his teens. Actor Barnard Hughes was among his early mentors.

A graduate of the University of Iowa and Indiana University, Cole taught at the University of Nebraska before joining Cornell's Department of Theatre, Film and Dance in 1968, now the Department of Performing and Media Arts in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Many of the students whom Cole taught and influenced went on to distinguished film, stage and television careers, including: Christopher Reeve '74; Jimmy Smits, MFA '82; Jane Lynch, MFA '84; Catherine Hicks, MFA '74; William Sadler, MFA '75; Margaret Reed, MFA '81; and Richard Tyson, MFA '85.

“He was a master teacher, dedicated to his students' personal growth as much as their technical training, and he drew many students to the Ithaca campus to study with him,” said his longtime colleague, Bruce Levitt, Professor of Theater.

Another colleague of many years, Richard Archer, moved to Cornell in 1979 after he had spent more than ten years in professional theatre and was amazed at the talent of the MFA

acting students he found at Cornell: “I soon learned that this was in no small part due to Steve Cole’s amazing ability to audition and choose young, talented students to be in the MFA program. Today, any day on cable and film, you can see a performance by one of Steve’s former students.”

Tim Ostrander, who worked with Stephen as a student, designer, actor and colleague, remembers his good humor as he worked “with a bunch of kids who didn’t know what they were doing, smiling patiently (through semi-gritted teeth, I believe) as he tried to create a sense of camaraderie among us.”

Twenty years later, working with him as prop master on all his shows and designer for several of them, Ostrander remembers Stephen as always generous with his praise, appreciation and encouragement of Ostrander’s creativity.

Cole’s time at Cornell was offset by a nine-year disability leave after a failed heart bypass operation in 1987. Following a heart transplant in 1994 and a long recovery, he returned to campus in 1996. “I was very lucky because I was practically dead; I was out of body twice,” he said. After decades of using psychological concepts as part of his holistic training of actors, his near-death experience deepened Cole’s interest in the inner self, which he connected to a variety of subsequent theatrical pursuits in later life.

Kent Goetz, Resident Scene Designer at the Schwartz Center, has many fond memories of collaborating with Stephen as the scene designer on productions he directed during his second stint at Cornell. “Stephen had a distinctive ability to guide his designers with a gentle wisdom that brought out the best in us. I continue to use the productions I did with Stephen in all of my design studio classes as examples of successful collaborations due to the consummate leadership of a seasoned, insightful, caring director. I always felt proud to be part of his creative team.”

Cole retired in 2008; in his 40 years at Cornell he built a legacy on campus and in local theater. In the early 1970s he co- founded the Ithaca Repertory Company, which became the Hangar Theatre, and over the years he acted in and directed productions with that company as well as the Kitchen Theatre Company and the Firehouse Theatre.

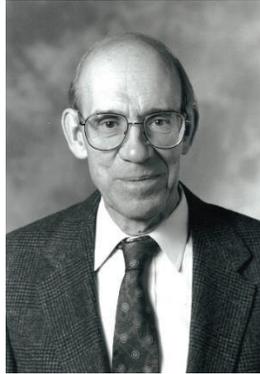
He was active in Compos Mentis, a group of psychologists and volunteers providing cultural and learning activities for people with mental health challenges. He also studied and later taught at the IM School of Healing Arts, a four-year program in healing and spiritual learning based in Ithaca and New York City.

“The IM School,” Levitt said, “as well as his vast theater teaching, directing and performing experiences, informed his relationship with the men of the Phoenix Players Theatre Group at Auburn Correctional Facility, an inmate generated theatre group seeking self-knowledge and redemption through theatre. Cole became their first facilitator.”

Cole remained active as a facilitator with the Phoenix Players until 2013. Cole’s daughter, Paula, an associate professor of theater arts at Ithaca College, also facilitated in the prison program, along with Levitt.

Stephen Cole is survived by his daughters, Paula Murray Cole of Ithaca and Leslie Dixon of Georgetown, Texas.

Bruce Levitt with contributions from Daniel Aloi, Kent Goetz, Richard Archer and Tim Ostrander



**George J. Conneman,
Jr.**

August 29, 1930 – July 13, 2015

After spending his early life on Long Island, New York, George Conneman matriculated at Cornell University where he earned a B.S. in 1952 majoring in animal science and agricultural economics. He then served as a radio technician with the United States Army Signal Corp in Germany from 1953 to 1955, and following his Army service, George returned to Cornell to do research and earned a M.S. in agricultural economics in 1956. He continued to work at Cornell as a farm management specialist before going to Penn State University, where he earned a Ph.D. in agricultural economics in 1967. He then returned to the faculty in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell (now the Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management) as an assistant professor, rising through the professorial ranks, and retiring in 2000. A lifelong learner, he continued his education with sabbaticals as a research economist with the Canadian Department of Agriculture, a consultant for Farm Credit, and a teacher at Virginia Polytechnical Institute and University.

Conneman's appointment at Cornell emphasized teaching and extension programming, and he was soon recognized as an outstanding teacher. He received many awards for his teaching skills, including The Professor of Merit Award, presented by the CALS Senior class in 1975, the CALS Edgerton Career Award in 1996, and a State University of New York Chancellor's Award in 1996. He taught over 3,000 graduate and undergraduate students primarily in farm business management and farm appraisal courses. Many of the stories told in his classes were later published in his book, "General, Miscellaneous, and All Other". This book is a reminder of George's sense-of-humor and ability to make a point, pause, and smile as he skillfully engaged his audience.

Numerous former students, as well as agri-business owners throughout the state, credit Professor Conneman for their success. His ability to analyze business opportunities and communicate them effectively influenced many business decisions. A successful feed dealer credits Conneman with encouraging him to think more broadly to expand his business by consolidating smaller mills in different locations to a new facility in another location that offered potential for continued business growth. A former student wrote "Not a day goes by that I don't put into practice the economic principles that you taught me." Another said, "It is hard to put into words what a strong impact you had on my life...your enthusiasm [and] training...paid big dividends." Still another wrote, "I'm eternally grateful for George's friendship, support and ability to look on the bright side of things."

Over his career, he served the wider college, university, and Ithaca communities. Conneman was the Associate Dean for Academic Programs in the CALS for 11 years, where he oversaw undergraduate admissions, registrations, student services and career development. He developed and implemented the CALS Innovative Teaching Workshop and the Teaching Assistant Training Program. In addition, Professor Conneman supported Cornell by serving on University committees, representing the CALS Dean at alumni events around the country and working as Treasurer of the CALS Alumni Association for 17 years. "Cornell University has never had a better ambassador!" according to an alumnus.

As an active supporter of Cornell athletics, he was seen frequently cheering on various sports teams. He had seats for Cornell men's hockey from its beginnings in Lynah Rink, and he was also very enthusiastic about the success of the women's hockey team. Moreover, George enjoyed a lifelong connection with the Dyson School, where as an Emeritus Professor, he often returned to Warren Hall for coffee and chats

with colleagues.

In his extension role, Professor Conneman worked with Cooperative Extension Educators and farm families across the state on management and intergenerational transfer issues. He was appointed Faculty Director of FarmNet and FarmLink, which employs consultants to help farm families. He was proud to secure stable funding for the program, and he served as a consultant after his retirement. In recognition of his impact in the farm community, both through Cornell and his outside activities, George was awarded the Distinguished Service to Agriculture Citation by the New York State Agriculture Society.

Conneman was a leader in emphasizing the impact of personal and communication issues on farm business success. He authored numerous publications on helping the next generation of farmers successfully manage their businesses, and often focused on the importance of open communication when managing a successful farm business. He also wrote a column for the American Agriculturalist magazine.

The Ithaca community benefitted from his service on the Bolton Point Water Commission (Chairman for 10 years) and the Town of Ithaca Planning Board and Transportation Committee. He served on the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Moravia and as a business consultant for Alfred Agricultural and Technical College. He also served

on the Board of Directors for the Eastwood Commons Residents Association and as its President for four of the six years that he resided there.

Raised in the Roman Catholic tradition, George helped establish St. Catherine's Catholic Church in Cayuga Heights, but he also spoke of the importance of the broad teachings of the Christian faith whatever one's faith-tradition. After the death of his first wife, Francie, and marriage to Diane Knack Conneman, he attended St. Luke Lutheran Church, where he and Diane adopted and mentored students as well as shared in other church-related activities. Among other things, he provided leadership in welcoming members and guests to worship. Beyond his lifelong work and volunteering, George enjoyed gardening, international travel, 5-star restaurants, afternoon tea, and time with his family. He was always a Chicago Cubs baseball fan. And he would say even if it takes the Cubs forever, they will win the World Series!

George is survived by his wife Diane, son-in-law James Vanek, brother Robert, and many friends. He was predeceased by his first wife, Francie, and his daughter Karlie Conneman Vanek.

Wayne A. Knoblauch, A. Edward Staehr and William G. Tomek



Terrill (Terry) A. Cool

August 18, 1936 – March 5, 2012

Terrill A. Cool, Professor Emeritus of Applied and Engineering Physics, passed away on March 5, 2012. Born in Boulder, Colorado in 1936, he received his B.Sc. in physics from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1961, and his doctorate in plasma physics from the California Institute of Technology in 1965. He came to Cornell as an Assistant Professor immediately after receiving his doctorate.

Terry's early research in the late 1960's and early 1970's involved the development of atomic, molecular and chemical lasers. In particular, he and his students discovered the first purely chemical laser, a device capable of operating independently of any external energy source. Over the years Terry worked extensively in the areas of molecular energy transfer and applications of laser spectroscopy to problems in chemical physics. His research over the past decade involved studies of flame chemistry of oxygenated fuels and fuel additives that have been proposed as clean burning alternatives to hydrocarbon fuels derived from petroleum. Terry and his co-workers utilized laser based techniques and synchrotron radiation photo-ionization mass spectrometry to study laboratory flames that were chosen to reveal specific underlying reaction mechanisms. The data obtained have been used to develop and test kinetic models of combustion chemistry, and have resulted in improved models for the combustion of major classes of modern fuels and fuel blends, including bio-fuels. Terry has published more than 120 papers in scholarly journals and books. His work on identifying enols as common intermediates in hydrocarbon combustion was featured on the cover of Science magazine, one of the most prestigious scientific journals.

From September 1978 through June 1979, Terry served as Acting Director of Applied and Engineering Physics, and for many years taught A&EP/ENGRD 2640, a highly successful course titled "Computer Design Instrumentation" that he continuously developed and upgraded. Under Terry's direction, thirty graduate students received their Ph.Ds.

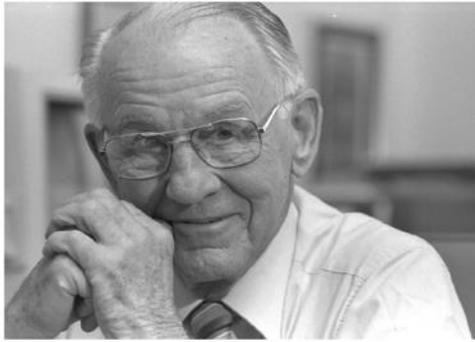
Terry was a Fellow of the American Physical Society, and the Optical Society of America, and in 2005 received the David A. Shirley award from the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

For many years Terry was a consultant to the NASA Langley Research Center, Rohm and Haas Co., United Aircraft Research Laboratory, and the Harry Diamond Research Laboratories.

Terry was an avid sportsman, and his love of the outdoors was evident throughout his life. He enjoyed camping in the Adirondacks, loved to hike in the mountains of Oregon and Colorado, swim and boat on Cayuga Lake where he built his house, and was known to cross-country ski in winter under conditions that were not for the faint of heart. His Cornell colleague and next-door neighbor of twenty years, Ed Wolf, recalls that the Cools have beautiful, rambunctious English Springer Spaniel dogs, and the Wolfs have beautiful shade and dwarf conifer gardens - not a good mix. But no words about boundaries were ever exchanged during Ed's and Terry's many back yard discussions of Cornell and their orthogonal views on politics. One day, a very attractive black ornamental fence began to appear on the far side of the bank of a small stream that separates their homes - it could have been in the middle of the stream at the property line and the two neighbors could have shared the cost. It took Terry more than a month to install the fence behind which the dogs now reside. This exemplifies Terry's direct, friendly, altruistic, and matter of fact approach to problem solving and to life. He leaves an admirable model for both.

Terry was very devoted to his family, his wife Nancy, his daughters Cheryl, Celeste, and Laurie, his stepsons Jim and Matthew Merod, and his nine grandchildren.

Vaclav (Val) Kostroun, Chairperson; Nils Hansen, Edward Wolf



Dale R. Corson

April 5, 1914 – March 31, 2012

Dale Raymond Corson was a man of extraordinary accomplishments and profound human understanding. His bright mind, coupled with his reputation for genuine humility and personal integrity, enabled him to deal with complex, politically-charged matters, and these characteristics were vital to his success when Dale became president of Cornell University during a period of unprecedented campus turbulence. His habit of carefully recording details in his notebook during his physics experiments carried over to his leadership roles. When Dale made a commitment he kept it, down to the last detail.

As a child in rural Kansas, Dale was attracted to physics as an intellectual pursuit and as a career. He pursued that vision through the grim years of the Great Depression while earning degrees at the College of Emporia (A.B.), University of Kansas (M.A.), and University of California at Berkeley (Ph.D.) After becoming a postdoctoral fellow at Berkeley, he participated in the creation and use of a particle accelerator in Ernest O. Lawrence's laboratory. Using the new accelerator, Dale and associates Ken MacKenzie and Emilio Segre placed a new element – astatine – on the periodic table and measured its chemical properties.

When World War II engulfed Europe, Lawrence summoned Dale to join the MIT Radiation Lab to work on a top-secret military project, the development of airborne radar systems. Dale played a vital role in the operational deployment of radar technology by helping to work out in London, during some of the worst months of the Nazi aerial blitz, vital cooperation between the hitherto independent British and U.S. laboratories. He was assigned to continue his work on radar as a military advisor in the newly built Pentagon. From there Dale went to Los Alamos, where he led in the creation of Sandia National Laboratory, now the largest of 700 national laboratories. Following the launch of Sputnik in 1957, he served on the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, which recommended the creation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Dale was among a group of eminent physicists, which included Hans Bethe and Robert Wilson, to join the Cornell faculty after the war. His first research assignment was in the design, construction, and early operation of the 300-MeV synchrotron, Cornell's first electron

accelerator. It was also one of the first synchrotrons to operate successfully, and a precursor to the famous Wilson Synchrotron Laboratory. Undergraduate teaching was a priority for him, and he collaborated in writing a well-known physics text. Dale became full professor in 1952. In recognition of his great skills in teaching, research, and administration, Dale was elevated to chair of the Physics Department in 1956.

In 1959, he was appointed dean of the College of Engineering. Such rapid advancement has been known to make people imperious, but Dale stayed true to his sensible Midwest roots. He was aware, for example, that some college faculty members questioned whether he even qualified as a “real” engineer—and he conceded the point. “There was no logic at all to my choice as the dean of the Engineering College,” he once recalled. “I was a last minute substitute after the prime candidate, whom I had helped recruit, withdrew.” As dean, Dale effectively pushed for the integration of the sub units of the various departments, interdisciplinary relationships in the college, and the principle that engineering faculty should have some experience in industry. After winning a multi-million-dollar grant from the Ford Foundation for the college, he transformed parts of the curriculum and gave graduate research new emphasis and resources. With great foresight, he also nurtured interest in the use of the digital computer, then just beginning to show its potential.

Dale became university provost in 1963, at the request of the new president, James Perkins, and in that capacity he successfully addressed a wide range of issues, including substantially strengthening the library system to helping develop the Arecibo telescope in Puerto Rico. He also gathered the biological science programs, which were dispersed among multiple colleges, to form the Division of Biological Sciences, thereby fostering greater synergy among the departments at Cornell.

President Perkins assigned to Dale the task of increasing Cornell’s diversity. With volatile national political debates over such issues as the Vietnam War and civil rights as backdrops, the university rapidly increased its enrollment of students of color. These students brought with them a commitment to making their own voices heard within the academic community and a sense of urgency about doing it. They encountered faculty and other groups just as committed to changing the campus by consensus and by non-violent means. In April 1969, the increasingly embittered confrontation climaxed with the takeover of Cornell’s student union by African-American students. President Perkins resigned the following month.

The task of settling the differences and restoring peace fell to Dale, first as interim president, then as president. During the crisis, Dale had successfully insisted that it be handled without the intervention of squads of police and others from around the state who had gathered in downtown Ithaca for such an intervention. He had positioned himself to make decisions that were both well-informed and courageous. Dale had become one of the few persons who remained (and over the next 43 years would remain) close to African-American student leaders, while continuing to have the trust and cooperation of those who strongly opposed the Straight takeover. Noted alumni were alienated by the crisis, but they overwhelmingly supported Dale’s policies as the campus slowly returned to its usual teaching and research schedules, despite the growing, sometimes violent, national protests which were demanding an historic transformation of civil rights and an end to the Vietnam War.

In later years, Dale reflected on that period with wry good humor: “I was never actually inaugurated. Instead there was an investiture at Commencement following my first year in office. . . . There were demonstrations and disruptions and two attempts to take over the microphone. [Professor] Morris Bishop made international news when he bent the [University Mace] jabbing the protestors in the ribs. Those were the days!”

It was Cornell’s good fortune that the new president was universally trusted. Dale patiently consulted with all sides and made it clear that he understood what was said. John Marcham, editor of the *Cornell Alumni News*, observed in July 1977 that Dale “was known . . . as someone who could figure out the real end result and price of carrying out a flowery educational principle. Not only had he thought it out in his head, but he probably also made note of it in the little notebook he always seemed to have with him. As a consequence, when he said something was possible, members of the university community knew it was in fact possible. . . . Factions which distrusted one another would allow his administration the time to knit back together the fabric of a torn institution.”

Dale served Cornell as president from 1969 to 1977. Throughout those years he was acutely aware of the need to balance the university’s budget (even during a period of high inflation), and of the increasing demands on the colleges, while at the same time he emphasized the danger these needs would pose for controlling student tuition. The record shows that it was he who insisted on dispensing with a formal inauguration in favor of a much less costly Investiture. Perhaps because of his own appreciation of the value of access to higher education, Dale worked hard over many years to keep Cornell financially affordable.

He also continued to nurture fundamental programmatic changes. Dale worked with William Gordon to create Cornell’s Center for Radio Physics and Space Research; with Don Greenberg to develop the emerging field of computer graphics; and with Henri Sack, Robert Sproull, and James Krumhansl to form what is now the Cornell Center for Materials Research, a highly successful and widely copied model for university-based, multidisciplinary research. Dale also provided institutional support for Africana Studies, water resources, Women’s Studies, and for the Humanities in general.

Retiring from the presidency in 1977, he agreed to stay on as chancellor, much to the delight of his successor. Dale concentrated on the Cornell Medical College in New York City, which was experiencing financial and administrative difficulties, and thus freed the new president to focus more on the Ithaca campus. Dale also prepared a thoughtful analysis of long-term issues facing higher education during those two years.

After 1979, Dale served on a number of National Academy/National Research Council committees. He formed the Government-University-Industry Roundtable, which continues to promote communication among national leaders. He led United States higher education scientific exchanges with Japan and a newly opening China. Dale shaped what became a 10-year-long World Bank effort that generated \$2 billion of low- or no-interest loans to help bring leading Chinese universities back from the near-abys of the Cultural Revolution. In 1982, he chaired a landmark National Academy of Sciences study, now known as “The Corson Report,”

that was a stringently argued protest against increased secrecy in government-funded science. National Academy of Sciences president Frank Press said of Dale's service, "The nation is in your debt." For this and other contributions, he received the Public Welfare Medal from the NAS. Dale was also elected to the National Academy of Engineering in 1981 and was awarded its Arthur M. Bueche Award for national service in science and technology policy.

Dale enjoyed excellent health and was mentally alert to the end of his nearly 98 years, characteristics that he attributed to good family genetics. He was married to Nellie Griswold Corson for more than 73 years, and together they raised four talented and accomplished children. In their senior years, Dale and Nellie lived in Kendal at Ithaca, a retirement and continuing care facility Dale had been a leader in establishing, and which is adorned by many of his professional quality photographs. He continued to meet with colleagues, as well as alumni and other friends from around the world, while he remained closely in touch with the university to which he devoted his life.

As a young physicist and after 1979 as a distinguished international figure, Dale played crucial roles in shaping the post-1930s revolution that occurred in international science. As chair, dean, and provost, he was a seminal figure in creating a university that met the high, and highly complex, demands of a rapidly changing postwar world. As Cornell's president, Dale was indispensable in restoring a settled yet vibrant campus that could return to carrying out successfully the unique mission enunciated by its founders.

Maury Tigner, Chairperson; Frank Rhodes, Walter LeFeber



Edmund Titus Cranch

November 15, 1922 – February 4, 2015

If one were 17 and had the choice of touring the country in a popular dance band or studying engineering what would you do? This was the choice of former Engineering Dean and Sibley School graduate Professor Edmund Cranch who in February 2015 passed away at the age of 92. He helped create the department of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (T&AM) and co-authored a pioneering engineering mathematics text used at Cornell for many years. Ed was the principal author of the so-called Cranch Report in 1974 that found the University finances in serious trouble and he went on to become the 12th president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Ed was born in Brooklyn on November 15, 1922 and grew up in Westfield New Jersey. In 1941 he enrolled at Newark College of Engineering for two years and in 1943 enlisted in the Navy V-12 program at Cornell University, earning his BSME in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering in 1945. He served as ensign aboard a Navy ship, the USS Providence, that sailed to the Mediterranean Sea. Before returning to Cornell to take up graduate studies, Ed worked briefly at Bell Labs in New York City on electromechanical devices (1947-48). He returned to Cornell and earned his Ph.D. in 1951 in engineering mechanics, mathematics and physics. He was hired as an assistant professor in engineering mechanics. He rose quickly through the faculty ranks to become the first head of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, a graduate research and undergraduate service department in the College of Engineering from 1956-1968.

Professor Cranch believed in the educational value of teaching mathematics in the context of engineering problems. Beginning in the late 1950's, Ed worked with Professor H. David Block of T&AM and Peter Hilton and Robert Walker of Mathematics to write one of the first engineering math texts to incorporate the digital mathematics of the emerging computer age. This book became a mark of Cornell engineers as they carried the enormous pre-published math text to class for more than a decade. In establishing Theoretical and Applied Mechanics Ed believed in the value of teaching applied mathematics in engineering and hired H. David Block and Geoffrey S.S. Ludford to create a popular sequence of graduate applied mathematics courses in T&AM in the 1960's. He also realized the struggle to strike a balance between theory and practice in engineering. He is quoted as saying "in teaching and research the pure will drive out the applied."

In 1970 Professor Cranch was elected to a five year term on the Cornell Board of Trustees, serving on the executive committee for four years. He also became associate dean of the College. He was asked by President Dale Corson to chair a faculty Advisory Committee on Financial Planning to study University finances in March 1971. At the time there was scant literature on the economics of research universities. Ed served with Cornell economist Fred Kahn. The committee concluded that Cornell's endowment could not sustain Cornell's mission without both increased resources and faculty productivity. The release of this report in 1972 came at the time of a U.S. recession sparked by the end of Vietnam War spending, the end of the Moon missions and an energy crisis. The findings became known as the Cranch Report and was immediately controversial among the faculty. Its findings heralded the increase in undergraduate enrollment by 2000 students in the late seventies and the accelerated growth of contract research grants.

In 1972 Edmund was chosen to become the 6th Dean of the College of Engineering. Under his leadership he brought Geology into the College. He helped convince alumnus Lester B. Knight '29 to establish the Knight Lab that later became the Cornell Nanoscale Facility. He actively supported expansion of the Materials Science Center and the Center for Environmental research and sought increased funding for the Master of Engineering Program. Ed said his leadership philosophy was inspired by earlier Dean Hollister, that is, hiring excellent faculty and letting them create exciting research at Cornell.

In 1978 Professor Cranch was invited to become the 12th President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute (WPI). In an interview in 2012, Ed said he found WPI a strong technical institution with challenges to move into more science-based engineering, bio-engineering and an MBA program which he felt were his major contributions. During his tenure 1978-1986, WPI enrollments increased and the endowment doubled. He helped expand WPI's traditional links to industry as well as supported automated manufacturing and robotics laboratory programs. During Cranch's presidency WPI underwent major renovation and expansion of Washburn Shops and dormitories.

He was further challenged by an offer from An Wang the head of Wang Laboratories to establish a graduate institution centered on software engineering. As first president of Wang Institute of Graduate Studies in 1986, Cranch hired a number of faculty and established a curriculum and classes that attracted several hundred part-time students. After two years however, financial conditions changed and Wang Institute was closed in 1988. Disappointed but not disheartened he became the Granite State Professor at University of New Hampshire and worked on the emerging field of long distant education.

Edmund Cranch was a man of his time. His tenure as department head, dean and university president from 1956 - 1986 coincided with the rise of applied science and mathematics in engineering education spurred by the Cold War and the 'Space Race.' Since that era, the emergence of digital technology, global economic competition from Asia and low wage economies have re-focused U.S. engineering education toward design, manufacturing and innovation, some of these initiatives Cranch helped establish at WPI in the 1980's.

In 1985 Edmund Cranch was elected national president of the American Society of Engineering Education. He was an NSF Fellow and a member of President Reagan's Advisory Council on Private Sector Initiatives. He was also a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and as a student was elected a member of the engineering honor society, Tau Beta Pi and president of Cornell chapter of Sigma Xi. Ed was awarded honorary doctorates from Villanova University (1982), WPI (1985) and Milwaukee School of Engineering (1993).

Ed's wife of seventy years, Virginia Harrison was a graduate of Russell Sage College. She was a nurse at Cornell's Infirmary during the time Ed was a student at Cornell. They married in March 8, 1945. Virginia and Ed had three children; Virginia (b. 1946), Edmund (b. 1948), and Timothy (b. 1942). As of 2015, they had five grandchildren and three great grandchildren. Virginia Cranch lives in Bonita Springs, Florida. According to his family obituary, he had a "scientist's appreciation of the threat of mutual thermonuclear destruction and studied the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi." In Ithaca, Ed and Virginia were members of the Society of Friends (Quakers). While a Navy student at Cornell, Ed played hockey on Beebe Lake. This love of hockey continued as Ed and Virginia were season ticket holders at Cornell's Lynah Rink. Today those season tickets were handed down to the co-author of this memorial, Professor Joseph Burns and his wife Judy. Ed had hired Joe in T&AM in 1968.

From this brief outline of Edmund Cranch's career, it is clear that from the time he came to Cornell he was on a path to become an academic and administrative leader in engineering education accepting the challenge of change and transition. His colleagues in Carpenter Hall found him open and accessible and truly interested in people and solving problems. Former Director of Development in the College Don Berth wrote, "As dean he showed an uncanny skill at ranking priorities—he had an underlying courage and toughness. Still, he respected the opinions of others." Ed and Virginia always shared a love and loyalty to Cornell, returning in later years to spend their summer months in Ithaca, and sometimes going to lunch with colleagues in Theoretical and Applied Mechanics.

In a web interview with one of Ed's hires, Professor Emeritus Francis Moon, Cranch revealed that in the late 1930's as a teenager he was an up and coming jazz cornet player. He often went to NYC to hear the Duke Ellington band and Louis Armstrong. He already played in bands on the Jersey Shore when his amateur jazz band entered a contest at the NY World's Fair of 1939 and won a chance to tour the United States. Tempted but not having the temperament for a life on the road in a band bus, he decided to study engineering and the rest is history.

Francis C. Moon, chair and Joseph A. Burns

Professor Frank Moon's interview with Ed Cranch can be found on Cornell's eCommons:
<https://ecommons.cornell.edu/handle/1813/31544>

This summary of Edmund Cranch's life and career was written with input from the 2012 conversation between Ed Cranch and Frank Moon on the Cornell oral history website, the Ithaca Journal Obituary, the Cornell Chronicle Obituary, the 1972 Chronicle Summary of the Cranch Report, the Engineering Quarterly article of 1986 summarizing Edmund Cranch's term as dean by Don Berth, as well as personal memories of the authors.



Loy Van Crowder

February 5, 1920 – March 1, 2015

The Section of Plant Breeding & Genetics in the School of Integrative Plant Sciences (formerly Department of Plant Breeding & Genetics, formerly Department of Plant Breeding & Biometry), and the Office of International Programs in the College of Agriculture & Life Sciences lost a dear friend and colleague with the passing of Loy Van Crowder at the age of 95 on March 1, 2015 in Cornelia, Georgia.

Professor Crowder started life in the little North Carolina town of Polkville, where he was born on February 5, 1920 into a rural farming family. Although he worked in the fields from an early age, his father having a mule-drawn plow cut down to suit Loy's size as a small boy, he excelled in school where he joined the Future Farmers of America (FFA) club. He won first place in speaking locally and then at the state FFA meeting as well. He graduated at the early age of 16 and left the farm for Berry College near Rome, Georgia. This happened in 1937 in the midst of the Great Depression and Loy had no money for a college education. He chose Berry College because it offered education in exchange for work at the college. He worked in a number of areas including the dairy, grounds, and tree trimming. It was at Berry that Loy met and courted the love of his life, Eloise Cooper from Tignall, Georgia.

Loy graduated in 1942, when the U.S. was involved in World War II, and he wanted to join the war effort. He enlisted in the Army Air Corps and was accepted for bomber training in B-25 twin-engine bombers. He married Eloise in 1943 after finishing his basic training. He trained to fly the B-25 bomber and, perhaps as a precursor to his later teaching career, he was so successful that, after receiving his wings, he was sent as a B-25 instructor to Turner Field near Albany, Georgia, where he remained for most of the war.

Following the war, Loy decided that he wanted to follow a career in agronomy -- a case of the "boy leaving the farm, but the farm not leaving the boy." He and Eloise moved to Athens, Georgia in late 1945 so that Loy could pursue an M.S. degree in agriculture at the University of Georgia. While working in Griffin, Georgia, at the University of Georgia agricultural experiment station, Loy and Eloise started a family with two closely spaced children, Judie and

Van. After two years in Griffin, Loy was encouraged to seek a doctorate degree. He moved the family to Ithaca in 1949 to study for a Ph.D. in plant breeding at Cornell University. In 1952, he completed the degree and returned to the Griffin experiment station. After three years there, Loy accepted a position with the Rockefeller Foundation to work in Colombia, as the Director and Research Coordinator for the Foundation's Agricultural Program. He moved the family to Bogota in 1955 where he took up his post. Suzi was born in 1958. After eight years, Loy and Eloise decided to move the family back to the U.S., so in 1963 Loy accepted a position as International Professor of Plant Breeding at Cornell, one of the original 10 international professorships established by then Governor Nelson Rockefeller. Loy worked at Cornell for 17 years, taking sabbatical leaves and assignments in many countries including Japan, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, the Philippines, Nigeria and Costa Rica.

During his time at Cornell, Loy took a sabbatical leave at the University of the Philippines at Los Baños (UPLB) and is well remembered there for his scholarly contributions and by the former plant breeding field staff as "the American professor who drove as fast backwards as forwards."

Loy retired from Cornell as a Professor Emeritus in 1979 and accepted a position with the Rockefeller Foundation in Jogjakarta, Indonesia, from 1980 until 1984 when he retired from the Rockefeller Foundation and took a position as an adjunct professor at the University of Florida. Loy worked as a consultant in many Latin American, African and Asian countries until he retired completely in 1996, moving to Cornelia, Georgia to be close to family living nearby.

Loy was internationally recognized for his expertise as a plant breeder and in particular as a tropical forage breeder. He was a dedicated supporter of and contributor to international plant breeding, which was the hallmark of his career. He wrote numerous journal articles and several books, one of the better known being *Tropical Grass-land Husbandry* written with a colleague in 1982. He showed exceptional leadership in training graduate students to deal with plant breeding problems of the tropics and developing countries. He influenced many U.S. students to pursue careers in international plant breeding, and helped prepare international students for leadership positions in their respective national programs, and in some cases at the highest level of university administration and cabinet-level government positions.

Loy was an accomplished teacher and contributed significantly to the curriculum in plant breeding. When the Division of Biological Sciences was created, the introductory course in Genetics was reassigned from Plant Breeding to the Division. Later it became evident that another introductory course in breeding and genetics was needed in the College. The responsibility for developing this course was shared by the Poultry Science and Plant Breeding departments. Loy accepted the responsibility of developing and teaching the plant section of the new course until his retirement. The course is still offered and is popular with Cornell undergraduates.

Professor Loy Van Crowder was a man who started life with little, worked hard and gained a lot, and along the way, did a lot of good for a lot of people.

Loy is survived by his wife Eloise of Cornelia, GA, daughter Judi (Fred Wendt) of Alto, GA, son Loy Van, Jr., B.S. '74-MPS'77- Ph.D. '89 (Patricia Parrera) of Blacksburg, VA, and daughter

Suzi (Randy Hall) of Augusta, GA; sisters, Linda Spangler, Fredericksburg, VA, and Carole Lattimore, New Melle, MO; grandchildren, Melissa Tymchuk, Frank Wendt, Mary Catherine Hall, Betsy Hall, and Julietta Crowder; six great-grandchildren; and many nieces and nephews. He was predeceased by his brother Gene Crowder, sister Ruth Wilson, grandson Ryan Perry Crowder, and granddaughter Anna Eloise Hall. His grandson, Nathan Crowder died November 25, 2015.

W. Ronnie Coffman, chair; Robert L. Plaisted, Judy Singer



Ralph W. Crump

September 28, 1919 – October 15, 2015

I was a colleague and close friend of Ralph's for 15 years at Cornell. He was a quiet-spoken man who never raised his voice in anger except, of course, when he was on his sailboat. Then he turned into a version of Captain Ahab. Ralph loved sailing. He had a 35-foot Alberg sailboat at his family home in Easton, MD. Ralph asked me one time to help him sail the boat to Cayuga Lake from Easton. He offered that if I let him anchor it in front of my house on Cayuga Lake, I could use it any time. I could not resist. So several faculty and I drove to Easton to sail the boat to Ithaca. We sailed up the Chesapeake Bay through the Chesapeake-and-Delaware Canal into the Delaware Water Gap and eventually into the Atlantic Ocean off of New Jersey.

One night on the Delaware Water Gap the faculty on watch got lost. Ralph was so upset. I will never forget it. He stood up and screamed, "Young man, if you're lost in the Ocean, you're dead!" From that point on, those of us on watch honed our navigation skills. Sailing the Atlantic off of the New Jersey coast somewhere near the Verrasano-Narrows Bridge a huge storm engulfed us. One faculty had two young kids on board. As their little heads popped out of the hatch, Ralph ordered them to stay below. I hung on to Ralph. We were flat in the water, our sails blown out. We limped into Manhattan and stayed at a marina on the lower East Side. Ralph was so upset with his inexperienced crew that I had to take him to several establishments that I knew from previously living in the city to adjust his mood.

We left later the next day to motor up the Hudson River past Albany and into the NYS Barge Canal. The canal cruise was long and tedious, through several locks. When we got into Lake Ontario we sailed to Rochester where we got into the Cayuga-Seneca Canal. We sailed until we reached a bridge, had to step the mast and then proceeded down Cayuga Lake to drop anchor in front of my house.

It is a trip that will live in my memory forever—for its wonder and fear. For many years after that trip, faculty, staff and students will recall the many occasions we sailed Ralph's 35 Alberg on Cayuga Lake. Several students, Ralph, and I and would race the boat on weekends from the Ithaca Yacht Club. Of course Ralph and I became close friends. When I became Chairman of the Department of Architecture, the College Admissions Committee was under my direction. I appointed Ralph to be Director of Admissions. He did a wonderful job until he retired.

Ralph was a dedicated teacher. He had a Teaching Assistant named Preston who died in an auto accident driving home to Auburn, NY. Ralph became endeared to his parents, Ruth and Leonard Thomas, and was instrumental in setting up the Thomas Lecture Series that continues to be funded by Ruth and Leonard's legacy. The Thomases also funded the first *Cornell Journal of Architecture*, that I started.

Published by Rizzoli, the *Journal* helped put Cornell Architecture on the map. In this sense, Ralph was extremely important both to the Department of Architecture and to the University. I tried to talk him out of retiring but he said he wanted to leave with time left to enjoy life. He retired in 1983. I will never forget when Ralph and his son came to my house on Cayuga Lake and just sailed away.

Ralph was born at a farmhouse owned by Frank Lloyd Wright at Taliesin East in Wisconsin. After serving in WWII, Ralph graduated from the College of Architecture at Cornell in 1949 with a Bachelor of Architecture degree, and was the recipient of the Charles Goodwin Sands Memorial Award. He then worked for Rhees Burkett and T. B. Bourne. He became a registered architect in 1952 and started working for Larson and Larson overseeing the construction of Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, NC. Ralph started a solo architectural practice in Winston-Salem in 1955. He left his firm in 1968 to become a professor of architecture at Cornell.

Ralph Crump was for many years the Department of Architecture's "one man technology program". He not only taught all the basic and advanced building technology courses but also doubled up as a technical consultant to the undergraduate studios. In this capacity he worked tirelessly to ensure that the knowledge students gained in his technology courses were integrated into their design studio projects.

Ralph was also a cofounder of the Department of Architecture's "Career Explorations Program in Architecture Program" an outreach program targeted at high school and college students who are interested in pursuing professional education in architecture. His enthusiasm for the program went far beyond the classroom. He was also so appreciative of the contributions his faculty colleagues and staff made to the program that at the end of each six week summer session Ralph would invite all us to an outing on his boat on Cayuga Lake.

Although Ralph dissolved his firm Winston-Salem when he joined the Cornell faculty in 1968, he always kept one foot in practice.

Throughout his teaching career in Ithaca Ralph served as a consultant to Egner Associates, a local architecture and planning firm. In that role Ralph oversaw the production of construction drawings and contract documents for all the firm's projects. The buildings and projects both locally and throughout New York State are too numerous to list. In spite of his heavy teaching and consulting schedule, Ralph found time to mentor student interns who worked with him.

After a long tenure, he retired to Easton, MD in 1983 and continued to work in historic restoration. Ralph Crump was a quiet, very accomplished, and engaging teacher, professional, and mentor. He was a gentleman in the true sense of the word.

Henry Richardson, professor of architecture and former associate dean of AAP and department chair, and Jerry A. Wells, professor of architecture and former chairman of the department of architecture



Donald E. Cullen

November 12, 1923 – August 24, 2013

Donald Cullen, Professor Emeritus at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, was 89 when he died last year. Don's undergraduate work at Hobart College was interrupted by service as a torpedo officer aboard a destroyer in the Pacific during World War II. After graduating from Hobart in 1947, he spent a year in graduate study in sociology at the University of Chicago before transferring to the School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR School) where he earned an M.S. in 1949 and a Ph.D. in 1953. During that time, Don was an Instructor in the School of Business at St. Bonaventure University. Don became an Assistant Professor at ILR in 1953, an Associate Professor in 1958, and a Full Professor in 1966. He became Professor Emeritus upon his retirement in 1990 after what ILR School Dean David Lipsky described as "many years of distinguished and dedicated service to the ILR School."

Don's textbook, The Labor Sector, was used in classrooms across the country and he was a nationally respected expert on collective bargaining in the construction industry. Among his scholarly articles, "The Interindustry Wage Structure," which appeared in the prestigious American Economic Review, was described by an ILR

Faculty Review Committee in 1966 as “one of the most significant contributions to labor economics in the post-war period and one of the most frequently cited articles in the field.” Don’s publications concerning the Taft-Hartley Act and national emergency disputes and his monograph on National Emergency Strikes remain the standard works on the subject.

In addition to his research, Don shouldered more than his share of required course teaching. Although he taught a wide range of courses at the graduate and undergraduate levels, Don was a preeminent teacher of collective bargaining, considered then the capstone course in the ILR curriculum. His teaching was distinguished by his thorough preparation and organization of content, high academic standards, and a lively and humorous style that engaged and challenged his students.

Two members of this committee were undergraduate students in Don’s collective bargaining course. One remembers writing a 90-page paper on collective bargaining in the steel industry for his course. He also remembers that Don was “very fussy” about student papers and graded them meticulously on style as well as content. The other recalled keeping his notes from that class for many years until he became depressed reading Don’s critical comments on his answers to exam questions.

Don also taught extensively for union and management groups in the ILR School’s Extension Division. He was regarded as one of the best and most effective Extension program teachers.

The outstanding quality of Don’s research and teaching was matched by his many other accomplishments, all of which contributed positively to the reputation of the ILR School. He served for many years as a mediator, factfinder, and arbitrator in the public and private sectors. He was a member of the labor arbitration panels of the American Arbitration Association, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the New York State Public Employment Relations Board, and the New York State Mediation Board. (Don’s mediation skills, a colleague remembered, enabled him to raise a sensitive topic in an inoffensive way.) Don was also a

Senior Staff Economist for the President's Council of Economic Advisers. In addition, for a period of over 36 years, Don served as Assistant Editor, Associate Editor, and Editor of the Industrial and Labor Relations Review.

One colleague who was Associate Editor during Don's Editorship considers him "the best editor of a social science journal of all time:"

He [Don] frequently wrote 10 or 15 page letters to authors that included a line-by-line critique of their work, and he devoted endless hours to working with authors to improve the logic and clarity of their papers...He was always a gentleman and dealt with people in a polite and considerate fashion. But I am sure I am not the only one who felt at least a little bit annoyed when Don very politely pointed out the flaws in my thinking. The lessons Don taught me about logic, clear thinking and writing have served me well over my entire career.

Another member of this committee referred to Don as an extraordinary editor who essentially rewrote every paper that was published while he was Editor of the ILRR. Don's treatment of this committee member's own manuscripts had him "grinding [his] teeth wondering how he could dare to change" what he had written. He concluded, however, that his manuscripts were much better as the result of Don's editorial work. Fittingly, Don would often cite the following lines from H.G. Wells:

No passion in the world,
No love or hate,
Is equal to the passion
To alter someone else's draft.

Don's dedication of so much time and energy to being Editor of the ILRR is responsible, in many ways, for the Review's being recognized today as the leading journal in industrial relations. Another committee member, who was also Associate Editor during Don's tenure, points out, as a measure of Don's time commitment,

that Don had one Associate Editor and a Managing Editor whereas today there are two Editors, five Associate Editors, and a Book Review Editor.

Don loved the theater. His retirement gift from ILR included season tickets for him and his beloved wife Jacqueline to a theater in Rochester. He must have sensed the humor and the admiration of his colleagues when he was told that he had to use some form of identification at the theater because ILR had purchased the tickets at the senior citizen rate.

As a young professor at Cornell, Don was a member of a Trumansburg car pool that included four other distinguished ILR professors: Bob Ferguson, John McConnel, Duncan MacIntyre, and Bill Whyte. During these daily rides, Don and his colleagues developed a spirit of camaraderie that carried over not only to work but to the squash and tennis courts and to what Don referred to as ILR's Old Men's League in various sports, including softball. Don recalled getting due respect on the squash court after accidentally inflicting a three-stitch cut above MacIntyre's eye. His car pool colleagues were quick to point out that, although Don's brother Bob was a member of the football coaching staff at Cornell, the connection did not get Don or them free tickets. The experiences of the long-ago car pool is a reminder of the many dimensions of memories and of life and, in Don's case, of the enormous and positive influence he had not only on the School of Industrial and Labor Relations but also on the lives of so many of his colleagues at Cornell.

James Gross, Chair; John Burton; Ronald Ehrenberg; David Lipsky



W. David Curtiss

May 31, 1916 – January 26, 2011

While those in other university departments identify themselves by such names as historian, physicist, or philosopher, members of a law faculty pressed for a professional label are likely to respond with the phrase that David Curtiss personified; he was, through and through, a “law teacher.” He was also a committed citizen of the Law School and University, and a compassionate member of the human community.

David did not plan this career. As his “This I Believe” essay explains he graduated from high school intending to practice law in his small home town next to Lake Ontario, Sodus, New York. Six years later with a Cornell A.B. (’38) and LL.B. (’40) in hand he set off down that path. Only one year later, he was appointed District Attorney of Wayne County, becoming the youngest DA in the state.

David loved to tell two stories about his brief tenure in that office. The first concerned his appointment. The key moment came when he was summoned to Albany to meet with Governor Lehman, who at the time had exclusive appointment authority. David went to Albany much conflicted. The governor was reputed to believe that substantial criminal trial experience was the most important qualification for this post. David had virtually no criminal law experience and had never tried a criminal case. While he very much wanted the job, his natural instinct and training were to be fully forthcoming. In the interview, the Governor never asked about the subject, and David never volunteered. Reflecting on this, years later, he remarked: “I like to think the citizens of Wayne County did not suffer.” They did not, however, return him to office, electing in his stead a man David viewed as “a top flight lawyer.” After that election, there was, in accordance with Wayne County tradition, a dinner for retiring public officials. The first honoree, who had held the post of county treasurer for most of his adult life, spoke of the need to pass the position on to a “younger” man. David, following, voiced his regret that the voters had seen fit to pass his office on to a “more experienced man.”

Soon thereafter, World War II intervened, forcing David and an entire generation to set aside their best-laid plans. David served in the Navy as an Ensign ultimately rising to the rank of

Lieutenant Commander. This unforeseen interruption in his life plan brought him ultimately to the belief that “one can find adventure and splendor” in living with change. For sure, David did and to Cornell’s enduring benefit, his splendid adventure took place here.

David taught law with memorable clarity. Sixty years later, a graduate who began his legal studies at Cornell in 1947, during David’s very first year on the faculty, was able to recall quite vividly portions of the course on personal property taught by this young assistant professor, who bounded across campus in a Navy coat. Every individual who ever took criminal law from David can recite, as he often did, Judge Learned Hand’s classic line: “Conspiracy is the darling of the modern prosecutor’s nursery.”

Students of those early years knew David Curtiss in another capacity. As the most junior faculty member, he served as Law School Secretary, which meant among other things that he was the school’s chief admissions and academic officer. During his Cornell adventure, David’s administrative skill, calm and wise judgment, were repeatedly called upon. After his responsibilities as Secretary passed to another, he coordinated the law school’s alumni relations for ten years as Secretary Treasurer of the alumni association. Since the association was then the principal conduit of the school’s placement assistance, this also entailed overseeing that function. When a new dean, Gray Thoron, decided to appoint the school’s first associate dean in 1958, David was the obvious choice. Nor was his insightful counsel confined to Myron Taylor Hall. David served a five-year term as university trustee, chairing a crucial committee, and on the board of the Cornell Research Foundation.

David engaged in law reform, working through the New York Law Revision Commission then based at the law school and articles on improving criminal trials and judicial administration. But throughout he remained dedicated to his teaching. Like others who entered law teaching in the 1940s and 1950s David was deployed, as needed, across the entire curriculum. During his first five years, David taught courses on personal property, real property, future interests, criminal law, criminal procedure, and mortgages. Subsequent years extended the list to bills and notes, admiralty, local government, legislation, arbitration and mediation. However, his devotion to students extended far beyond the classroom and such specific topics. As David looked back on his career in 1988 he identified as his principal source of satisfaction having played a part “in helping young men and women prepare, not only for the law as practicing lawyers, but also ... for life as citizens”.

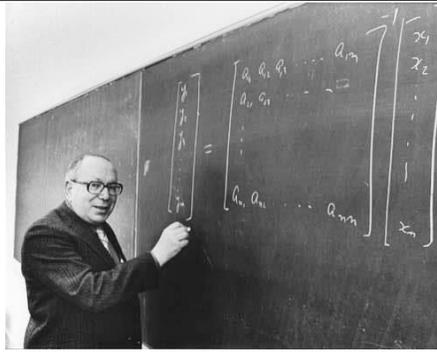
David connected with his students – and colleagues and law school staff – in ways that radiated warmth, respect, and even (his words) “a special joy.” He regularly inquired of colleagues, former students, and law school staff about their spouses and children: “What’s new in the house of ____?” he would ask. And having asked he would listen and later remember. Let a colleague or a member of the staff suffer a loss or be afflicted by illness, and he would reach out.

David Curtiss was in that last faculty cohort for whom retirement was not a matter of choice but of age. His colleagues and friends watched with unbounded admiration as he prepared for this next life change which he could not alter or defer. He launched a fresh career in the field of labor arbitration and mediation and began research on a biography of Myron C. Taylor (another Wayne County boy who had much earlier come down to Ithaca to study law).

During his “law teacher years” David wrote countless letters of reference. Later he followed the careers to which they led, spending time with alumni – in Ithaca and elsewhere. With tears in his eyes, one alumnus recently recalled a lunch with David in Florida, the last time he and Mary were able to travel there to escape Ithaca’s harshest months. On that occasion David handed over a carbon copy of the letter he had written on this individual’s behalf some half a century before, a letter recommending that he be accepted by the Harvard Law School master’s program that launched a remarkable career. Said this alumnus – summing up his former teacher – “a quality man.” That was David Curtiss.

He is survived by his wife of sixty years, Mary Fowler Curtiss, and their children David F. of Coatesville, PA and Melissa Alario of Ithaca, NY, and their grandchildren Joanna, Sean, Christina, Alex, and Austin.

Peter W. Martin, Chairperson; Faust F. Rossi, C. Evan Stewart



Stanislaw Czamanski

November 23, 1918 – August 21, 2012

Stanislaw Czamanski passed away in Haifa, Israel on August 21, 2012 at the age of 94. Born in Lodz, Poland, he studied textile engineering at the Federal Institute of Textile Technology and business administration at the College for Foreign Trade, both in Vienna. He also studied the history of philosophy at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and economics at the University of Geneva, from which he received his master's (Lic.es Sc. Comm.) degree in 1941.

During World War II Stan served in the Polish Army but spent a considerable part of the war period working in construction management in Palestine. After the war, he held various positions as a planning official and consultant in Lodz. In the post-war period he was also a lecturer at the School of Planning and Statistics at Lodz. In 1958, Stan joined the ATA Textile Co., Ltd. in Haifa, Israel, as an economist and head of the firm's planning department. He came to the United States in 1961 to study for his doctoral degree at the University of Pennsylvania after receiving a Harrison Fellowship.

In 1963 Stan received only the third Ph.D. ever awarded in the nascent field of regional science. After completing his dissertation, which elaborated an urban growth model, he stayed on at the

University of Pennsylvania for several years as an assistant professor. From 1964 to 1965, he was a consulting economist for the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency. In 1966, Stan was a visiting lecturer in economics at the University of Pittsburgh and joined the faculty of the Department of City and Regional Planning (CRP) at Cornell at the rank of Associate Professor. Stan would remain at Cornell until his retirement in 1988, although he held visiting appointments at various times at the University of Puerto Rico, Harvard University, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Florida State University, and Tel-Aviv University.

In 1966, Stan organized a Regional Studies Group at the Institute of Public Affairs at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, which he directed for many years afterward. He would go on to participate in the formulation of numerous urban and regional development plans, serve as the Deputy Director of the United Nations Development Program in Asia, and advise governments in Brazil, Canada, and Iran.

Stan was a productive and innovative researcher publishing many articles and several books. His text, *Regional Science Techniques in Practice*, is considered a classic, as is his volume on regional and interregional social accounting. Stan was a founding member of the European Regional Science Association (ERSA) and was the president of the Regional Science Association (now the Regional Science Association International, or RSAI) in 1975. His presidential address on the evolving epistemology of regional science was remarkable for the scope of topics it surveyed and the depth of insight it evinced.

Along with fellow CRP faculty members Barclay Jones and Sid Saltzman, Stan was instrumental in founding the graduate field of regional science at Cornell in 1972. He mastered and then augmented the entire tool box of the field as it stood in the 1970s and 1980s; hence he could and did offer graduate-level instruction on a broad range of subjects. His courses were intellectual feasts. Although his style of presentation was formal and somewhat dry, the amount of theoretical material he covered and illustrated with empirical case studies was most impressive. Among the topics he

treated were urban and regional economic growth theory, input-output and industrial complex analyses, social accounting, regional econometric modeling, demographic projection techniques, graph theory for network analysis, applications of factor analysis and discriminant analysis, and optimization techniques (linear, non-linear, static and dynamic).

Stan lectured regularly at universities on four continents and advised and mentored students from many countries. He took an active interest in the subjects his advisees were studying for their dissertation research and he often borrowed books and papers in order to familiarize himself with the scholarly conversations his advisees were joining.

Reflecting his life experiences, Stan was multilingual with working knowledge of his native Polish, English, Hebrew, Russian, French, German, (Brazilian) Portuguese, Japanese, and Arabic (learned in Egypt during WWII). It would not be uncommon for students waiting outside his office door to hear him conversing with different students in different languages and then on the phone with his wife in still another language.

Stan was a colorful person. His background in modern textile engineering was reflected in his sartorial choices of suits, ties, shirts, socks, and shoes—some with patterns that were redolent of a Kandinsky painting. Stan's wife, Francezca, was colorful as well and possessed a keen sense of humor. A world-renowned expert on input-output analysis, Stan was once visited at his home by a junior colleague who was met at the door by Francezca. When asked whether or not Stan was home, Francezca replied that he was but that he was busy with his 'puts.'

One of the last professional meetings Stan attended was the ERSA congress in Vienna in August of 1998. He greatly enjoyed revisiting the boarding house in which he had roomed as a student and recounted how the housekeeper there knew all the students' course schedules and would rouse them, ply them with coffee and rolls, and get them off to their respective classes on time.

Stan contributed much to the intellectual and social life of the Department of City and Regional Planning and is remembered with much fondness. Stan was predeceased by his wife but is survived by his son, Daniel, who is a Professor on the Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning at Technion-Israel Institute of Technology. In his memory the Stan Czamanski Prize for Outstanding Scholarship by a Young Scholar is awarded annually by the Israeli section of the Regional RSAI.

Kieran Donaghy and Sid Saltzman