

Plane Announces Extensive Campus Parking, Traffic Rule Changes

Acting on the recommendations of the Cornell Board on Traffic Control, Provost Robert A. Plane yesterday announced extensive changes in the University's parking and traffic regulation system effective September, 1970.

A sliding fee for parking permits, restricted traffic in the central campus area, controls on evening campus parking, increased peripheral lot bus service and a revamped parking violation schedule are among next year's major changes.

In addition, the four dollar fee charged to all students for registering their cars regardless of whether they were eligible for parking privileges, has been eliminated.

The changes were

implemented by Plane after approval by the Executive Committee of the University Board of Trustees, which met Tuesday in New York City. The new regulations came as a response to an ever-increasing number of vehicles driving through and parking on the campus, and a decreasing amount of parking spots available for them.

To decrease the demand for on campus parking spots, distribution of faculty and staff permits has been tightened, and fees will be charged for most parking permits.

Professors and administrators and others who meet eligibility standards will pay \$108 next year for the privilege of parking in "U" areas. "E" and "LT" permits

will be \$54 per year. "O" privileges will cost \$27 for the year, while employees parking in AB, RP, AC and some O areas will not have to pay a fee.

Those eligible for U permits, who like to walk or don't want to pay \$108, can choose the more distant — but less costly — E, LT, O or other areas.

Students who are eligible for parking permits and still want them, will also have to pay. An AK sticker (for commuting students living more than one and one-half miles from campus) will cost \$27; Vet school student stickers will also cost \$27; and

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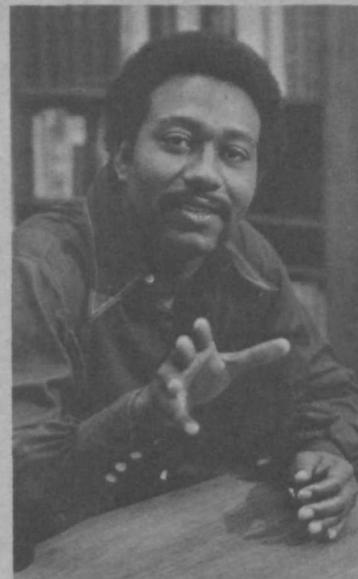
COSEP Head Named

Delridge L. Hunter, former ombudsman for the Rockford, Ill., public school system, has been named director of Cornell University's Committee on Special Educational Projects (COSEP), Provost Robert A. Plane announced today.

"We are extremely pleased," Plane said, "to have Mr. Hunter accept our offer. We believe he has both the ideas and experience to continue COSEP's leadership in the country in providing higher education for socio-economically neglected students."

Hunter is taking over leadership, effective immediately, of Cornell's COSEP program which, since its

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DELRIDGE L. HUNTER
COSEP Director

Trustees Back GM, Oppose Stockholders

The Executive Committee of the Cornell University Board of Trustees, at a regularly scheduled meeting Tuesday in New York City, directed the University Treasurer, Lewis H. Durland, to vote shares of General Motors Corporation common stock held by the University in favor of management recommendations and against stockholder proposals.

The text of the Executive Committee resolution reads:

"Resolved that: The Executive Committee of the Cornell University Board of Trustees directs the Treasurer of the University to vote shares of common stock of General Motors Corp., held by the University, in favor of the management recommendations and against the stockholder proposals at the annual meeting to be held on May 22, 1970. The

Executive Committee is guided in this decision by a serious doubt about the effectiveness of proposals numbers four and five in achieving the purposes for which they are intended. At the same time, the Committee expresses the deep concern of the University Community over the problems of automobile safety and pollution. The Committee appeals to the General Motors management to devote major attention to these problems and, in view of the seriousness of these matters to the public, the Committee urges that a concern for automobile safety and environmental quality be integral parts of all corporate policies and operations. The Treasurer is directed to advise the General Motors management of the Committee's action, in the foregoing language."

The GM proposals in question
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Faculty Urges Corson Military Training Negotiation

The Cornell University Faculty voted last night to urge President Dale R. Corson to negotiate with federal and state officials possible new relationships whereby universities might provide appropriate academic training for prospective military officers.

In doing so, the Faculty accepted an offer by Corson to conduct such negotiations in an effort to eliminate problems which, he said, have arisen from the structure of the present ROTC programs.

The Faculty took this action after narrowly defeating a motion offered by its own Faculty Committee on University-ROTC Relationships. This motion included as one of its provisions a similar request for Corson to negotiate changes in the ROTC programs.

Corson's proposal was contained in a statement issued to more than 750 faculty members who attended the Wednesday meeting in Bailey Hall.

"If it is the sense of the University Faculty," Corson's statement said, "that this objective is desirable, I am prepared to try, although I cannot guarantee the outcome, through negotiation with the appropriate federal and state authorities, to develop a program which will achieve this objective, while at the same time preserving the University's land-grant status.

"In such a program as I visualize, Cornell students could work towards a commission in the armed forces during their undergraduate years."

Corson said he believes that universities have an important role to play in the education of prospective military officers and that major changes in ROTC programs are inevitable. He added that limitation of the University's role to normal academic instruction may be possible, and that military
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C.U. Anti-War Group Lobbying in D.C.

While most of the anti-war demonstrators left Washington, D.C. last Sunday, a concerned group of Cornell professors and students remained behind in the nation's capital to voice a continuing protest against the war.

The Cornell group is setting up offices in Washington to direct Cornell efforts in lobbying support for the Hatfield-McGovern amendment to end the war in Vietnam, and in working on the upcoming Congressional elections.

A meeting of those interested in "working to get America out of Indochina and into progressive action at home" has been called by the Faculty Anti-War Group for 8:45 p.m. tonight in Bailey Hall. U.S. Rep. Bob Eckhardt (D-Texas) and Mark Talisman, administrative assistant to Rep. George Vanik of Ohio, head the list of speakers for the meeting.

The meeting will center around
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SAFETY VALVE? — Part of the Cornell contingent at last weekend's rally against the War in Vietnam. Some 100,000 people crowded Washington D.C.'s Ellipse Park to protest.

Chronicle Capsule

THREE win Clark teaching awards.

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EDGAR Whiting to retire after 40 years at Cornell.

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GRADE options — the Ombudsman offers guidelines.

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ARTS Festival — a Chronicle photo feature.

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Corson Urges Senate Election Vote

As the final deadline for election of University Senators draws near, Cornell University President Dale R. Corson, has issued a statement urging full community participation in the elections.

In his statement, Corson said:

"One of our biggest problems at Cornell in recent years has been the lack of effective communication. The full impact of this shortcoming was brought home to all of us a year ago, and in the Barton Hall Assembly of

last May, we made the first concerted move to give orderly voice to the shouting and confrontation.

"Students, faculty and administration worked long hours in the Constituent Assembly to devise mechanisms through which our misunderstandings and differing views might be resolved. The result is the University Senate which for the first time in Cornell's history makes it possible for all segments of the campus to discuss in orderly form the many problems of our non-academic life and arrive at policy determinations.

"As we go to the polls to elect the first members of this Senate, let me remind you that mankind has yet to devise a better means for resolving our differences, as I am sure many of us are currently aware. I urge every member of the Cornell community to regard it as a serious responsibility to cast his vote in this election."

Student elections were held yesterday throughout the campus, but faculty and employee ballots may be cast until Saturday. A spokesman for the

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Senate Survey Shows 100 Favor Fall Elections Recess

A survey being conducted by the Congressional Election Committee, an independent group of Cornell faculty and students, shows that some 100 candidates for positions on the University Senate favor a recess of approximately two weeks in the fall term academic schedule to allow faculty and staff to participate in the 1970 Congressional election campaigns.

Marilyn R. Blumberg, spokesman for the committee, said the survey to date shows some 25 candidates from faculty constituencies in favor of the recess idea. The remainder in favor are candidates from undergraduate and graduate student constituencies.

The committee is also circulating petitions throughout the Cornell community in an attempt to garner support for the recess proposal.

Assisting Miss Blumberg are Edward M. Cane '70, David M. Parker '71, and Betsy S. Levin '72. Faculty members of the committee include Christopher Pottle, associate professor of electrical engineering, and John Peoples Jr., assistant professor of physics.

Lawler, Staller and Kenworthy Win Clark Teaching Prizes

Three junior members of the Cornell University faculty have been honored for continued devotion to undergraduate teaching.

Recipients of Clark Awards for Teaching are Miss Peggy Lawler, George J. Staller and Eldon G.

Kenworthy, according to an announcement made Monday by Alfred E. Kahn, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Cash awards of \$3,500 each have been presented to Miss Lawler, instructor in dance in the Departments of Women's

Physical Education and Theater Arts, and Staller, associate professor and field representative in the Department of Economics.

The third award, the Clark Grant for the Advancement of Teaching, went to Kenworthy, assistant professor and director of graduate studies in the Department of Government. This award will provide for one summer and a semester free of duties, with full pay, during which time Kenworthy will prepare a new course in imperialism.

The Clark awards and grant were established in 1966 by John M. Clark and Emily Blood Clark to honor Arts and Sciences junior faculty members who have demonstrated devotion to undergraduate teaching.

Miss Lawler received her bachelor of arts degree in English from Texas Women's University and her master of arts degree in dance from San Jose State College in California. She joined the faculty at Cornell in 1965.

Staller, who joined the Cornell faculty in 1960, received his bachelor of arts degree from Hastings (Nebraska) College. He received his master of arts and doctor of philosophy degrees from Cornell.

Kenworthy received his bachelor of arts degree from Oberlin College and his master of arts degree from Yale University. He began teaching at Cornell in 1966.



MISS PEGGY LAWLER
Wins Teaching Award



ELDON G. KENWORTHY
Clark Grant Winner

Some Students, Faculty And Staff Continue Strike

Some Cornell students, faculty and staff continue to strike against the University this week on the issues of the war in Indochina, political repression, particularly of the Black Panthers, and what is termed "University complicity" concerning ROTC and the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory (CAL).

Today, at 1 p.m., supporters of the Committee of Concerned Nonacademic Employees plan a rally in front of Day Hall to be followed by a silent vigil.

Tuesday's strike activities centered around a noon hour rally on the Arts Quadrangle to

discuss the ROTC issue. Later the participants in the rally met outside Day Hall to discuss ROTC with W. Keith Kennedy, University vice provost. Accompanying the group was a "peace tank," an automobile covered with peace symbols which spewed forth flowers and assorted candies as its ammunition of peace.

Earlier Tuesday, student takeover of Goldwin Smith Hall ended less than 45 minutes after approximately 25 white students had locked themselves inside the building about 5:30 a.m. by chaining the doors at various entrances.

When Cornell Safety Division patrolmen started to knock off chains at the main and north entrances to the building, the students ran out of the classroom building by a rear entrance they had left unlocked.

The Safety Division reported at least eight of the students had been identified and reports would be made to the University's Judicial Administrator.

The students apparently entered the building through an unlocked entrance used by cleaning and maintenance personnel. The take-over was reported by the building guard at 5:23 a.m. At 6:17 a.m. the Safety Division said all students had left the building.

Monday was the day for "mass involvement in committees and workshops." Discussion groups ranging from "What Next After Washington?" to high school organization met throughout the day, breaking for a lunch of "alternative food" on the Arts Quad, part of a strikers' boycott of University services, including dining. The boycott was aimed at freeing workers from their jobs to join the strike.

Much of Monday was spent in reflection upon the events of the giant March on Washington in which some 2-3,000 Cornellians participated. (See separate Chronicle story on Washington march.)

In pre-Washington activities Thursday, some students erected and manned barricades at four

Autumn Leaves . . .

Spring may have just arrived, but it's not too early to be thinking about registration for the Fall Semester, 1970.

The Office of the Registrar announced that fall term registration will be held in Barton Hall on Friday, September 11, at times designated on registration material. Material will be mailed in August, so be sure the Registrar's Office has a correct summer mailing address if different from the home address on file in that office.



AUX BARRICADES — Students moved car into position on campus side of Triphammer Bridge a week ago and deflated tires as barricades were established at four points on campus in a strike move. Barricades were taken down later in day following visits barricades by Lowell T. George, supervisor of public safety, who advised those manning barriers they were in violation of University regulations and the law.

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Martha Van Cafeteria Will Remain Open

A modification of the Martha Van Rensselaer dining facility that will involve the reduction of dining hours, limitation of menu items and a reduction of staff, will be initiated by next fall, according to S. Russell Ryon, manager of dining service, Department of Housing and Dining.

The changes in the north and south dining areas are being made because of economic reasons, said Ryon. The Martha Van Rensselaer facility "cannot take care of itself financially under the present plan of service," he said.

Ryon said he had first considered closing the facility, but because of concern voiced by many persons including the University Ombudsman, the administration of the College of Human Ecology, and a petition with 850 signatures of persons who use the dining area, a compromise proposal was arranged.

Under the new plans, the north dining room will be maintained as a cafeteria from morning until

the afternoon coffee break hour. About 50 per cent of the business of Martha Van Rensselaer dining rooms is conducted during the lunch hour, Ryon said. The new luncheon menu will include regular items such as sandwiches, soup, salads and desserts, and may include a daily special.

The smaller south dining room, which is now open only for lunch, will be equipped with vending machines that will dispense a variety of foods available there. This room will be open all day and into the evening hours and may be open on weekends. "This provides an alternate all the time, really," Ryon said, "to the north cafeteria."

Currently, the north dining room is open Monday through Friday for three meals and in between snacks. The south dining room is open only for lunch.

Ryon said that he believed the proposed changes meet with most of the recommendations presented with the petition. However, the petition did request that all staff members in the facility be retained and that the high quality of food served also be maintained.

Ryon said that the main high quality items, which are the hot entrees, would have to be reduced to cut costs.

Also, the petition requested that the dining facility retain its atmosphere that encourages faculty members and students to gather together there.

Ryon said the north dining room of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall will be closed for the summer and will reopen in the fall. The new vending service in the south dining room is expected to be available by this summer.

Levine Named CIS Head

Gilbert Levine, professor of agricultural engineering, has been appointed associate director of Cornell's Center for International Studies. Milton Esman, director of the center announced today. Levine's appointment will be effective July 1.

As associate director, Levine will help develop new research and teaching programs in international and comparative studies, support and strengthen existing activities affiliated with the center and represent Cornell's interests in international studies on and off campus.

Currently, Levine is director of the Cornell Philippines Project. He was a visiting professor in the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines from 1963-65 and again from 1968-69 in connection with the University of the Philippines-Cornell Graduate Education Program. This program is a cooperative effort between the New York State College of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture at the University of the Philippines.

Levine received his bachelor of science and doctor of philosophy degrees from Cornell. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1952. Levine's major research interests are in the areas of soil-plant-water relationships and irrigation system design. He has conducted irrigation research in Taiwan and the Philippines and has been a consultant to those countries as well as to Malaysia and Thailand.

Levine is a member of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences.

Straight Service

Whiting to Retire After 40 Years

Edgar A. Whiting, director of the Department of University Unions at Cornell University, will retire September 1.

Whiting first joined the Cornell staff in September, 1930.

As director of university unions, Whiting is responsible for coordinating the cultural, social, recreational and service facilities, except for housing and dining, available to students in Willard Straight Hall and Noyes Student Center. He also is involved in the planning of such services to be available in the North Campus Center when the construction of that center is completed.

A graduate of Ithaca High School and Cornell, Whiting received his bachelor of science degree in hotel administration at Cornell in 1929. He was appointed assistant director of university unions in 1930 and associate director in 1950. From 1956-58, he was associate director of Willard Straight Hall and the Department of Housing and Dining until he was appointed to his present position in 1958.

This week a special award was established in Whiting's honor. It will be presented annually to one person for his or her outstanding contribution to the University Unions. Esta Bigler, Class of 1970, chairman of the University Unions' social and campus relations committee, has been named the first recipient of the Edgar A. Whiting Annual Award for Outstanding Contribution to the University Unions.

In 1967, another award was established in honor of Whiting and his professional colleague, Porter F. Butts, of the Association of College Unions International. The Butts-Whiting Award was established by the Association to recognize each year the outstanding international college union professional leader for contributions to his college union.

Whiting served for 27 years, until 1968, as secretary-treasurer of the Association of College Unions International. He

has also been a consultant on college unions and has served since 1948 on the Cornell Committee on Conferences. He is currently chairman of that committee.

Active in community and University affairs, Whiting is a former member of the Village Board of Cayuga Heights and was the campaign chairman of the first Tompkins County United Fund in 1955. He is a member of the board of the Tompkins County Red Cross, chairman of the WVBR board of directors, a

member and former president of the City Club of Ithaca and former chairman of the advisory board of Von Cramm Hall at Cornell.

Whiting is also an honorary member of Quill and Dagger, senior men's honorary fraternity, and Kappa Delta Rho fraternity.

From 1944-46, Whiting was a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. He was stationed at Brooklyn Navy Yard and served on the U.S.S. Kearsarge.



STRAIGHT TALK — Edgar A. Whiting, director of university unions, retires September 1 after some 40 years as a Cornell staff member. In his office, overlooking the main entrance to Willard Straight Hall, Whiting chats about his years as a student union director.

Corson Urges Voting in Elections

Continued from Page 2

Constituent Assembly office said that employe ballots must be postmarked no later than Saturday.

Faculty ballots, which were to be sent through campus mail, should be delivered to the Assembly office in Room 4, Willard Straight Hall, if they have not already been mailed. Delivery will insure that all ballots are received by the Saturday deadline.

Some errors on the employe mailing list for University Senate ballots have been discovered by the Constituent Assembly office staff. To correct mistakes that may have caused employes either not to receive their ballots or to have received ballots for constituencies other than their own, the following procedures should be followed:

1. *Exempt employes on the statutory campus who have not received ballots should go to their respective business offices to pick up ballots and vote.*

2. *Employes on the endowed campus who have not received their ballots should go to the Constituent Assembly office, Room 4, Willard Straight Hall, to vote.*

The Assembly office is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and this Saturday from 9 a.m. to noon. Saturday is the deadline for faculty members and other employes to submit their ballots for their University Senators.

Voting in the Senate elections is being held according to the Hare system. Peter Stein, professor of physics, and Robert Platt '73, members of the Interim Election Committee, explained

the Hare system of proportional representation in the following manner:

"The Hare system consists of a rather complex vote counting scheme which is designed to elect representatives who are as representative of the constituency as a whole as is possible. Voters vote by indicating their order of preference of the candidates. A voter's first choice should be that candidate who best represents that voter. The voter's second preference should be the candidate that would best represent him, should his first preference fail to be elected. His third preference should be his choice in case the first two are not elected, and so forth.

"For the Hare scheme to work well, each voter should list at least as many candidates as there are seats to be filled.

"The Hare system differs from other voting methods where a

voter has multiple votes to cast. In other methods, a voter can help a particular candidate by either casting several votes for one candidate, or by voting only for a single, or perhaps a few, candidates. Neither of these strategies will help a candidate in the Hare system, for the following reason. A voter's second choice vote is not counted until the candidate of his first choice is either elected or defeated, and his third choice is not counted until his first two choices have been either elected or defeated, etc."

Summer Hours

Special summer hours for the Office of the Dean of Students begin Monday, June 8. From then until September, office hours will be from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. The office will be closed Saturday mornings, and also on Memorial Day (May 29), July 3 and September 7.

Bulletin of the Faculty

(Publication of this Bulletin is supervised by the Secretary of the University Faculty William T. Keeton, 304 Day Hall, 256-4843.)

University Faculty Meeting

May 13, 1970

At the start of the meeting, the Faculty rose for a moment of silence in tribute to Professor Emeritus of Botany Loren Petry who died recently.

The Provost reported on the condition of President Corson. The President is now feeling much better and hopes to return to the campus next week.

The Dean submitted the report of the Committee on Nominations, which proposes six candidates for the office of Faculty Trustee.

The Provost reported on the proposed parking regulations for next year. He discussed particularly certain points that had been raised concerning the report by the Committee on the Economic Status of the Faculty.

Professor Robert S. Pasley, Law, the new chairman of the Temporary Committee on Procedures of the Faculty, delivered an interim report on the activities of that committee. He indicated that the committee will probably propose the creation of a Faculty Senate with approximately 100 members. This Senate would meet regularly and carry out much of the business currently transacted by meetings of the full Faculty. The University Faculty would probably meet only about twice a year. The committee hopes to present its final report during the fall semester.

Professor David L. Ratner, Law, moved that the Faculty admit to the meeting as observers six student members of the Faculty Committee on University-ROTC Relationships. The motion was approved by a voice vote.

Provost Plane then called attention to the statement on ROTC by President Corson which had been distributed to the faculty members as they entered the meeting.

Professor Douglas Dowd, Economics, introduced the following motion: "The University Faculty urges the Administration to end all ROTC, NROTC, AFROTC programs on campus by September, 1970." Professor Michael Fisher, Chemistry and Mathematics, immediately objected to consideration of Dowd's motion. On the vote to consider, there were 310 in favor and 447 opposed. However, the motion remained on the floor because the requirement for two-thirds opposition was not met.

Professor Raphael Littauer, Physics and Nuclear Studies, introduced the following substitute motion: "Whereas this Faculty has already expressed itself on such academic aspects of the ROTC program as properly fall within its competence, and whereas any wider-ranging decisions regarding ROTC would have an impact on many other groups besides the Faculty, this faculty now declines to attempt making further recommendations, but defers instead to the decision

which will be reached by such campus-wide representative bodies as the University Senate."

Professor John Whitlock, Veterinary Medicine, questioned Professor Littauer whether his motion was intended to turn over to the University Senate the Faculty's academic responsibilities for ROTC. Professor Littauer indicated that this was not his intention. Several speakers then rose to indicate that the new Senate's responsibility for ROTC does not remove from the Faculty jurisdiction over the academic aspects of the ROTC program.

Since Professor Dowd had mentioned a petition signed by more than 2,200 members of the community who favor his motion, Professor L. Pearce Williams, History, called attention to two petitions with a total of 1,629 signatures of persons who favor retention of an ROTC program at Cornell. The matter of petitions having been raised, the Dean rose to inform the Faculty that he had received a number of other petitions from students, faculty and nonacademic employees concerning the ROTC issue. The total number of signatures on petitions representing the two principal sides in the matter was approximately equal.

Professor Ratner then introduced the following resolution on behalf of the Faculty Committee on University-ROTC Relationships:

Resolved, (1) that the University Faculty considers it desirable that the ROTC programs at Cornell be replaced by programs in which the University's responsibility will be limited to providing academic instruction, within the framework of the University's regular departments, and professional military training will be the exclusive responsibility of the military services; and further

Resolved, (2) that the University Administration be requested to commence promptly negotiations with the federal and state authorities to implement resolution (1) in a manner which will enable the University to comply with its land-grant obligations and will not unduly prejudice the rights and interests of students currently enrolled in ROTC programs at Cornell; and further

Resolved, (3) that the Administration be requested to report to the University Faculty and the University Senate as early as possible in the Fall of 1970 the status of the negotiations conducted pursuant to resolution (2).

After considerable debate, the Faculty voted to substitute Ratner's motion for Littauer's. Next, a motion to substitute the Ratner motion for Dowd's was passed. The Ratner motion, having now become the main motion before the house, was

then defeated by a vote of 359 to 368.

Professor Robert Cook, Agricultural Engineering, moved that the Faculty affirm the action it took last fall concerning ROTC. However, the Faculty voted not to consider Cook's motion.

Professor Michael Fisher introduced the following resolution: "The Faculty urges President Corson to conduct negotiations along the lines he has explained in his statement to the Faculty today." In the discussion of his motion, Professor Fisher indicated that he meant particularly to refer to the fourth paragraph of the President's statement which reads as follows: "I believe that such a program of military education in which the University's responsibility would be limited to providing academic instruction within the University's regular departments could eliminate many of the problems which have arisen from the structure of the present ROTC programs. If it is the sense of the University Faculty that this objective is desirable, I am prepared to try, although I cannot guarantee the outcome, through negotiation with the appropriate Federal and State authorities, to develop a program which will achieve this objective, while at the same time preserving the University's land-grant status. In such a program as I visualize Cornell students could work towards a commission in the armed forces during their undergraduate years."

An amendment introduced by Professor Thomas Gold,

Faculty Council Resolution on Voting GM Stock

May 11, 1970

Since the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees will meet tomorrow, May 12, prior to the May meeting of the University Faculty, the Faculty Council recommends that, at the Annual Meeting of the General Motors Corporation on May 22, 1970 the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University depart from its usual practice of voting the University's shares of stock with management. The Faculty Council recommends, instead, that the Trustees vote in favor of the following motions designed to increase the responsiveness of the GM management to questions of social policy:

1. Increasing the number of Directors by three;
2. Electing Rene Dubos, Betty Furness and Channing Phillips to

Astronomy, having been defeated, the motion was passed by a voice vote.

Professor Richard D. O'Brien, Neurobiology and Behavior, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas this Faculty voted on May 8, 1968 that "Cornell's investment policies should reflect a serious concern with the possible moral implications of those policies."

"And whereas the Faculty Council voted on May 11, 1970 to request the Executive Board of the Trustees to vote its General Motors proxy in favor of the "Campaign GM" resolution.

"And whereas the Executive Board on May 12 instructed the University Treasurer to vote its GM proxy against the "Campaign GM" resolution.

"Therefore be it resolved that this faculty

(a) requests that a full meeting of the Trustees make a declaration on its policy on utilization of voting rights to influence social issues

(b) urges the Trustees to adopt a policy whereby the influence of the University, as expressed through its stock voting power, be used to strengthen consumer interests in the governance of corporations

(c) requests the Trustees to agree that when major policy issues relating to stock voting procedures arise, the Trustees will seek an expression of the Cornell Community's view prior to voting its proxy."

The O'Brien resolution was passed by a vote of 222 to 218.

Approximately 750 faculty members attended the two and one-half hour meeting.

the vacancies thus created:

3. Amending the Certificate of Incorporation to prohibit the Corporation from engaging in conduct which is illegal or detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare;

4. Creating a Committee on Corporate Responsibility to report to the shareholders by March 31, 1971; and

5. Adoption of cumulative voting for directors; and further resolved, that the Faculty Council recommends that procedures be established by which the view of the Cornell Community can effectively be made known to the Board as and when significant questions of public policy are submitted to the University in its capacity as a shareholder, and that the Board's actions in all cases be a matter of public record.

Faculty Council Interpretation of the Faculty Resolution on Grades

(Applicable Only to Spring Term, 1970)

May 6, 1970

I. Introduction

There seems to be considerable confusion over the meaning of the resolution on grades passed by the University Faculty on May 6, 1970, and the Faculty Council has been asked to provide some interpretation.

Under the terms of the resolution, the student may exercise one of four options (see below). To begin with, it is clear that if the student chooses options 1, 3 or 4, the decision on his grade within that option is made entirely by the instructor in charge of the course; and if he exercises option 2 the instructor specifies what is required to make up the incomplete.

II. We interpret the intent of the various options as follows:

Option 1. To complete the Spring Term's academic work as scheduled including all exams, papers and projects and receive the normal letter grade.

Remarks: The phrase "as scheduled" will still allow the instructor to make such changes as he deems necessary in the program of lectures and classroom meetings.

Option 2. To receive a grade of incomplete.

Remarks: The instructor should announce generally to his students what is involved in making up incompletes. Students must make explicit

arrangements with their instructors for this purpose. Note that the faculty resolution in no way changes the time limits in the various colleges for making up incompletes, or what happens to an incomplete which is not made up.

Option 3. To receive a letter grade on the basis of academic work completed through May 4.

Remarks: It was understood and clearly stated in the discussion that a passing letter grade can be given only if the student has completed and been graded on a substantial amount of the work of the course and therefore has a substantial equity in it. It is up to the instructor to determine what constitutes this substantial equity, including, for example, what portion of the course requirement is met by taking a final examination or completing a term paper, and what further work may be required to bring the equity up to the appropriate level.

Option 4. To receive a grade of S/U on the basis of academic work completed (a) through May 4 or (b) through the end of the term.

Remarks: It was understood (similarly to 3) that a reasonable amount of work must be completed to receive a grade of S. Again, the decision on this amount is up to the instructor, but it could presumably be well below the level required for the letter grade discussed in 3.

III. Relation to previous legislation

The Faculty legislation of May 6 clearly supersedes certain University and College regulations limiting the total number of S/U grades in a term, requirements of letter grades for the major and certain other courses, etc. It does so by permitting unlimited numbers of both S/U grades and incompletes for the Spring Term 1970.

IV. Mechanics

1. The question has been raised as to whether or not grades assigned as of May 4, 1970 are to be distinguished on the permanent academic record from other Spring, 1970 grades awarded. The Faculty Council interprets the Faculty action of May 6 to imply that no such distinction may be made.

2. Students are expected to exercise the grading options available to them and to notify their instructors of their choice as soon as possible but not later than May 18th. In the absence of notification by the student to the contrary, the instructor will assume that the student has elected Option 1.

From The Dean's Desk

In its statement of May 7, 1970, the Faculty Council failed to anticipate one reported conflict of interpretation of the resolution on the grading system adopted by the Faculty on May 6.

Apparently some students who were hopelessly delinquent in their courses on May 4, the critical date mentioned in the resolution, perceived that their right to receive an **Incomplete** under option No. 2 mandated an opportunity to regain good standing. Professors confronted with requests for **Incompetes** in

Continued on Page 5

Statement by the Dean
Option No. 2 —
Incomplete

Continued from Page 4

such cases allegedly refused to allow the student to exercise Option No. 2.

The language of the resolution is clear. If asked to report an **Incomplete**, the instructor must do so, and he is expected to give the same consideration he would normally give, under the rules of his college, to a student who sought an **Incomplete** on the basis of illness, for example, during the finals weeks of the term.

At the same time, a reading of the full resolution makes it equally clear that the intent of the resolution was to provide relief for those whose need for relief involved work that would have ordinarily been consummated after May 4.

Nothing in the resolution requires an instructor to repeat examinations given on or before May 4; nothing requires him to receive assignments due on or



ROBERT D. MILLER

Dean of the University Faculty

before May 4 (unless an appropriate agreement already existed on May 4). Nothing prevents an instructor from deciding to accept work due before this date, but he is not required to do so either by the spirit or the letter of the Faculty's action on the grading system.

In short, the student who was hopelessly delinquent on May 4 is not guaranteed a second chance at the first three months of work by asking for and receiving an **Incomplete**; his only hope is the traditional appeal to his instructor. The resolution was for the benefit of those who had an equity which they wished to preserve, but wanted some options as to how this might be done if they diverted their attention to the problems that reached crisis proportions overnight.

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Bulletin of the Faculty

(Publication of this Bulletin is supervised by the Secretary of the University Faculty William T. Keeton, 304 Day Hall, 256-4843.)

University Faculty Committee on the Economic Status of the Faculty Report to the Faculty May 13, 1970

Cornell Children's Tuition Scholarship Program

Last year this committee recommended that the maximum tuition scholarship available under this program be increased substantially. As a follow up on November 19 the following recommendation was presented to the Provost:

"We strongly recommend that the Administration and Trustees take action to increase the maximum tuition scholarship awarded eligible faculty and staff children attending institutions other than Cornell to 55 per cent of the undergraduate tuition and fees for the endowed divisions at Cornell, this increase to be effective for the 1970-71 academic year. We further recommend that the level of benefits be increased to 65 per cent for the year 1971-72 and to the previously recommended 75 per cent for the 1972-73 academic year."

As pointed out last year the real value of the CCTS program has seriously deteriorated since its inception in 1966-67. The current limit of \$1,000 represented 55.5 per cent of the 1965-66 undergraduate tuition and fees when the program was started. For the 1969-70 period the same \$1,000 represents only 42.5 per cent of the tuition and fees. We felt that as a minimum we should immediately return to the 55 per cent level.

The administration responded by saying in essence that because of budgeting problems a choice would have to be made between increasing a fringe benefit program or increasing faculty salaries. It was felt that the most equitable distribution of limited resources would be through faculty salaries.

Investment Performance of CREF

We were quite disturbed by an analysis of the CREF investment performance prepared by a group at Brookhaven which indicated that this equity fund had not performed as well as might have been expected in the last decade. Correspondence with the President of TIAA-CREF has not resulted in any answer with respect to this problem. Since our faculty has such a large stake in this program we feel an outside impartial review of their investment management is warranted. We will recommend to Committee Z of the AAUP that they publish in the AAUP Bulletin an annual review of the CREF investment program.

Establishment of a Mutual Fund Plan

We are exploring the feasibility of a voluntary, payroll deduction-mutual fund purchase program. New tax rulings have made it possible for some tax sheltering for those who wish to build a supplement to their retirement program. Another option without tax sheltering is also to be explored for employees who may wish to use the payroll

deduction route to purchase fund shares but may not want to have their funds tied up until retirement. We hope to have a plan ready by the fall.

Insurance for Personal Effects in Offices

Many of you have expressed concern that our personal effects in our offices are not covered by insurance. Although some individuals may be able to obtain coverage under their homeowners policy it appeared that a group plan might be more economic. Unfortunately Cornell is not very popular with insurance companies these days, but we think we may have a company willing to offer such a policy. Hopefully within a month and definitely by fall we will advise you further on this matter.

Other Matters

Your committee is investigating the feasibility of a group auto insurance program based on new legislation. Savings of 15 to 20 per cent are forecasted. We also joined with the Statler Club Board on a joint study of Statler Club-Statler Inn operations — and a report is in the mill. We have discussed with the Deans the advisability of making available every three years a salary comparison by rank by college to supplement the information now published annually. We also held a hearing and reported to the Provost on the Traffic Board proposal.

Improvements in Health Insurance Programs

There were some major improvements in the endowed health insurance programs that the faculty should be aware of. For example the maximum limit for a single illness under the Major Medical plan was increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Other improvements were also incorporated. The Endowed Blue Cross-Blue Shield plan for example has an increased maternity benefit and coverage has been extended from 120 days to 365 days. Some minor improvements were also made in the plans of the statutory units.

Faculty Salaries for 1969-70

From 1965-66 to 1969-70, average compensation received by faculty in the endowed divisions increased approximately 20 per cent and in the statutory divisions almost 37 per cent (see table 1 for dollar figures). The increase in average compensation in the statutory units relative to the endowed has brought the two divisions together. The recent increase in the average for all ranks in the statutory units is, however, somewhat misleading. The increase is the result (a) of increases in compensation within ranks (table 3) and (b) a shift in the distribution of faculty from junior to senior ranks (table 4). Thus, the statutory divisions have relatively more full professors than the endowed units, and the large jump in

Table 1. Average Compensation (Salary and Fringe Benefits), Full-Time Faculty, 9-Month Basis

Academic Year	Cornell				Average change nationally
	Endowed divisions	Annual change	Statutory divisions	Annual change	
1965-66	15109		13368		
1966-67	15762	653	14969	1601	723
1967-68	16395	633	16156	1187	839
1968-69	17325	930	16695	539	875
1969-70	18140	815	18295	1600	NA

a / Fringe benefits include Cornell's outlay for social security, retirement, medical insurance, and tuition for faculty children.

Table 2. Cornell: Average Salary and Compensation, Minimum Salary and Compensation, 9-Month Basis, by Rank and by Division, 1969-70

Division and rank	Average		AAUP rating	Minimum		AAUP rating
	salary	comp.		salary	comp.	
Endowed	dollars			dollars		
Professor	20691	23788	A	15000	17472	A
Assoc. Prof.	14569	16708	AA	12000	13856	AA
Asst. Prof.	11018	12714	AA	9000	10474	AA
Statutory						
Professor	18194	21728	B	14104	17015	A
Assoc. Prof.	13917	16578	AA	9980	12051	A
Asst. Prof.	11523	13657	AA	8794	10519	AA

Note: The Statutory Divisions have a substantially higher proportion of their faculty in the senior ranks than the Endowed Divisions (see table 4); thus, no discrepancy exists between the overall averages reported in table 1 and the averages by rank reported in table 2.

Table 3. Cornell: Changes in Average Compensation by Rank, Selected Time Periods

Divisions and rank	1960-61 to 1969-70 (9 years)			1964-65 to 1969-70 (5 years)			1968-69 to 1969-70 (1 year)		
	dollars			dollars			dollars		
Endowed									
Professor		11247			5238			1243	
Assoc. Prof.		7389			3548			978	
Asst. Prof.		4930			2375			610	
Statutory					(3 years)				
Professor		----			3821			1287	
Assoc. Prof.		----			3081			1672	
Asst. Prof.		----			2395			645	

Table 4. Number of Full-Time Faculty by Rank, 1969-70

Rank	Endowed Divisions		Statutory Divisions	
	Number	Change from 1968-69	Number	Change from 1968-69
Professor	327	-7	314	11
Assoc. Prof.	164	13	214	-11
Asst. Prof.	255	23	134	-16
Instructor	32	-7	10	-10

Endowed Divisions: Architecture, Arts and Sciences, Business, Engineering, Hotel Adm., and Law. Statutory Divisions: Agriculture, Human Ecology, I and LR, and Veterinary Medicine.

Table 5. Percent Change in Average Compensation by Rank and in Consumer Price Index, Selected Periods

Divisions and rank	Percent change		
	1960-61 to 1969-70 (9 years)	1964-65 to 1969-70 (5 years)	1968-69 to 1969-70 (1 year)
Endowed			
Professor	89.7	28.2	5.5
Assoc. Prof.	79.3	26.6	6.2
Asst. Prof.	63.3	23.0	5.0
C P I	27.0	21.0	6.2
Statutory		(3 years)	
Professor		21.2	6.3
Assoc. Prof.		22.8	11.2
Asst. Prof.		21.3	5.0
C P I		14.9	6.2

Table 6. AAUP Average Compensation Rating Scales for Category I Institutions, 1970-71

Rank	dollars		
	1	2	3
Professor	25740	24580	23410
Assoc. Prof.	17990	17650	17310
Asst. Prof.	14550	14150	13750

Source: AAUP Bulletin, Dec. 1969, pg. 481, table 4.

average compensation for all ranks last year in the statutory units is partly explained by a shift in the distribution of faculty by ranks.

The price level increased 6.2 per cent from January 1969 to January 1970. The compensation for full, associate, and assistant professors in the endowed units increased 5.5, 6.2, and 5.0 per cent, respectively, from 1968-69 to 1969-70. The comparable percentages for the statutory units are 6.3, 11.2, and 5.0 (table 5, column 3).

Two problem areas perhaps should be emphasized. One is maintaining growth rates in compensation for all ranks at least to maintain real incomes and to remain competitive with other institutions. A second problem is the persistent, relatively low average compensation for full professors in the statutory divisions (see table 2).

The AAUP will institute a new rating system for faculty compensation next year. The letter ranks will be replaced by 10 numerical grades, and institutions of higher education are classified into three categories (essentially 2-year, 4-year, and 4-year plus graduate schools). The average compensation required in 1970-71 for the top 3 grades are provided in table 6. Rather substantial increases in compensation in every rank at Cornell will be required even to be in grade 2. It would appear that grade 2 should be the minimum goal for Cornell. In this inflationary period a real effort will be required to match the cost of living increases and move into the grade 2 category. Obviously this committee feels that this effort is absolutely essential.

For the Committee,
David L. Call,
Chairman



"... Creative activity is a healthy sign, not an act of complicity."

On The Quad: The Creative and Performing Arts



Camera movement gives creative interpretation to dance concert on the Arts Quadrangle during Spring Arts Festival.



Outside, looking in . . .

*Chronicle Staff Photos
By
Russ Hamilton*

The annual Spring Arts Festival was held May 10-13 on the Arts Quad. Dance groups cavorted in the night, illuminated by lights burning in the windows on buildings on the quadrangle. During the / day, passersby entered clear plastic boxes — inflated by fans — from which one could peer out and look at people peering in who couldn't see you. One night the sound of electronic music pierced the air while student poets — in soft tones — read their works.

The Festival is sponsored by the Council of the Creative and Performing Arts.

Asked if the fact that the Festival went on was not in violation of the concept of a student strike, coordinator Robert Patton, a graduate student, said, "We think that creative activity is a healthy sign, not an act of complicity."



. . . Inside, looking out

Corson Message to Faculty on ROTC

In the current discussion of ROTC, it may be useful for the campus to know my views and to have my analysis of the situation. While I have stated my opinions to various student and faculty groups, to the ROTC commandants, and to some others, I have not until now made any public statement. A planned report to the University Faculty during the winter was prevented by debate on the Constituent Assembly proposals. At the first opportunity, the topic will be presented to the

while at the same time preserving the University's land-grant status. In such a program as I visualize Cornell students could work towards a commission in the armed forces during their undergraduate years.

Cornell University is already participating in modified programs which, I believe, are a step in the right direction. We are one of a handful of universities participating in an experimental Air Force program to substitute regular departmental courses for the usual ROTC courses taught

programs.

I discussed these, as well as other ROTC-related problems, with Assistant Secretary of Defense (for Manpower) Roger T. Kelly, in Washington last December. Secretary Kelly gave me a sympathetic hearing and encouraged me to talk further about modified programs with the individual services.

Several additional conversations on this topic have been held with groups on our own campus, including the ROTC commandants; Provost (Robert A.) Plane and Professor (David L.) Ratner have a meeting scheduled with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hittle for tomorrow (May 14) in Washington. It will give special attention to the question of NROTC disenrollment policy.

If any program resembling the one I have suggested is to gain acceptance I believe it can only be through the concerted action of many universities. I have already discussed the general problem with a few individual university presidents and I have participated in one assembled meeting of university presidents devoted to this subject. I have also raised the matter with Chancellor (Alexander) Heard, President Nixon's new liaison official with universities. It is clear that action of the type I have suggested will take time. Major changes by September, 1970 are unlikely. More likely is a series of desirable changes spread over a period of time. The program cannot be revolutionized all at once.

One of the corollary problems in any modified program is the cost of the program. The Federal Government now pays only a part of the true cost of existing ROTC programs. As the programs are modified in the direction most campuses consider desirable, the Federal share of cost decreases. Part of our effort must be to increase Federal support.

To summarize, I believe that universities have an important role to play in the education of prospective military officers; that major changes in ROTC programs are inevitable; that limitation of the University's role to normal academic instruction may be possible; that military manpower officials are to some degree receptive to suggestions for change; that intelligent change is most likely to be achieved through concerted action by a group of universities; and, finally, that desirable changes cannot be made overnight.

I shall look forward to the Faculty's recommendation.

For-what-its-worth

Sociologist William Foote Whyte of the Cornell faculty gives speech-making advice to his colleagues in The Subterranean Sociology Newsletter. Whyte says, "Time your speech. This can be done as follows. Procure a timepiece."

Ombudsman Sets Grade Procedure

The University Ombudsman, Mrs. Alice H. Cook, has issued a statement concerning the faculty legislation on semester grades. The Ombudsman statement follows, but the reader is also referred to further statements on the grading legislation carried in today's Cornell Chronicle in the Bulletin of the Faculty.

Mrs. Cook said:

The Ombudsman views the legislation on semester grades adopted by the University Faculty on May 6, 1970 as binding upon the entire faculty. Students and faculty who are dissatisfied or have problems with its administration under the Guidelines issued by the Faculty Council on May 7 are directed to take the following procedure:

1. Student and faculty member should attempt to reach an understanding in the light of the Guidelines.

2. Where agreement is not forthcoming, the Head of Department and/or the Dean of the College should be aware of the problem and should endeavor to work it out in the light of the Guidelines.

3. On complaint of person(s) directly concerned, the Ombudsman will undertake to investigate and if necessary adjudicate the problems and disagreements. (It should be understood that the Ombudsman is not empowered to alter grades. The power of the office is limited to mediation and recommendation with a resort to publicity at the Ombudsman's discretion. The Ombudsman is prepared on request of both parties to a dispute to act as an arbitrator of their differences.)

In carrying out his activities, the Ombudsman will take the following matters into consideration:

a. The components and weighting of the grade as announced by the instructor at an early point in the semester.

b. Special circumstances affecting the grading in the course such as heavy emphasis on final papers, exam or field work not yet completed and hence not yet evaluated, or other conditions which make it difficult or impossible for the instructor

to provide a grade.

c. Conformity of the instructor's current award of a semester grade with the legislation and the Guidelines.



ALICE COOK
University Ombudsman

Labor Department Gives \$260,000 Grant to Cornell

Cornell University has received a four-year grant of \$262,500 from the U.S. Department of Labor to develop a program aimed at answering the need for better qualified personnel to man publicly supported manpower and social welfare programs.

According to Robert L. Aronson, professor of industrial and labor relations, who will head the program, "The failure or success of many government programs rests largely on the availability of qualified personnel. The shortcomings of a number of government programs, the War on poverty for example, can be traced in part to a lack of properly trained staff and also to a failure to anticipate the kind of qualifications needed to carry out these programs."

The grant to Cornell is one of twelve such awards to universities across the country to develop manpower research and training programs over the next four years. The grants, effective July 1, have been made by the Manpower Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. Cornell's program will focus on administrative Region II which includes New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone.

The program, which will be centered in the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell will include research and graduate study. A series of major studies will be made of the nature and determinants of manpower requirements in manpower and social welfare programs. "We expect to involve a number of school faculty and at least several graduate students at an advanced level in this research," Aronson said.



DALE R. CORSON

University Senate for its consideration.

There will continue to be a military force in this country. It is essential that strong civilian influence be a part of that force. An important way to exert that influence is through the education of prospective officers in civilian schools. Last year, of about 25,000 Second Lieutenants commissioned in the Army, some 16,000 came from ROTC programs, about 8,000 from officer candidate schools, and only about 800 from West Point.

The universities can, and in my opinion should, play a role in providing education for future officers. The University, however, should concentrate upon its own special qualifications; that is, through its normal undergraduate or graduate academic programs.

I believe that such a program of military education in which the University's responsibility would be limited to providing academic instruction within the University's regular departments could eliminate many of the problems which have arisen from the structure of the present ROTC programs. If it is the sense of the University Faculty that this objective is desirable, I am prepared to try, although I cannot guarantee the outcome, through negotiation with the appropriate Federal and State authorities, to develop a program which will achieve this objective.

by military instructors. The College of Engineering during the current year organized two such courses in the Aerospace field open to all students, ROTC and non-ROTC alike. Next fall, the Army ROTC curriculum will be modified to substitute a number of departmental courses in a similar way.

If the ROTC programs are to attract the number of students necessary to meet the needs of the armed services, it is clear — at least to me — that they must be modified perforce. Freshmen enrollment, nationally, in Army ROTC programs was down more than 25 per cent in the fall of 1969 from the fall of 1968. Our experience at Cornell University has followed a similar pattern. The several services have maintained standards for the minimum number of ROTC graduates per year from any individual university. Below that standard they do not normally maintain an ROTC unit on that campus. At Cornell, we are currently operating close to the minimum figures for both the Army and the Air Force. The services, however, have temporarily abandoned these standards during the current nation-wide discussion of ROTC. While I do not know the likely effect of future draft policy on ROTC enrollments, I do know that the current decline in enrollments has stimulated the interest of military manpower officers in modified ROTC

Parking Changes Announced for '70-71

Continued from Page 1

dormitory residents who wish to park in the Cascadilla, University Halls area, Hughes Hall, Anna Comstock and North Dormitory lots will have to pay \$54 per year.

Dormitory residents who do not wish to pay the fee may, however, park at no cost in certain other areas — west dormitory residents (University Halls, Baker complex, etc.) can park in the soon-to-be-expanded Country Club lot, off Jessup Road, and residents of other dorms may park free in a lot that will be built during the summer near the Von Cramm house on University Avenue.

A group of either employes or students who would normally be issued separate permits for their vehicles, and who agree to a car-pool arrangement, may be issued new car-pool permits and one display card. For staff, the permit category which can be elected is determined by the highest eligibility category of the car-pool members.

Students who wish to form a car-pool must all meet the "commuting student" definition.

The fee for a car-pool arrangement is the same as the one for a single permit in the category elected. Only one vehicle in a family unit may be registered under car-pool provisions.

Traffic will be restricted on the central campus next year, according to Plane, to cut down on the congestion that clogs Cornell streets during the daytime.

Cross campus traffic will use a loop road — a route designed to carry vehicles around the periphery, rather than through the heart, of the campus. Campus Road, West Avenue, University Avenue, Forest Home Drive and Plantations Road will make up the loop. Improvements on sections of those roads will begin this summer, Plane said.

The Traffic Control Board and the University Planning Office recommended the installation of control and information booths at four locations, so that only cars with "U" and "S" permits, mass transit, emergency, service and delivery vehicles can drive across campus.

The booths will be set up at East and University Avenues (near Rand Hall), East Avenue and Campus Road (across from Statler Hall), Campus Road and Garden Avenue (near Barton Hall and Hoy Field), and Tower Road near Wing Drive on the upper campus. One or two patrolmen will be on duty at each booth to regulate traffic and assist visitors, according to James W. Spencer, professor of agricultural engineering and chairman of the Traffic Control Board.

Within the limited-access central area, there are some 1,100 spaces, of a total 2,340 paid spaces available. Outside

this controlled area additional full-time parking checkers will be on duty weekdays to cut down parking violations.

A new system of fines and tow-away provisions have also been established to further provide strict control of parking.

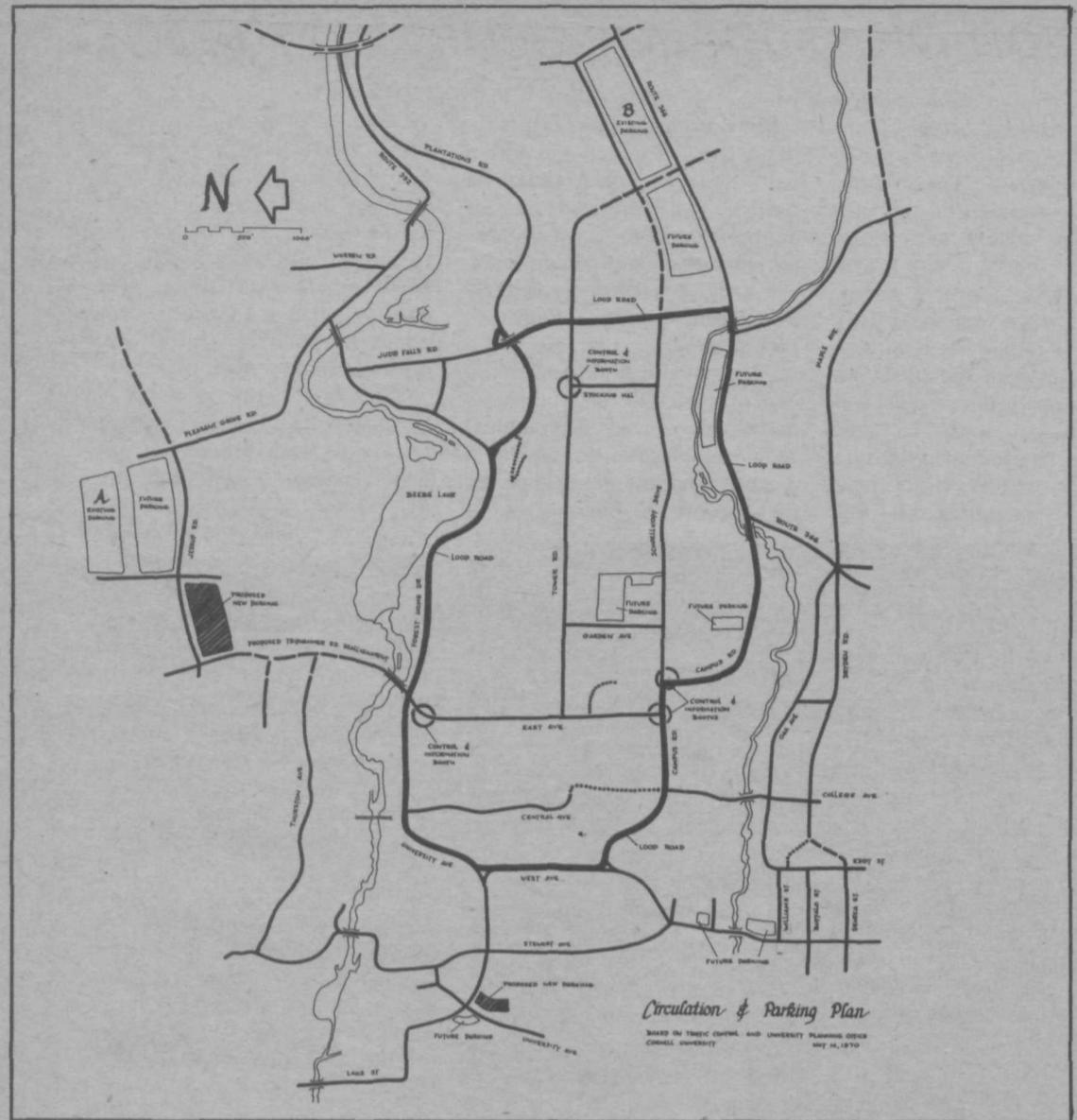
One parking area will be expanded, and a new one constructed by the beginning of the fall term to help alleviate space shortages. The Country Club lot, on Triphammer and Jessup Roads, will be expanded to accommodate 384 cars, and space for an additional 130 cars will be provided near the Von Cramm house on University Avenue. There will be no bus service to these lots.

The Planning Office has estimated that income from permits and parking meters will amount to approximately \$200,000 for the next year. The operating costs of the first stage of improvements, including amortization is estimated at also \$200,000.

Plane said that all revenues from permits and meters will be set aside in a special fund for further improvements of parking and traffic circulation.

Evening parking on campus, which has also become a problem, will be more tightly controlled. The lots near Morrill, Newman-Savage, Mann-Fernow and Thurston-Kimball Halls will be open only to holders of "U" permits. Personnel will be stationed at each lot.

In addition, a start will be



made during the summer on road improvements as part of the loop system. These will be part of a ten-year plan developed by the Traffic Board and Planning Office, which has been approved in principle by the Building and Properties Committee of the Board of Trustees, Spencer said.

PARKING PERMIT FEES

1970-1971

Basic Fee Structure (per year)

Eligibility Category	U	E,LT	Permit Category Elected	
			O	AB, RP some O's, AC
I	no fee	no fee	no fee	no fee
II	\$108	\$54	\$27	no fee
III	X	\$54	\$27	no fee
IV	X	X	X	no fee

Eligibility Standards for Parking Permits

- I. Sponsored parking (S permits)
 - A. (*) Employees who are required to have a vehicle as a condition of their employment and who are reimbursed for such use of their vehicle.
- II. Unrestricted parking (U permits)
 - A. Academic Deans and the Executive Officers of the University.
 - B. Faculty — Emeritus Professor, Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor, Senior Research, and Senior Extension Associate.
 - C. (*) Exempt employees (executive, administrative, professional) as defined by the Fair Labor Standards Act and certain non-professional academic employees (librarians, lecturers, research associates, extension associates, etc.) who meet salary eligibility requirements as established by the Board on Traffic Control.
 - D. Employees with 25 years or more employment at the University.
- III. Perimeter Parking (O, LT, E, and AC permits)
 - A. (*) Employees who intermittently need their car on University business, i.e. 3 to 10 times a week.
 - B. (*) Employees whose working hours and/or primary location of employment do not permit their use of the bus system.
- IV. Peripheral Parking (AB permits for the bus lots, or RP permits for Research Park)

Employees who do not qualify for parking under I, II, or III

Fees

	Permit	Lot/Lots	Fee/Vehicle
Student Commuter	AK	K lot A lot	\$27
VET Student	VET	Country Club lot VET area	no fee \$27
Dormitory Resident			
Cascadilla	CH	Cascadilla lot	\$54
West dorms (University Halls, Baker Tower, Boldt, etc.)	WD	north & south lots	\$54
Hughes Hall	HH	Hughes lot	\$54
Sage		no lot available	
Balch, Riskey, Anna Comstock	AC	Anna Comstock lot	\$54
North dorms, Dickson, Donlon	ND	Country Club and various lots by Dickson	\$54
*West dorms	CC	Country Club	no fee
*Other dormitory residents	VC	Von Cramm	no fee

* essentially dead-storage and space not assured

PARKING PERMIT AREAS

designated	areas
E	Anabel Taylor, Myron Taylor, Hughes circle, Hollister, and Grumman
LT	Lynah, Teagle, and Schoelkopf Drive parking east of Garden Avenue
AC	Anna Comstock
AB	A or B lot
RP	Research Park
O	I. Wilson lab, Ag. & Vet. lots and areas east of Wing Drive

Reserved Areas

- I. Loading deck areas and service vehicle areas, as posted
- II. Visitor
 - A. Barton lot
- III. Dormitory
 - A. West Dorms (WD areas)
 - B. Dickson, Donlon, North Dorms (ND area)
 - C. Hughes Hall (HH areas)
 - D. Cascadilla Hall (CH area)
 - E. Balch, Riskey, Anna Comstock (AC area)
- IV. Student Commuter
 - A. Kite Hill (K lot)
 - B. Country Club (CC lot)
 - C. Vet commuter (VET areas)

Unreserved Areas

- I. Sage lot (all 30 minute metered)
- II. Posted spaces at dairy sales and dairy bar, meat market, small animal clinic, Noyes lodge and Schurman (all time zoned)

Special Areas

- I. Gannett clinic area for student patients only.
- II. Federal Nutrition Lab for federal employes only.
- III. Others as posted.

Plane Parking Statement

Following is a statement by Robert A. Plane, provost, on the new parking and traffic regulations:

I have received from the Board on Traffic and the Planning Office a set of recommendations for the future development of circulation and parking at Cornell. These are the recommendations which have been discussed before this Faculty, and described in *The Chronicle*. Following the initial description of its proposal, the Board on Traffic Control received numerous communications from members of the community. Each was carefully considered. Furthermore, the plan was considered by the Committee on Economic Status of the Faculty and was the subject of an open meeting of that committee with some sixty faculty members in attendance.

On May 5th I received a memorandum from the Committee on Economic Status of the Faculty, which made proposals, some of which had already been considered at length by the Board on Traffic Control. On the basis of both reports, I took a plan for next year's parking to the Executive Committee of Trustees on Tuesday, May 12. I fully realize that the Senate will have much to say about the future of campus parking, but I need not point out that the problem is urgent and mailing of applications must go out this week.

My own feelings concerning the plan are perhaps best expressed by the first point made in the memorandum from the Committee on Economic Status of the Faculty: "The (Traffic) Board has done a thorough job of analyzing this problem and their plan is well thought out and should lead to less congestion and an easing of the traffic and parking problems. Since about everyone in the community is in some way affected by this plan, it is obvious that it will be next to impossible to gain unanimous support for any plan."

The principal difference between the proposals from the Traffic Board and that from the Committee on Economic Status of the Faculty concerns the source of revenue to pay for the new plan. The Committee on Economic Status of the Faculty realizes that the increased cost which is necessitated, not just by the new plan, but by the increased problem of parking on campus, must come from some source. They suggest an alternative to the institution of parking fees for Faculty members, a corresponding reduction of pay increases for Faculty for next year. Such procedure would have an obvious advantage in terms of income tax, but I have instead chosen the Traffic Board's plan and fee schedule for three reasons:

1. A basic ingredient of the Board's plan is that parking fees

will reduce demand for increasingly scarce parking spaces and in the future may make it economically advantageous for the Ithaca community to institute greatly expanded mass transit.

2. Under the Traffic Board's plan, a faculty member will have several options, one of which is to pay nothing for parking although in an outlying lot. Another option is to receive economic benefit from car pooling which in turn would decrease the parking problem.

In addition, the Committee on Economic Status of the Faculty suggested some modifications of the fee structure. Each suggestion had been considered at length by the Traffic Control Board (and in each case they had recommended against the proposed change). One suggestion is a graduated scale by salary or rank. However, at this late stage of the year it would not be possible to institute such a plan for next year, although it could well be considered for the following year. Another suggestion concerns those faculty members fortunate enough to have offices close to little-used parking lots. In such cases the Economic Status Committee noted that these faculty members would be receiving a real break. However, two points should be noted:

(1) That the purchase of a "U" sticker, which would not be necessary for people in these fortunate locations, entitles one not only to park close to his office, but furthermore gives him free access to the whole campus.

(2) Those faculty members fortunate in the respect of being able to park cheaply close to their offices are correspondingly unfortunate in being located generally far from the center of campus. Thus it would seem that they should have the option of choosing either less expensive parking without access to the rest of the campus of a "U" sticker with full access.

On the question of accessibility of offices, the Board on Traffic Control has recommended, and I have accepted the proposal, that for those faculty whose only office is off the main campus, a free "U" sticker will be issued. Finally, it is the recommendation of the Committee on Economic Status of the Faculty that money resulting from the parking fee be spent only on the Traffic Control Program. This I accept. Thus the University will allocate the same amount of funds to next year's program as to this year's. This runs in excess of \$200,000. All money collected from parking fees will be used to pay the incremental costs of the new program and if any remains it will be earmarked for implementation of future steps of the developing traffic control plan.

Kenneth Post Foundation Awards Floriculture Grant

The Kenneth Post Foundation has awarded a second \$5,000 grant to Cornell University to support a project aimed at developing a comprehensive instructional program in employee-management relations in

commercial floriculture.

The goal is to develop an instructional package including an instructor's manual and instructional materials and aids for use by educational institutions, extension workers, and floriculture industry members throughout the nation.

The first project of its kind in the country, the Cornell project is being conducted under the direction of Carl F. Gortzig, assistant professor in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture at the New York State College of Agriculture and William W. Frank, associate professor and extension specialist at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

Devoted to promotion of research and education in floriculture and ornamental horticulture, the Kenneth Post Foundation was formed by floriculture industry members in honor of the late Kenneth Post who died in 1955 while serving as head of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture at the College of Agriculture. Post was on the Cornell faculty for 25 years.

COSEP

Continued from Page 1

inception in 1964, has enrolled more than 300 students, mostly black, at Cornell. More than 200 new COSEP students are expected to enter the University next fall.

Plane said: "I would like to take this opportunity to publicly thank Miss Charisse Cannady for the first rate job she has done as acting director of COSEP during the past year. I am also pleased to announce that she plans to continue to work with the COSEP program during the next few months of transition. We wish Miss Cannady, one of our first COSEP students and a member of the Cornell Class of 1969, who at present plans to leave Cornell for other fields, the success we are sure she will achieve in her future efforts."

In 1968-69, Hunter served as ombudsman in a pilot project of the Rockford Board of Education. The program was cited by a study team of the Urban Coalition as one of the most promising school programs in the country. The project also received a National Education Association (NEA) award for the most progressive project of the year in the nation's public schools.

As a result of the success of this program, Hunter was asked to join 11 other interns in a special program designed for gifted children sponsored by the Illinois State Office of Public Instruction. He has been working in this capacity for the past year out of headquarters at Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville.

Hunter, who is 29 years old, was born in Taylor, Texas. In 1963, he received a bachelor's degree in political science from Prairie View A & M College in Texas. He attended Texas Southern School of Law in 1965-66 and in 1968 received a master's degree in education and community mental health from Northern Illinois University.

Hunter spent two years as a Peace Corps volunteer in Jamaica, West Indies, where he met his wife, Conswaglo. They have two daughters and plan to reside in Ithaca.

In 1959, as a recent high school graduate, Hunter worked one season with migrant workers in south Texas. Before assuming his post as ombudsman in Rockford, he worked two years with the H. Douglas Singer Zone Center in Rockford, a unit of the Illinois Department of Mental Health, administering therapy to families, groups and individuals and developing community contacts for former mental patients.

Peace Corps Hopefuls to Meet

Anyone at Cornell University considering Peace Corps work after graduation next spring is invited to an informational meeting tomorrow in Emerson Hall, Room 135, at 2 p.m.

A part-time training program will be offered during the 1970-71 academic year here at Cornell. The program is open to students in the Colleges of Agriculture, Human Ecology and Veterinary Medicine, who expect to finish their studies by June, 1971.

The program, now entering its third year, is designed to provide specialized training for service in Colombia. Social aspects of Peace Corps work — studies in politics, religion, customs, Spanish language, history, family structure — are emphasized, rather than purely technical preparation. It is hoped that this type of training will help lessen the effects of "culture shock," and make the volunteer more than "a two-year cultural ambassador." Past Cornell trainees are considered to be some of the most successful volunteers ever to serve in Colombia.

"Biology and Society" Planned for '70-'71

Cornell University will continue its highly successful weekly "Biology and Society" lecture series next term, it was announced today.

The lectures will be presented again on Mondays at 8:15 p.m. All lectures are scheduled in Alice Statler Auditorium, except for the March 8, 1971 lecture, which will be a panel discussion in Bailey Hall on the topic, "Man's Right to Die."

The lectures, often attended by more than 1,000 students and Ithaca area residents, have dealt with a number of environmental crises including population and pollution. The series is considered an educational innovation since it is addressed to both the general public and is part of a credit course at the University.

Some 800 students took the course for credit this year and 700 have already preregistered for next year's course, which indicates the course may be taken for credit by approximately 1,200 students during the 1970-71 academic year. This year 44 faculty members conducted discussion sessions, each with groups of 20 students. It is estimated more than 70 faculty members will be needed next year to lead these groups.

In addition to those who attended the lectures in person, thousands of students and area residents heard the lectures through live and taped radio broadcasts. It is expected these radio broadcasts will continue next year.

The series was organized and

developed largely through the efforts of Bruce Wallace, professor of genetics, and Stanley A. Zahler, associate professor of microbiology, under the sponsorship of the University's Division of Biological Sciences, the New York State College of Agriculture and Program on Science, Technology and Society.

Willers: Absenteeism

Diedrich K. Willers, director of personnel at Cornell University, today reiterated, in response to queries from some of Cornell's 5,000 non-academic employees, the University policy on absenteeism from the job. "Employees", Willers said, "are paid for time worked. If an employee is absent from the job because of the work boycott, the employee's time will be charged to the appropriate category, either vacation or leave with no pay." (Sick leave may not be used for this purpose.)

Willers said the queries came in the wake of a work boycott by some 100 employees who comprise the Committee of Concerned Non-academic Employees.

Many Petitions Concerning ROTC Presented to University Faculty

Preceding Wednesday's meeting of the Cornell University Faculty in which it considered the ROTC issue, several petitions with varying viewpoints on ROTC were circulated on campus and presented to the faculty.

More than 125 members of the nonacademic staff signed a petition which read: "We, the undersigned, being members of the nonacademic staff at Cornell University, are concerned that freedom of choice remain at Cornell. It must be emphasized - membership in ROTC is *voluntary*. ROTC presents an opportunity for college education for those who subscribe. ROTC puts college educated men in the military. ROTC should be kept for those who wish to take advantage of its opportunities. We feel removing ROTC from campus would take away from all people one more freedom of choice."

Some 415 students and staff members signed "a petition to the faculty of Cornell University", the text of which said: "We, the undersigned, wish to express our support for the following principles:

"1. We feel that United States military officers should have the broad background that a university offers.

"2. We do not feel that it is in the best interests of the university to ban a course of instruction from those who desire it.

"3. We feel that abolishment of ROTC encourages a policy of "out of sight, out of mind" while not facing the possible problems of militarism.

"4. We deplore the disruptive and destructive tactics of some students in supporting their own point of view. We hope that our own quiet, responsible voices will be heard above the throng."

More than 75 members of the "School of Hotel Administration community" signed a petition which read: "We, the undersigned, as members of the School of Hotel Administration community in favor of the Reserve Officers Training Corps on the Cornell campus, respectfully request that a representative of the hotel school be admitted to Wednesday's Faculty meeting concerning the vote on this subject."

Seventeen persons signed a petition that read: "If the Faculty endorses the current proposal to abolish ROTC by September, 1970, we, the undersigned students in the Law School, will immediately become subject to the draft and will be unable to complete our legal education.

"If the Faculty wishes to sever University ties with ROTC, we respectfully request our plight be considered. We therefore offer and endorse the following proposals as these accomplish the goal of eliminating ROTC while avoiding hardship on individual students.

Alternative Proposals:

I. *Phase out ROTC by June, 1973.* This allows all students currently enrolled in ROTC to complete the program on schedule.

II. *Phase out ROTC by June, 1972.* This would allow all students except freshmen to complete the program on schedule. Freshmen could elect to complete the program on an accelerated basis.

III. *Eliminate ROTC by June, 1971.* This one year proposal was selected by the Harvard Faculty. It allows all students presently under contract and graduate students in the Two Year Program to complete their ROTC work on an accelerated basis.

A dozen Law School students signed this open letter to the Faculty: "It is most regrettable that the future of ROTC at Cornell may be decided in an atmosphere in which calm deliberation may be an ideal incapable of achievement. The sincerity of those who would banish it from the university is not questioned. The wisdom of such a move is.

"We do not dispute the right of the university to concern itself with certain features of military training on campus. The line of demarcation between appropriate areas of concern and improper interference is what must be determined. It is entirely within the province of this university to see to it that all students are adequately informed of their rights and obligations as members of ROTC.

"This follows naturally from the very fact that Cornell offers its students an opportunity to participate in such a program. It is quite another for this university to arrogate to itself the right to determine just what those rights and obligations shall be. Once you have acted to insure that a student has access to all necessary information on which to base his decision, is it not presumptuous to substitute your own evaluation for his?

"This in effect, is what you do when you require disenrollment procedures to conform to University specifications. Moreover, as it is unrealistic to assume that the military services, in administering a program of this magnitude, could alter its policies in response to the demands of one university, however well-intentioned, such proposals become nothing more than a disguised attempt to force ROTC to terminate its relations with Cornell University.

"Unfortunately, you are being asked to consider a proposal which is even more intemperate. Let us leave aside the question of the legality (in light of agreements between the government and the University) and confine ourselves to an examination of the propriety of

such a move. ROTC has been in existence for decades before any of us ever heard of Vietnam and will continue to play an important role in the training of qualified officers, whether or not at Cornell, long after we have all forgotten about it. There is at least a presumption that it is not altogether evil.

"Yet today it is being attacked not on its own merits but as a symbol of a policy which many in good conscience cannot support. To attack one thing as a symbol of something else without an independent examination of the former is, in effect, to kill a patient to cure a disease. Yet few of ROTC's opponents even pretend to discuss the underlying question of ROTC's own value. When Vietnam is past history, will we still be better off for having abolished the program at our colleges and universities?

"While we cannot here attempt an exhaustive evaluation of this issue, a few observations are in order.

"In the first place, assuming that armies and nations" will not be abolished in our lifetime, how can we mitigate the dangers of professional elitism and insure that our officer corps will contain socially aware individuals who have been exposed to a liberal educational environment?

"Secondly, it is entirely proper to deprive a student of his freedom of choice in the matter of military service because the policies of the present Administration offend you? Proposals to compensate such students for their loss of ROTC monies means in essence that you are purchasing their rights with university funds. It may soothe some consciences but it smacks of intellectual dishonesty nevertheless.

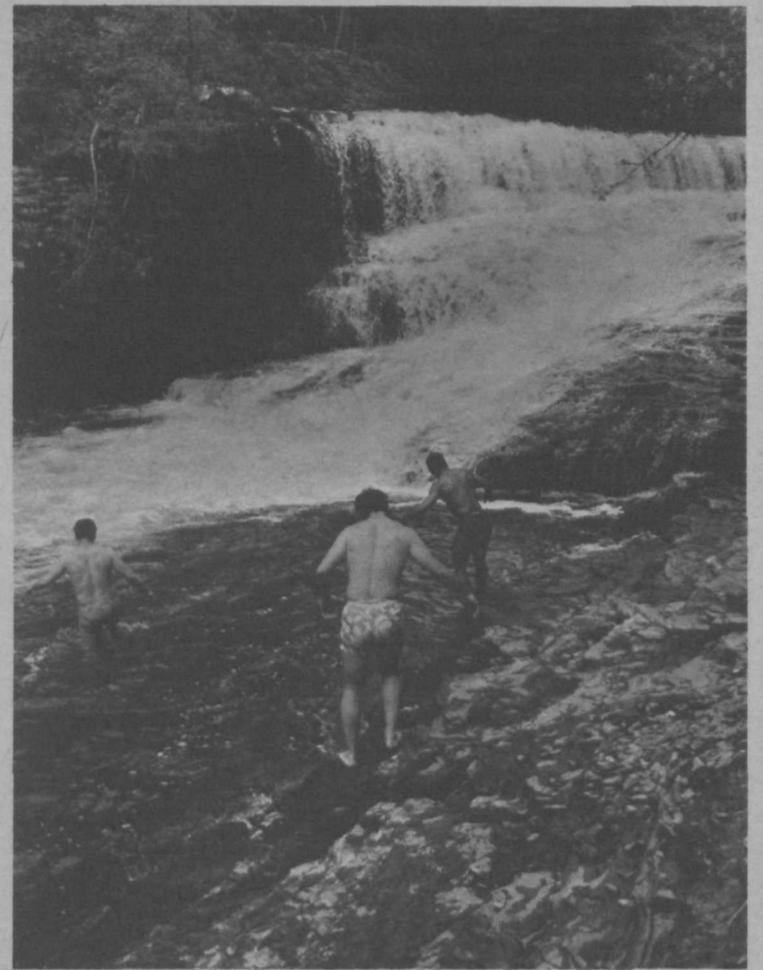
"Thirdly, what are you going to say to those graduate students for whom the termination of the program means subjection to immediate military service? It can hardly come as a surprise to you to learn that many such students have rejected formerly deferrable positions in reliance on the continued existence of such programs at Cornell.

"Fourthly, as more and more of the traditional avenues to military deferment are closed, it is conceivable that the number of those interested in joining ROTC will increase. Is this why it is so imperative that ROTC be abolished here by September?

"The issues are not simple. Regardless of your present views on the matter, it is our urgent hope that you be present when these proposals are presented for your consideration. To absent yourself is to do a great disservice to those who look to the Faculty as the last forum where rationality may be expected to prevail."

There were reportedly more than 2,200 faculty, student and staff signatories to a petition

Surf's Up!



which said: "We, the undersigned, demand that: 1) All phases of the ROTC program on the Cornell campus be terminated by September, 1970. 2) An alternate plan of financial aid be provided for the ROTC cadets who depend on ROTC financial support.

Michael H. Redlin, president of the ROTC Association, wrote the following to the Faculty under the title "Why ROTC?"

"The Cornell Community is presently in a state of turmoil and confusion. In the midst of this uproar, you are being asked to consider a decision which would have the vitally important consequence of banishing ROTC from the campus. We fear that the studied deliberation and revealing debate which characterized your action on the ROTC question last fall may now be replaced by resounding appeals to emotionalism. We also fear that the loud and echoing voices of the strike leaders, who despite much popular opposition have constantly sought to confuse the ROTC issue with the Cambodian crisis, will be misinterpreted as speaking for the entire Cornell student body. We request a few minutes of your time so that the voice of the nearly 70 per cent of the Cornell student body, which favors the retention of military training in some form at Cornell University, may be heard.

"As many of you may have noted, ROTC is rarely attacked on its own merits. It is usually attacked as a *symbol* of something else — of the military-industrial complex, of the Vietnamese War, of University complicity with the defense department among others. It is not difficult to see that persecuting ROTC as a symbol will achieve nothing towards solving the problems which motivate such action.

"What of ROTC's merits?

Much was said on this point during the fall; so, in the interest of time we will forego a lengthy discussion and review briefly what we believe to be the major justifications of ROTC.

"The maintenance of academic freedom is a prime reason why ROTC must be kept on campus. The right of a student to take a course should not be abridged merely because there is some political disagreement over the course content. Questions of ROTC courses meeting university standards are becoming ever more moot as more and more ROTC courses — in keeping with the faculty directive of last fall — are assigned to regular University professors or taught under the auspices of another department; while the remaining military-taught courses — in the opinion of the vast majority of ROTC students — are at least on par with regular University courses of equivalent credit hours.

"Another factor in favor of ROTC is that its graduates have a liberalizing effect on the Armed Forces. Assuming that the Armed Services will exist regardless of ROTC's fate, it is much preferable to have a high number of liberally educated junior officers, for they have the greatest contact with the men. We cannot help believing that, had the Army had enough liberal ROTC junior officers so that Lt. Calley and Capt. Medina had not been forced to assume command without a college education, the My Lai massacre would never have occurred. The argument of those who would abolish the program on the basis of ROTC career officer statistics is self-contradictory. How can one argue on the one hand that ROTC is intimately connected with the war effort and policies he opposes and then argue on

Continued on Page 14

Lacrosse Goals: The Tiger and The Title

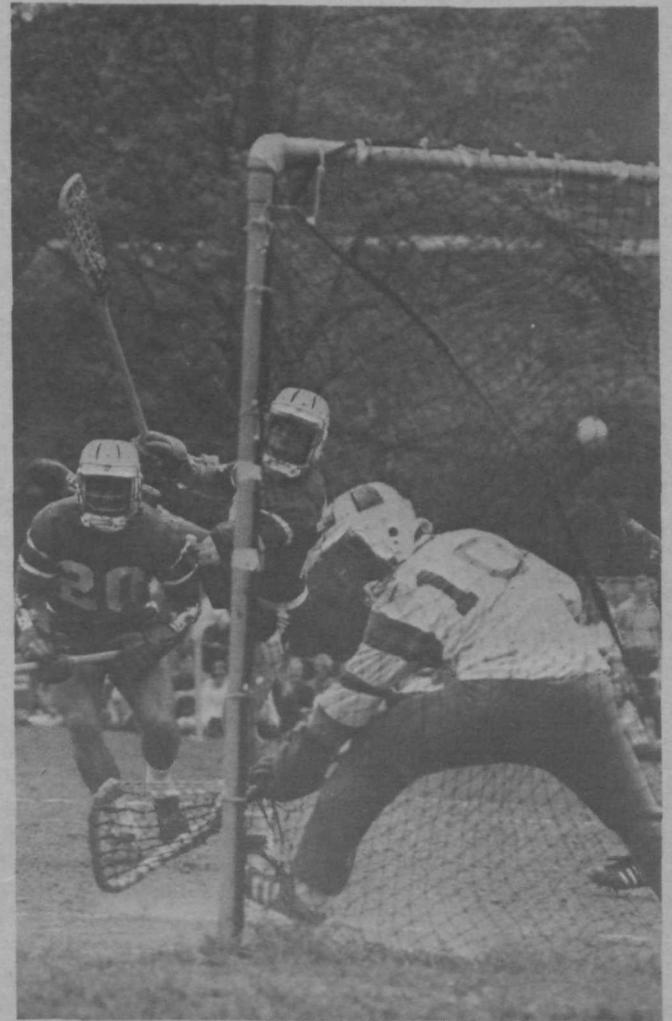


Cornell's lacrosse coach, Richie Moran, signals "We're Number One" immediately following his team's 20-6 victory over Brown on Lower Alumni Field last Saturday.

The Cornell University lacrosse team travels to New Jersey Saturday to play Princeton, the final obstacle to the Ivy League title. The laxmen of Coach Richie Moran are fresh off a 20-6 victory over Brown last Saturday on Lower Alumni Field. The Brown win gives the Big Red an 8-0 record overall. They are 5-0 in the Ivy League, assured of at least a tie for the league title. A triumph over the Tigers of Old Nassau will mean undisputed possession of first spot in the Ivy League.

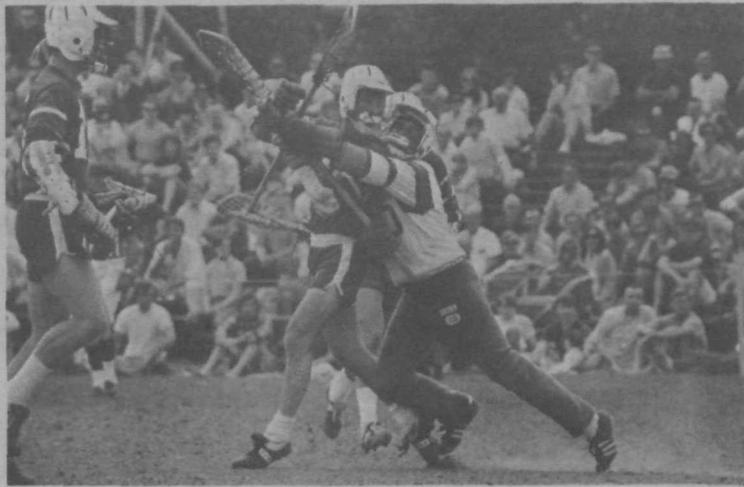
Last Saturday's win over the Brown Bruins stretched Cornell's two-year collegiate lacrosse streak to 14. Last year, Cornell tied with Brown and Yale for the title on a 4-2 record after posting a 6-0 in 1968.

The Big Red's high-powered attack scored 11 straight goals against Brown after breaking a 2-2 deadlock in the first period. Mark Webster hit six times while Bob Shaw scored five goals and Al Rimmer had four goals and three assists. In the Cornell net, Goalie Bob Rule leads the Ivy League with a save percentage of .787.



Cornellian Bob Shaw, center, scores goal considered by Coach Moran to be the turning point in the Brown game. Also in the action are Cornell's Bill Molloy wearing Number 20 and Bill Abraham, the Brown goalie. This goal, Cornell's fourth, came at 14:58 and gave the Big Red a 4-2 lead.

Chronicle Staff Photos
By
Sol Goldberg



Mark Webster of Cornell and Goalie Bill Abraham of Brown engage in the lacrosse version of a 'pas de deux' as Webster punches home one of the six goals he scored in the Cornell 20-6 victory over the Bruins. Al Rimmer, left, of Cornell watches the play.

Barton Blotter

(Robbery) Business as Usual

The spring term lurches inexorably to a close, accompanied by cries of "no business as usual." For the University's Division of Safety and Security, however, such is not the case. Thefts from dorm rooms and parked cars continued with their usual frequency the division's morning report indicates, while various actions directly and indirectly relating to the student strike against the war also kept patrolmen busy.

The Safety Division reported:

— Four unknown males broke the outside mirror of a car belonging to a head resident in Dickson Hall. Unfortunately for the vandals, the coed witnessed the event and reported the license plate number of the car the four left in to Safety Division authorities.

— Trouble broke out in the Ward Reactor Lab again, but this time it was due to a hydrogen leak in the equipment. Eight persons were evacuated from the building Monday, although the leak was termed "minor."

— Two coeds reported "an incident of public lewdness by an unknown male" last Saturday, near Beebe Lake.

— A grad student living in the men's dormitories reported his hubcaps stolen Saturday. The hubcaps are worth some \$40.

— A sophomore and a junior

were apprehended Thursday after they were "discovered stenciling with paint the work "Strike" and the clenched fist insignia on Cornell traffic signs on Central Avenue.

— Someone with more aesthetic tastes stole a 5 by 7 foot oriental rug from Sage Infirmary one night last week, a supervisor reported. Apparently the rug was carried from the building, since Sage employees confirmed that the carpet wasn't of the flying variety.

— Two safety patrolmen discovered an apparent illegal entry into the 1&LR mail room late Monday evening. Whoever tried to get in didn't take anything, the mail clerk reported.

— A freshman in the Class of '26 Hall reported that someone had thrown a rock through his window yesterday. While Safety Division men were investigating that incident, a window in a room down the hall was also discovered broken by a glass bottle.

— An administrative aide in White Hall reported the theft of an IBM typewriter, worth \$360 from the office sometime last week.

— Dorm room robberies netted a slew of electronic equipment: Two clock radios, a cassette tape recorder, a 35mm camera, an Ampex stereo tape recorder and a wrist watch.

Colt Chair Established At CUMC

The James J. Colt Professorship of Urology in Surgery has been established at the Cornell University Medical College and Dr. Victor F. Marshall has been named to fill the chair.

Marshall, who is professor of surgery (urology) and surgeon-in-charge of the James Buchanan Brady Urological Foundation at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center will assume the Colt Chair on July 1.

The Colt Professorship was established by the University Board of Trustees with a \$1 million gift from the James J. Colt Foundation. Colt, who died in 1967, was a leading industrialist and first president of the Children's Blood Foundation at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

Dr. Marshall, the man who will be the first to occupy the Colt Chair, has been at Cornell Medical College since 1938. He is well known throughout the medical community for his writings dealing with the radical treatment of carcinoma of the bladder, the correction of urinary incontinence in the female, the importance of exfoliative cytology in the detection of carcinoma in the urinary tract, and the application of a dietary regimen for the prevention of recurring stone formation.

Farnsworth, Bank President, Will Teach Hotel Course

W. Robert Farnsworth, president, chief executive officer and trustee of the Savings Bank of Tompkins County, will give a course in investment management next fall at Cornell University's School of Hotel Administration.

As a lecturer on the faculty of the Hotel School, Farnsworth will teach the two credit course for upperclassmen and graduate students.

The course is a survey of investment opportunities and the methods of analysis used by business and the individual to determine the best use of investment funds. Special emphasis is placed on the stock and bond markets. In addition, federal income tax and estate tax implications are studied.

Farnsworth, who has been president of the Savings Bank since 1962, is not unfamiliar with teaching. He was a director of the commerce department in the Ithaca public school system for 14 years before joining the Savings Bank in 1946. During 1965-66, he was on the faculty of the Graduate School of Banking at Brown University. He also lectured for five years in the field of money and banking and marketing at Ithaca College.

He earned a bachelor's degree in economics at the University of Buffalo in 1933 and a master's degree in education and

economics at Cornell in 1939. He has also done graduate study in the field of finance at the University of Rochester.

Children's Tuition

Diedrich K. Willers, personnel director, has issued a reminder to Cornell University faculty and staff members who have children eligible under the Cornell Children's Tuition Scholarship Plan.

Willers said, "Scholarship applications are required for all students who will attend Cornell (undergraduate and graduate) as well as other institutions (undergraduate) under the Cornell Children's Tuition Scholarship Plan. To assure prompt processing of fall term scholarships, completed application forms must be in the Personnel Office no later than June 1.

Application blanks and detailed information may be obtained during the morning hours from Mrs. Ruth Kent at 256-5226 in the Personnel Office, B-12 Ives Hall.

Registrar's Recommendations Concerning Grading

Resolution Implementation

The University Registrar, R. Peter Jackson, offers instructors of courses the following recommendations concerning implementation of the faculty resolution of May 6, 1970 applicable to 1970 spring term grades.

1. If during the remainder of this semester or a part thereof, you do not expect to be available for students to contact you regarding their selections of grading options, please make appropriate arrangements enabling your students to register their options in your absence.

2. In order to avoid misunderstandings at a later

date, one suggestion is that when the student declares his or her grade option, you have him record the latter and write his signature by his name on your class roster. If the student submits his or her choice by written verification, this should be attached to the roster.

3. All written verifications of option selections should be retained by you for the 1970-71 academic year; or in the case of your absence from the University for all or part of that period or permanent departure, the verifications should be given to and retained by the department office for reference.

Committee on Nominations

Slate of Nominees

For election to Faculty Trustee, 1 to be elected.

Edmund T. Cranch, Professor of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics and Associate Dean of the College of Engineering.

Howard E. Evans, Professor of Veterinary Anatomy and Secretary of the Veterinary College.

Walter Galenson, Professor, School of Industrial and Labor Relations and Professor of Economics, College of Arts and Sciences.

Kermit C. Parsons, Professor and Chairman of the Department of City and Regional Planning in the College of Architecture, Art and Planning.

Clinton Rossiter, John L. Senior Professor of American Institutions and member of the Departments of Government and History.

Charlotte M. Young, Professor of Medical Nutrition and Secretary of the Graduate School of Nutrition.

Faculty Opinion...

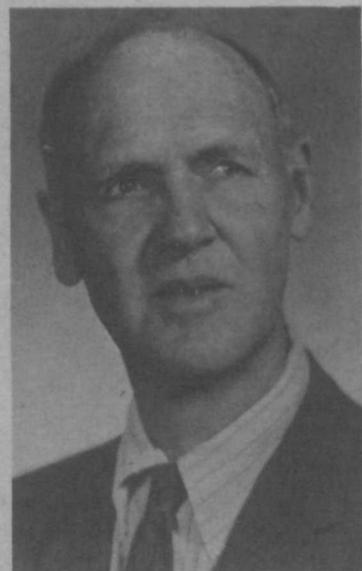
Editor:

Professor (Dalai) Brenes' letter (Cornell Chronicle, May 7) provides a welcome opportunity to elaborate upon and clarify certain important issues which he regards as passed over in the statement by the Black faculty and my comment (Cornell Chronicle, April 23 and 30). Some of my comments also are relevant to the points made in Professor (Peter) Hilton's letter, which appeared simultaneously with mine.

1. Professor Brenes raises a large number of questions concerning what our policy will be when the numbers of Black students on the campus are commensurate with their numbers in society. This, however, is neither a logical nor an effective argument against a policy of admitting them in much larger numbers now and in the coming years. The circumstances of today demand one policy. Those of tomorrow will demand another. If we can adopt the right policy today we can presumably do so tomorrow.

2. Like most whites, Professor Brenes assumes that because of the scarcity of qualified Blacks we shall have to "raid" Southern Negro colleges in order to add substantially to our own Black faculty and staff. Professor (James) Turner, however, has adopted the policy of not recruiting in the South, and this clearly ought to be the policy of the university as a whole. But this policy does not preclude recruiting among our sister institutions in the North. For whites this is accepted practice, justified as providing opportunities for advancement. Blacks, however, have been virtually excluded from sharing in these opportunities. How else can we explain the belated hiring by leading universities of the two well-established Black scholars,

Professor (St. Clair) Drake and (Charles) Hamilton, to whose cases Professor Brenes refers? How else can we explain the fact that the eminent writer and scholar, Professor Saunders Redding, is joining the Cornell English Department next year although he resigned from Hampton Institute some two or three years ago for institutional reasons and has been languishing ever since in a government post?



CHANDLER MORSE
Professor of Economics

No, it is not entirely the scarcity of Black scholars (and staff members) that explains their fewness at Cornell and elsewhere. It is also our lack of interest in bringing them here, and their consequent invisibility in white eyes. Let us be sure that unavailability is the real reason for our lily whiteness before we advance it as an excuse, especially as the validity of the excuse diminishes yearly. If one looks ahead a year or two it is clear that the numbers of Black graduate students will be (or at

least could be) increasing at such a rate that unavailability will rapidly lose whatever credibility it may now have as an explanation.

3. Professor Brenes suggests that the statement and comment that gave rise to his letter were likely to create an "erroneous feeling that Cornell University is insensitive, loath to do anything positive, etc." But would it be wholly erroneous to have such a feeling? Those of us who have been associated with COSEP have long been conscious of a deep-seated resistance to the program and its aims. The difficulty of eliciting ready cooperation in setting up an Afro-American Studies Program was all too noticeable during the fall of 1968. More recently, as a response to the destruction of the Africana Center, the faculty passed a resolution offering "our time, our space, and our financial support to bring unity to our community... We ask the Faculty Council, in the coming week, to find means to translate these statements into action." Yet so far the Council (of which I am a member) has not even had this item on its regular agenda for any meeting.

4. In Professor Barnes's assertion that the Africana Center has made it "plain to the non-Black that he is not welcome in its classes, its activities, or its premises" the operative word is "welcome." To what extent do we whites make it "plain" to the Blacks that they are "welcome" in the classes, the activities — social and political, not athletic — and the premises of Cornell? It is true that we have acknowledged their "rights" in these respects, and that we have even begun translating these civil rights into a certain amount of reality. But the same is true of our "rights" in the classes, activities and premises of the ASRC. The same constitution and laws cover both cases. There is perfect legal symmetry. Perhaps there is symmetry in the matter of unwelcomeness, too, though we are not able to perceive or acknowledge any lack of warmth in our responses to Blacks. If we wish to be welcomed as well as to have rights we should perhaps take the trouble to do the same for the Blacks.

5. Referring to the destruction of the Africana Center, Professor Brenes alludes to the fact that "dissatisfied, maladjusted, vengeful" people are found among members of all races and cultures. True enough, but this does not refute the proposition that the fire was a consequence of the racist character of American society. The arsonist did not burn Day Hall, or a fraternity, or the Society for the Humanities. If one asks why he selected the Africana Center at this particular time in the nation's and Cornell's history, the most plausible hypothesis is that his mind, deranged or not, was filled with the racist ideas that envelope us all. Racism, to be sure, is not the cause of all man's inhumanities to man, but Professor Brenes's list of other inhumanities cannot and does not prove the nonexistence of racism. What it does demonstrate is a very common desire to believe that one is not a racist unless he acts like a Klansman or a Nazi. Racism, however, is much more subtle, unconscious, and pervasive than this.

6. Similar is the desire to believe that the large number of whites relative to Blacks cannot

possibly be a cause of fear. Yet the white majority surely is in a poor position to judge. In particular, it is a mistake for Professor Brenes to imply equivalence between the sporadic fears that any human feels when confronted with the actuality or possibility of hostile acts and the persistent fears of the victims of racism, who must always be on the alert not to violate the norms of Black behavior established by the dominant white community. Those who find this difficult to understand might find it helpful to read Albert Memmi's "Dominated Man," available in paper. Equally useful, but more difficult to arrange, would be a conversation with one of the diminishing number of exchange students from Hampton Institute, who have come to Cornell in recent years for a semester of work.

7. I have one brief comment on Professor Hilton's letter. In common with many whites, he interprets the demand for increased Black autonomy as reflecting a desire for separation, and as likely to lead to isolation of the Black community. The real state of affairs is the exact opposite. The isolation of Blacks by whites means that whites are ignorant of Black experiences, feelings, and aspirations, and it is the resulting insensitivity that make autonomy necessary. It is necessary because the isolation which has been the unwilling fate of Black Americans throughout their history here has made the vast majority of white Americans incapable of hearing Black voices unless they are raised in strident tones. To cure this deafness will not be easy, but it can be rendered less harmful by increasing Black power over Black affairs.

Chandler Morse
Professor of Economics

Editor:

The action of the University Faculty last week concerning grading options allows students to receive credit for a full term's work when they may have ceased their normal academic work as of May 4, providing that such students spend their time on a particular issue. This action has placed an official body of Cornell University on record concerning approval of work on some but not all issues as a valid short-run substitute for normal academic work. It has also consumed enormous amounts of non-educational time among those students uncommitted to full-time study of the particular issue, but who do not automatically choose Option One (business as usual) because they are fearful that other students may use the other options to personal short-run grading advantage, thereby creating inequities.

May I suggest, next time, that we simply allow students, for whatever reason they wish, to choose an "incomplete" to be made up in a manner prescribed by the instructor? Then no one can say the University is taking the stand that certain issues are more important than others.

Finally, since the 750 faculty members attending the University Faculty meeting of May 6 did not have much opportunity to study or discuss all of the grading proposals prior to the meeting in which they were voted upon, it is not surprising that difficulties should arise subsequently. For all of us (myself included) who have not worked to change our cumbersome, unwieldy and out-

of-date "organization" of the University Faculty, we are getting just what we deserve.

Warren H. Hausman
Associate Professor of
Production and Quantitative
Analysis.

Editors:

In the recent election we had the opportunity to vote on an especially important matter — members of the faculty ROTC committee. If this election is more than a farce, the electorate should have the opportunity to know the positions candidates take on the issues involved. Such information is not provided by detailing professional experience as a chemist, biologist, linguist, historian, or whatever. Is there no mechanism whereby faculty members can be informed (say in the Cornell Chronicle) of the candidates views on these matters? My disappointment on this practice is long standing and applies to other faculty elections as well.

Henry A. Alker,
Assistant Professor,
Psychology and Sociology

Editor:

The following statement, attributed to Mr. Roderick Cameron, Executive Director of the Environmental Defense Fund, was published in the April 9 issue of Environmental Action: "Being militant about environmental degradation does not indicate one's politics. It only indicates one's desire to survive." Sharing in a strong desire for survival, for posterity as well as myself, I'd like to focus attention on practical means for attaining that goal.

I question the strategy of emphasizing (and thus encouraging each other to develop greater) militance. The answer to Mr. Cameron's statement can be cast in a format similar to his own: "Pointedly proclaiming one's militance on any issue does not only indicate one's zeal for that cause. It also indicates one's failure to grasp the elementary techniques of molding public opinion and enlisting majority support."

Considering my strong convictions as a conservationist, my reaction to some of the Earth Day programs was surprisingly cool. Television news coverage of militant students at the University of Minnesota showed that they would not listen to answers of officials of General Electric. They seemed interested only in charging the company with gross pollution and making non-negotiable demands for its immediate cessation. A rational, gentlemanly discussion of the problem might easily have won support for the students, but those students permitted no dialogue. They were far more anxious to vent their spleens on those whom they had indicted and judged than on enlisting their support and cooperation. I found myself sympathetic with an officer of General Electric who quietly answered a shouting student, "I'm sure there is nothing I can say to change your mind." Clearly, there was nothing anyone could say. The students in that group had made up their minds, and they didn't want to be confused by any more facts — even if (as seemed quite evident) the facts that they had were minimal. The confrontation probably accomplished nothing except to win the great majority of the television audience over to the

Continued on Page 14

Five Faculty Members Earn Honors, Promotions

Honors and promotions have come recently to several members of the Cornell University faculty.

Richard L. Liboff of the faculty of the College of Engineering has been promoted to professor of applied physics and electrical engineering.

Liboff, whose fields of specialization include plasma physics, kinetic theory and electrodynamics, has been associate professor at Cornell since 1964. He also has been a consultant for Nuclear Research Associates in New Hyde Park, Long Island, since 1963.

A native of New York City, Liboff earned a bachelor of arts degree at Brooklyn College in 1953 and a doctor of philosophy degree in physics from New York University in 1961. He was a research associate at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at NYU and assistant professor of physics at the same university from 1962 to 1964 when he left to come to Cornell.

He was chairman of the first International Symposium on Kinetic Equations held at Cornell in the summer of 1969, sponsored by a grant from the National Science Foundation. He has been principal investigator of a research program in plasma physics under a contract between Cornell and the physics branch of the Office of Naval Research since 1966.

Robert E. Osborn has been promoted to professor of electrical engineering in the School of Electrical Engineering. He has been an associate professor since 1950.

A native of Rochester, Ind., Osborn earned a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering in 1933 from Purdue University. He was professor and head of the electrical engineering department at Indiana Technical College, Fort Wayne, Ind., from 1935 to 1941. Prior to that he worked for the Delco-Remy Division of General Motors Corp. from 1933 to 1934.

Osborn came to Cornell in 1941 as an instructor in electrical engineering. He was named assistant professor in 1944 and six years later was promoted to associate professor.

Leonard W. Feddema, assistant professor in resident instruction at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell has received the 1970 Distinguished Service Award of the Cornell Association of Teachers of Agriculture (CATA).

According to the citation, signed by CATA president Leon B. Oaks, the award is presented for "outstanding contributions to the training of teachers of agriculture."

Feddema is praised in the citation for his role in counselling prospective transfer students from around New York State about the opportunities in a

teaching career in agriculture, and for his support of agricultural education.

Feddema who is in charge of the admissions program for transfer students at the College, first joined the faculty in 1963. A graduate of the University of Massachusetts, he earned his master's degree at the University of Delaware. He completed his doctoral studies at Cornell in 1959.

Prior to coming to Cornell, Feddema was associate professor of horticulture at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

A paper, "The Patent System — A Source of Information for the Engineer," written by Cornell agricultural engineer Joseph K. Campbell has won for the American Society of Agricultural Engineers the annual award of the Philadelphia Patent Law Association for a paper on the United States patent system.

The paper by Campbell, a member of the College of Agriculture faculty, was cited as the "most outstanding publication of its kind" during 1969, providing the general public with a better understanding of the American patent system at work.

Campbell, who holds three patents on farm equipment, joined the Cornell faculty in 1967 after completing his graduate work for a master of science degree. His work resulted in an experimental machine designed to inject plant seeds into ready-made pellets with hypodermic needles — a new technique for pelleting small vegetable seeds for precision planting. He received his bachelor's degree from Pennsylvania State University in 1953.

At Cornell, he is devoting full time to extension work in the area of farm power application and field machinery, concentrating on harvesting and handling of small grains and forage crops.

Before coming to Cornell, Campbell served for eight years as field test and design engineer at the New Holland Division of the Sperry-Rand Corp., New Holland, Pa. He worked on flail type harvesters, crop dryers, drying wagons, and other forage harvesters.

From 1961 to 1965, he was a development engineer with the Allegany Ballistics Laboratory, a federal government research facility in Cumberland, Md., where he did classified work on propellants for rocket motors, stream generators, and high acceleration motors.

The man responsible for making birdsfoot trefoil one of the most important forage legumes in the United States was honored recently at a testimonial dinner.

Harry A. MacDonald, professor of agronomy at the New York State College of Agriculture, received the accolades of

government officials, university researchers, and industry leaders associated with his work during the annual banquet of the Champlain Valley Seed Growers Cooperative, Inc. held recently in Westport.

MacDonald was lauded for landmark research and development of the two most important American varieties of the forage crop, Empire and Viking. It was he who developed trefoil's potential in this country during his early years at Cornell.

A native of Nova Scotia, MacDonald comes from an agricultural background. His family had a farm near his home town of Scotsburn, which he operated for a time.

He attended Nova Scotia Agricultural College, and graduated from MacDonald College at McGill University in Montreal in 1937. He was awarded his doctorate at Cornell in 1943. First appointed to the agronomy faculty in 1938, MacDonald became a full professor at Cornell in July 1950.

Gould Named Lecturer

Milton S. Gould, senior managing partner of the New York City law firm of Shea, Gallop, Climenko and Gould, has been named a lecturer at the Cornell University Law School for the 1970-71 academic year.

Gould will visit the school on a number of occasions during the fall term to teach a problem seminar in trial and appellate advocacy in collaboration with other members of the law faculty. His advocacy seminar colleagues will include Charles S. Desmond, a visiting professor and former chief judge of the State of New York who originated Cornell's advocacy teaching program in 1957.

The seminar offers senior law students training in the art of

Mann Library Holdings Aided by McCay Trust

A life income trust has been established at Cornell University in memory of Clive M. McCay, professor of nutrition emeritus, by his widow, Mrs. Jeanette B. McCay of Englewood, Fla.

The trust will provide an endowment for the purchase of books on food history, nutrition, biochemistry and gerontology for Cornell's Albert R. Mann Library.

McCay, known for his work in nutrition and diets for the elderly, died in June, 1967. He retired in 1962 from the Animal Husbandry Department, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, and had been on the staff for 35 years. For many years he served as a member of the library committee helping to guide the selection of books and periodicals. At the time of his retirement he gave his scientific library of several hundred volumes to the Mann Library. A year ago, the north reading room of the library was named the McCay Reading Room.

Hanging in the Reading Room is a portrait of McCay painted by an Ithaca artist, Mrs. Lavinia

Cook. Mrs. McCay gave the library the portrait along with two life-size bronze heads of Great Danes, sculptured by another local artist, Miss Elfriede Abbe.

Among McCay's scientific achievements were the development of an improved type of bread and a number of flour mixes. His research also led to increased use of products such as wheat germ, yeast, milk and soy products. The Cornell scientist was the author of a book "Nutrition of the Dog" and received the National Dog Week Award and medal in 1948.

He performed nutrition research for the New York State Defense Council in the early years of World War II. In 1943 he was commissioned in the U.S. Navy to take charge of research on food and nutrition. His work included the improvement of "abandon-ship rations," rations for men on naval aircraft, and in landing forces, and on nutritional needs of submarine crews.

He also served with the Eastern Seaboard Air Command aboard the carrier U.S.S. *Bonhomme Richard*, and in various areas of the Pacific, including Saipan, Okinawa and the Philippines. On completion of his service he held the rank of commander, and was awarded the Surgeon General's Commendation, U.S. Navy, in 1946.

Born on a farm in Winamac, Ind., the grandson of pioneers, McCay earned a bachelor's degree in chemistry at the University of Illinois in 1920 and a master's degree at Iowa State University in 1923. After receiving a doctorate at the University of California in 1925, he was a National Research Council fellow in biochemistry at Yale for two years.

He joined the Cornell staff in 1927 and was appointed professor in 1936.

McCay was author of more than 150 technical papers, one book, and contributed sections to other books, including Cowdry's "Problems of Aging," the Ciba Foundation "Colloquia on Aging," "Biological Symposia," "Problems of Aging," and "The Vitamins."

He was a founder of the journal, "Archives of Biochemistry," in 1943 and served as one of its editors. He was also American editor of the Swiss journal, "Gerontologia," and an honorary member of the Swiss Society of Nutrition.

Top Pic of Cornell

Steve Starr, staff photographer in the Albany bureau of the Associated Press, has won the Pulitzer Prize in spot news photography for his photo of a group of black students leaving Willard Straight Hall last April with raised fists and carrying guns.

advocacy, using cases currently pending in federal or state courts.

A native of New York City, Gould earned a bachelor of arts degree from Cornell in 1930, and a bachelor of laws degree from Cornell three years later. He entered private law practice in New York City in 1933, in association with the late Samuel H. Kaufman, continuing as a member of successor law firms on Kaufman's appointment in 1948 as United States district judge. From 1935 to 1937, Gould served as special assistant in the U.S. Department of Justice, investigating and prosecuting violations of immigration and naturalization laws.

History Research Fund Set Up

A fund of \$367,500 in the name of American pioneer and Revolutionary War soldier Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, 1st, has been established at Cornell University to promote ongoing programs of study, research and teaching in American history and government.

The executors and trustees of the estates of the late Fielding Pope Meigs and his wife Dorothy Mix Meigs initiated the fund, aided by Clinton Rossiter, the John L. Senior Professor of American Institutions. The remainders of certain trusts in both estates were divided equally between Cornell and Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., birthplace of Colonel Meigs.

The late Robert B. Meigs of the Cornell Class of 1926 and University counsel from 1946 to 1962 was a nephew of Fielding Pope Meigs and a descendant of Colonel Meigs.

Some Students, Faculty And Staff Continue Strike

Continued from Page 2

sites on campus: East Avenue and Campus Road, Campus Road and Central Avenue, Cascadilla Bridge and Triphammer Bridge.

The barricades were erected in late morning and cleared in midafternoon after the participants in manning the barricades were informed they were "engaged in preventing or interfering with access to or from Cornell University premises" and were "violating University rules and regulations as well as the law."

Those manning the barricades were further informed by Lowell T. George, supervisor of public safety in the University Division of Safety and Security, that they were subject to immediate

suspension pending a hearing, if they were students, and possible disciplinary action, if they were University faculty or staff.

George visited barricades and read the following:

"You have made your point. Please leave. All of you are engaged in preventing or interfering with access to or from Cornell University premises and are violating University rules and regulations as well as the law. Participants who are Cornell University students are subject to immediate suspension pending a hearing. Participants who are Cornell University faculty or staff face possible disciplinary action.

"You are advised that a student of Cornell must be in good standing at the end of this spring term as a condition for the

Registrar to record his grades. Although some classes at the University may have been discontinued, the University's spring term has not yet been completed."

The University's action came after those at the barricades had earlier been informed by Safety Division officials that they were in violation of the New York State Henderson Law.

At the time, University Provost Robert A. Plane said, "In general, the campus is open. There is free vehicular and pedestrian access to the campus from both east and west. Emergency vehicles have access to all points on campus. Traffic from the campus is not limited, no attempt is being made to prevent traffic from leaving the campus."

Faculty Urges Corson To Negotiate With ROTC

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manpower officials are somewhat receptive to suggestions to change. Desirable changes, he said, cannot be made overnight.

The motion that the Faculty urge Corson to conduct negotiations on ROTC with state and federal officials was made by Michael E. Fisher, professor of chemistry and mathematics. The vote to accept Corson's offer came after lengthy debate on other motions on military training programs.

A motion by Douglas F. Dowd, professor of economics, urged that the University Faculty ask the administration to end all ROTC activity on campus by September 1. The motion ran into immediate parliamentary trouble when Fisher objected to its consideration. The Fisher move was a standard parliamentary procedure to get the motion dropped.

A vote of 310 to 447 on the question whether to consider Dowd's motion kept the move alive, however, since a two-thirds vote was needed to kill it.

The Dowd motion ran into trouble again when a motion presented by David L. Ratner, professor of law, was substituted for it. The Ratner motion, made in behalf of the Faculty Committee on University-ROTC Relationships, had several points similar to Corson's offer to negotiate for changes in ROTC programs.

Proponents and opponents of the ROTC program offered petitions signed by faculty, staff and students at Cornell. Dowd held up a petition which, he said, had the signatures of 2,200 anti-ROTC persons. Two other petitions presented by L. Pearce Williams, chairman of the Department of History, contained the names of more than 1,600 persons who favored the retention of ROTC in one form or another.

Petitions Flood Faculty

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the other that ROTC people are in no position to make these policies?

"On a similar note, it is constantly argued by friend and foe of ROTC that Cornell University cannot remain sterile and neutral in society - that it must be active, relevant, and contributing. What better way to contribute to a liberal society than to help to ensure that is necessary military establishment is staffed by liberal officers with a basically civilian outlook. A Cornell graduate can afford to buck the system if necessary because he knows he can survive and succeed outside the military.

"On a more practical level, abolition of ROTC would mean the loss of deferments for many Cornell graduate students in Law and Business - most of whom have already given up possible occupational deferment or a Reserve appointment on the expectation that ROTC would remain at Cornell. Also, with the new policy of no new student deferments, it becomes imaginable that ROTC could serve to draw some of the best high school graduates in the country to Cornell in the interest of completing their education. We wonder whether this foreseeable rise in the pro-ROTC sentiment on campus beginning next year is the reason why some find it so imperative to banish ROTC by the nearly impossible date of next September 1, or why these same people would seek a commitment from you now to end it a year later. We ask that you wait and see.

"We do not, however, ask that you compromise your conscience. As students, we recognize that there are, indeed, changes that can be made in ROTC programs that will serve to make them more compatible with the university environment and, perhaps, more understanding in their relations with involved students. We would submit that the way to a real solution of any differences with ROTC is not to simply banish it from campus in a decision affected by a justified, but emotional anger over the unrelated issue of government policies in South East Asia.

"A method more benefitting a University faculty, it would seem, is not the negative approach of presenting an ultimatum, but rather the more positive approach of seeking a reasoned position acceptable to both parties."

A 12-member student-faculty group sent the following proposal

"—A student-faculty group has been working since last fall gathering ideas for a course in war and its alternatives.

"—Faculty from various departments would give weekly lectures on such topics as aggression, conflict resolution and game theory, non-violent civilian national defense, economics of disarmament, and others, on the order of large-scale courses such as Biology and Society.

"—The need for a broadly-based study of causes and alternatives to warfare exists. Such programs have been instituted at the University of Pennsylvania and Univ. of North Carolina, where it replaced ROTC.

"—Such a course might fulfill Cornell's commitment under the Morrill Act with a truly exploratory and disinterested approach to the study of war and peace."

A short statement reading "We, the undersigned, would like to express our support for the presence of ROTC on this campus," was signed by 825 persons while 804 signed a petition reading: "We, the undersigned members of the Cornell Community, urge the faculty to allow the continued presence of a voluntary R.O.T.C. program at Cornell. We recognize that an enlightened citizen officer corps is necessary to insure just use of the military. Whereas the military is under the control of our elected civilian leaders, it is they who use or misuse our military power. We also recognize that certain changes in R.O.T.C. may be necessary. However, its complete elimination from campus is not desirable."

support of these men to counter the criticism that environmental activists use more invective than evidence. It will succeed to the degree that it proceeds with rationality and consideration for all facts and all problems, including the problems of industry in converting to reduce its effluents and the problems that would result to national and local economy if industries were shut down until conversion is completed.

In the interests of keeping this from turning into a highly emotional and divisive issue, which would certainly bring about its defeat, let us all put less emphasis on militancy and more on real study and thorough understanding of all ramifications of the issues. We who are over thirty would hate to see the cause that we have promoted for years develop into attitudes and activities that we cannot support. **Clifford O. Berg**
Professor of Limnology and Aquatic Entomology

Trustees Back GM

Continued from Page 1

deal with the addition of three consumer-oriented directors to the General Motors board of directors as well as with the formation of a shareholders' committee to study the effects of General Motors policy on many problems affecting the national welfare.

On Monday, the Faculty Council, by a vote of 9-1-1, passed a resolution recommending that the Executive Committee of the Board "depart from its usual practice of voting the University's shares of stock with management" and instead vote in favor of the motions "designed to increase the responsiveness of the GM management to questions of social policy."

The Faculty Council further resolved "that the Faculty Council recommends that procedures be established by which the view of the Cornell Community can effectively be made known to the Board as and when significant questions of public policy are submitted to the University in its capacity as a shareholder, and that the Board's action in all cases be a matter of public record."

At the Wednesday Faculty meeting, Richard D. O'Brien, professor of neurobiology and behavior, presented a motion, in which it was resolved by the Faculty that it "(a) requests that a full meeting of the Trustees make a declaration on its policy on utilization of voting rights to influence social issues; (b) urges the Trustees to adopt a policy whereby the influence of the University, as expressed through its stock voting power, be used to strengthen consumer interests in the governance of corporations; and (c) requests the Trustees to agree that when major policy issues relating to stock voting procedures arise, the Trustees will seek an expression of the Cornell Community's view prior to voting its proxy."

Robert D. Miller, dean of the faculty, had several petitions generally supporting ROTC, including one from non-academic staff. Miller said the aggregate number of all signatures appeared to be roughly equally divided for and against ROTC.

Miller said he had petitions from many groups asking for permission to present their views on ROTC at the meeting. This included a petition from some 200 non-academic employees who sought to have a delegation of 25 represent them at the meeting.

The faculty members had to enter Bailey Hall through a crowd of about 350 students, both backers and opponents of ROTC, who crowded about the main entrance. Students held signs both lauding and condemning ROTC. Several of the students were in ROTC uniforms.

Pro-ROTC students had flung up a huge banner above the main entrance urging ROTC be retained. Their opponents tried repeatedly to rip the banner down. They finally succeeded with the aid of a huge extension ladder.

Faculty Opinion...

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side of General Electric.

By contrast, the organizers of the Earth Day program in Philadelphia accepted the cooperation and financial support of industry and local government and thus had one of the most successful programs in the country. I hope the lessons that can be learned from this contrast will not be wasted.

It seems obvious that the first major objective in our program to save the environment must be converting a majority of the citizens of America to supporting our cause. We are not going to accomplish this with public confrontations in which

we give off more heat than light. That sort of thing just brings a backlash of remarks like one made at a seminar on pesticides at the Cornell campus last week: "The less they know the louder they shout."

I hope everyone active in Environmental Defense will understand too much militancy not only antagonizes uncommitted, uninformed citizens - it also may "turn off" some of the best informed and most influential speakers and writers on this problem - men who were concerned and working on it long before it was adopted as an issue by campus activists. The program needs the

Chronicle Comment

Chronicle Comment is a forum of opinion for students, staff, and employees. Comment may be addressed to Arthur W. Brodeur, editor, Cornell Chronicle, 110 Day Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

Editor:

Here is an open letter to the Cornell community.

On April 9, the New York State Assembly passed a sweeping abortion reform bill that will finally allow women free choice in having children.

The margin of passage was ensured by the dramatic vote change of Assemblyman George Michaels '31 of the 122nd Assembly District. That bill is now history, but Michaels is now fighting for his political life as a result of his courageous vote when he said, "I realize that I am terminating my political career, but I cannot in good conscience sit here and allow my vote to be the one that defeats this bill."

Then, on April 26, the Cayuga County Democratic Committee denied George Michaels their re-endorsement, which means he will be facing an uphill fight just to get his party's nomination in the June 23 primary to allow him to run in the November election.

The implications of this primary are far-reaching and should be of particular concern to members of the Cornell community for the following reasons:

First, George Michaels has

Protest Art Show At White Museum

A special exhibition titled "Art Against Oppression" opened Tuesday at the Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art at Cornell University.

Organized by the museum staff, the exhibition has preempted the normal exhibition schedule of the museum.

Drawn from the museum's own collection, the show is historical rather than contemporary in nature. According to Museum Director Thomas W. Leavitt, "Artists have characteristically aligned themselves with the causes of freedom and advanced social reform against the forces of oppression and reaction." "I think," Leavitt said, "it may be of value for those of us who are deeply concerned with the issues of our times to confront the protests against man's inhumanity to man in other times by such artists as Goya, Callot and Picasso."

Among other works, "Art Against Oppression" will include selections from Goya's "Disasters of War," Callot's "Misfortunes of War," Piranesi's "Prisons," and Rouault's "Miserere," just recently acquired by the Museum.

Also featured will be works by Giorgio Ghisi, James Ensor, Pablo Picasso, Kathe Kollwitz, Margaret Bourke-White, Ben Shahn, Leonard Baskin and Andy Warhol. Although these works represent different protests against different injustices, together they constitute a common affirmation of life and freedom.

proven to be an effective and responsible legislator, and his defeat would be a loss not only to his own constituency but to the entire state.

Second, and most compelling, the future of our political system depends in no small part on whether courageous, responsible, and responsive men can remain in office. If men like George Michaels go down in defeat does it seem likely that other state legislators will speak out on controversial issues so easily?

Third, George Michaels has proven to be a good friend of

Which ID Card To Use?

A lessening of the confusion surrounding international student identity cards is offered by Mrs. Ann M. Rogers, assistant director of the Cornell Career, Summer Plans and Placement Center, via this item in the Newsletter of the Council on International Educational Exchange.

"Students have every right to be as confused as our mail indicates they are about the International Student Identity Card. This card, as most advisors know, was issued for a number of years in the United States by the U. S. National Student Travel Association. In the fall of 1969 when NSTA declared bankruptcy, the International Student Travel Conference in Europe authorized the Council to act as the issuing agency for the card in the United States.

"In order that the identity card could be made available to as many eligible students as possible, the charge for the card was set at \$1.00. Besides being available from the Council on International Educational Exchange and from those college and university offices authorized by the CIEE to issue it, the card may also be purchased in the United States from the state-side offices of the various European student travel bureaus — German Student Travel Service, Netherlands Office for Foreign Student Relations, Student Overseas Flights for Americans (a group of European student unions in New York City), etc.

"Students are still confused and with good reason; there is a proliferation of other identity cards which, in some cases, purport to offer the student services identical to those of the ISIC. To help clarify matters a bit, this is what the ISIC is and what it does:

"The card is internationally recognized proof that the bearer is in fact a student. It is a status card, not a membership card. Because the card is widely recognized in Europe, it is a convenient way of identifying student status from one country to another.

Cornell and higher education, and he is deserving of our support at this critical time.

There are any number of ways in which the Cornell community can help in the primary campaign — and we urge you all to attend an organizational meeting in the Memorial Room of Willard Straight Hall today at 8 p.m.

William B. Brodyrick '70

Eric Freedman '71

Robert Remer, Grad

Ari vanTienhoven

Professor of Animal Physiology

Sheila Tobias,

Assistant to the Vice President of Academic Affairs

Editor:

It should be recognized by the Cornell community that yesterday's vote on the Ratner Committee recommendation was lost by the extremely narrow margin of nine votes. It should be recognized also that at least thirteen uniformed military officers, none of whom is selected by normal faculty processes, voted in a block against the resolution. This was more than enough to defeat the motion. Is their vote truly legal? If so, one wonders about its ethics in light of a clear conflict of interest in this matter.

Robert McGinnis, Gordon De Friese, D.I. Pool

Department of Sociology

Walter Statoff

Department of English

Law Seniors Meet May 23

Some 600 parents and friends are expected to attend the final convocation of the Cornell University Law School seniors at 3 p.m. Saturday, May 23, in the Alice Statler Auditorium.

A reception will follow in the Myron Taylor Hall courtyard.

Cornell President Dale R. Corson will greet the group which will then be addressed by Robert S. Summers, professor of law at Cornell.

Student Plant Sale

The annual student plant sale will be held Thursday, May 21, from noon until 6 p.m. at the Cornell Judging Pavilion on Judd Falls Road.

New varieties of plants never offered at the annual sale before this year will include: hanging baskets of fuschia and petunias, small fry hybrid tomatoes, black opal basil, foxy foxglove, twinkle phlox, Madame Butterfly snapdragons, silver feather Dusty Miller, and whiskey begonias.

The sale is an annual project of the students of Raymond Sheldrake Jr., professor of vegetable crops.

Cornellians Stay in D.C. To Lobby Against War

Continued from Page 1

what individuals can do in assisting the election of Congressmen and Senators opposed to the war. Benjamin Nichols, professor of electrical engineering, will chair the meeting.

The Cornell group in Washington will be working with two national organizations, Frank Rosenblatt, associate professor of neurobiology and one of the Cornell organizers, said. "We'll be working to support the Hatfield-McGovern amendment, and with another group coordinating efforts for the November elections," he said. The Cornell group will be responsible for research into each of the Congressional elections.

The Cornell headquarters is temporarily located in Eckhardt's offices on Capitol Hill. Rosenblatt said that the Faculty Anti-War Group is negotiating for a house within a few blocks of the Capitol that would provide both office space and sleeping quarters for lobbying Cornellians.

"We plan to be there through the summer," Rosenblatt said, "to help keep the pressure on Senators and Congressmen."

Some 40 students and faculty are staying in Washington to work at the Cornell offices. Those wishing to contribute to the operation of the office should contact Nichols, 203 Rand Hall.

A large contingent of Cornellians — estimated at between two and three thousand — joined nearly 100,000 other anti-war protestors in the sweltering heat of Washington's Ellipse Saturday to hear an assortment of speeches and songs, and to demand an end to the war in Indochina.

Under a relentless sun, the crowd gathered Saturday noon in the park, where Dr. Benjamin Spock, David Dellinger of the Chicago Seven, Mrs. Beulah Sanders of the National Welfare Rights Organization, and representatives of various peace, student and women's liberation groups denounced the war in Vietnam and its expansion into Cambodia, as well as political

repression here at home.

The rally was held in front of a barrier of some 60 D.C. Transit buses, blocking any marches closer to the White House, which is about 400 yards from the Ellipse.

Some 5,000 other young people, seeking relief from the enervating heat of the Ellipse, cooled off while chanting anti-war and anti-Nixon slogans in the Washington Monument reflecting pool, across the street from the rally.

Cornellians had travelled to Washington Thursday and Friday by car, chartered bus, motorcycle and hitchhike to take part in the demonstration.

Many spent Friday talking and presenting petitions to Congressmen, Senators and various Nixon administration representatives.

More than 100 faculty, and several hundred students from Cornell spoke with legislators and administration representatives of various levels, including HEW Secretary Robert H. Finch, Commissioner of Education James E. Allen, John Price, executive secretary of the Urban Affairs Council, and Nixon aide and former law partner, Leonard Garment.

Many met with or presented petitions to Ithaca's Congressman, Howard Robison (R-New York).

Other Cornellians who disagree with the Nixon policy in Southeast Asia, but didn't travel to the Washington rally, held a protest of a sort here in Ithaca. Some 300 students worked Saturday to clean and paint the YMCA, Day Care Center, and Stewart Park. The action was designed to demonstrate how funds Tompkins County contributes to the war effort could be used constructively on a local level.

The activity was organized by the Cornell Vietnam Mobilization Committee, and labeled "an alternative to Washington." The Mobe said that the county spends some \$750 per hour on the war. Students volunteered their labor, while the Mobe contributed the supplies.



WADE IN THE WATER — Anti-war protesters recover from the withering heat of the Ellipse in Washington D.C. Saturday with a dip in the Washington Monument Reflecting Pool.

Calendar

May 14-20

Thursday, May 14

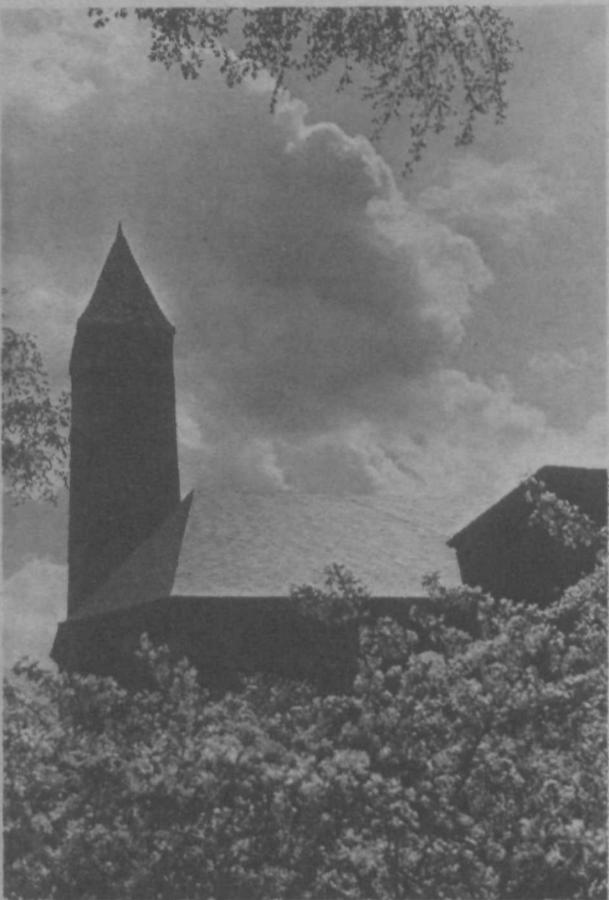
Noon. Seminar. "Liver Regeneration." Robert W. Holley, professor of biochemistry, Cornell and the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, San Diego. Section of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, sponsor. Savage 100.

4:40 p.m. General Chemistry Seminar. "Chemistry of the Moon Rocks." George H. Morrison, professor, Department of Chemistry. (Coffee served at 4:30 p.m.) Baker 200.

8 p.m. *Film. *Ice Station Zebra*. Cornell Cinema Society, sponsor. (Attendance limited to Cornell community.)

Friday, May 15

4:30 p.m. Freshman Lacrosse. Colgate. Lower Alumni Field.



4:30 p.m. Freshman Tennis. Colgate. Cascadilla Courts.

4:30 p.m. Varsity Baseball. Temple. Hoy Field.

7:30 and 9:15 p.m. *Films. *Dr. Strangelove* (7:30 p.m.) and *The Apartment* (9:15 p.m.) Cornell Cinema Society, sponsor. (Attendance limited to Cornell community.) Ives 120.

9:30 - 11 p.m. Fuertes Observatory will be open to the public if the sky is clear.

Saturday, May 16

1:10 p.m. Spring Term Instruction Ends.

1 p.m. Varsity Baseball (doubleheader). Montclair State. Hoy Field.

2 p.m. Varsity Tennis. Princeton. Cascadilla Courts.

7:30 p.m. and 9:15 p.m. *Films. *Dr. Strangelove* and *The Apartment* (see May 15) Ives 120.

9 p.m. - 1 a.m. *Weekend Cafe. Statler Club members and guests. Statler Rathskeller.

Sunday, May 17

11 a.m. Sage Chapel Service. Seminary Intern Dialogue. Gordon Gibson and David Tomkinson, resident advisers, men's dormitories.

7 and 9:15 p.m. *Film. *True Grit*. Cornell Cinema Society, sponsor. (Attendance limited to Cornell community.) Ives 120.

Monday, May 18

Independent Study Period Begins.

4:30 p.m. Freshman Baseball. Manlius. Hoy Field.

7 and 9:15 p.m. *Film. *True Grit*. (see May 17) Ives 120.

Tuesday, May 19

7 and 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Planet of the Apes*. Cornell Cinema Society, sponsor. (Attendance limited to Cornell community.) Ives 120.

8 p.m. Lecture. "Some Ecological Considerations with Respect to Highway Location—Focus on Route 13." Lawrence S. Hamilton, professor, Department of Conservation, Cornell. Finger Lakes Group, Sierra Club, sponsor. Ives 110.

Wednesday, May 20

4:30 p.m. Varsity Lacrosse. Hobart. Lower Alumni Field.

6:45 and 9:15 p.m. *Rosemary's Baby*. Cornell Cinema Society, sponsor. (Attendance limited to Cornell community.) Ives 120.

Exhibits

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE MUSEUM OF ART. *Art Against Oppression from the Museum Collection*. (on view indefinitely). Hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 11 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sunday, 1-5 p.m.; closed Monday.

URIS LIBRARY. *New Books from Cornell University Press*.

McGRAW HALL. Department of Geological Sciences (first floor, center hall). *Fossils: Edible and Unusual Mollusks; Mineral Deposits: Ore Minerals for Ferroalloy Metals; Interglacial Deposits along Cayuga Lake*.

McGRAW HALL. Department of Anthropology (second floor, center hall). *Baby Carriers*.

FRANKLIN HALL GALLERY. *Group Show: Art School Graduates* (closes May 15).

* Admission charged.

Attendance at all events is limited to the approved seating capacity of the hall.

The Cornell Chronicle Calendar is jointly prepared by the Office of the Secretary, 312 Day Hall, and the Office of Public Information, 110 Day Hall.

