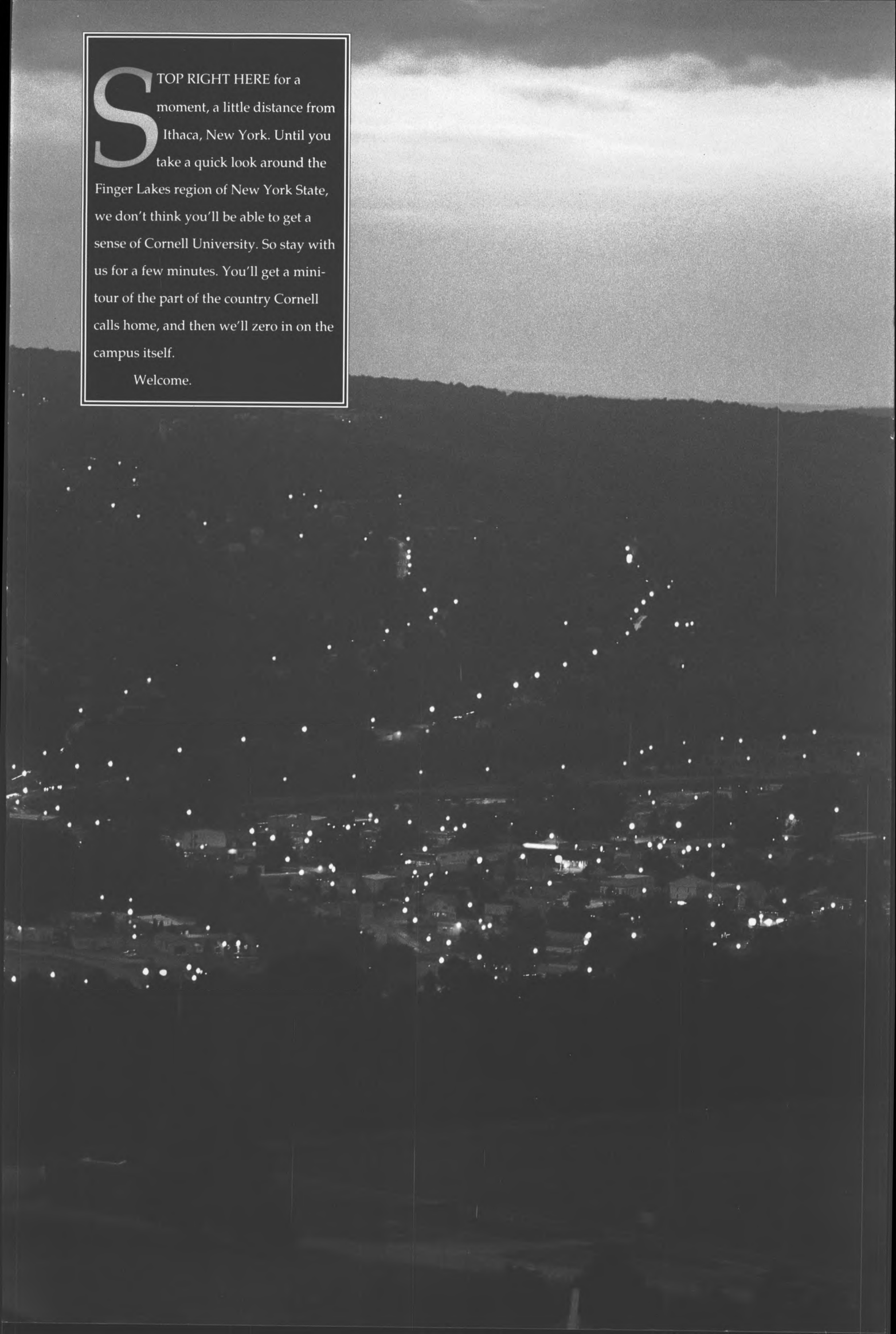
CORNELL

UNIVERSITY



STOP RIGHT HERE for a moment, a little distance from Ithaca, New York. Until you take a quick look around the Finger Lakes region of New York State, we don't think you'll be able to get a sense of Cornell University. So stay with us for a few minutes. You'll get a mini-tour of the part of the country Cornell calls home, and then we'll zero in on the campus itself.

Welcome.

Cornell University started in a muddy field that had only one thing going for it: a phenomenal view. From a surprising number of points on campus you'll take in an expanse that some find literally breathtaking. Cayuga, the largest of the Finger Lakes, dominates the scene, and its waters stretch some forty miles north of Ithaca, which is wrapped around the south end of the lake. Rolling hills surround the area, and ravines and gorges cut through the campus and the city of Ithaca, creating extraordinary waterfalls. And we're not just talking about your one basic waterfall. There are 150 within ten miles of Ithaca, topped by Taughannock—at 215 feet, the highest falls in the Northeast.

Although waterfalls add a touch of wildness, the scenery in our area is more gentle than grand—with one exception. Sunsets can rival those in the southwestern United States. Blazing oranges, translucent purples, and deep scarlets regularly illuminate the sky, and eventually you'll find yourself taking such spectacular beauty for granted.

And it doesn't stop with sunsets. The tree-lined streets of Ithaca begin just after the campus ends, and the next street you come to could well be one filled with the gables and chimneys of Victorian architecture, just down the way from a house with a geodesic dome, which sits across the way from a rambling Tudor-like mansion. And the surprises continue, when you discover that an ordinary Ithaca road might spill onto a public footpath that leads to a spectacular falls overlook. Ithaca is filled with fascinating streets and pathways that you'll enjoy exploring when you have a couple of hours.

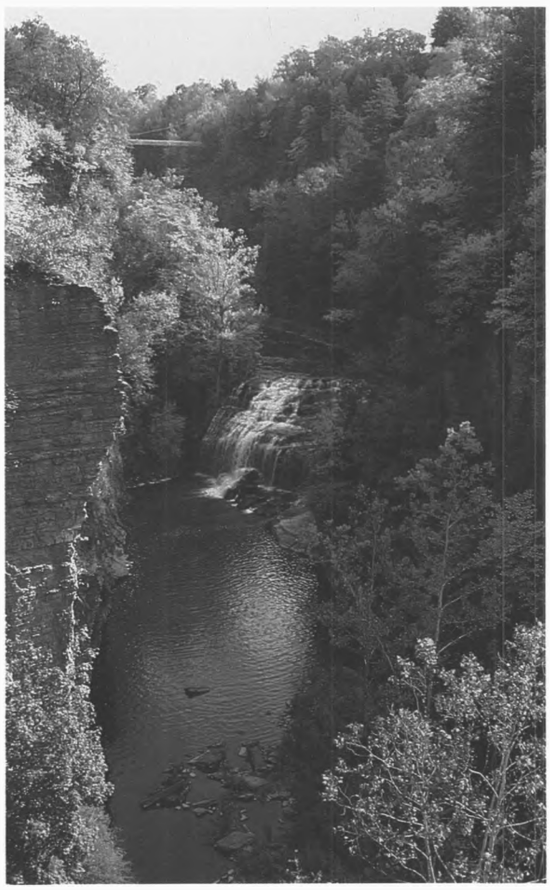
Before you go thinking that sunsets and waterfalls just aren't enough for you, we'll tell you that Ithaca is as cosmopolitan as you'd want a place to be, without the noise, grit, smog, and occasional mayhem of larger cities.

Putting the snowbelt in its place. We hold firmly to the concept of four seasons in the Ithaca area. The central New York State climate just might suit you if you like to smell the earth after a spring rain and take in the splendid golden and blue of early summer warmth along the lake, look forward to the russet and crimson of trees against a turquoise sky in autumn, and enjoy the clean, biting air of a walk—or a cross-country ski—in crisp, newly fallen snow.

While we're on the subject of weather, let's put one myth to rest. Ithaca, thankfully, isn't in the snowbelt. That honor is reserved for places to the north and west of us. Cayuga Lake actually modifies winter's worst weather. On the other hand, we don't want you to think we don't get some snow. We do—enough for winter recreation of all kinds, from skating to skiing and sledding—but not enough to be disabling. So when you hear the bleak reports about New York's snowbelt on the evening news, forget it. That's not us.

Ithaca—a city full of surprises. Before you go thinking that sunsets and waterfalls just aren't enough for you, we'll tell you that Ithaca is as cosmopolitan as you'd want a place to be, without the noise, grit, smog, and occasional mayhem of larger cities.

Indeed, we've got the better of some well-known places. You'll be able to select nightly from more movies than are shown in Washington, D.C.; you can pick from several award-winning restaurants, along with imaginative and inexpensive eateries that offer everything from bagels and baklava to plantains and pistachios; and you'll find the quirky stores that cater to the sophisticated sorts who live in academic communities. Examples? A cheese shop, where you



can pick up a wedge of cheddar, some crackers, and fresh cider and head off to a nearby park for lunch. (There are three spectacular state parks within a few miles of us.) Or a secondhand bookstore where, among thirty thousand volumes, you might find the collected *New Yorker* essays of E. B. White (Cornell '27) or one of the perennial bestsellers of Kurt Vonnegut

(Cornell '44). And that's only one of Ithaca's twenty-one bookstores. There's a shop just for products made in New York State up the street from a deli with triple-decker sandwiches that compare (almost) to the best of New York City. There's a news store where you can pick up a copy of *Le Monde* while you buy a tin of exotic Russian Caravan tea.

People from all around the world make Ithaca their base for good sailing. From sailboards to thirty-five-foot-plus oceangoing sailboats—you can see them all on Cayuga Lake. Water skiing, sailboarding, fishing, and swimming are open to those interested in making the most of a lake in their front yard.

And there's more. Ithaca has an opera company, a ballet troupe, a fistful of theater groups, and community choruses. In addition to being the home of an accomplished chamber orchestra, it offers some of the best jazz in the country.

You get the idea. Ithaca is a cosmopolitan collection of people, theaters, shops, businesses, and architecture that's inextricably woven together with Cornell. But be careful: there's always so much going on in Ithaca and on the Cornell campus that you may end up settling here. A surprising number of Cornell grads do just that. After four years you may be tempted to join them.

If you want to read more about Ithaca, you can find it thinly veiled as the fictional Corinth in *The War between the Tates*, by Pulitzer Prize–winning author (and Cornell professor) Alison Lurie. You can see it portrayed in the 1986 movie *The Manhattan Project* or barely disguised in

Richard Fariña's classic, *Been Down So Long It Looks like Up to Me.* In fact, so many well-known authors have lived in Ithaca at one time or another that there's a guidebook available about who lived where, when.

Being fair to the rest of the country. Now we admit there may be times when you want to run off to New York City. Fair enough—most Cornell students "road trip" once or twice a semester. We're about four and a half hours from New York City by car or a quick hour by plane. Philadelphia is a mere two hundred miles from us; Washington and Boston are roughly three hundred—an easy day's drive. The nearest cities are Syracuse and Rochester, each a little more than an hour away. Chicago is a long day's drive but certainly doable. By plane, car, or bus, you can easily get to Ithaca from just about anywhere in the United States or the world.

There's no place like home. Now that you know something of the area, you're probably impatient to get onto campus. Read on.

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Most of us have a picture of an ideal college campus in our minds. Formed partly by movies, partly by recollections of parents, older brothers and sisters, and friends, the classic image of stone buildings grouped around a green quad graced with shade trees and festooned with ivy has stuck with us for a long time. It's a compelling vision.

If you're looking for that "ideal" campus, Cornell won't disappoint you, but in our 740 acres you'll also find a lot more—some that you'll probably like and some that (to be candid) you probably won't. From the geometric precision and cleanness of twentieth-century architecture to the stately arches of collegiate Gothic, the Cornell campus refuses to be defined in conventional terms. Why? For the answer, we have to get down to basics about Cornell University.

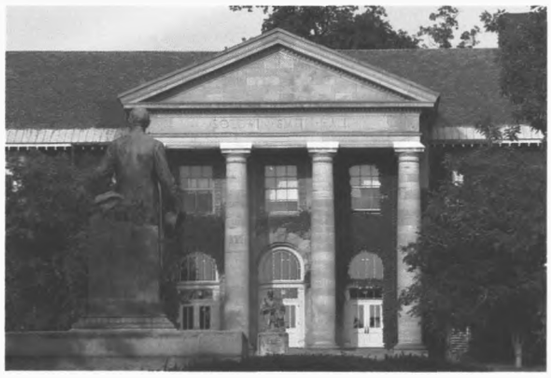
Back to the future. College education, in mid-nineteenth-century America, largely consisted of propelling bright young people through a dry-as-dust classical curriculum. Educators knew things needed fixing, but they settled for complaining about the status quo. Enter Ezra Cornell. A man with a considerable fortune and the cranky single-mindedness to put it to good use, Cornell thought that students like you—intelligent and quick-witted—could make reasonable decisions and deserved to choose their own field of study. So far, so good. Now enter Andrew White, a man who had long dreamed about creating a great new American university. A scholar and able administrator, he was inflamed by the radical genius of Cornell's idea, a university where students could find instruction in anything that interested them.

So from the beginning Cornell University was an upstart. The history of this place shows that it has been daring and different—by design. And it continues to be so today. High in the hills above the city of Ithaca, Cornell sits where Ezra Cornell was determined, despite strong opposition, to locate it, smack in the middle of his farm. The silhouette of Cornell University poised above the lake is a heart-tugging one. We wouldn't trade our location for any other in the world.

Square one. The first university building, Cascadilla Hall, still stands, in the southwest corner of the campus. Now a popular residence hall, once it was *all* of Cornell—classrooms, faculty living quarters, dorm rooms, and offices. But Cornell's popularity demanded that the university expand quickly. A flurry of construction ended in the creation of what's now called the Arts Quad.

The home of the College of Arts and Sciences, the quad is a place you'll come to know well. Uris Library, with Cornell's famous bell tower at one corner of it, may well be the only college library in which a murder mystery was set. All angles, peaks, and arches, the undergraduate library has been remodeled many times since its creation in 1870, and the latest addition, a stunning, mostly underground reading room, is an example of how old and new architecture live happily together on the campus. Right across from Uris is Olin, the main graduate library—open to all undergraduates as well. Most of Cornell's more than five million volumes and 56,000 serials are housed here. Olin also has world-renowned collections of Wordsworth and Petrarch, matchless holdings in Southeast Asian materials, and, just to be different, a world-class witchcraft collection, begun by Andrew White, a passionate bibliophile.

On the east side of the Arts Quad looms Goldwin Smith Hall, named for the Regius Professor of History at Oxford in the 1860s who was lured to Cornell by its ground-breaking experiment in freedom of academic choice.



From the beginning Cornell University was an upstart. The history of this place shows that it has been daring and different—by design.

Smith was a politically radical scholar who came to Ithaca, fell under its spell, and never returned to England. During his long life this provocative thinker wrote thousands of pamphlets, brochures, and broadsides, from "Is There Another Life?" to "Has the American Senate Decayed?"; provoked Disraeli, the Tory prime minister of England, by his extreme liberalism; and influenced generations of students. If you want to look at this great man, you can see his likeness in a bust to the left of the staircase in the entrance hall of his building.

At the north end of the Arts Quad is Sibley, home of the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning. The impressive dome that caps Sibley is actually an illusion, a clever turn-of-the-century architectural device to join two buildings. Sibley houses spacious classrooms, offices, a superb fine arts library, and a café—the Green Dragon—for a quick sandwich between classes. The fine arts department can be found in nearby Olive Tjaden Hall, named after Olive Tjaden Van Sickel (Cornell '25), the first woman elected to the American Institute of Architects.

Edged with pine trees and circled by footpaths, Beebe Lake is a romantic and quiet place to get away from the hustle and bustle of the quads—and a super place to jog.

Not far away is the headquarters of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences—commonly called the Ag Quad. Anchored by Mann Library, with its superb holdings in agriculture, biology, and human development and other social sciences, the quad is graced by several of Cornell's many gardens. To the east is a cluster of buildings that span the diverse interests of the college itself, ending with Boyce Thompson Institute, home to more plant scientists than any other place in the world (to pick just one eye-opening statistic).

To the north is the College of Human Ecology, housed in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. The building is named after the redoubtable woman who, in the early part of this century, successfully impressed Cornell, New York State, and the United States government by her single-minded desire to ensure that human concerns stood on an equal footing with other fields of study. In addition to the classrooms and offices of the college, Martha Van has a lively cafeteria where you can get a meal or just a cup of coffee.

Not far from hum ec (as we call it) is pint-sized Beebe Lake. Edged with pine trees and circled by footpaths, Beebe is a romantic and quiet place to get away from the hustle and bustle of the quads—and a super place to jog.

If you turn south again and wander along footpaths, you'll get back to the Arts Quad. Just to the southeast is the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, the first such school in this country. Ives Hall wraps around a peaceful green courtyard where, on warm spring days, you'll find students lounging and eating picnic lunches. A stone's throw away is the School of

Hotel Administration, appropriately housed in Statler Hall. Part of Statler is under construction now, but the dramatic new addition, to be completed in 1988, will be a nine-story state-of-the-art hotel, conference center, and restaurant, office, and classroom complex.

Across the way from Statler is the Engineering Quad, a cluster of buildings grouped around a spacious green field and sitting beside Cascadilla gorge. On the quad you'll find a striking and elegant sundial, accurate to the second, designed and built by a former Cornell president who was an engineer by training. Several

spectacular new additions to the quad are now under construction, and you'll see the results in 1988.

If all that isn't enough, the Cornell campus is made even richer and livelier by the presence of four graduate divisions—the Law School, the Graduate School, the Johnson Graduate School of Management, and the College of Veterinary Medicine, all of which attract scholars from the world over.

In this brief tour we haven't even touched on the Cornell Plantations: 2,800 acres of woodlands, trails, streams, and gorges, chock-full of special gardens devoted solely to herbs, peonies, wildflowers, alpine plants, roses, rhododendrons, and (strangely enough) poisonous plants.

We've also left out the delights and diversions of Willard Straight Hall—one of our three student unions—where you can lounge in a chair with a juicy novel from the *New York Times* best-seller list; buy some just-baked chocolate-chip cookies at our award-winning bakery, Straight from the Oven; borrow a choice videotape from the Cornell film library; pick up the latest *Rolling Stone* from the newsstand; down a lemonade and popcorn from the Country Market; buy tickets to a production of Theatre Cornell; or settle down to lunch in one of the Straight's two restaurants.

We haven't told you about Sapsucker Woods and Cornell's Laboratory of Ornithology either. The 180-acre wildlife sanctuary, just three miles from campus, is home to Canada geese, wood ducks, great blue herons, and others. And we've neglected the residence halls that crisscross the campus, from highrises with spectacular views to sprawling Gothic dorms centered around courtyards. You'll read more about our dorms and about Cornell's numerous athletic facilities, from tennis courts to indoor tracks, later in this book.

All that—and more. We've barely scratched the surface of the Cornell campus, but perhaps you've had a hint of the variety and charm it holds. The incidents of history you read about earlier shaped the Cornell campus you see today—one that many believe to be the most beautiful in the United States. We hope you'll agree.

"...And Perhaps Cornell"

This is a true story. Some years ago a foreign writer authored a critical review of American higher education. In it he claimed that only a handful of American colleges and universities—"Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and perhaps Cornell"—were places of any great distinction. Morris Bishop, renowned historian and Cornell University chronicler, took voluble and eloquent exception.

"Perhaps Cornell! It has always been the fate of our University to be Perhaps Cornell! A part neither of the aristocratic tradition of the original colonies nor the educational democracy of the great West,...stoutly liberal and strangely conservative....Should we complain because our Alma Mater has found no fixed and sure classification in the educational world? Why no, I should think not....It may be that foreign observers hunting the essentially American college will specify Cornell University. And perhaps Harvard, Yale, and Princeton."

How did Cornell—paradox, paradigm, and paragon all at once—come to defy pigeonholing? Why has it been called the first truly American university?

How did Cornell—paradox, paradigm, and paragon all at once—come to defy pigeonholing? Why has it been called the first truly American university?

A university that refuses to be categorized. When Ezra Cornell was ready to give a half-million dollars to begin this university almost 120 years ago, the state of New York agreed to pitch in some of its own funds. Because of that partnership, three of Cornell's seven undergraduate colleges have a connection to New York State ("state-supported" is the term we use) and four are independent ("privately endowed"). That dual heritage allows you to tap into the quality and humanism of an Ivy League education coupled with the vitality, spirit, and commitment to public service of the great state universities. It makes a remarkable difference. Cornell is made up of so many students, from all fifty states and more than ninety foreign countries, that you can forget trying to classify them into preppies, jocks, artsy types, whatever. We drive to distraction those who try to stereotype universities and colleges, because we break every mold. We just can't be labeled.

4,000 reasons Cornell is unique—and then a few more. With more than four thousand courses offered each year by nearly a hundred departments, at Cornell you can shape and fine-tune, to an extraordinary degree, your own academic life. Although we can't list all four thousand courses (the type would be too tiny), we can tell you that Cornell students learn Swahili (we teach forty languages) and study the Arabic short story, explore the possibilities of life on other planets (exobiology), and grapple with the theory of nonlinear elasticity. They paint, tend bees, design computer systems and theater costumes, dig for ancient artifacts here and abroad, and do labor-relations fieldwork for major corporations. Engineers take courses in the fine arts; musicians confront (and occasionally revel in) computer science; nutrition majors crunch numbers in statistics courses. Cornell students don't draw lines between academic areas—they draw connections. It's in the nature of the place. A few examples:

The world first. If you're ready for a semester or two in Britain, Denmark, Egypt, Israel, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, or Switzerland, Cornell Abroad will help you get there. The Southeast Asia Program gives you access to a full spectrum of disciplines, from agricultural economics to linguistics, planning, and rural sociology; it also teaches Burmese, Cambodian, Cebuano, Indonesian, Javanese, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese. Our Africana Studies and Research Center is the headquarters for study in the history, intellectual development, and social organization of Black people in the Americas, Africa, and the Caribbean. You can major in Africana studies or pursue a joint major with another field in the humanities. The Cornell-in-Washington program lets you pursue your interests—politics, architecture, planning, human development and family studies, or agricultural economics, to name just a few—in the nation's capital, through internships, seminars, or courses. And we're in D.C. to stay. We have our own Cornell Center on O Street, right in the heart of Georgetown.

Now to links in fields of study. We probably have more interdisciplinary programs than any university in the country, because Cornell's

faculty believes that barriers between academic disciplines are of no service to scholarship. Interdisciplinary programs are formal ways of crossing lines between fields. Here are just a few examples: In the Law and Society Program you'll delve into the field of law from the perspective of the humanities and the social sciences, in such courses as Power and Culture, Ancient Greek Constitutions, Legal Anthropology, and Crime and Punishment: From the Puritans to Mickey Spillane. The Program on Science, Technology, and Society takes the serious concerns facing the world, from arms control and national defense policies to biomedical ethics and technological literacy, and brings them directly to you in the classroom. If your interests are slightly more specific, you might look into medieval studies, women's studies, or peace studies, each of which approaches its subject from multiple critical perspectives.

Because the world today demands educated men and women who have both a wide grasp of issues and technical competence, narrow specializations without the balance of interdisciplinary perspective and breadth have no place at Cornell. We make it easy for you to acquire that perspective by offering you the resources and stimulation of the entire university. You're not carefully roped off from faculty, materials, equipment, or labs at Cornell; you're encouraged to make use of them. And our facilities are, as you'd expect, the best—from an impressive array of computers (supercomputer to mainframe to micros) to the fifteen libraries across the campus.

The faculty members here reflect the best in teaching, research, and scholarship. That makes a difference to your education. To select just one statistic, Cornell ranks first in the nation in research funding from the National Science Foundation. Professors active and interested in keeping on top of their fields will bring the latest advances and ground-breaking discoveries to the classroom—and to you. At a university with six national research centers (more than any other institution in the country) those advances keep coming. Another fertile payoff of research: in the College of Arts and Sciences alone, roughly two hundred new courses are proposed every year. After all, research in its truest sense is the creation of new knowledge.

High-powered faculty members aren't sequestered away from undergraduate classrooms. Nobel Prize winners teach freshman-level courses, and junior faculty members lead upper-level seminars, for a good reason: it works. The shoulder rubbing and coffee drinking that go on at Cornell among professors, advanced students, and undergraduates create a true university—a community of scholars. Ezra Cornell wouldn't have it any other way.

Seven could be your lucky number. Cornell is made up of seven undergraduate schools and colleges. (Don't worry about the terminology. Essentially, there's no difference between schools and colleges.) They are the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences; the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning; the College of Arts and Sciences; the College of Engineering; the School of Hotel Administration; the College of Human Ecology; and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

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If you're the kind of student Cornell attracts, you have the confidence to begin to set priorities, the savvy to choose wisely from various attractive alternatives, and the wisdom to structure your education in a way that fits you to grapple with life after Ithaca. We call that freedom of choice—and it can be a heady experience.

Now we come to the heart of the matter: what's in this seven-college business for you? As we hinted above, the extraordinary breadth allows you to tailor-make your undergraduate career. For example, if you major in psychology in arts and sciences, you can flesh out your schedule with courses in developmental and environmental psychology in human ecology, sign up for classes in industrial psychology offered by ILR, and explore educational psychology classes in ag and life sciences. Cornell encourages you—expects you—to make those cross-college connections.

If you're the kind of student Cornell attracts, you have the confidence to begin to set priorities, the savvy to choose wisely from various attractive alternatives, and the wisdom to structure your education in a way that fits you to grapple with life after Ithaca. We call that freedom of choice—and it can be a heady experience. Here at Cornell we don't think we do you a favor if we say: "Want to be a chemistry major? Sign that form and follow the prescribed courses on it. After four years, you'll be a chemist. And good luck."

Don't misunderstand us. We'll give you plenty of advice, if you'd like, in the shape of academic advisers; and make suggestions, when you want them; and tell you how other students have done things. And, believe us, your friends will tell you how they've done things. But you're at the heart of this—we believe in you and your ability to come shining through in a world of choices, opportunities, and freedom. When you leave Cornell after graduation, you'll hit the ground running, and no one will be able to stop you.

Where do you go from here? Spend a little time in each of Cornell's colleges—they start in a few pages. If you already know there's one that fits you without question, flip through the pages right to it.

After your imaginary college visits, you'll probably have narrowed your choice down to one college. You're now ready to fill out Cornell's application for admission (part 1), which is bound in this book. If you're still hesitating between two (or even three) colleges, at the end of each college's section you'll find an address for more information. The colleges you contact will be pleased to give you the information you need to come to a comfortable decision.

A Cornell Education

Spanning the Centuries and Shaping the Future

You've probably heard a great deal recently about the importance of a liberal arts education. From *Newsweek* articles to the oratory of members of Congress, it's fashionable to extol the virtues of the liberal arts—in a society that has perhaps never been more work-centered than it is now. Why isn't that a contradiction? Why are the abilities that are called into play when learning German, discussing the causes of the French Revolution, or analyzing the properties of mercury the very ones that help you succeed in this tough world of competition, fast track, and the bottom line? For the answer we have to reach back into history, to the Big Four and the Little Three.

The *artes liberales*, to give the subject under discussion its formal name, were classically defined as training worthy of free people. For years the training was divided into the quadrivium (arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy) and the trivium (grammar, rhetoric, and logic). The systematic study of those subjects was thought to hone the mind by developing the skills of analysis, judgment, organization, and abstract conceptualization. Only by fully cultivating those abilities, the reasoning goes, can a person really be ready for whatever life offers.

On the other hand, the *artes serviles*, an early kind of vocational education, fitted a person only for an immediate job or task. In effect, the narrow study bound a person to a particular function—inextricably—thus the "servile." A modern equivalent would be the training that leads to the correct attaching of one part of a widget to another. By being educated only to perform those specific tasks, the widget-trained person has little that can carry over into another line of work, should the popularity of widgets plummet.

The moral of the story: A desire to rocket through four years of education by only taking courses in an equally narrow—although real—field is just plain shortsighted.

Employment forecasters tell us nearly 70 percent of the jobs in the twenty-first century have yet to be created. In this turbulent environment the educated person is one who easily learns new skills and deftly analyzes new information. The broad perspective you need to carry you confidently through the changes and upheavals of the twentieth century is one grounded firmly in the liberal arts.

Cornell puts that argument into practice by building into your education a strong component of liberal arts, to provide an unshakable foundation for whatever field or profession you choose to pursue. No matter what college you make your home, you'll spend a portion of your time with courses offered in the College of Arts and Sciences. We think that's only fair to you—and your future. You'll find yourself drawing connections between your liberal arts courses and your more professional courses. You'll begin to see that areas of knowledge can't be roped off neatly one from another, that the training that makes, for example, a capable engineer needs to be founded on that which makes a good human being.

We've concentrated on taking the liberal arts to the marketplace. But what is peculiar to an educated person is the capability of recognizing something in knowledge beyond its immediate utilitarian value. Before being swayed by the immediate "marketability" of an undergraduate professional degree, consider what you enjoy. Loving a subject, no matter how apparently "unmarketable," is reason enough for pursuing it.

If you worry about your future after Cornell, you'll be surprised at some of the career choices we can suggest for every imaginable major. Formally, there are scores of people at Cornell who will help you link your major to a profession. Informally, you have access to a worldwide network of Cornellians—called the Cornell Connection—whose delight it will be to help you get started up the ladder.

A last word. No matter what college you land in at Cornell, in your liberal arts courses you'll be learning about yourself and your relationship to the rest of the world. Γνωθι σεαυτον—know yourself—the Greeks carved on the temple at Delphi. After more than two thousand years it's still the best advice around.

Q. When I choose a college, does that mean I live and maybe eat and socialize just with the people in my college?

A. Absolutely not. You choose a college that's closest to your interests, but you live, eat, and play with students in every college—in other words, with Cornellians. (That's a word you'll see a lot—it's an easy way of referring to all Cornell students, past and present.)

Here's an example: Let's say you're good in math and things mechanical, and you choose the College of Engineering. Don't worry—you'll undoubtedly sign up for courses in some of the other six colleges while you're here. You may live in a dorm room next to a student in architecture, art, and planning. You may be in the pep band with a hotel student and an ag student. Your best friend may be a hum ec student majoring in design and environmental analysis.

Look at it this way: a college may, to some extent, define what you do, but it doesn't limit who you are. Cornell is determined to offer you almost limitless opportunities.

Look at it this way: a college may, to some extent, define what you do, but it doesn't limit who you are.

Q. Help! I found that I can prepare for business in more than one college. What happens now?

A. Cornell gives you the opportunity to shape that general interest in a particular and personal way. Here's how: As you read the descriptions of the colleges, you'll find Cornell gives you six choices for study in business. One choice is the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, where there's an emphasis on the social and economic aspects of business, with particular attention given to labor relations. A different option is the College of Human Ecology, with its roster of business-oriented courses focused on the consumer aspects of economic systems or preparation for management in the apparel or textile industries. Or you'll find in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences courses in everything from business management and financial accounting to marketing and business law, emphasizing the application of economics to management. And the College of Arts and Sciences offers you a comprehensive roster of courses in economics, with emphases in money, banking, and public finance, as well as international and comparative economics. In the School of Hotel Administration—yet another choice—you can focus on mid- and upper-level management education in the hospitality industry. Finally, study in the area of operations research and industrial engineering in the College of Engineering can help you climb the ladder of technological management in an increasingly technical world.

There you have it—six choices that allow you to define your interest in business in a way that's tailor-made for you. And remember, at Cornell you choose a college only as your base of operations. You're free to take courses from all the others, so don't think that you wave goodbye to consumer economics courses in the College of Human Ecology if you choose the School of Industrial and Labor Relations as your home base.

Q. When do I have to decide what college at Cornell I want?

A. To be safe, by mid-November. Here's why: Part 1 is the beginning of the application process. It gives us official notice that you're applying to Cornell. As soon as we get part 1, we send you part 2, the rest of the Cornell application (school forms, essay questions, and so on), which is due back by January 1.

Another reminder about part 1: Instead of having you apply for admission to Cornell University, we've tried to make things more personal. You apply to the college that's closest to your interests. A college can give your application more attention than one large university committee can. Since you choose a college as your home base, your application is considered by the faculty and staff with whom you'll be most closely associated, and you compete only with students applying to the same college. Because of that, we ask you to tell us what college you're interested in on part 1 of the admission application in this book. If you have a change of heart, you can switch your college choice on part 2.

Q. What if I'm not sure what I want to study? Or what if I think I know and then change my mind?

A. It's all right not to know what you want. College is a time for exploration, and there's no reason to lock yourself in to a major if you aren't ready. The first thing to do is determine the college that interests you most. If you find you're drawn to the College of Arts and Sciences or Human Ecology, those colleges offer you the option of saying "undecided" on part 1 of the application. If your interests pull you to one of the other colleges, see if you can locate a major field that comes close to what you like, and indicate that field on part 1. Remember, you can change your mind about your major. You may

discover that after all these years of dreaming about being an archaeologist you don't like what goes into making one. Find that out now. There can't be many things much worse than heading off each morning to a job you don't really like. If you change your mind, Cornell will help. We'll sit down with you to determine where your new direction will take you. It can be a fairly simple matter to change colleges at Cornell, or it may take a semester or two. But about 10 percent of Cornell students do it—so don't worry. Choose your college, your field, and relax.

Q. I'm interested in medicine, and I'm thinking of becoming a doctor. Where do I start?

A. You have quite a bit of latitude to shape your program to your interests, but you'll be taking a hefty portion of science courses—biology and chemistry in particular. Medical schools don't look for a particular major or a rigid series of courses, but they do look for high grades in the science classes you undertake, and in general, they'll expect your transcript to demonstrate solid achievement in all your courses.

Almost any college at Cornell is "right" for premedical students (premeds). You should look carefully at the descriptions and find the one that's closest to your interests. Students from departments throughout the university go on to medical schools across the country, and one out of every five students at Cornell considers himself or herself a premed.

Q. Does each college have separate buildings and classrooms? Are they all on the campus?

A. Each college has its own definable area of the campus; some colleges are centered in one building, others in a group of buildings on a quad. Depending on how you arrange your schedule, you'll be in and out of a variety of buildings for your classes, unless you're spending a semester or two out in the world, taking advantage of Cornell's impressive off-campus programs—from Albany, New York, and Washington, D.C., to all across Europe. About the college quads and classroom buildings: along with the libraries, residence halls, athletic facilities, unions, concert halls, and laboratories, they *are* the Cornell campus, and it's all yours to take advantage of as a Cornell student.

Q. I'm really interested in a career in law. Are there requirements I need to meet?

A. First of all, there are no set programs for entrance to law school. Law schools don't require particular courses. They're interested in strong analytical skills and breadth of education, shaped to your particular interests. Plan on taking courses that develop your powers of precise analytical thinking and proficiency in writing and speaking, do well in those courses, and you'll have the best shot of getting into law school.

Q. I'm thinking of pursuing biology, and it's in a couple of colleges. What should I do?

A. To make sure you'll get the best of what Cornell offers, we've brought together all the professors who teach in this area into a single unit—the Division of Biological Sciences. At Cornell you can study almost any aspect of biology: molecular biology, field biology, and everything in between. The faculty members—more than a hundred in the division—are mainly drawn from agriculture and life sciences, arts and sciences, and veterinary medicine.

What you need to do now is choose your home college, because both ag and life sciences and arts and sciences offer a biology major. The courses in the major are the same, though requirements and electives differ. You'll probably choose ag and life sciences if your interests include microbiology, natural resources, animal sciences, communication, and business. If you want your biology laced with more history, foreign languages, physics, music, and literature, you'll probably want arts and sciences. But whichever college you choose, the Division of Biological Sciences will become your key to unlocking all the biological riches of Cornell.

Q. Will I feel a part of Cornell no matter what college I choose? I mean, are all colleges really Cornell?

A. Absolutely. There is no Cornell somewhere out there other than the Cornell created by the weaving together of the seven colleges. From the beginning Cornell has been more than just a federation of colleges, yet the university can't be defined without them. Although the colleges are the foundation on which Cornell University rests, it is *Cornell* that's emblazoned on your degree, it is Cornell whose alma mater will (we promise) make your eyes misty, and it is perhaps Cornell where you belong.

Although the colleges are the foundation on which Cornell University rests, it is Cornell that's emblazoned on your degree, it is Cornell whose alma mater will (we promise) make your eyes misty, and it is perhaps Cornell where you belong.

The myth. What image do you conjure up when you think of a college of agriculture? Sturdy-looking people in bib overalls, cows, and maybe tractor pulls—all tucked away in the remotest corner of a large university?

The reality. Try another image. Try a college with more than five hundred courses leading to the Bachelor of Science degree in any of sixteen major areas, including such popular areas as the biological sciences, applied economics and business management, and communication and less well-known but equally fascinating majors such as entomology, food science, landscape architecture, and statistics and biometry. Try a college where you have access to a world-renowned biotechnology program that focuses on the management of biological systems for economic development. Try a college whose programs routinely draw on the offerings of other Cornell colleges and whose students are

We are the second largest college at Cornell, the third largest college of agriculture and life sciences in the nation, and the foremost college of agricultural research in the world.

immersed in the social and cultural activities of a large and bustling Ivy League university. Try the second largest college at Cornell, the third largest college of agriculture and life sciences in the nation, and the foremost college of agricultural research in the world. If you can hold that image, you've successfully left the nineteenth century and arrived at a twentieth-century view of agriculture and biology—on which the twenty-first century depends.

There are more than three thousand undergraduates in the New York State–supported College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, and a more interesting collection of students would be hard to come by. About half are women, nearly 15 percent are ethnic and racial minority members, and one in five comes from beyond the borders of New York State—many from foreign countries. One in four has transferred from a community college, a technical college, or another four-year institution of higher learning.

Cornfields and corporations...and everywhere in between. What's the common factor that brings such a potpourri of people together? Certainly not their career goals, which are nearly as varied as the students themselves. Some are preparing for employment in agribusiness, the food industry, or their own or a family-owned farm. Many have their sights set on the business world—management, quality control, marketing, sales, and service. Still others want a career in medicine or communications. And more than a few will be satisfied with nothing less than a lifetime dedicated to research on such world-level problems as how to produce enough food for the growing world population, or how to improve the quality of the environment for all. (You'll even find a few who plan to develop the finest little winery in the Finger Lakes or California.) Many of our graduates go on to advanced graduate and professional study; others are routinely recruited into the fields of business, the media, marketing, industry, and government and continue to identify new frontiers and stake out new territory.

Down to earth. When you undertake a degree in the applied sciences, you have a right to expect opportunities for hands-on learning, and you won't be disappointed at Cornell. Thousands of acres of university land are dedicated to our farms, forests, greenhouses, marine laboratory, and fishery, where you'll balance classroom learning against endless opportunities for experience in the "real world." Field trips are frequent, and research projects are possible in all manner of settings—for credit, as part of the honors program, or on a purely voluntary basis. Internships and cooperative education placements give you experience where it really counts—in the field, which may well be a corporation or a government office. The connection between theory and practice is rarely closer than in the applied sciences as they're taught at Cornell. It's no wonder that the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences has recently been rated, by peer institutions, the best of its kind in the nation.

Whether your sights are set on a career right after graduation or you need a stint in graduate or professional school to reach your goals, the preparation you'll have in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences will be just the foundation you need.

Back to the ag quad—and off again. The college's get-down-to-business opportunities are so extensive that it's almost too easy to lose sight of its traditional classroom, library, and laboratory resources. Computers are yours to use throughout the college, while the college's many specialized laboratories are as current as one would expect in a major university offering programs in such fields as agricultural and biological engineering, meteorology, plant

science, and the biological sciences. Most members of the teaching faculty also have responsibilities in research or public service (particularly through the cooperative extension program), a fact that helps ensure that your course material is current and relevant.

Your degree program will take you beyond the confines of agriculture and life sciences, of course, as you round out your education with required courses in the physical and social sciences, the humanities, and written and oral expression. There'll be chances for electives as well, where you can sample courses from any of the colleges, a kind of dabbling that's a healthy counterbalance to daily immersion in your chosen field. Special-interest clubs abound—in dairy science, pomology, and public relations, for example—and in them you'll meet students with similar interests who may be pursuing entirely different degree programs at Cornell.

Committing yourself: not as frightening as it sounds. When you apply to the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, you'll be expected to select one of the sixteen major fields listed here. If that sounds like a huge commitment, don't panic. Although we expect you to have a reasonably clear idea of a particular direction you'd like to follow, we know enough about human beings to expect occasional changes. The college maintains a staff of professional career counselors who are always ready to help you sort out the connections between your interests and abilities, your career goals, and your choice of an academic program. They'll be there when you need them, and so will faculty advisers, who know all too well how different interests can tug one in different directions.

A happy ending. As you approach graduation, you'll want to take advantage of the career development office once again. They're experts on how to create the best possible résumé, how to conduct a job search, and how to relax and give your best in an employment interview. Finally, they'll help you and a potential employer connect with one another when the time is right. Graduates from the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences are in strong demand these days, and the forecast is for that demand to stay strong into the foreseeable future. So you can take a deep breath, plan on studying in a field you love, and be confident that there's a career out there for you.

Would you like to know more about the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences? Write to the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University, 195 Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853-5901, or call 607/255-2036. If you think that this is the college closest to your interests, check the box on part 1 of the application to Cornell in this book.

Major Fields

Agricultural and biological engineering: *agricultural engineering technology, biological systems technology, environmental technology, agricultural engineering (joint program with the College of Engineering)*

Agronomy, crops, soil, and meteorology: *field crops, soils, weed control, agricultural meteorology*

Animal science: *dairy farm management, livestock and poultry production, animal breeding, physiology, nutrition*

Applied economics and business management: *agricultural economics, business management and marketing, farm business management and finance, food industry management, public affairs management, and resource economics*

Biological sciences: *general biology, concentrations in animal anatomy and physiology, biology, biochemistry, cell biology, ecology and systematics, genetics and development, and neurobiology and behavior*

Communication: *agricultural and public communication, publication, interpersonal communication*

Education: *certification to teach agriculture and science in public schools, environmental education, extension education*

Entomology: *applications in insect biology, pest management, toxicology, systematics*

Food science: *food-processing technology, management, food analysis, nutritional aspects of product development*

Landscape architecture: *ASLA-accredited professional degree program, design concept, site engineering, landscape horticulture*

Microbiology: *application of the biology of microorganisms to medical, industrial, and agricultural problems*

Natural resources: *environmental aspects of aquatic, fishery, forest, and wildlife sciences, management of renewable resources*

Plant sciences: *general plant science, floriculture and ornamental horticulture, plant breeding, plant pathology, plant protection, pomology, vegetable crops*

Rural sociology: *rural development, cultural change*

Statistics and biometry: *statistics, applications in natural sciences, social sciences, and business*

Special agricultural programs: *general agriculture, international agriculture, cooperative extension*

What's the common denominator that draws these fields together? Students share a more-than-average interest in beauty and a conviction that art and the aesthetically satisfying can enrich both the individual and society.

Did you like model railroads as a kid? Or were you one of those who simply drew or painted more easily than you wrote? Maybe you stunned the rest of the class by creating impossibly fragile constructions out of tissue paper and matchsticks. Do you see yourself in any of these scenarios? (Admittedly, you may have to stretch them a bit to fit exactly.) Childhood preferences often herald a life devoted to the planning of an environment, the creation of art, or the design and production of buildings.

What's the common denominator that draws these fields together? Students share a more-than-average interest in beauty and a conviction that art and the aesthetically satisfying can enrich both the individual and society. If you share that conviction, your home at Cornell could be the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning. We provide preparation for about 450 undergraduates embarked on career paths in architecture, art (painting, photography, sculpture, and graphic arts), and urban and regional studies.

Architecture. Whether you're at home among the rococo fancies of Vienna or you find the pinnacle of architectural expression in the genius of Richard Meier (Cornell '57), you've probably developed an established interest in architecture. In the late twentieth century that's a comprehensive career choice. Architects have assumed a wider range of responsibilities for problems of the built environment and for improving the habitats of society. In the face of rapid growth and decay of cities and suburbs, architects are increasingly called on for an understanding of urban and regional ecology. At Cornell you gain that understanding by a thorough grounding in subjects that will make you a better and more knowledgeable architect, ready to take on the facade of the world around you—with an understanding of what's behind the walls.

You'll start in a five-year course of study that leads to a Bachelor of Architecture degree—the only such program in the Ivy League. At its heart are the sequence courses in design: studio work enhanced by lectures and seminars on theory and method. The design core draws on the study of human behavior, environmental science, structures, and building technology, giving you a fuller understanding of building for complex and occasionally unpredictable human beings. Finally, professional core courses immerse you in the cultural context of architecture, both contemporary and historical.

Your professional program is built on a foundation in the humanities and sciences, which you can shape to your interest through electives. You're encouraged to sample courses from all the colleges at Cornell, drawing connections between your field and others.

If all that isn't enough, you may want to investigate a semester of study in Washington, D.C., or Rome, Italy, in a design studio in the middle of an urban setting. We offer you as well several summer-abroad programs in design.

If you discover that you don't want to make architectural design your life's work, you can choose to complete your studies at the end of four years and receive a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree.

And, finally, there's the Bachelor of Science in the history of architecture—an upper-level program for transfer students from other Cornell colleges or outside institutions.

Fine arts. Whether your heart lies in painting, sculpture, photography, or graphic arts, you can major in those fields at Cornell. Your major will be grounded in a combination of liberal arts courses and a studio concentration—a healthy mix of the theoretical and the practical.

Here's how it works. Your first year is a broad introduction to the arts and a basis for the studio

experience that lies at the heart of the program. In studio courses—about half of your degree program—you put into practice and intensify your visual perception of the formal and expressive means of arts, and you'll also get firsthand experience in the technical processes that can make or break a work of art. The rest of your time will be spent in courses of your choice, drawn from the more than four thousand Cornell offers every year.

In addition to being surrounded by arguably the most beautiful college campus in the world, you'll have access to Cornell's fifteen libraries, with excellent fine arts holdings; the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, with its national reputation; and faculty members whose presence in the classroom is just as important to them as their presence in galleries across the country. And you'll learn as well from the visiting scholars, international artists, and museum curators who are brought to campus each year.

You can take yourself off campus for study abroad in locations around the world. The Cornell-Rome connection is a strong one, and the facilities in the Palazzo Massimo can be yours for a semester or two of study.

Hesitating between the liberal arts and the fine arts? You can pursue a dual-degree program with the College of Arts and Sciences, leading to a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree. Tell us your academic interest, and we'll help you design a program to make it possible.

Urban and regional studies. Urban and regional studies isn't just planning. It isn't just regional geography. It isn't just housing regulation. It isn't just law. It isn't just urban history. It's all those things—and much more. Look at some of the course titles: Planning, Power, and Decision Making; the American Planning Tradition; Urban Aesthetics; Third World Urbanization; Environmental Politics. Does that suggest the range of what we offer?

Urban and regional studies is the study and analysis of problems created by the ways human beings live together in the cities and the suburbs that characterize twentieth-century society—the analysis *and* the suggesting of solutions. To analyze problems clearly and to offer sound solutions, you need an interdisciplinary understanding of the physical, social, political, economic, and environmental forces that confront cities and regions and contribute to their growth and decline. A big charge? Indeed it is. But at Cornell we've assembled a faculty up to the challenge of helping you gain that understanding.

In the first two years of the four-year program you'll concentrate on courses in the humanities and the natural and social sciences. After that, you'll choose ten courses in your major field, and you'll round out your schedule with directed electives in complementary fields: housing, urban sociology, environmental law, economic development, energy, and land use, to mention a few. And you can be assured of a good deal of independent research in close conjunction with faculty members—the unmatched advantage of a small department.

Extras? You can weave Ithaca-based fieldwork into your studies or opt for an urban-oriented internship in Washington, D.C., in a congressional office, or with the New York State Legislature, a special-interest group, or a research organization. Or you can study overseas, where the languages and traditions might differ, but the problems of urban decay and development remain much the same.

You'll be prepared to take on a great deal if you choose our dual-degree program leading to a Bachelor of Science degree in urban and regional studies along with a Bachelor of Arts degree in five years. Or five years can bring you a B.S. and a Master of Regional Planning degree.

Ready for more about the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning? Write to the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning, Cornell University, 135 East Sibley Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853-6701, or call 607/255-4376. If you're ready to apply for admission, check the box on part 1 of the application to Cornell in this book.

Major Fields

Architecture

History of architecture: *transfer students only*

Fine arts: *graphic arts, painting, photography, sculpture*

Urban studies: *city and regional planning*

When we describe someone in our society as well educated, we're almost always talking about a person who has had a substantial exposure to the liberal arts—the humanities, the social sciences, the physical and biological sciences, and the arts themselves. These are the essential ingredients of a liberal education, and you can expect to find them offered by every institution that grants a liberal arts degree. By that standard the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell is typical. By every other standard it's exceptional. Let's take a look at some of those standards.

Standard number 1: the faculty. The faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences is one of the best to be found anywhere. Don't take our word for it—take the world's: four Nobel Prize winners on the current faculty, five Guggenheims in 1986, and fifty-five members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences. Add to that such honors in music and literature as the Pulitzer, Wolf, and MacArthur prizes. These are the faculty members who are consistently recognized for their outstanding teaching and research, and they aren't just names on the college's letterhead; they're teachers, advisers, mentors, and friends to 3,900 undergraduates. And, yes, excellence can be contagious. Cornell students and alumni rake in recognition—Rhodes scholarships and Truman scholarships, for example—with about the same regularity as their professors.

The faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences is one of the best to be found anywhere. Don't take our word for it—take the world's: four Nobel Prize winners on the current faculty, five Guggenheims in 1986, and fifty-five members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences.

Standard number 2: research capabilities. The college's strong graduate programs and first-rate research facilities are an irresistible attraction to faculty members who are dedicated to writing and research, as well as teaching. Because of that, they bring to the classroom and seminar the most current ideas in research and scholarship, while offering you, as an undergraduate, opportunities for firsthand participation in research. Our Undergraduate Research Program grants college credit to undergraduate students undertaking basic research as participants in faculty projects. Not only do you have the thrill of working alongside a faculty member forging new scholarly ground, you receive credit for the work you do—and have the opportunity of seeing your work in print.

Standard number 3: the larger setting. The College of Arts and Sciences would rank among the best even if it stood alone, a hundred miles due north of Skagway. As it happens, it stands in upstate New York, at the very center of a large Ivy League university, and it is complemented by six top-ranked Cornell undergraduate colleges whose faculty, students, and facilities make an important contribution to its students. You'll be encouraged to explore each of the colleges through electives, and your own program of study may even rely substantially on their resources. And of course you'll find Cornellians from every college sprinkled liberally (surely one pun is permissible) through the classrooms of the College of Arts and Sciences.

The details that make Cornell different. Let's return to the topic of what constitutes a college of arts and sciences. You have the broad outline, but the details are never quite the same from one institution to another, and Cornell's details are well worth a closer look. We've listed for you the comprehensive programs of the college, and a quick perusal will give you a better appreciation of the scope of things at Cornell. Even this list falls short, however. For example, below the unassuming exterior of "modern languages and linguistics" lie some forty different languages, from Chinese and Hebrew to Thai and Russian,

with particularly comprehensive offerings in the languages of the Near and Far East. And twenty-six departments don't add up to twenty-six academic majors, either. Look further on to the list of interdepartmental majors, and then to the trailing list of interdisciplinary programs. Throw in our dual-degree programs with engineering, fine arts, and urban and regional studies, for students who want both a liberal arts and a professional degree. If your pattern of interests doesn't match an established major, turn to the Independent Major; you'll be able to tailor a course of study to your academic interests.

The College of Arts and Sciences regularly offers eighteen hundred courses. And it may surprise you to hear that 80 percent of them have thirty or fewer students. Add to the eighteen hundred courses the offerings of the other six colleges, and then remember that a typical undergraduate degree program consists of about thirty-five courses in all. Can you grasp the possibilities?

Ithaca and the world. Now that you've come to grips with what Cornell has to offer, we ought to tell you that there's more. Beyond the confines of Cornell's labs, classrooms, quads, and dorms—even beyond the confines of Ithaca—can lie a semester or two at a university in a foreign country, such as Egypt, Germany, Israel, Spain, or Switzerland, through the Cornell Abroad program. Or take part in an archaeological dig somewhere off the Aegean. Or immerse yourself in questions of public policy and high-powered politics through the Cornell-in-Washington program. And that's a sampling from a much longer list of options.

Arts and sciences: the epicenter of Cornell. If you find the subject nearest to your heart in the College of Arts and Sciences, you'll be in good company with other students who are pursuing their own scholarly paths—arts and sciences is the largest college, and one of the liveliest colleges, at Cornell. You'll discover that the college pays equal attention to sound scholarship and good teaching, and you'll have many chances to work closely with faculty members in research projects that can bring you nearer to the heart of your chosen field, whatever it may be.

Are you ready for a summing up? A faculty of nationally and internationally known scholars and researchers; the benefits of a strong graduate program and research facilities; the stimulation of six other colleges; and all the excitement and possibilities that come with a major Ivy League university.

We hope you've had a glimpse of why the College of Arts and Sciences has been at the heart of a Cornell education for 120 years and why it will continue to be so for countless years to come.

If you'd like more information about the College of Arts and Sciences, write to the College of Arts and Sciences, Cornell University, Binenkorb Center, Goldwin Smith Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853-3201, or call 607/255-4833. If you're certain that we're the college you'd like to apply to, check the box on part 1 of the application to Cornell in this book.

Formal Majors

Africana studies
Anthropology
Asian studies
Biological sciences
Chemistry
Classics
Comparative literature
Computer science
Economics
English
Geological sciences
German
Government
History
History of art
Mathematics
Modern languages and linguistics
Music
Near Eastern studies
Philosophy
Physics
Psychology
Romance studies (French, Italian, and Spanish literature)
Russian
Sociology
Theater arts

Interdepartmental Majors

American studies
Archaeology
Biology and society
Germanic studies
Russian and Soviet studies
Social relations

Concentrations (Informal Minors)

American Indian studies
Astronomy
History and philosophy of science and technology
Human biology
International relations
Law and society
Medieval studies
Modern European studies
Religious studies
Women's studies

Interdisciplinary Programs

China-Japan
Jewish studies
Latin American studies
Science, technology, and society
Social psychology
South Asia
Southeast Asia
Western societies

Would you like to meet a few of Cornell's engineering students and get an insider's view of what it's really like in the College of Engineering? You don't need to ask directions to the synchrotron laboratory, the supercomputer, or even the engineering library to find one—just take a stroll around the campus. Try one of the exhibitors of student art or the woman who just executed a precise maneuver on the balance beam. If you happen on any of the many intercollegiate or intramural sports teams at practice, you have a good chance of finding several. There are nearly 2,500 engineering students enrolled at Cornell, and you'll find them in every nook and cranny of the campus. These are the kinds of students we look for: men and women with a great many interests in a great many things, people for whom engineering simply turned out to be the first in a long list of appealing possibilities.

We look for men and women with a great many interests in a great many things, people for whom engineering simply turned out to be the first in a long list of appealing possibilities.

The big picture versus the narrow view. Don't all those competing interests get in the way of the serious study of engineering? With knowledge increasing by leaps and bounds in all the sciences and technologies, how can you afford time for a course in medieval literature or manage to keep up with your painting? And an afternoon spent on the football field is an afternoon away from the computer, right? The faculty of the College of Engineering takes quite a different view of things. Engineering is seen not simply as a body of ever-expanding knowledge, but as an organized way of thinking. More than that, it's an organized way of thinking that will be less than adequate—at times even dangerous—if it doesn't take into consideration the rest of the complex environment we inhabit. Cornell's faculty members understand fully that the problems engineers face in the modern world are not simply technical puzzles; they are problems immersed in complex and continually shifting social and economic conditions.

Hit the ground running. Have you been concerned about choosing between a school with strong engineering but mediocre liberal arts offerings, or an institution with solid liberal arts but a weak engineering program? Stop worrying. Cornell offers you a world-class engineering curriculum combined with world-renowned liberal arts offerings from the College of Arts and Sciences. If that isn't enough, you can complete your schedule by choosing from a comprehensive roster of courses in the five other undergraduate colleges.

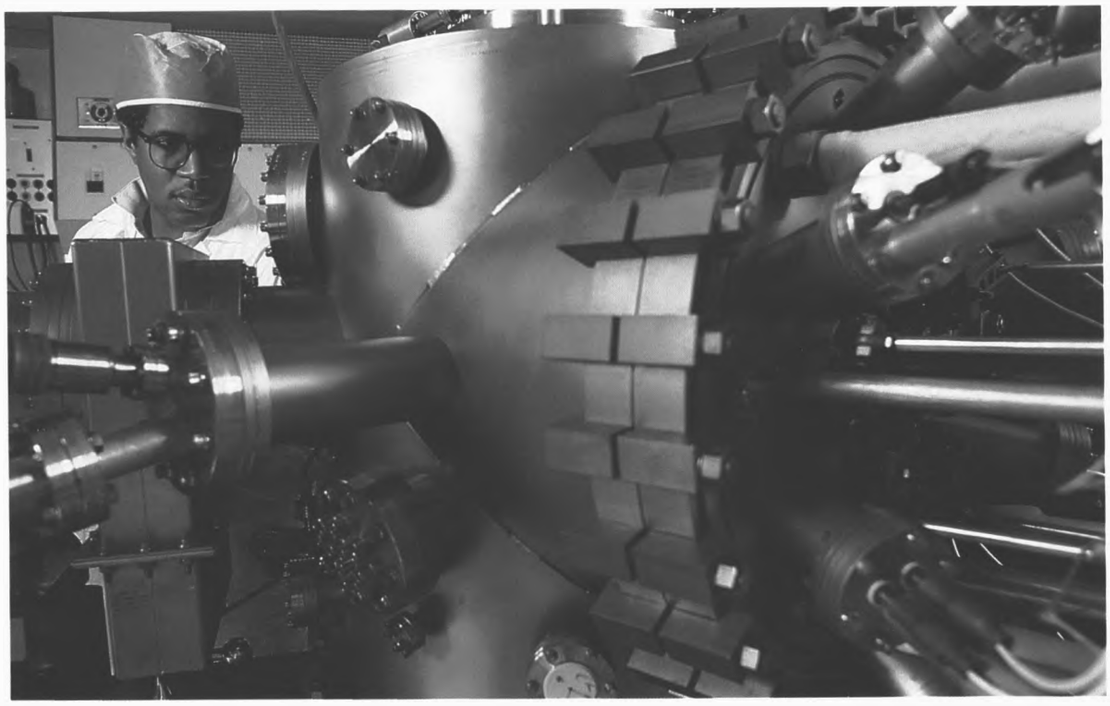
What does all this mean to you? It means that you'll begin your studies with courses that provide you with a solid foundation in the physical sciences, math, the engineering and computer sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities. You won't be expected to choose an area of specialization in engineering until the end of your sophomore year. At that point you'll have all the opportunities you need to develop the skills and understandings required of an engineer, but you'll also have a pretty fair grasp of the larger world in which they fit. During your last two years you'll focus on one of the following ten areas: agricultural engineering, chemical engineering, civil engineering, computer science, electrical engineering, engineering physics, geological sciences, materials science and engineering, mechanical engineering, or operations research and industrial engineering.

You might think that those ten areas would cover the waterfront, but occasionally a student finds that no one of them is a close enough match with his or her pattern of interests. Then the College Program comes into play; it gives you a chance to create a new major. For example, you could combine two engineering disciplines or augment an engineering emphasis with

courses in the physical, biological, and social sciences; government and international relations; business; ecology and conservation; or the arts.

We haven't stopped there. You can take advantage of our formal program for undergraduate research to gain firsthand experience by working alongside a faculty member. Right now our students are investigating everything from the cracking of aircraft components to the diffusion properties of plasma-etched polystyrene. And our co-op program, where you spend a semester and a summer off campus in a "real" job, emphasizes the hands-on aspect of work and gives you the chance to forge links between your classroom studies and the world outside.

10 + 1 still isn't enough—so we added more. But whether you choose the College Program or one of the ten specializations, you'll have a substantial amount of freedom in the courses you select. The goal in all cases is to have you emerge with an area of expertise that's grounded in a good general preparation in the engineering sciences. It's this flexibility, in fact, that is one of the college's outstanding attractions for many students—in your four years, you'll choose



about twenty-five of your forty-plus courses. On the other hand, don't worry that Cornell forces its flexibility on you. If you're one of those people who have known since age ten precisely where you're headed, you'll be able to pursue your specialization at the end of your freshman year and be on your way.

Are you straddling two fields? Maybe your interests are better served by the dual-degree program between the Colleges of Engineering and Arts and Sciences. You can earn a baccalaureate degree from both colleges over a period of five years.

Ready to take on the world after you earn your engineering degree? That could be as easy as attending an on-campus recruitment day, when many Fortune 500 companies show up to hunt for new employees. Cornell—a focus school, as recruiters call it—is one of three or four campuses in the nation that makes almost every company's list.

Want to apply your engineering background to a career in business or management? We offer a six-year program leading to three degrees—a Bachelor of Science in engineering, a Master of Engineering, and a Master of Business Administration. Not all engineering graduates are preparing for careers in engineering, for that matter; they choose it as preparation for graduate training in another field, such as law, business, the sciences, or medicine. After all, who could be more likely to design the perfect artificial heart, kidney, or limb than an engineer?

In the classrooms as well as in who's who. Cornell's engineering professors are leaders in their fields, many with national and international reputations. Cornell is at the top of the list in research. Most faculty members teach undergraduate courses and take pride in their roles as mentors and advisers. The college's research facilities are, as you would expect, competitive with the best. You'll also benefit both directly and indirectly from Cornell's many other facilities, including a synchrotron, a national research center in nanofabrication, and a facility that provides instruction in computer-aided design.

You won't recognize our students by the calculators on their belts. We haven't forgotten that you wanted to talk to a few engineering students. It might interest you to know that one in four at Cornell is female (the first chapter of the Society of Women Engineers started right here) and that students from dozens of foreign countries bring an international flavor to both classroom and quad. Is one of your questions going to be, "How did you ever figure out what to choose in such a complex field with so many options?" We'll bet that most of them are going to tell you they felt the same way, but Cornell helped them sort out their interests and abilities. After all, Cornell's engineering program has built-in flexibility for growth and change. We've fashioned it for real life, with all its complexity and challenge. And there's nothing better than that.

Are you interested in learning more about the College of Engineering? Write to the College of Engineering, Cornell University, 167 Olin Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853-5201. If you're in a hurry, call us at 607/255-5008. If you're certain that the College of Engineering is the right place for you, check the box on part 1 of the application to Cornell in this book.

Major Fields

Agricultural engineering
Chemical engineering
Civil engineering
Computer science
Electrical engineering
Engineering physics
Geological sciences
Materials science and engineering
Mechanical engineering
Operations research and industrial engineering
College Program (bioengineering and other interdisciplinary engineering sciences)

Do you think you know what a hotel school is all about? Take a minute and surprise yourself. Ready? Tell us the most likely career goals of students taking each of the following courses:

a. Law of Securities Regulation

b. Macroeconomics

c. Principles of Nutrition

d. Organizational Behavior and Small-Group Processes

We bet you'll be surprised. Well, we slipped you a trick question on your very first quiz. They may appear to be courses required in the fields of law, business, nutrition, and industrial psychology, but in fact they're part of the curriculum of Cornell's School of Hotel Administration. If that surprises you (and it surprises a lot of people), it may be because you haven't considered what's involved in the operation of a modern full-service hotel, where providing rooms is only the beginning. Remember the restaurants, coffee shops, bars, nightclubs, exercise rooms, saunas, swimming pools, banquet halls, conference facilities, specialty shops, and parking accommodations. And remember that resort hotels also include one or more social directors with extensive programs for various age and interest groups, golf courses, tours, and other services that take advantage of a particular region and its attractions.

From the design and furnishing of the buildings themselves to the daily supervision of the facilities and the professional, clerical, and custodial staff that operate them, managers of such complex systems must have more than a passing acquaintance with a remarkable number of fields. Properties management; marketing, accounting, and financial management; law; communications; science and technology; administrative and general management; nutrition and health; economics—these and more are part of the preparation of the hotel administration student.

Cornell was the first university to establish a school of hotel administration, and to this day, it's recognized as the best in the United States.

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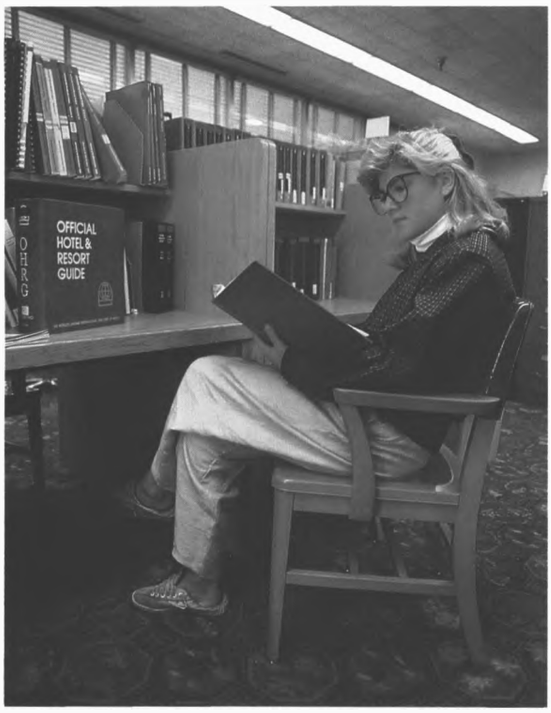
You'll find our students all over the world. Try part two of your quiz: Is it true or false that most graduates of the hotel administration program end up in the field of hotel administration? We probably got you again. Hotel administration may be the most obvious career of graduates of Cornell's School of Hotel Administration, but it happens that the same preparation is also ideal for management positions in lodging, food service, travel, and (you'll be surprised again) Fortune 500 corporations.

Our graduates are regularly recruited to serve as managers of condominiums, country clubs, health spas, summer camps, and all varieties of resorts. They're equally in demand in the food service industry, catering to airlines, hospitals, colleges, public schools, the military, and major businesses and corporations. Tourism and travel also claim their share, as do world-class entertainment parks such as Disney World and Six Flags over Texas. Some graduates end up in the design and marketing of institutional equipment; still others in the marketing and sales divisions of companies that make products related to the hospitality industry. And that's only a sampling from a list that lengthens with each graduating class.

At Cornell, classrooms alone aren't enough. In the hotel school you'll earn a Bachelor of Science degree that depends on a healthy mix of classroom instruction and on-the-job experience. You'll find hotel administration students wherever you go on the Cornell campus, working at jobs that tie in to their programs of study—for pay, for credit, and as volunteers. The connection between the theoretical and the practical will become especially clear when you assist in the school's nine-story, state-of-the-art Statler Inn and conference center, currently being built right on the campus and due to be completed in 1988.

Don't choose between two great alternatives. And that brings us to the final part of our quiz. What do the Hyatt-Regency Maui, the Munich Hilton, and New York's Waldorf-Astoria have in common? Just being topflight world hotels?



More than that. They are three of the hotels around the world that are official sites for the Management Intern Program, designed for upper-level students. (Does that give you any idea of where your diploma may eventually take you?)

If you're still sorting out the kind of college you want to attend, you may very well be devoting some thought to the big college–little college question. Both types have their advantages, of course, but there's no good reason why you have to give up either of them. The School of Hotel Administration, with fewer than seven hundred students, is truly a small college, with all the advantages that small colleges offer—plenty of opportunities for close connections with the faculty, and the probability that you'll have at least a nodding acquaintance with virtually all your classmates. A small college indeed, but right in the middle of a major university. You'll be taking some of your required courses in other Cornell colleges, and you'll be encouraged to explore as much as possible through electives. And all of Cornell's countless opportunities for social and cultural activities are yours for the taking.

From here to just about anywhere. If a degree in hotel administration sounds as if it will get you to your career goals, but you haven't settled on a particular plan, you don't need to puzzle it out on your own. The school's career development staff is always ready to help you define your choices or revise your career plans, as new experiences take effect. They'll be there to help you create a résumé when the time is right, too, and to teach you how to show yourself off to best advantage in a job interview. And with the enormous range of possibilities open to you as a graduate of Cornell's hotel school, your greatest difficulty will be picking from them.

Do you want to know more about the School of Hotel Administration? Write to us at School of Hotel Administration Admissions, Cornell University, 141 Statler Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853-6901, or if you're in a rush, call us at 607/255-6376. If you think that the hotel school is the right place for you, check the box on part 1 of the application in this book.

"What do you want to do with your life?" "Oh, I want to work with people." We've all heard that expression too many times without its being defined. Maybe you've begun to suspect that a career that involves working with (and for) people is, in fact, undefinable.

Well, we in the state-supported College of Human Ecology are here to set the record straight. Let's begin by defining some terms.

What it is. Human ecology defines a whole body of sciences and arts that deal with how people interact with each other and their environment. When you study human ecology, you investigate issues people confront in their communities, at work, and at home.

Maybe you have a special interest in biomedical research. Or perhaps you want to help find ways to provide more affordable urban housing.

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Possibly you'd like to build a career around your interest in design, and you want to investigate both the business and the artistic side of the apparel or interior design industry. Or maybe you want a better understanding of how people develop socially and physically throughout their lives, or how government agendas affect health and human service options for the family. You can pursue all these interests—and a great many more—in the College of Human Ecology.

Some of our programs prepare you to begin a career as soon as you graduate. But all majors give you a sound foundation for advanced study in medicine, law, business, education, and other graduate and professional fields. Whatever undergraduate program you choose, you'll start with an interdisciplinary education in the physical, biological, and social sciences—and you'll learn to relate your studies to such issues as health and human development, law and human services, business and consumer relations, and behavior and physical environments, to name just a few areas being explored by students and faculty members in the college.

What it isn't. We'll be honest with you. We're looking for students with more than just a vague, unfocused desire to work with people. We're looking for the best minds we can find: students who know the value of rigorous scientific and analytic thinking, caring individuals seeking a clear professional focus, people with a flair for leadership.

Taking on real-life issues is no small challenge, and you're going to need all the intelligence, compassion, creativity, and stamina you can muster. But if you're serious about making constructive changes in the world around you—and if you're seeking an understanding of contemporary human concerns that will serve you well in any one of several hundred careers—we have plenty of ways to get you started.

Your options span the range of human concerns. The range of the subjects encompassed in human ecology is impressive. You can get an idea of that from the list of our major fields. And because society has a way of changing with each passing decade, those fields will evolve—keeping pace with the changes in the world.

Consider the range of choice in just two of our major fields. You can take advantage of Cornell's world-class nutrition program in one of five emphases—clinical nutrition, community nutrition, experimental and consumer food studies, nutritional biochemistry, and general nutrition. Whether you're interested in finding ways to feed the world, preparing for medical school, working for a food company, writing or teaching about nutrition, or directing a program in nutrition and fitness counseling, the program offers you unmatched opportunity.

Or in textiles and apparel you can focus on the design of fashionable clothing or protective apparel that can save lives by its effectiveness, or you can concentrate in materials and textile products and learn how they can be used for clothing, household goods, composite materials, and biomedical applications. In the same depart-

ment you can prepare for a career in management in one of the apparel or textile industries.

The majors we haven't explained offer you equally interesting challenges, and as you shape your academic program around courses in the College of Human Ecology, you'll be able to choose from among more than four thousand courses offered by Cornell's seven colleges. You'll be encouraged to draw generously from the physical, biological, and behavioral sciences and from the liberal and creative arts to round out your major.

To build on your work in the classroom, you can add laboratory work and field experiences—in over five hundred settings in corporations, human service agencies, and government offices—to see firsthand how those organizations relate to your interests. For example, if your major is design, you may decide to spend some time at a drawing board in a design firm in New York City, London, or Milan to test yourself and gain an international view of the field.

Or you may personalize your education still further by independent study or research. An honors program lets you test yourself by working independently with a faculty member and writing a thesis about your research. If you have an interest or a professional direction in human ecology that doesn't fit neatly into an existing area, we'll help you create an independent program.

Don't limit yourself. Almost any career benefits from a clearer understanding of how people work with each other, how they tackle issues, how they grow and change and learn. You can expect to have several careers in your life and—if you're like most of us—you don't know where you'll be and what you'll be doing twenty years from now. The College of Human Ecology offers you an education you can take anywhere and the chance to develop talents you won't outgrow.

And statistics bear that out. Human ecology graduates are exceptionally successful in the job market. And they are equally successful in obtaining admission to highly selective graduate and professional schools. Last year a quarter went on to advanced study in law, medicine, business, architecture, psychology, social work, nutrition, and other areas. Ninety-six percent of their classmates who sought employment accepted positions within six months of graduation.

Don't think you have to sort out all your after-graduation options on your own. You have access to extensive career planning and placement assistance right here in the College of Human Ecology, in addition to the professionals ready to help you in the university-wide career center.

Would you like to know more about the College of Human Ecology? For descriptions of specific programs, write to us at College of Human Ecology Admissions, Cornell University, 172 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853-4401, or if you're in a rush, call us at 607/255-5471. If you're confident that we're the right place for you, check the box on part 1 of Cornell's application for admission in this book.

Major Fields

Consumer economics and housing

Design and environmental analysis: *facility planning and management, human environment relations, interior design*

Human development and family studies: *atypical development, adolescent development, cognitive development, life-span development, family studies, personality and social development*

Human service studies: *education, health, mental health, social work*

Biology and society

Nutritional sciences: *clinical nutrition, community nutrition, experimental and consumer food studies, nutrition, nutritional biochemistry*

Policy analysis

Textiles and apparel: *textiles, apparel and textile management, apparel design*

Colleges of medicine prepare physicians, schools of architecture turn out architects, and law schools train lawyers, but what emerges from a school of industrial and labor relations? A person who can't be summarized quite so neatly. Here are five examples of graduates from Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR): a director of organizers for a major union; the executive director—and an agent for opera singers—of the American Guild of Musical Artists; a vice president for personnel of a Fortune 500 corporation; a director of the Office of Economic Opportunity for New York City; a New York State Supreme Court justice. That should make it clear that a single word isn't very helpful for describing ILR graduates, so let's turn to a description of the field itself instead.

Here are five examples of ILR graduates: a director of organizers for a major union, the executive director of the American Guild of Musical Artists, a vice president for personnel of a Fortune 500 corporation, a director of the Office of Economic Opportunity for New York City, a New York State Supreme Court justice.

Clearing away the mystery. Industrial and labor relations focuses on the interactions among human beings, organizations, and institutions. It encompasses not only the relationships between employer and employee but the political, economic, social, and psychological factors that affect those relationships. It includes the study of the hiring, training, and motivating of individual workers and extends to the economic and technological changes that affect the jobs those workers perform. Finally, it embraces the many regulations, and regulatory agencies, created by our society to protect and help both employer and employed.

Be ready for what the world offers you. There's a story of a philosophy professor whose final examination asked students to define the universe and give two examples, and it's understandable if the field of industrial and labor relations strikes you as only slightly less comprehensive in scope. Don't be concerned. You aren't expected to emerge from your undergraduate program as an expert-at-large, which would be an impossible undertaking. ILR's goal, rather, is to produce well-educated generalists who have the potential to become specialists in an area of interest to them.

We help you accomplish that goal by ensuring that you have a solid grounding in the social and behavioral sciences—economics, history, law, psychology, and sociology—surrounding a core of courses in the field of industrial and labor relations itself. Courses such as collective bargaining, labor law, and human resource management provide the theoretical base, while such practical courses as the administration of employee benefit plans, compensation systems, and preparing for leadership and management roles in labor unions give you the skills and understanding more immediately applicable on the job. General electives from the other six colleges help give you the broad perspective you'll need as a professional working in a complex society.

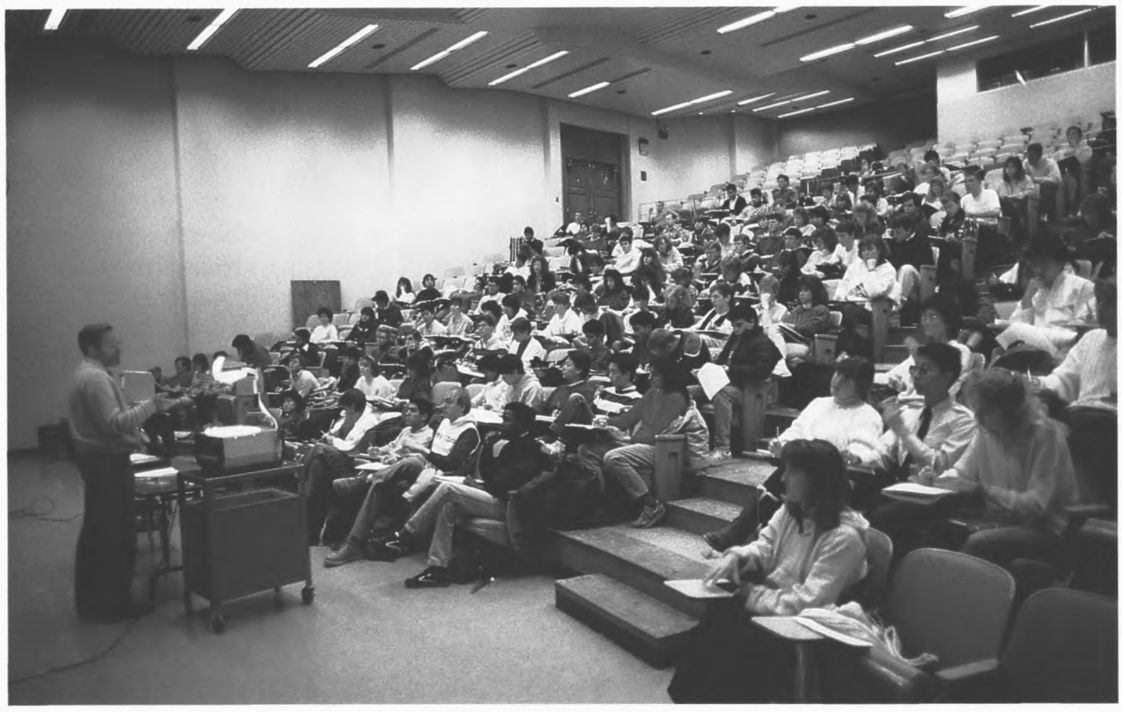
Turning things upside down—for good reasons. Many degree programs channel you into general college requirements and electives during your first two years, then require you to concentrate on your major field during the junior and senior years. We turn this practice upside down by prescribing the entire freshman year and more than half of the sophomore year, to give you a solid foundation on which to build your education. You'll find that you gain a multitude of critical perspectives by viewing your ILR studies from the vantage point of the social sciences, psychology, and economics—areas of study you'll explore in your first two years. After that you'll round out your education with electives drawn from Cornell's other colleges and complete your ILR electives according to your developing interests.

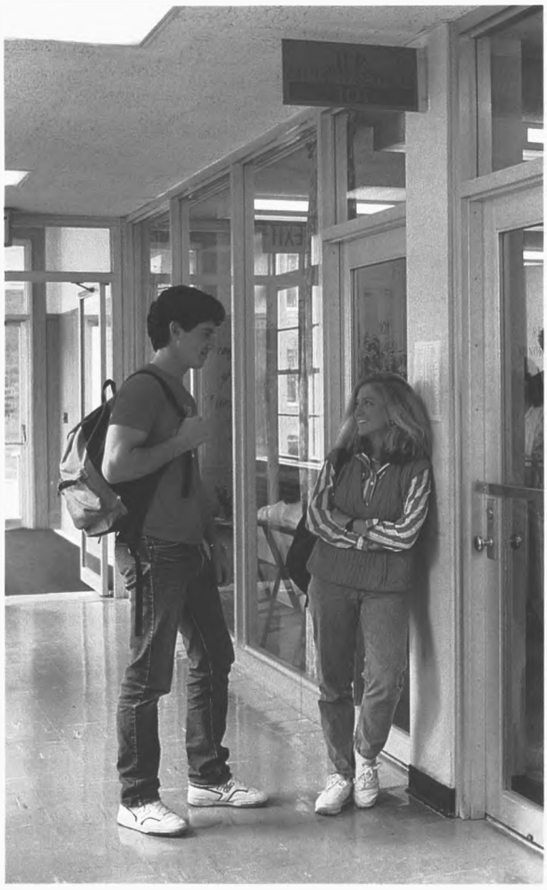
Ready for some impressive statistics? The School of Industrial and Labor Relations is the oldest in the nation and remains the only institution devoted exclusively to this study on the undergraduate level. Some members of the faculty have held union positions, and others have been employed by business and industry and in the public sector. They are among the best-known scholars in their fields and among the most sought-after as consultants.

ILR, one of the three New York State–supported undergraduate colleges at Cornell, enrolls about six hundred undergraduates—you'll probably get to know just about all your fellow students. Half of them are women, and about one in three comes from outside New York State.

Many ILR students decide to go on to graduate school, with the largest number entering law schools, the next largest choosing graduate schools of business, and the rest electing graduate work in industrial and labor relations, psychology, sociology, economics, or history. All in all, 50 to 60 percent of ILR graduates stay in the field—whether in advanced study or in a profession.

Slightly more than half the members of each ILR graduating class go directly to jobs. They're in business and industry, in labor unions, in the public sector, and in education, and they're as varied as the scope of the field would lead you to expect. Those who enter the labor field move toward positions as labor organizers, business agents, and research specialists, for a sampling. The public sector possibilities include fact





finders, public-employee labor relations specialists, and research specialists who may eventually become mediators and arbitrators. The business world seeks job analysts, training specialists, recruiters, benefit analysts, and wage and salary administrators, and key personnel in multinational corporations. Education attracts those interested in teaching, or in combining teaching with research. More than a hundred businesses and industries recruit each year at ILR, and some seventy unions request copies of our *Labor Résumé Book.* As a result, most seniors interview for several positions, and many have more than one offer to consider. That's not surprising for a school that's widely recognized as the leader in industrial and labor relations.

If industrial and labor relations is narrow, the world itself is narrow. Since the field of industrial and labor relations is so rich in career possibilities, most entering freshmen don't want to settle on a final career path from the outset. And we don't encourage you to lock yourself in when there are so many appealing alternatives. To help you sort out all your options, you can count on many opportunities for talks with your classmates and the teaching faculty, with the school's academic and career advisers, and through exposure to the field in a dozen different ways. You can explore a career path through field experience, during a semester, a summer, or the annual four-week intersession, in an internship sponsored by ILR's alumni association. Other internships are available during the summer months, or even during a regular semester. You'll have all the opportunities you need to make sure your education takes you just where you want to go.

Interested in learning more about industrial and labor relations? Write to School of Industrial and Labor Relations Admissions, Cornell University, 101 Ives Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853-3901, or call 607/255-2222. If you're ready to apply to ILR, check the box on part 1 of the application for admission to Cornell in this book.

Tuesday, March 31, 1987. March this year has been a record breaker for precipitation (almost none) and temperature (unusually warm). Except for the surprising meteorological stats, it's a fairly typical day here at Cornell. If you open the *Cornell Daily Sun*—the student-run morning daily—here's what you find:

The Cornell Daily Sun

Preregistration—Arts students may pick up course scheduling material for Fall 1987 today in Goldwin Smith M46.

Teaching Assistants—Undergraduate teaching assistants for Biology 105 are needed for next semester.

New York Internships—Interested in locating field study positions in New York? Attend an information session at 4:30 p.m. today.

Passover Guide Book—An easy-to-use Passover preparation pamphlet for Seders, foods and everything else is available free in the Hillel office.

Passover Seder—Call the Hillel office at 255-4227 if you are interested in setting up or participating in a Seder.

Personal Growth Workshops—A new series with varied topics begins the week of April 13. All groups are free and confidential.

Peer Sexuality Educators—Applications are being accepted from students interested in attending the fall '87 training program.

Poetry Reading—Peter Balakian, professor of English at Colgate University, will read from his poetry at 4:30 p.m. Thurs. in The Temple of Zeus.

Student Advisors—Applications for Ag COSEP or EOP advisors for the fall are available in Roberts 17.

Journalism Contest—CMP Publications, Inc. is sponsoring an internship awards program. Applicants are asked to submit an article. Winners will share $2,250 in prizes and will have a chance for a 13-week internship.

Off-Campus Housing—Off-campus housing counselors are needed for August. Call Jeff or Matt at 255-5373 for more information.

Book Collection—Entries are being accepted for the 1987 Dean Book Collection Contest. The contest is open to undergraduates and features cash prizes.

Ithaca Festival—Artists interested in contributing their work for display during the festival should call Jody Laine, coordinator, at 272-4098.

Women's Center—The Women's Center is looking for an advisor. If interested, please contact Debbie at 272-0119 or Renee at 257-7138.

Women's Newsletter—Now accepting submissions for its newsletter. Articles, columns, artwork, photography, short fiction, poetry, and cover art.

LECTURES

African Development—"Managing Development in Kenya: Lessons and Future Prospects," Harris Mule, Kenya Ministry of Finance and Planning, 12:15 p.m.

American History—"Democracy and Class in American History," Prof. Robert Wiebe, Northwestern University, 4:30 p.m.

Human Ecology—"What Will I Be Doing in the Year 2001?" Jerome M. Ziegler, dean of Human Ecology, 12:15 p.m.

Ornithology—"Surface Coal Mining and the Environment," James Tate, U.S. Department of the Interior, 7:45 p.m.

Natural Resources—"Resolving Conflicts in Surface Mining for Coal," Dr. James Tate, Jr., U.S. Department of the Interior, 12:15 p.m.

Japan—"Japan's Role in the Changing World," Yoshio Okawara, former ambassador to the United States, 4:30 p.m.

MEETINGS

CUSLAR—Meets at 5:00 p.m. in the Commons Coffee House of Anabel Taylor Hall.

Cornell Objectivist Club—Meets at 7:00 p.m. in Uris Hall economics lounge.

Overeaters Anonymous—Meets at 7:30 p.m. at 111 Oak Ave.

Rainy Day Literary Magazine—Staff meets at 3:30 p.m.

Cornell Community Against Sexism—Meets at 4:00 p.m. in Anabel Taylor Hall Edwards Room.

Tae Kwon Do—Beginner classes will meet at 5:30 p.m.

Cornell Amnesty International—Meets at 5:00 p.m. in Uris Library.

Faculty and Staff Against Apartheid—Meets at 4:00 p.m. in the Hoyt-Fuller Lounge of the Africana Studies and Research Center.

These are the kinds of activities that make up a "normal" day. But don't stop there. Throw in the doings of more than six hundred (yes, six hundred) student clubs and organizations, sixty-four fraternities and sororities, a full complement of intramural and intercollegiate athletics, and you've got a university that throbs with astonishing activity from daybreak to well into the night. There are lots of chances for "facetime," a Cornell term for seeing and being seen. A classic is the "Straight break," a virtual migration of students out of the libraries and into Willard Straight every night at 9:00 for munchies.

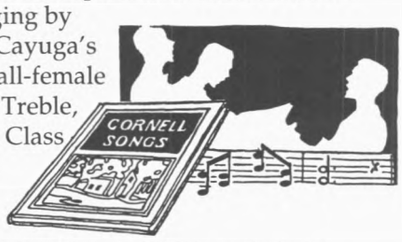
Some more-formal opportunities for facetime include a full season of classical, modern, and experimental plays by Theatre Cornell. And productions of the Cornell Dramatic Club and the Cornell Savoyards, now into their thirty-fifth year and acclaimed for their performances of Gilbert and Sullivan. There's dance—formal and informal, by students, touring companies, and choreographers—all year long on campus. Music? We have the Cornell Symphony, university bands, the Sage Chapel Choir, the Cornell Chorus, the University Glee Club, chamber music ensembles, the Collegium Musicum, and the Indonesian Gamelan. There are two major-artist series—concerts by the likes of the Saint Louis Symphony and Itzhak Perlman. This past year Elvis Costello and Lisa Lisa and the Cult Jam rocked Cornell with music of a different sort.

If you're feeling a little rushed, the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art—a stunning I. M. Pei building—is a great place to retreat. With a comprehensive permanent collection spanning the masters and the modern, the museum is a place to find an hour's peace and quiet in the midst of a frantic day.

Literally thousands of speakers visit campus every year. Cornell naturally attracts a host of the world's VIPs—from Mario Cuomo and Daniel Boorstin to Dr. Ruth Westheimer and G. Gordon Liddy—so you can choose a speaker who is thought-provoking, flamboyant, scholarly, illustrious, or provocative (or maybe all the above), depending on your interests.

These are some of the *official* opportunities the university dangles in front of you. But that's just scratching the surface. Remember those six hundred student organizations?

Whatever interests you probably interests other Cornell students. From the Asociación de Estudiantes Latinos to the Whistling Shrimp Original and Improvisational Theatre, if there's an interest, an activity, a concern, or a cause, Cornell students have probably joined together to pursue it, take part in it, support it, or rally behind it. Since listing every organization would take up most of this book, we'll confine ourselves to a few examples. Take music. From a cappella singing by the all-male Cayuga's Waiters, the all-female Nothing But Treble, and the coed Class Notes to the Cornell Big Red Marching Band and the Pamoja-Ni Gospel Choir, there's music of every sort across the campus, for listening to, dancing to, and playing (there are practice rooms all across the campus and in the dorms), depending on your preference. If you're interested in publications, you'll find plenty of opportunities to grab experience. From the student-run *Cornell Daily Sun*, Ithaca's only morning paper, and our yearbook, *The Cornellian*, to a fistful of literary and professional magazines and quarterlies, there are endless opportunities for getting into print.



Whatever you like, you can probably find someone else at Cornell who likes it, too. If there

isn't already a club (unlikely), you can form one (easily). Look at it this way: You'll never find any reason to be alone with your particular passion—unless you want to.

The Big Red: athletics at Cornell. You can't spend a day on the Cornell campus without being aware of the presence of athletics here. Cornellians are serious about sports—from the tough competition of intercollegiate athletics to the more easygoing pace of intramurals—and whatever you play, you can find it here, to the degree of intensity you like.

Let's start with the basics. Cornell expects you to take two semesters of physical education. With eighty courses to choose from, that's no hardship. Downhill skiing, karate, weight lifting, dance, wilderness survival—you can fulfill the requirement in the way dearest to your heart.

Next, intramurals bring together everybody—undergraduates, faculty, staff, graduate students—in twenty-three activities, including lacrosse, broomstick polo, basketball, sailing, cross-country skiing, and giant slalom.

Finally, intercollegiate athletics. We've got one of the largest programs of varsity sports in the country. Many teams have risen to regional and state championships, and a number have won NCAA championships. Cornellians have dotted Olympic teams, gone for the gold, and gotten it. They've won Wimbledon championships. They've been all-Americans. Where did that start? Right here. For men, Cornell offers baseball, basketball, cross-country, diving, fencing, football (lightweight and varsity), golf, gymnastics, ice hockey, lacrosse, polo, riflery, rowing (lightweight and varsity), sailing, skiing, soccer, squash, swimming, tennis, track (indoor and outdoor), and wrestling. For women, basketball, cross-country, diving, fencing, field hockey, gymnastics, ice hockey, lacrosse, polo, rowing, sailing, skiing, soccer, swimming, tennis, track (indoor and outdoor), and volleyball. We compete in the Ivy League, ECAC, and NCAA.

Where does it all happen? In Schoellkopf Stadium, the official home of the Big Red. In an indoor ice rink, two competition-sized indoor pools, squash courts, tennis courts, and gymnasiums. You'll also find a riding arena just up the road, an eighteen-hole golf course designed by Robert Trent Jones, a tennis bubble, outdoor courts tucked all around the campus, and numerous playing fields. Cornell is embarked on an ambitious upgrading of athletic facilities—among other things, when we're done, Cornell will be the only Ivy League school with an indoor eight-lane track.

A room with a view, please. Wondering how you choose a place to live? Here's how it works. You're guaranteed a room on campus for your freshman year, and you'll choose from residence halls across the campus that range from carved and chiseled Gothic to picture-window modern.

You can pick from single-sex dorms, coed dorms by alternating floor or room, and dorms arranged in suites or traditional hallways. There are single, double, and triple rooms and a few apartments as well.

You can also find a variety of small cooperative residences and larger residences structured around specific interests—from Language House, with French, German, Spanish, and Mandarin Chinese echoing in the halls, to Risley, for people who share a passion for the creative and performing arts—and that includes engineers and scientists.

And speaking of passion, you read earlier about Cornell's—for freedom of academic choice. It holds true as well on the residential side. Unlike many institutions, which demand you live on campus or restrict your ability to live off it, you're free at Cornell to investigate the perks of both. You might find yourself attracted to a spacious, north-lighted attic apartment just down the road. If so, there's no rule to keep you from taking it. We've even set up an office to help you find just the off-campus place for you. The university's relationship with Ithaca is a close one, and you'll find Cornell students in every corner of the city. Some even serve on the city council!

When you're accepted by Cornell, we'll send you full details on all your choices for a room. And you'll find that's a lot more than just a view.

Cornell dining: you're going to be surprised at this. Most colleges and universities keep mum about food. And with good reason: the less they

Cornellians are serious about sports—from the tough competition of intercollegiate athletics to the more easygoing pace of intramurals—and whatever you play, you can find it here, to the degree of intensity you like.

A "you-were-there" example from December 2, 1986: for dinner you could choose from ginger-broiled fish, spinach casserole, cashew pork oriental, broiled pork chops, meatless stuffed peppers, chicken breast, and eighteen other entrées.

say, the better. Well, we've got something to brag about. And don't just take our word for it. You'll find that virtually any college reference guide extols Cornell's culinary quality.

Frankly, we think that good food *should* make a difference to you. Cornell demands a stiff amount of work on your part for nearly nine months of the year, and stoically making your way through uninspired tuna noodle casserole and pineapple-marshmallow surprise week after week isn't going to help you along. Here's what will.

Our Co-op dining plan lets you eat when you want—as late as 10:00 p.m. for dinner, if that's your preference—at seven different locations across the campus. Each has its own ambience, from Victorian charm to breathtaking views, and each offers a different daily menu. From low-fat, low-cholesterol entrées to gooey desserts, you can find them all. A "you-were-there" example from December 2, 1986: for dinner you could choose from ginger-broiled fish, spinach casserole, cashew pork oriental, broiled pork chops, meatless stuffed peppers, chicken breast, and eighteen other entrées.

As if all that weren't enough, Cornell Dining hosts a nationally acclaimed Cross Country Gourmet Series, where several times a year, under an award-winning chef's direct supervision, you'll be served an elegant multicourse meal, in the recreated atmosphere of that chef's own premier restaurant, right down to the place settings, menus, and decor.

We still haven't talked about our award-winning bakery, Straight from the Oven. Or the Red Bear Café, where you can tuck into a creamy dish of Cornell's homemade ice cream. Or Entrepot, where you can find a deli and a bakery under one roof, for the times when nothing but a reuben and cheesecake will do.

You get the idea. Cornell is determined to stand out as much in culinary quality as in everything else. After all, food is a reasonably large part of life. Why shouldn't it be just as good as we can make it?

Cornell legends: true or false? We'll start with ghosts. On opposite sides of the Arts Quad there are statues of Ezra Cornell, standing, and Andrew White, seated. Legend has it that the bronze figures occasionally meet in the middle of the quad, shake hands, and engage in some earnest conversation. Certainly red and white footprints on the sidewalks give some substance to an otherwise fabulous tale. Why red and white? Cornell's colors. Carnelian and white, to be exact. Carnelian—a nice play on Cornellian—and white, in honor of Andrew White, Cornell's first president.

Along with statues, dogs. You'll see a lot of them roaming around the campus—pedigreed show-offs, mutts of distinctly mixed parentage, gamboling puppies, and everything in between. They often play a canine tag, whose rules are known only to themselves, and they chase Frisbees, nuzzle you affectionately, and wait patiently outside classroom buildings. The legend is that a large bequest hinged on the right of dogs to run, forever unhindered, on the campus. True or not, you'll find that animals of all sorts are a comfortable and traditional part of Cornell. From the aforementioned dogs to polo ponies grazing in a field next to the synchrotron, from the curmudgeonly bear who serves as a mascot for Cornell to the cows who contentedly produce milk for Cornell's own dairy products (try the chocolate pudding), you're never far from animals at Cornell.

And we can't forget about the green dragon. That mythical creature emerges from Sibley Hall amid much ballyhoo every March, fashioned of wire, papier-mâché, and gallons of green paint and looming some seventy-five feet tall. Paraded around the campus by its creators, the first-year architecture students, it ultimately disappears in a spectacular bonfire.

Arising from the center of campus is the Uris Library bell tower, the virtual symbol of Cornell. You can't miss it. And since it chimes every quarter hour, you can't help but hear it as you wend your way to and from classes. Three times each day the tower really struts its stuff. A student chimesmaster lets loose for a full fifteen minutes (if you want a firsthand look and are feeling vigorous, climb the stairs to the top and watch the performance). You'll hear everything from Bach to folk songs. The miniconcert almost always ends with "Far above Cayuga's Waters," the alma mater, a melodious tune unabashedly stolen by other colleges and universities across the country.

As you can see, we've got lots of legends and traditions. Each Cornell student has a favorite, and you'll hear more about them when you visit us. Ezra, Andrew, the dogs, and all of the rest of us look forward to seeing you.

There's no excuse these days for dancing around the subject of college costs. An undergraduate education at a first-rate institution comes with a large price tag. We'll tell you why it's worth the money. Then we'll spell out the steps we're taking to put a Cornell education within every family's reach.

The two most important facts: (1) We admit you without regard to your family's ability to pay for Cornell. That's called need-blind admission. (2) We award no financial assistance in recognition of athletics, academic ability, or other talents. All financial aid is based on a family's need for help with meeting the cost of a Cornell education.

Can Cost Be Equated with Educational Quality?

In Cornell's case, the answer is a resounding yes. Every student we admit has access to unparalleled facilities, a world-renowned faculty, and an undergraduate program unmatched in its quality and breadth. What you're offered at Cornell simply doesn't come inexpensively. To draw the best scholars, we need to offer attractive salaries. To ensure that we have the best equipment—from atom smashers and electron microscopes to rare books and scholarly journals—we need to spend substantial sums of money. All those things are built in to a Cornell education, whose quality and comprehensiveness are known and respected throughout the world.

Cold, hard statistics bear out all we say about the success of Cornellians. Acceptance rates to graduate schools—whether professional or academic—are extremely high. Starting salaries for Cornellians are impressive. (Some variation can be expected, depending on your field.) Cornell offers the advantage of a career network from coast to coast and beyond, which you can use as an undergraduate. Do you have a job interview in Seattle? We'll put you in touch with alumni there who'll help you get your bearings, introduce you around, and give you the inside story on the city.

After graduation, whether you head off to a profession, make a beeline for graduate school, or take on now-unthought-of options, you'll find that your Cornell degree makes an extraordinary difference in your life. By virtue of your Cornell education, you become one of a group of men and women whose lives came together for a time high above Cayuga Lake. You'll find that the university is the unbreakable link that binds all Cornellians—from age nineteen to age ninety—together. Beyond the calculable advantages of an Ivy League education, beyond the professional possibilities of the old-boy–old-girl network, beyond the satisfaction of being a part of the nation's intellectual elite, lies the bond of Cornell—an intangible, elusive, almost indefinable tie—that will be with you all your life.

A Cornell education is worth the cost. Now let's get on with how we can help you afford it.

Ways and Means: Cornell's Answer to the High Cost of Education

Ways and Means is the umbrella term we use to describe the range of financial aid and financing options we offer. Each component of Ways and Means is structured to provide specific benefits to families of every income level, and each will appeal to families in different financial circumstances. Although we believe in the principle that students and families need to assume primary responsibility for paying for a college education, we work hard to provide you, through Ways and Means, with a set of realistic ways—financial aid and financing options—to do that.

Ways and Means options vary from family to family. For families that need substantial help, we structure packages around a core of state, federal, and Cornell grants—they are *financial aid* components. Other packages are based on a combination of financial aid and *financing options*—long-term loans, a line of credit, an interest-free installment plan, student employment. For families bearing all expenses on their own, we offer a special financing option of locked-in tuition rates, in addition to the other comprehensive financing options.

As we expand our menu of options through Ways and Means, we'll give you periodic updates on the latest advances. We intend to offer you the greatest financial flexibility possible.

Let's Get Specific—Ways and Means in Action

Here are fictional yet accurate pictures of two Ways and Means packages.

David Bede. David is from a family of four in New York State. His father is a department store manager, and his mother works in a bank. Their annual income is about $45,000. They own a house with a small mortgage remaining to be paid. The family savings is about $15,000.

David will enroll in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning. His financial need is figured like this:

Cost of tuition, room and board, books, personal expenses, and travel	$17,630
Less David's contribution	1,050
Less his parents' contribution	7,000
Financial need	$ 9,580

Cornell offered David and his family a financial aid package that looked like this:

College Work-Study	$1,250
Guaranteed Student Loan	2,500
Cornell grant	5,830
Total	$9,580

Lisa D'Agostino. Lisa is one of five children from a family in Ohio. Her father is an attorney, and her mother is not employed outside the home. Along with an annual income of about $80,000, the D'Agostinos have equity of about $90,000 in their home, roughly $25,000 in various investments, and a savings account of $15,000. Lisa has chosen to attend the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, and her expenses are figured as follows:

Cost of tuition, room and board, books, personal expenses, and travel	$14,298
Less Lisa's contribution	1,050
Less her parents' contribution	13,248
Financial need	$ 0

Because Lisa's family is in a higher income bracket, they weren't eligible for need-based assistance, but through Ways and Means Cornell offered them a variety of financing options. The D'Agostinos can:

- Lock in two, three, or four years of tuition at the current rate by borrowing funds and repaying in installments
- Obtain cash-flow relief by borrowing funds to pay the current year's expenses

• Take advantage of an interest-free installment plan to pay a year's tuition, room, and board
• Establish a flexible line of credit that can be used as needed for a year's expenses
• Make use of home equity for locking in tuition or paying a year's expenses

How Does Ways and Means Start to Work for You?

With a determination of financial need. Here's how that works: (1) We take the estimated cost of attendance at Cornell (you'll find the chart below). (2) We subtract the amount we think a family should be able to contribute. (3) The difference is the financial need. Let's look closer.

1. The *estimated cost of attendance* is based on the tuition at the Cornell college a student chooses (see the chart below), to which we add average costs for room and board and books and personal expenses. We also add in a travel allowance for two round-trips between Ithaca and your home.

2. The *family's contribution* starts with a review of the financial aid form (FAF). That comprehensive document (which you can get at your guidance office or from us) needs to be filled out and returned directly to the College Scholarship Service as soon after January 1 as possible, but no later than February 15. (You'll find a handy timetable below. It shows you what to do when.) Included in the family's contribution is the *student's contribution*, your earnings from summer and vacation jobs, veterans' benefits, and a portion of your personal savings and assets. Once we're forwarded the FAF and receive copies of your family's most recent income tax returns, we jump into action. Examining such things as income and assets, family size, and the number of full-time college students in your family, we try to obtain a realistic picture of your financial situation.

3. Remember the equation: the cost of attending Cornell minus what you should be able to contribute equals your *financial need*. After we get that figure, we put together a set of Ways and Means components (you'll receive it in mid-April) that meets the financial need you've demonstrated. Included are options for financing your portion of the cost—in the easiest way possible.

Have a Question?

We're always available to answer questions about Ways and Means. Write to us with yours: Office of Financial Aid and Student Employment, Cornell University, Day Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853-2801. In a hurry? Call us at 607/255-5145.

Admission Timetable

November 1 Part 1 due for early-decision and spring applicants. FAF for early-decision and spring applicants due at the College Scholarship Service.

November 15 Part 2 due for early-decision applicants.

December 1 Parts 1 and 1A due for foreign freshman applicants.

Mid-December Early-decision and spring applicants receive notice of admission decisions and financial aid awards. All fall applicants should try to mail part 2 by mid-December to avoid postal delays caused by the holidays.

January 1 Part 2 due for fall freshman applicants.

February 15 FAF for fall freshman applicants due at the College Scholarship Service. Parts 1 and 1A due for foreign transfer applicants.

February 15–April 15 Rolling admission decisions for fall freshman applicants announced (see page 34).

March 1 FAF for fall transfer applicants due at the College Scholarship Service.

March 15 Part 2 due for fall transfer applicants.

Mid-April Arts and sciences and ILR admission decisions for fall freshman applicants announced. All financial aid awards for fall freshman applicants announced.

April 15–June 15 Fall transfer admission decisions and financial aid awards announced.

May 1 Deadline for accepted fall freshman applicants to reply to Cornell.

Early June Fall transfer applicants must reply to Cornell admission offers by June 1 or two weeks after receipt of offers, whichever is later.

Estimated Living Expenses, 1987–88

Room and board	$4,020*
Books and supplies	380†
Personal expenses	830

Note: This table does not include travel costs.

*Estimate for a medium-priced double room and the meal plan that provides for twenty meals a week. Does not include the $45 application fee for the university residence, the $100 security deposit, or the $70 membership fee for Co-op dining.

†The cost of books and supplies for undergraduates in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning and in the Department of Design and Environmental Analysis is estimated to be $170 higher.

Income Distribution for Families Receiving Need-based Aid, 1986–87

Family Income	*Number of Students*
Less than $10,000	337
$10,000–$20,000	716
$20,000–$30,000	841
$30,000–$40,000	861
$40,000–$50,000	739
$50,000–$60,000	629
$60,000–$70,000	349
More than $70,000	336

Note: In addition, 254 independent students received need-based aid.

Tuition, 1987–88

Agriculture and life sciences	
Resident*	$ 4,882
Nonresident	8,668
Architecture, art, and planning	12,300
Arts and sciences	12,300
Engineering	12,300
Hotel administration	12,300
Human ecology	
Resident*	4,882
Nonresident	8,668
Industrial and labor relations	
Resident*	4,882
Nonresident	8,668

*A resident is a person whose permanent domicile is in the state of New York. The domicile of a student under twenty-one is presumed to be that of his or her custodial parent(s), unless the student provides acceptable proof of emancipation.

Let it be known from the start that Cornell has no admissions "equation." There's no magic combination of grade point average and test scores that ensures admittance—or forebodes rejection—to Cornell. Now that that's straight, we'll give you a clear picture of just how the admissions process works here at Cornell.

What Cornell looks for. Beyond all else, we try to discern intellectual potential and a commitment to the life of the mind. We look for a combination of ability, achievement, motivation, and diligence and a demonstrated use of the opportunities that have come your way. Your academic record, the quality of your curriculum, your recommendations, and your standardized test scores are the clearest indication of those things, but our review ranges far beyond a routine ranking of test scores or a cursory look at class standing or grade point average.

We pay close attention to personal qualities, such as initiative and leadership. They can show up in the extracurricular activities you've been involved in, the kinds of outside work you do, the hobbies you have, or the way you've used your vacations. That helps us balance the formal academic portrait we have of you with a more personal "snapshot."

Harder to assess than virtually anything else are character, personality, and motivation. We look for students with integrity, a sense of fairness, and compassion. Letters of recommendation, your essays, and interview reports can help us document that hard-to-define—yet crucially important—area.

Beyond stereotypes. Cornell vehemently opposes the idea that its students can be stereotyped in one word: preppies, grinds, jocks, whatever. In putting together a freshman class, we try to assemble the greatest variety of students we can—from across the country and around the world. (We had students from more than ninety countries at last count.) We admit men and women from every imaginable background—social, economic, racial, and national—and we keep a sharp lookout for special talents in areas like music, acting, politics, science, creative writing, and athletics. The common denominator is intellectual potential.

It goes almost without saying that Cornell vigorously supports equality of educational opportunity. No person is ever denied admission to any educational program or activity because of race, color, creed, religion, national or ethnic origin, sex, age, or handicap. We've put into place affirmative action programs that ensure that such equality of opportunity continues. Take, for instance, the Committee on Special Educational Projects (COSEP). For twenty-four years COSEP has actively worked to recruit underrepresented minority students with outstanding credentials. Not only does COSEP encourage able minority students; it supports them after they're here, through a comprehensive network of programs. If you're interested in all the ways Cornell supports minority students, write to us—Undergraduate Admissions Office, Cornell University, 410 Thurston Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14850-2488. We'll be glad to tell you more.

Remember: you apply to the college at Cornell that interests you. At Cornell you apply to the one college that you've chosen to be your base of operations.That way your application receives the closest attention possible, by the very people with whom you'll be working. You compete only with students applying to the same college you are.

Facing facts. We'll be frank. Being admitted to Cornell is difficult. We had more than 21,000 applications last year for 3,000 freshman places. But you shouldn't refrain from applying because you're not certain you're "Cornell material." Let us be the judge of that. If you're convinced that Cornell is the right place for you, begin the adventure of convincing us.

Here's what to do first. And second. And third. (1) Complete the part 1 form in this book by using the information on these pages. You'll be choosing your college on part 1 and indicating an anticipated major field of study. Remember that word: anticipated. You can change your mind later. If you're still worried about choosing, go back and read the question-and-answer section on pages 12 and 13. (2) After you've completed the form, send it to us—Undergraduate Admissions Office, Cornell University, 410 Thurston Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14850-2488—along with your application fee of $45. (3) As soon as we receive part 1, we'll set up your file and mail you part 2, which has the school forms, essay questions, and so on, that you'll need to complete. Of course, you should make sure that Cornell receives official records of all your secondary school work and that your standardized test scores are sent directly to us. After your file is complete, we'll send it directly to the college to which you've applied, where the selection committee will review it.

Are you worried about the $45 fee? Write to us—Undergraduate Admissions Office, Cornell University, 410 Thurston Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14850-2488—and we'll tell you how to apply for a fee waiver.

Remember: The sooner you send in part 1, the sooner we'll get part 2 to you. There's a handy timetable of admissions and financial aid deadlines on page 32.

Getting through Part 1

Status. You apply to Cornell as a freshman if you'll complete secondary school during the current academic year; or if you're seeking admission after your junior year; or if you've already graduated from secondary school but have earned less than twelve credits at another college or university.

You apply to Cornell as a *transfer* student if you've already graduated from secondary school and have earned twelve or more credits at another college or university. We have a publication just for transfer students that tells you all you should know. Write for it.

A *special* student is someone who enrolls for a semester or more and takes a full program of studies but is not a candidate for a Cornell degree. Contact a college for more details on special student status.

New York State special opportunity programs. Since some students, because of their economic and educational backgrounds, might not consider institutions such as Cornell, New York State has established the Educational Opportunity Program and the Higher Education Opportunity Program. At Cornell a network of services, including financial assistance, tutoring, and a prefreshman summer program, helps students admitted through the two programs. If you're from New York State and want more information on EOP and HEOP, check the box on part 1.

Children of Cornell alumni. The Cornell relationship receives serious consideration. Among applicants of roughly equal qualifications, alumni children may receive preference.

A Few More Things to Keep in Mind

Applying from outside the U.S. If you're applying to Cornell from outside the United States, we have a publication for you. Write to us at the address above and we'll send it off to you. It will give you all the information you need.

Academic course requirements. Each college has its own course requirements for freshman admission. They're summed up in the chart on the back cover.

Standardized tests. You'll need to take either the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Tests or the American College Tests and, where required, College Board achievement tests (look again at the chart on the back cover). Request that your scores be sent to Cornell from the testing agency. If you're applying for September admission, plan to take the SATs no later than December, and the achievement tests no later than January. Take the ACTs no later than October. Check your secondary school guidance office for all the details. Not taking the required tests in time can, frankly, jeopardize your admission. Don't take a chance on that.

Interviews. Some colleges require interviews; some don't. In the chart on the back cover you'll see whether the college that interests you requires an interview, and what to do if it does.

Once you've applied to Cornell, you may be contacted by a Cornell alumnus in your area. To some extent it depends on whether there's an active alumni network in your area. The alumnus will schedule a time to talk with you and answer any questions you might have. That helps us here at Cornell by providing fuller information about you than we might otherwise obtain. Do be aware, however, that this interview doesn't take the place of the formal interview requirement of architecture, art, and planning; the hotel school; or ILR.

Decision dates. Admission decision dates vary from college to college. Five colleges—agriculture and life sciences; architecture, art, and planning; engineering; hotel administration; and human ecology—report on their decisions as they are made, as early as February or as late as mid-April. Arts and sciences and ILR will let you know in mid-April.

No matter when you're accepted, you can let us know your decision anytime before May 1 or fifteen days after you've received word of acceptance, whichever is later.

Advanced placement. Advanced placement is based on a particular academic department's recommendation. To find out more, contact the college you're interested in and ask them for information about their advanced placement policies. They'll be in touch with you.

Officer education. Cornell offers Air Force, Army, and Naval ROTC programs. Write to us for a publication about officer education if you'd like to know more.

Special Admission Options

Early decision. If Cornell is your first choice, you may want to apply under the early-decision plan. Five colleges offer it—agriculture and life sciences; architecture, art, and planning; arts and sciences; engineering; and human ecology. Important to remember: You can apply under early decision to only one college or university. *If you're accepted, you must withdraw all your other applications and send us your acceptance deposit by January 1.*

We'll notify early-decision applicants of our decision by mid-December. If you aren't accepted under early decision, we'll hold your application for review during the "normal" time for reviewing applications.

Plan to take the SATs by November of your senior year or the ACTs by October. College Board achievement tests are required by the architecture department, arts and sciences, and engineering but are not necessary for early-decision review. You'll need to submit the scores before you enter Cornell, however.

A reminder: If you aren't accepted under early decision and your application is held for later review, you'll need to take the achievement tests no later than January.

Early admission. For those few of you ready to tackle college after only three years of high school, we'll give serious consideration to you if (1) you've exhausted the offerings of your school, and (2) you demonstrate a level of maturity that makes early college entrance appropriate.

If you fall into that category, write directly to the college that interests you *before* filling out part 1 of the admissions application in this book. The college will take it from there.

Spring term admission for freshmen. The College of Arts and Sciences is the only one that *regularly* accepts freshman applications for the spring semester. You'll need to apply by November 1, and we'll send you our decision by mid-December. If you're currently enrolled in your first semester at another college, you're not eligible for spring admission.

The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences; the School of Hotel Administration; the College of Human Ecology; and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations *rarely* admit freshmen for the spring. If you want to find out your chances, contact the college directly for more information.

The College of Architecture, Art, and Planning and the College of Engineering *never* admit freshmen for the spring.

Deferred enrollment. If you're planning to travel or work, it's possible to delay your entrance to Cornell for a year or more. Here's how it works: (1) Accept our offer of admission by the stated date. (2) Tell us in a letter why you're requesting deferred entrance and when you expect to enroll at Cornell. We'll review your request, and if we approve it, you're guaranteed a place in a specified future freshman class.

Still Hesitating about Part 1? Come and Visit.

Nothing replaces a personal visit to Cornell. Nothing can help you sort things out more quickly than a face-to-face look at a place where you're thinking of spending several years of your life.

You might begin with a general tour of Cornell or take part in an information session here on campus, at a college or the Undergraduate Admissions Office. You'll find a chart of your options on the back cover. If you plan to visit Ithaca, call or write and let us know when you'll be here: we can confirm the times of the sessions and tours and give you an update on any extra sessions that have been added. And request *Visiting Cornell*, a brochure that details all the options you have when you visit us and includes a campus and area map to help you make your way around.

A Few Final Words

We simply couldn't tell you everything that you might want to know about Cornell in this book. And we didn't want to confine you to a checklist on a postcard. What aspect of Cornell are *you* interested in? From *Courses of Study*, which contains descriptions of all four thousand courses, to brochures that focus on the needs and interests of special groups of students—Hispanics, Asian-Americans, and Blacks—we may well have a publication that could give you just the information you need. Other popular publications include brochures on prelaw and premed studies. Write to us at the Undergraduate Admissions Office, Cornell University, 410 Thurston Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14850-2488, and let us know what information we may send you.

CORNELL
UNIVERSITY

1988 Application for Admission
Please complete both sides of this form and send it with your $45 application fee to the Undergraduate Admissions Office, Cornell University, 410 Thurston Avenue, Ithaca, NY 14850-2488.

1

Your secondary school: _____ CEEB code number: _____

Address: _____
number and street city

_____ Date of graduation: _____
state or province zip or postal code country month year

Transfer applicants only should complete this section.

College or university from which you are transferring: _____

CEEB code number: _____ ☐ Two-year ☐ Four-year ☐ Public ☐ Private

Cumulative grade point average at end of last term (on a 4.0 scale): _____ Degree received (if any): _____

This section is optional for all applicants:

☐ I'd like to be considered for HEOP or EOP (New York State residents only).

☐ I'd like to be considered for COSEP.

If you are a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, how do you consider yourself?

☐ American Indian or Alaskan native ☐ Asian or Pacific islander (please specify: _____)

☐ Black, not of Hispanic origin ☐ Caucasian, not of Hispanic origin ☐ Puerto Rican ☐ Mexican (Chicano) ☐ Other

Do you have parents or grandparents who have attended Cornell? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Name: _____ Relationship to you: _____

Dates enrolled: _____ Degrees: _____

Name: _____ Relationship to you: _____

Dates enrolled: _____ Degrees: _____

Is your father or mother a Cornell staff member? ☐ Yes ☐ No If so, name of that parent: _____

My signature below indicates that all the information contained in my application is factually correct and honestly presented.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

CORNELL
UNIVERSITY

1988 Application for Admission

Please complete both sides of this form and send it with your $45 application fee to the Undergraduate Admissions Office, Cornell University, 410 Thurston Avenue, Ithaca, NY 14850-2488.

1

Name: _____
last first middle

Nickname: _____ U.S. social security number: _____

Permanent address: _____
number and street

_____
city state or province zip or postal code county (if U.S.) country telephone

Mailing address (if different from above): _____
number and street

_____
city state or province zip or postal code country telephone

Date of birth: _____ Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female
month day year

Country of citizenship: _____ If not U.S., do you hold a permanent U.S. resident visa? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If not, type of U.S. visa: _____

Have you had more than two years of education in the U.S.? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are you applying as a ☐ freshman ☐ transfer ☐ special student? For which term? _____ ☐ Fall ☐ Spring
year

If you are applying for freshman admission, are you applying under Cornell's early decision plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are you applying for financial aid? ☐ Yes ☐ No (This has no bearing whatsoever on your being admitted to Cornell.)

Have you applied for undergraduate admission at Cornell before? ☐ Yes ☐ No

College at Cornell to which you are applying:

☐ Agriculture and life sciences ☐ Architecture, art, and planning ☐ Arts and sciences ☐ Engineering

☐ Hotel administration ☐ Human ecology ☐ Industrial and labor relations

Major anticipated field within the college you've chosen (find code below): _____

College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

110 **Agricultural and biological engineering** (agricultural engineering, agricultural engineering technology, environmental technology)
120 **Agronomy—crops, soils, and meteorology** (agricultural meteorology, agronomy, crop science, meteorology, soil science, weed science)
130 **Animal science**
140 **Applied economics and business management** (agricultural economics, business management and marketing, farm business management and finance, food industry management, public affairs management, resource economics)
150 **Biological sciences** (animal physiology and anatomy; biochemistry; botany; cell biology; ecology, systematics, and evolution; general biology; genetics and development; neurobiology and behavior)
160 **Communication**
162 **Education**
164 **Entomology**
168 **Food science**
170 **Landscape architecture**
172 **Microbiology**
174 **Natural resources** (aquatic science, environmental sciences, fishery science, forest science, wildlife science)
176 **Plant sciences** (floriculture and ornamental horticulture, general plant science, plant breeding, plant pathology, plant protection, pomology, vegetable crops)
178 **Rural sociology**
180 **Statistics and biometry**
182 **Special agricultural programs** (cooperative extension, general agriculture, international agriculture, teaching of agriculture)

College of Architecture, Art, and Planning

205 **Architecture** (five-year program)
210 **History of architecture** (transfer students only)
215 **Fine arts** (graphic arts, painting, photography, sculpture)
225 **Urban studies** (city and regional planning)

College of Arts and Sciences

310 **Africana studies**
312 **American studies**
314 **Anthropology**
316 **Archaeology**
318 **Asian studies**
350 **Biological sciences** (animal physiology and anatomy; biochemistry; biology and society; botany; cell biology; ecology, systematics, and evolution; genetics and development; neurobiology and behavior)
351 **Biology and society**
360 **Chemistry**
361 **Classics**
362 **Comparative literature**
363 **Computer science**
364 **Economics**
365 **English**
366 **French**
377 **Geological sciences**
378 **German**
379 **Government**
380 **Greek**
381 **History**
382 **History of art**
383 **Italian**
384 **Latin**
385 **Linguistics**
386 **Mathematics**
387 **Music**
388 **Near Eastern studies** (Near Eastern and biblical civilization, Near Eastern languages and literature)
389 **Philosophy**
390 **Physics**
391 **Psychology**
392 **Russian and Soviet studies**
393 **Social relations**
394 **Sociology**
395 **Spanish**
396 **Theater arts and dance**
398 **Other**
399 **Undecided** (within arts and sciences)

College of Engineering

Field Programs
405 **Chemical engineering**
410 **Civil engineering**
415 **Computer science**
420 **Electrical engineering**
425 **Engineering physics**
477 **Geological sciences**
480 **Materials science and engineering**
485 **Mechanical engineering**
490 **Operations research and industrial engineering**
495 **College Program** (bioengineering and other interdisciplinary engineering sciences)

School of Hotel Administration

501 **Hotel administration**

College of Human Ecology

610 **Consumer economics and housing**
620 **Design and environmental analysis** (facility planning and management, human environment relations, interior design)
630 **Human development and family studies** (atypical development, adolescent development, cognitive development, life span development, family studies, personality and social development)
640 **Human service studies** (education, health, mental health, social work)
650 **Biology and society**
660 **Nutritional sciences** (clinical nutrition, community nutrition, experimental and consumer food studies, nutrition, nutritional biochemistry)
670 **Policy analysis**
680 **Textiles and apparel** (textiles, apparel and textile management, apparel design)
699 **Undecided** (within human ecology)

School of Industrial and Labor Relations

701 **Industrial and labor relations**

Freshman Admission Requirements

	Secondary School Subjects	Standardized Tests*	Special Requirements	Other Recommended Preparation
Agriculture and life sciences	16 units, including 4 of English, 3 of mathematics, 1 of biology, and 1 of chemistry or physics	SAT or ACT	No interview required; visits encouraged and information sessions recommended	A total of 18 units, including 3 of science (biology, chemistry, and physics) and 4 of mathematics; for New York State residents, Regents examinations; for those who take SATs, College Board achievement tests in two of the following: English composition, mathematics, and science
Architecture, art, and planning	*Architecture:* 16 units, including 4 of mathematics (including plane geometry, intermediate algebra, and trigonometry), 4 of English, and 1 of physics *Art:* 16 units, including 4 of English and 3 or 4 of foreign language (3 years of one language or 2 years each of two languages) *Urban studies:* 16 units, including 4 of English, 3 of mathematics, 3 of one foreign language, and 3 of science	*All departments:* SAT or ACT *Architecture:* College Board achievement test in mathematics (level I or II)	*Architecture and art:* an interview, on or off campus (call architecture at 607/255-4376 or art at 607/255-3558 to arrange for an interview); a file portfolio that meets department specifications	*Architecture:* 1 unit of calculus and 3 or 4 of foreign language (3 years of one language or 2 years each of two languages)
Arts and sciences	16 units, including 4 of English, 3 of mathematics, 3 of science, and 3 of one foreign language (deficiencies should be explained in a letter accompanying the application for admission)	SAT or ACT; three College Board achievement tests in different subjects, one of which must be English composition (with or without essay)	No interview required; visits encouraged and information sessions recommended	College Board achievement test in any foreign language to be continued for credit in college
Engineering	16 units, including 1 of chemistry, 1 of physics, and 4 of mathematics (2 of algebra, 1 of geometry, and 1 of a precalculus subject such as trigonometry)	SAT or ACT; College Board achievement tests in mathematics (level I or II), English composition (with or without essay), and a science (physics, chemistry, or biology)	No interview required; visits encouraged and information sessions recommended	1 unit of biology for those interested in bioengineering
Hotel administration	16 units, including 4 of English, 3 of mathematics, and 2 of science (including 1 of chemistry)	SAT or ACT	An interview, preferably on campus (call the admissions secretary at 607/255-6376 to schedule an appointment)	Additional mathematics and science (especially physics), social studies, foreign language, writing
Human ecology	16 units, including 4 of English, 3 of mathematics, 1 of biology, and 1 of chemistry or physics	SAT or ACT; College Board achievement tests in English composition (with or without essay) and mathematics (level I or II)	No interview required; visits encouraged and information sessions recommended	Another unit of biology, chemistry, or physics
Industrial and labor relations	16 units, including 4 of English and 3 of mathematics	ACT or both SAT and College Board achievement tests in English and mathematics (level I or II)	An interview, on or off campus (the college will contact you); a five-hundred-word essay describing your interest in the field	Additional mathematics

*Unless your native language is English, you must have a score of at least 550 on the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL). If you want an exemption from the TOEFL, you must request it in writing. Submit proof of proficiency in English with part 2 of the application for admission.

Information Sessions at the Undergraduate Admissions Office (UAO) and the Colleges

Time of Year	*Days*	*Times**	*What's Open*
June 1 through November 30	Monday through Friday	9:00 a.m.	UAO
		10:15 a.m.	Arts and sciences†
		11:00 a.m.	UAO
		1:00 p.m.	UAO
		2:15 p.m.	Arts and sciences†
	Monday and Friday	10:15 a.m.	Agriculture and life sciences, engineering, and human ecology
		2:15 p.m.	Agriculture and life sciences, engineering, and human ecology
	Saturday	9:00 a.m.	UAO
		11:00 a.m.	UAO
		Some morning sessions	Agriculture and life sciences, arts and sciences, engineering, and human ecology (call college to confirm)
December 1 through May 30	Monday through Saturday	11:00 a.m.	UAO

Note: Individual information sessions may be arranged in architecture, art, and planning, hotel, and ILR. These sessions do not fulfill the interview requirement.

*See also page 34.

†Individual conferences are available to a limited number of students who are interested in the College of Arts and Sciences: on weekdays between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. from early June through mid-December for prospective freshmen and from early June through mid-March for prospective transfer students. To make an appointment, call or write to the college's admissions office.

Touring the Cornell Campus

Tours of the university leave from the Information Center, in Day Hall, at these times:

Time of Year	*Days*	*Times*
February through November	Monday through Friday	9:00 a.m., noon, and 3:00 p.m.
	Saturday	9:00 a.m. and noon
	Sunday	1:00 p.m.
December and January	Monday through Saturday	Noon and 3:00 p.m.
	Sunday	1:00 p.m.

The curricula described in this book are subject to change at any time by official action of Cornell University.

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