

CORNELL UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

ANNUAL REPORT

OF PRESIDENT

EDMUND EZRA DAY

FOR THE YEAR

1940-41

With Appendices containing a Summary of  
Financial Operations and Reports of  
the Deans and other Officers

VOLUME 33 : JULY 1, 1941 : NUMBER 1

CORNELL UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

PUBLISHED BY CORNELL UNIVERSITY AT ITHACA, N. Y.

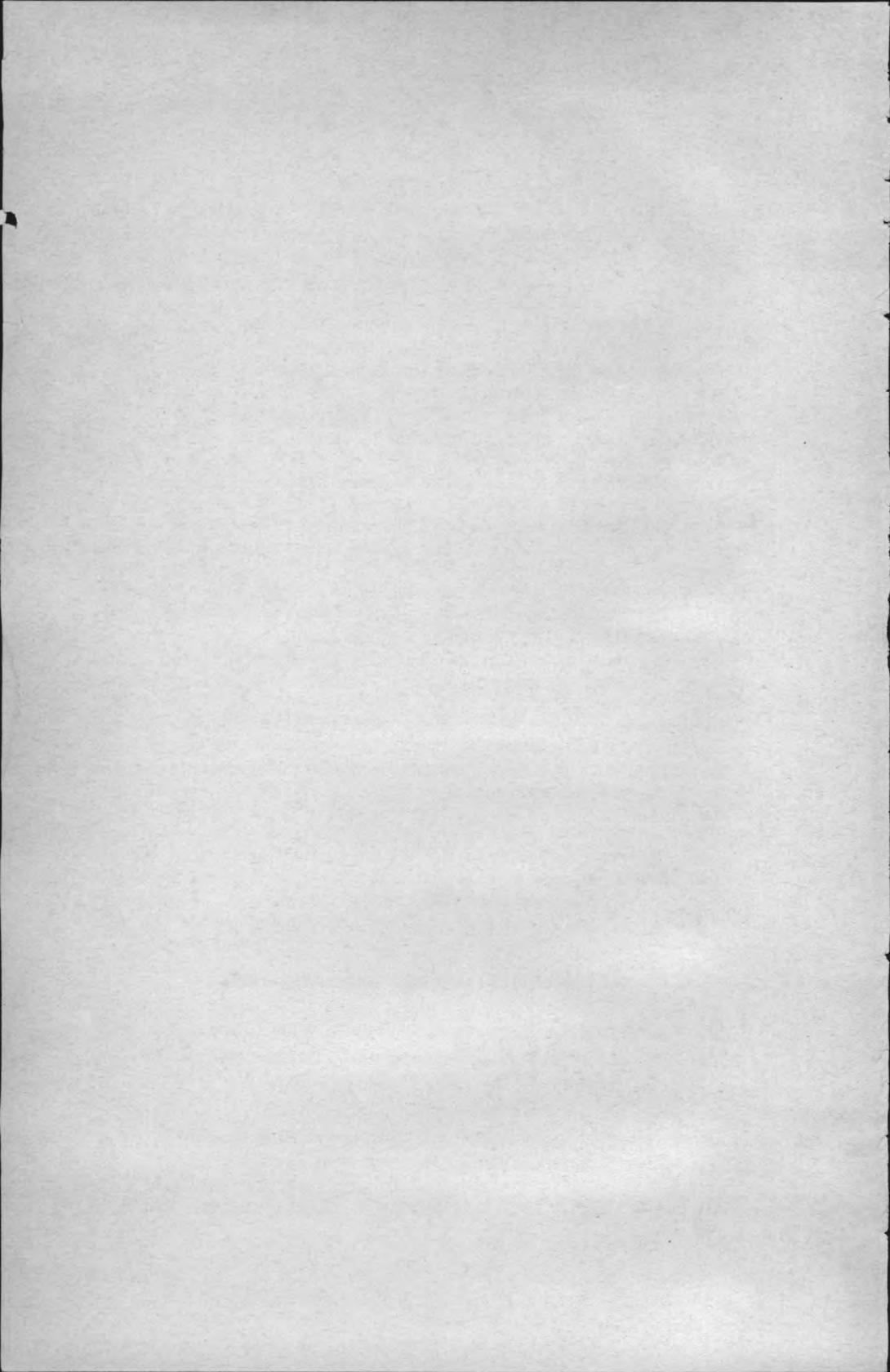
Monthly in September, October, and November

Semi-monthly, December to August inclusive

*[Entered as second-class matter, December 14, 1916, at the post office at  
Ithaca, New York, under the act of August 24, 1912]*

# CONTENTS

	PAGES
PRESIDENT'S REPORT .....	5
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS .....	24
APPENDICES	
I Report of the Dean of the University Faculty .....	i
II Report of the Dean of the Graduate School .....	v
III Report of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences .....	xiv
IV Report of the Dean of the Law School .....	xviii
V Report of the Dean of the Medical College .....	xxiv
VI Report of the Dean of the New York State Veterinary College .....	xxxix
VII Report of the Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture and of the Director of the Cornell University Experiment Station .....	xxxiv
VIII Report of the Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva ..	xl
IX Report of the Dean of the New York State College of Home Economics .....	xlii
X Report of the Dean of the College of Architecture ..	xlvi
XI Report of the Dean of the College of Engineering ..	l
XII Report of the Director of the School of Education	lii
XIII Report of the Administrative Board of the Summer Session .....	lviii
XIV Report of the Dean of Women .....	lx
XV Report of the Director of Admissions .....	lxvi
XVI Report of the Registrar .....	lxix
XVII Report of the Director of the University Placement Bureau .....	lxxiv
XVIII Report of the Director of Physical Education and Athletics .....	lxxix
XIX Report of the Director of the Clinic and Infirmary	lxxx
XX Report of the Chairman of the Department of Hygiene .....	lxxxiv
XXI Report of the Director of Military Training .....	lxxxviii
XXII Report of the Director of Extramural Courses .....	xc
XXIII Report of the Librarian .....	xcix





## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT 1940-1941

*To the Board of Trustees of Cornell University:*

I have the honor to present the following report on the University for the fourth year of the present administration—the academic year 1940-41. The more detailed reports of the deans and heads of independent departments and officers are appended. The report of the Treasurer of the University is available in a separate volume.

A year ago, in presenting my report for the year 1939-40, I made the following general observation:

"The academic year 1939-40 opened shortly after the outbreak of war in Europe. It was generally thought that the affairs of the University would be considerably disturbed by the repercussions of the appalling world situation. It was surprising, therefore, that the year at the University turned out to be so normal. In terms of student enrollment, educational outcomes, and general campus atmosphere, the war in Europe and the Far East had no seriously upsetting effects. On the contrary, the greater seriousness of attitude and earnestness of effort which pervaded the student body made for an unusually satisfactory period of academic accomplishment."

The year just closed was not similarly spared from the direct and indirect effects of the war abroad. During the late spring and summer of 1940 the threat of the war to America became evident to the American people. The present huge program of national defense was undertaken in consequence. Several important phases of this program had immediate impacts upon university life throughout the country. Cornell was no exception. Throughout the year the administration's basic problem was to maintain as far as possible the normal functioning of the University—a normal functioning that is a profoundly important, though perhaps somewhat indirect, contribution to long-range national defense—and at the same time to maximize the University's direct contributions to the defense program. As can be readily imagined, there have been occasions when the wise balancing of these two obligations was not easily maintained.

### THE UNIVERSITY AND THE DEFENSE PROGRAM

From the beginning of the year it was clear that the administration of the University would be faced with difficult questions of policy in connection with the defense program. A University Council on National Defense was therefore constituted, with the President of the University serving as chairman. The other members of the Council were the chairman of the Board, Trustee Babcock, the chairman of the Board's Committee on Relations with Public Authorities, Trustee Eastman, and Deans Betten, Hollister, and Ladd of the University Faculty, the College of Engineering, and the New York State College of Agriculture respectively. This Council has met from

time to time as important questions of policy and program have arisen, and will continue in service as long as the University is faced with the necessity of wisely relating its established activities to the pressing necessities of immediate national defense.

One direct contribution to the government's defense program the University was able to make from the outset, as a result of the long-standing excellence of the Cornell Reserve Officers Training Corps. The basic two-year program is, of course, required of all undergraduate men except those excused for special reasons. An increase in the Army's allotment enabled the University in 1940-41 to admit a considerably larger number of men to the advanced training which leads to army commissions upon graduation. 210 were enrolled in the advanced course as juniors; 146 as seniors. At the Commencement exercises on June 16, 1941, 138 members of the graduating class were commissioned as second lieutenants. The number of students who would like to gain admission to the advanced R. O. T. C. training is, under present conditions, far in excess of the number that can be accommodated. Thus far, however, the Army has not deemed it wise to increase further its existing allotment. As matters stand, about 170 Cornell students will be commissioned in the U. S. Army each year from now on as a result of the training given at Ithaca through the R. O. T. C.

On recommendation of the University Faculty, an application was made in the Spring for a Naval R. O. T. C. at the University. This application failed to receive favorable action owing to the fact that the allotted new units were all established before the University's application was received. The Navy nevertheless accepted a number of Cornell undergraduates—mostly engineers—in the course of the year, and at the Commencement exercises in June commissioned 47 of these men as ensigns. Whether this same practice will be followed by the Navy another year remains to be seen.

The most obvious impact of the defense program on the University has come in connection with the Selective Service Act. All males who had on October 16, 1940 attained the age of 21 and were not yet 36, were required to register on that date. With the consent and approval of the Local Registration Board, all Cornell students who were subject to this requirement were registered through the offices of the University under arrangements set up by the University Registrar, Dr. E. F. Bradford. The total number of students who registered on the campus was 1682. These were divided among the several colleges and schools as follows:

Graduate School .....	593
Law School .....	147
College of Arts and Sciences .....	240
College of Engineering .....	242
College of Architecture .....	42
College of Agriculture .....	309
College of Veterinary Medicine .....	109

Of the undergraduates, 477 were of the Class of 1941, 612 of the lower classes.

Under the provisions of the Selective Service Act, bona fide college students in good standing were given the privilege of deferment from service, if they so elected, until the end of the academic year 1940-41. This option of deferment was exercised by practically all college students registered on October 16, 1940. In consequence, selective service had little effect upon student enrollment during the academic year 1940-41. A second registration on July 1, 1941, brought into the records all those males who had become 21 subsequent to October 16, 1940. This registration must have affected a large proportion of the men who have been in college in the Class of 1942. How rapidly these men will be called to service is not yet evident, nor is it clear how far local draft boards will go in granting deferment to these students until they have completed their college courses. Presumably students taking programs in engineering, medicine, veterinary medicine, and certain branches of science—notably chemistry and physics—will in general be granted deferment; others who are eligible conceivably may be expected to enter service when called. Uncertainties as to the timing of the call to service and the lure of available lucrative employment will almost certainly lead a good many students to abandon their program of formal education, at least for the time being. To what extent all this is going to affect student enrollment in the upper classes over the next year or two remains to be seen.

The effects of selective service on the student body have naturally led the University Faculty, as well as the faculties of the separate colleges and schools, to consider a variety of measures designed to assist students in adjusting their programs of formal education to selective service. A faculty committee was created in the Spring to counsel students who were likely to be affected by the Selective Service Act, and who were compelled consequently to lay plans in terms of the provisions of the Act and the rulings of the local, state, and national draft offices. There were protracted faculty discussions of the possible wisdom of new arrangements to permit students to accelerate their programs markedly, or to terminate them without serious disruption at times of the year other than February and June. The idea of a more extended summer session was thoroughly explored by the College of Engineering. Possible changes in the University calendar were also canvassed. The Law School has actually shifted from a semester to a trimester organization of its courses, and is offering an extended program of instruction—essentially the equivalent of a trimester—in the summer of 1941. Both the Law School and the Medical School have decided to accept for the present emergency outstanding students with three years of acceptable collegiate preparation, instead of the four years heretofore required of all except a carefully chosen few from the University's own undergraduate departments. Upon the whole, however, it has not yet been deemed wise to introduce any radical changes in the established

structure of the University's offering. It has to be admitted, nevertheless, that developments over the next year or two may force a program of innovations.

One of the most striking contributions which the University has made to the defense program has been the development of engineering defense courses designed to develop fully the abilities and usefulness of men already employed in the defense industries. Offered in training centers at Buffalo, Elmira, Binghamton, Geneva, and Ithaca, they have enrolled a total of some 2641 students up to the present time. Additional centers of instruction will be established in other upstate towns during the academic year 1941-42, and it is anticipated that the enrollment will be approximately double that of the past year. Instruction in the defense training courses is on the college and, in certain instances, the postgraduate level. Financed through Federal funds, the program is under the general direction of Dr. A. S. Adams, Assistant Dean of the Engineering College. The staff of instruction is made up of full-time men, drawn in part from the regular faculty of the college.

Another unit of specialized defense training has been developed during the year by the College of Engineering at the request of the Navy Department. This unit provides advanced instruction in Diesel engines for a group of 50 ensigns detailed to the University by the Navy for a period of four months. The first group of 50 will complete the course in July. Additional groups of 50 will be coming in turn thereafter.

Still another direct contribution by the University to the national defense program has been the conduct of scientific researches bearing upon defense problems. This work, maintained under special agreement between the University and the Federal authorities, is, of course, cloaked in secrecy. It can be reported, however, that such work is in progress on the campus and that the University is eager to engage its staff and facilities in this type of defense service.

At the very close of the year, representatives of the Board of Trustees and of the University Faculty, under authority given by the Board and that Faculty, took action looking toward the establishment of a University School of Nutrition. The importance of specialized training and research in this field was never so evident as it is today. It is confidently expected that, through the work of this new school and the expanding program of the nearby Federal Nutrition Research Laboratory, the University will be further enabled to make highly significant contributions to the long-range defense of the nation.

There is every reason to believe that one of the most important services rendered by the University in this time of national emergency has consisted of the release from regular duties of many members of the professional staff in order that they may assume responsibilities in the work of a wide variety of agencies, public and private, engaged in the defense program. Certain departments, notably the depart-



ments of physics and economics in the College of Arts and Sciences, have been so seriously depleted through leaves of absence as to make it very difficult to maintain an adequate offering of course instruction. It begins to look as if the University would either have to deal less liberally with these requested leaves or would have to deal more successfully than it has thus far with the problem of satisfactory replacements. In this matter, as in the other relationships of the University to the broad program of national defense, a complex of considerations has to be weighed and an earnest effort made to maintain enduring and essential University functioning while dealing wisely with emergency demands.

## DEGREES GRANTED AND STUDENTS ENROLLED

The number of degrees granted in 1940-41 was 1647. This exceeded by 66 the number granted in the preceding year, and was by that amount the largest number ever granted by the University in any academic year. The principal increases in 1940-41 were in Engineering, Agriculture, Home Economics, and Hotel Administration. In the Graduate School, a considerable decline in the number of masters' degrees was more than offset by an impressive rise in the number of doctors' degrees. Full details for the separate colleges and schools for the past twelve years are given in Table A.

TABLE A. NUMBER OF DEGREES GRANTED BY COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS IN THE ACADEMIC YEARS 1929-30 TO 1940-41 INCLUSIVE

	<i>Entire Univer- sity</i>	<i>Arts &amp; Sci.</i>	<i>Separate Colleges and Schools</i>								
			<i>Eng.</i>	<i>Arch.</i>	<i>Agr.</i>	<i>Econ.</i>	<i>Hotel</i>	<i>Vet.</i>	<i>Law</i>	<i>Med.</i>	<i>Grad.</i>
1929-30	1335	444	189	28	137	84	26	24	44	56	303
1930-31	1299	443	186	28	108	86	22	29	41	67	289
1931-32	1395	409	203	24	136	69	28	44	46	60	376
1932-33	1342	405	160	24	135	88	39	24	41	55	371
1933-34	1384	429	181	19	179	90	40	44	43	56	303
1934-35	1393	408	181	24	202	109	35	56	35	64	279
1935-36	1439	412	179	31	202	111	29	23	51	64	337
1936-37	1379	370	152	25	177	106	30	35	42	71	371
1937-38	1446	383	156	24	237	89	43	31	49	66	368
1938-39	1493	404	148	25	254	87	49	40	53	63	371
1939-40	1581	441	158	14	268	104	44	43	55	70	384
1940-41	1646	411	185	15	287	121	71	38	52	63	403

The number of students enrolled in the University in 1940-41 (short courses and Summer Session not included) was 7315. This was 141 more than in 1939-40 and was the largest in the history of the University. The most significant increase of the year was in the College of Engineering, where the number of students was up 115. The increase of 54 in the College of Arts and Sciences merely offset the decrease of the preceding year. The College of Agriculture showed a decline of 83 students, and probably will not again, under present external conditions, enroll as many undergraduates—1651—as it did in 1939-40. The moderate decreases in the Law and Graduate Schools

are doubtless the forerunners of much larger decreases in these parts of the University if compulsory service and a great defense program continue in effect. The comparative enrollment figures by separate colleges and schools for the past twelve years are given below in Table B.

TABLE B. NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS  
IN THE ACADEMIC YEARS 1929-30 TO 1940-41 INCLUSIVE

	<i>Entire University excluding dupli- cates</i>	<i>Arts &amp; Sci.</i>	<i>Separate Colleges and Schools</i>								
		<i>Eng.</i>	<i>Arch.</i>	<i>Home</i>			<i>Hotel</i>	<i>Vet.</i>	<i>Law</i>	<i>Med.</i>	<i>Grad.</i>
1929-30	5893	2019	1009	184	745	401	161	134	149	248	876
1930-31	6156	2021	1046	181	831	419	176	162	142	248	1020
1931-32	6271	1920	969	173	969	409	197	214	127	243	1139
1932-33	6167	1944	935	172	964	444	188	175	118	254	1044
1933-34	5947	1894	860	162	1064	468	166	179	143	284	791
1934-35	5910	1823	827	161	1172	454	194	157	144	288	753
1935-36	6019	1825	812	151	1257	441	209	131	162	290	816
1936-37	6341	1883	938	135	1358	417	254	151	156	299	935
1937-38	6684	1980	1025	129	1513	449	271	154	149	289	955
1938-39	7055	1886	1145	136	1616	479	291	163	186	288	1050
1939-40	7174	1827	1269	140	1651	479	326	164	207	296	1000
1940-41	7315	1881	1384	147	1568	492	326	160	191	295	967

#### THE INFIRMARY AND CLINIC

One of the important developments of the year was the assumption by the University of direct responsibility for the medical care of the entire student body. Under the able direction of Dr. Norman S. Moore, the infirmary services were completely reorganized, and the work of the infirmary and the University clinic thoroughly coordinated. An infirmary staff of attending and visiting physicians, including specialists, and three full-time residents was appointed. The results have been highly gratifying. Students have gone to the clinic much more freely than formerly, and have received both there and at the infirmary a grade of professional attention which has led to widespread commendation. All this has been made financially feasible through an increase of the health and infirmary fee from four dollars a term to seven dollars and a half. In time it may be desirable to make a further modest increase in the fee so as to make the regular service cover certain specialties, such as surgery, which are not now included. Meanwhile it is important to bring about a more effective coordination of the clinical and health programs of the University with a view to establishing a higher level of physical well-being throughout the student body. In this larger undertaking the large and expanding program of physical education, recreation, and intramural sports has important contributions to make.

#### THE RADIO STATION—WHCU

Another area in which the year brought radical developments was that of broadcasting. For years the University has owned a radio



station, but for the past several years the greater part of the time of this station was leased to the Elmira Star Gazette. On June 3, 1940, this arrangement was terminated and the operation of the station taken over entirely by the University. The new director of the station, Mr. Michael Hanna, has since done a remarkable job of organizing staff, getting business, and developing program. In time the activities of the station should be closely related to a wide variety of other University interests. Already, however, the station is rendering important services and giving clear promise of rapidly growing importance to the whole institution, not to mention the wider community which lies within the station's range.

#### THE ARBORETUM

The year witnessed a setback for one of the University's important undertakings in the closing of the CCC Camp which has contributed so much to the development of the University Arboretum. For nearly six years the enrollees in this camp provided a labor force which proved invaluable in building roads, laying walls, constructing bridges, clearing woods, and planting stock. As a result, the Arboretum is now a thoroughly established project. Its values for the University, as well as for this entire region, are incalculable. Its further development will presumably have to be slow for the present, but it is to be hoped that in due course funds will be supplied with which to realize its great possibilities.

#### NEW EDUCATIONAL OFFERINGS

Certain significant extensions of educational offerings were made effective in the course of the year. The new five-year program of training for secondary school teachers was made available through the development of a number of new courses. At the close of the year, the Department of Education in the College of Arts and Sciences was transferred to the School of Education so as to consolidate the professional staff having the five-year program in charge. A new five-year course for teachers of art in the elementary and secondary schools was announced by the School of Education and the College of Architecture. The Colleges of Arts and Sciences and of Architecture joined in offering for the first time a combined six-year program in the field of the fine arts. Under the initiative and leadership of the College of Architecture and with the support of the Graduate School a new degree of Master of Regional Planning was established. The educational opportunities afforded by the University are thus from year to year expanded and made to meet more fully the needs of the great constituency of the University.

#### CHANGES IN THE PHYSICAL PLANT

Not in recent years have so many improvements been made in the physical plant as in 1940-41. Extensive alterations in Stimson and McGraw Halls were completed during the summer of 1940. As a

result, both the newly constituted Department of Sociology and the thoroughly reorganized Department of Zoology were provided with suitable quarters. Simultaneously the addition to Sage Chapel was built and the new chapel organ installed, to the immeasurable benefit of the splendid chapel exercises which constitute so fine a feature of the student life at Cornell. In the course of the year the last of the new service buildings—the carpenter and paint shop—was constructed, so that now all of the service divisions are adequately and efficiently housed together at the East Ithaca center. Most important of all, the year saw the beginning of two new buildings for the Engineering College—the high voltage laboratory on Mitchell Street and Olin Hall of Chemical Engineering at the intersection of Central Avenue and Campus Road. The significance of Olin Hall can hardly be exaggerated. In a way that is at the same time magnificent and convincing, it initiates the construction of the new Engineering College plant at the south end of the campus. When Olin Hall is completed, it will provide the School of Chemical Engineering with the finest accommodation of its kind anywhere to be found. The action of Mr. Olin, long a member of the Board, in providing the funds with which to make this splendid addition to the University's plant is an event of the greatest importance in the life of the University. Cornellians everywhere will join the administration in feelings of deepest gratitude.

## FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

TABLE C. GIFTS TO CORNELL UNIVERSITY 1918-19 THROUGH 1940-41

<i>Year</i>	<i>Colleges at Ithaca</i>	<i>Medical College at N. Y. C.</i>	<i>Total University</i>
1940-41.....	\$ 1,354,293.17	\$ 908,460.52	\$ 2,262,753.69
1939-40.....	862,655.44	242,287.22	1,104,942.66
1938-39.....	742,877.13	266,580.98	1,009,458.11
1937-38.....	1,168,698.22	164,496.18	1,333,194.40
1936-37.....	1,202,931.74	270,938.47	1,473,870.21
1935-36.....	642,408.21	139,078.43	781,486.64
1934-35.....	703,470.82	58,114.44	761,585.26
1933-34.....	998,565.90	68,758.82	1,067,324.72
1932-33.....	555,887.99	2,599,245.05	3,155,133.04
1931-32.....	404,968.90	168,283.73	573,252.63
1930-31.....	1,100,765.33	232,266.93	1,333,032.26
1929-30.....	1,983,718.67	760,734.41	2,744,453.08
1928-29.....	1,541,560.52	2,885,912.06	4,427,472.58
1927-28.....	2,563,171.71	1,487,587.34	4,050,759.05
1926-27.....	915,386.65	92,934.85	1,008,321.50
1925-26.....	1,017,746.45	72,983.32	1,090,729.77
1924-25.....	453,272.88	44,927.75	498,200.63
1923-24.....	890,619.77	211,855.08	1,102,474.85
1922-23.....	1,498,710.15	17,500.00	1,516,210.15
1921-22.....	1,170,824.43	19,500.00	1,190,324.43
1920-21.....	1,310,141.68	109,682.82	1,419,824.50
1919-20.....	1,179,236.85	109,946.00	1,289,182.85
1918-19.....	311,175.71	507,901.58	819,077.29
Total.....	\$24,573,088.32	\$11,439,975.98	\$36,013,064.30

Once more satisfaction can be taken in the financial outcomes of the year. The books were closed on June 30, 1941 with an operating surplus of \$866.10. The income on endowment funds guaranteed by the Finance Committee was fully earned, the rate guaranteed being 3.85% plus 0.25% from the Income Stabilization Fund—a total of 4.10%—and the rate earned, 4.2444%. At the end of the year it was possible to add \$5490.28 to the Income Stabilization Fund and to bring the new General Reserve up to \$44,287.59.

Gifts during the year for the University as a whole were the largest since 1932-33, and for the endowed colleges at Ithaca, the largest since 1929-30. The record of gifts by years from 1918-19 to date is shown in Table C on page 12.

In the total of \$2,262,753.69 which came to the University through gifts during 1940-41, \$1,485,711.06 was for endowment. Of this only \$564,600.12 was unrestricted as to the use of income. Of the contributions to current funds, \$459,403.16 was restricted as to purpose and \$104,188.29 was unrestricted, as shown in Table D.

TABLE D. CONTRIBUTIONS TO CURRENT FUNDS

	<i>Endowed Ithaca</i>	<i>Medical</i>	<i>State Colleges</i>	<i>Total</i>
Student Aid.....	\$ 25,192.09	\$ 2,050.00		\$ 27,242.00
Miscellaneous.....	13,814.85	1,778.00		15,592.85
Investigatorships....	22,216.69		\$ 76,235.13	98,451.82
Research.....	47,489.00	219,251.85	11,950.00	278,690.85
Dept. Development.	11,425.64	28,000.00		39,425.64
Restricted.....	120,138.27	251,079.85	88,185.13	459,403.16
Unrestricted.....	104,188.29			104,188.29
Total current.....				\$563,591.45

The largest single donations made during the year were the following:

The Rockefeller Foundation .....	\$600,000.00
James Parmelee Estate .....	509,710.37
Franklin W. Olin .....	100,000.00
John C. McMullen Estate .....	76,280.54
S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc. ....	56,500.00

The amount turned in to the University in the course of the year through the Alumni Fund was most gratifying. The unrestricted funds which came from this source, representing as they do the free-will offerings of a large number of individual Cornellians who wish thus to express their interest in and loyalty to the University, are particularly welcome. But the gratitude of the administration is not only toward these devoted small givers but to the whole company of those who have, through their generous aid, made it possible for the University to add still another year to its long record of public service.

## CONTINUING NEEDS

Despite the continuing support which is so generously provided, many pressing needs confront the University. To meet these needs, the greatest help can be given through unrestricted funds available for such disposition as the Trustees may deem most effective at the time. Another form of enduring aid is the endowed professorship, which is one of the surest means of strengthening any institution of higher learning. Cornell is greatly in need of a larger number of such endowed positions. The necessity for substantial additions to the University's present plant is evident to any one familiar with the present buildings. A new library building to house safely and efficiently the University's outstanding collections; a new gymnasium to make possible an adequate all-the-year program of physical education and recreation; a new group of buildings to provide the same sort of thoroughly up-to-date and ample accommodation for the other schools in engineering that is provided in Olin Hall for the School of Chemical Engineering; buildings for the library and the department of agricultural engineering in the College of Agriculture; a building for the expanding program and long-distinguished work of the University in fine arts and architecture; a faculty-alumni club house to serve as a social center for those of the University community who do not now get together enough in informal and off-duty contacts. Scholarship and loan funds for needy students could, of course, be amplified at Cornell to great advantage. Such are some of the University's most pressing needs at the present time. It is to be hoped that they will be met without too much delay.

## CHANGES IN THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY

It is the sad duty of the Administration to report the following deaths in the course of the year:

Sidney Gonzales George, Professor of Mechanics of Engineering, in Ithaca, on July 21, 1940.

Fred Elmer Gladwin, Chief in Research in the New York State Agricultural Station at Geneva, in Geneva, on November 16, 1940.

George Livingstone Hamilton, Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures, in Ithaca, on September 25, 1940.

John Augustus Hartwell, Professor of Clinical Surgery Emeritus, in Oakdale, Long Island, on November 30, 1940.

Chester Jermain Hunn, Assistant Professor of Ornamental Horticulture and Ornamental Horticulturist in the Experiment Station, in Ithaca, on June 30, 1941.

Preserved Smith, Professor of History, in Anchorage, Kentucky, on May 15, 1941.

Joseph Ellis Trevor, Professor of Thermodynamics Emeritus, in Ithaca, on May 4, 1941.

William Robert Williams, Professor of Clinical Medicine, in New York City, on November 17, 1940.



Benjamin Dunbar Wilson, Professor of Soil Technology and Soil Chemist in the Experiment Station, in Warren, Ohio, on September 5, 1940.

During the year the following eleven members of the University Faculty retired on account of age and were given emeritus appointments, all effective July 1, 1941, except as otherwise noted:

Carl Becker, Professor of History.

Riverda Harding Jordan, Professor of Education.

Benjamin Freeman Kingsbury, Professor of Histology and Embryology.

Benton Sullivan Monroe, Professor of English.

Eugene Lindsay Opie, Professor of Pathology.

Flora Rose, Professor of Home Economics (effective October 15, 1940).

Will Miller Sawdon, Professor of Experimental Engineering (retirement subsequently deferred).

Joshua Edwin Sweet, Professor of Experimental Surgery (effective August 9, 1941).

John Cutler Torrey, Professor of Epidemiology.

Karl McKay Wiegand, Professor of Botany (effective August 15, 1941).

George Louis Coleman, Assistant Professor of Music.

The following resignations were presented and accepted during 1940-41:

D. W. Bronk, Professor of Physiology and Biophysics and Head of the Department of Physiology and Biophysics in the Medical College in New York City.

E. F. DuBois, Professor of Medicine and Head of the Department of Medicine in the Medical College in New York City.

Colonel W. C. Potter, Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

F. G. Switzer, Professor of Mechanics and Hydraulic Engineering.

Dean Burk, Associate Professor of Biochemistry in the Medical College in New York City.

Eric Gugler, Associate Professor of Architecture.

D. M. Angevine, Assistant Professor of Pathology in the Medical College in New York City.

C. W. Armstrong, Assistant Professor of Mechanics of Engineering.

Kendrick Hare, Assistant Professor of Physiology.

G. W. Hedlund, Extension Assistant Professor of Marketing.

Blanche M. Hedrick, Extension Assistant Professor of Home Economics.

J. D. Loconti, Acting Associate in Research at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva.

Richard Parmenter, Assistant Professor of Psychobiology.

Catherine J. Personius, Assistant Professor of Home Economics.

W. C. Senning, Assistant Professor of Zoology.

The following appointments to endowed chairs were made during 1940-41, all effective July 1, 1941, except as otherwise noted:

*College of Architecture:*

A. D. Seymour, Andrew Dickson White Professor of Architecture (effective October 26, 1940).

*College of Arts and Sciences:*

Carl Becker, John Wendell Anderson Professor of History (effective October 26, 1940, for the year 1940-41).

J. P. Bretz, Goldwin Smith Professor of American History.

E. A. Burt, Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy.

Harry Caplan, Goldwin Smith Professor of Classical Languages and Literatures.

Lane Cooper, John Wendell Anderson Professor of English Language and Literature.

G. W. Cunningham, Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy.

M. L. W. Laistner, John Stambaugh Professor of History (effective October 26, 1940).

F. G. Marcham, Goldwin Smith Professor of English History.

H. L. Reed, Robert Julius Thorne Professor of Economics (effective October 26, 1940).

G. H. Sabine, Susan Linn Sage Professor of Philosophy.

J. G. B. Hutchins, Sophie Washburn French Instructor in Economics.

R. K. White, Sophie Washburn French Instructor in Psychology (effective October 26, 1940, for the year 1940-41).

*College of Engineering:*

F. O. Ellenwood, John Edson Sweet Professor of Engineering.

F. H. Rhodes, Herbert Fisk Johnson Professor of Industrial Chemistry.

F. J. Spry, Marc Eidlitz Instructor in Civil Engineering (effective October 26, 1940).

The following appointments and promotions of University Faculty grade were made in the course of the year:

*University Administration:*

Carl Becker, University Historian.

Sarah G. Blanding, Director of the New York State College of Home Economics.

Thelma L. Brummett, Counselor of Students.

D. H. Moyer, Counselor of Students.

E. K. Graham, Secretary of the University.

*College of Architecture:*

J. A. Hartell, Associate Professor of Architecture.

A. H. Detweiler, Assistant Professor of Architecture.



- T. W. Mackesey, Assistant Professor of Regional Planning.  
J. M. Sitton, Assistant Professor of Fine Arts.

*College of Arts and Sciences:*

- T. G. Bergin, Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures,  
and Curator of the Dante and Petrarch Collections.  
E. K. Brown, Professor of English.  
C. W. De Kiewiet, Professor of History.  
Roy Harris, Composer in Residence.  
Egon Petri, Pianist in Residence.  
David Harris, Acting Associate Professor of History.  
M. L. Hulse, Associate Professor of Education.  
C. W. Jones, Associate Professor of English.  
S. L. Leonard, Associate Professor of Zoology.  
H. A. Myers, Associate Professor of English.  
F. O. Waagé, Associate Professor of Fine Arts.  
Richard Parmenter, Assistant Professor of Psychobiology.  
Friedrich Solmsen, Assistant Professor of Classics.  
R. K. White, Assistant Professor of Psychobiology.

*College of Engineering:*

- A. S. Adams, Professor of Mechanics, and Assistant Dean of the  
College of Engineering.  
R. W. Ager, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering.  
P. H. Black, Associate Professor of Machine Design.  
L. A. Burckmyer, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering.  
E. N. Burrows, Associate Professor of Civil Engineering.  
S. F. Cleary, Associate Professor of Engineering Drawing.  
G. R. Hanselman, Associate Professor of Administrative Engineer-  
ing.  
W. H. Hook, Associate Professor of Heat-Power Engineering.  
J. O. Jeffrey, Associate Professor of Experimental Engineering.  
M. G. Malti, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering.  
J. R. Moynihan, Associate Professor of Experimental Engineering.  
E. M. Strong, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering.  
O. J. Swenson, Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering.  
C. C. Winding, Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering.  
C. L. Cottrell, Assistant Professor of Mechanics.  
F. S. Erdman, Assistant Professor of Experimental Engineering.  
H. N. Fairchild, Assistant Professor of Heat-Power Engineering.  
H. V. Hawkins, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering.  
G. R. McCaulley, Assistant Professor of Mechanics of Engineering.  
A. S. Schultz, jr., Assistant Professor of Administrative Engineering.

*Law School:*

- A. J. Keefe, Associate Professor of Law.  
G. T. Washington, Associate Professor of Law.  
T. S. Hope, jr., Assistant Professor of Law.  
D. C. Yorkey, Assistant Professor of Law.

*Medical College:*

D. P. Barr, Professor of Medicine and Head of the Department of Medicine.

William Dock, Professor of Pathology and Head of the Department of Pathology.

E. F. DuBois, Professor of Physiology and Head of the Department of Physiology.

J. A. Harrar, Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology.

A. L. Lincoln, Professor of Clinical Medicine.

C. P. Rhoads, Professor of Pathology.

W. P. Healy, Associate Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology.

J. M. McLean, Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery (Ophthalmology).

B. S. Ray, Associate Professor of Surgery.

K. B. Steele, Associate Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology.

F. W. Stewart, Associate Professor of Clinical Pathology.

Sydney Weintraub, Associate Professor of Clinical Radiology.

H. C. Williamson, Associate Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology.

L. A. Wing, Associate Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology.

J. P. Chandler, Assistant Professor of Biochemistry.

B. L. Coley, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery.

P. G. Denker, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.

J. J. Duffy, Assistant Professor of Radiology.

Giocchino Failla, Assistant Professor of Radiology.

F. M. Foote, Assistant Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

J. D. Hardy, Assistant Professor of Physiology.

H. E. Harrison, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics.

E. T. Hauser, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.

W. H. Hawkins, Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology.

A. F. Hocker, Assistant Professor of Radiology.

G. M. Lewis, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine (Dermatology).

H. S. McCandlish, Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Hayes Martin, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery.

J. A. O'Regan, Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Norman Plummer, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Edith H. Quimby, Assistant Professor of Radiology.

Meyer Rosensohn, Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

F. R. Smith, Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology.

H. C. Taylor, jr., Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Dan Tucker, Assistant Professor of Radiology.

P. A. Wade, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery (Orthopedics).

S. B. Wortis, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.

*New York State College of Agriculture:*

J. H. Bruckner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry and Poultry Husbandman in the Experiment Station.

L. A. Muckle, Professor in Extension Service and Assistant County Agent Leader.

R. R. Renne, Acting Professor of Rural Government.

D. S. Welch, Professor of Plant Pathology and Forest Pathologist in the Experiment Station.

G. S. Butts, Associate Professor in Extension Service and Supervisor of Farm Study Courses.

R. F. Chandler, jr., Associate Professor of Forest Soils.

W. J. Hamilton, jr., Associate Professor of Zoology and Associate Zoologist in the Experiment Station.

D. B. Hand, Associate Professor of Biochemistry and Associate Chemist in the Experiment Station.

T. R. Hansberry, Associate Professor of Insect Toxicology and Associate Insect Toxicologist in the Experiment Station.

G. W. Hedlund, Extension Associate Professor of Marketing.

E. R. Hoskins, Associate Professor of Rural Education.

G. A. Knaysi, Associate Professor of Bacteriology and Associate Bacteriologist in the Experiment Station.

R. A. Polson, Extension Associate Professor of Rural Sociology

J. P. Porter, Associate Professor of Ornamental Horticulture.

G. W. Salisbury, Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry and Associate Animal Husbandman in the Experiment Station.

E. Y. Smith, Extension Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry.

W. A. Smith, Associate Professor of Rural Education.

R. C. Allen, Assistant Professor of Floriculture.

H. F. DeGraff, Assistant Professor of Land Economics and Assistant in Land Economics in the Experiment Station.

J. N. Efferson, Acting Assistant Professor of Farm Management and Investigator in Farm Management in the Experiment Station.

G. H. Ellis, Assistant Professor of Biochemistry and Nutrition.

Pearl Gardner, Assistant Professor of Rural Education.

K. C. Hamner, Assistant Professor of Plant Physiology.

P. R. Hoff, Extension Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering.

C. G. Lincoln, Assistant Professor of Entomology and Assistant Entomologist in the Experiment Station.

Michael Peech, Assistant Professor of Agronomy and Assistant Soil Technologist in the Experiment Station.

E. S. Phillips, Assistant Professor of Extension Teaching.

H. S. Tyler, Assistant Professor of Personnel Administration.

*New York State College of Home Economics:*

Muriel Brasie, Associate Professor of Home Economics.  
Olga P. Brucher, Associate Professor of Home Economics.  
Alice Burgoin, Associate Professor of Home Economics.  
Mildred Carney, Extension Associate Professor of Home Economics.  
Ella M. Cushman, Associate Professor of Home Economics.  
Faith Fenton, Associate Professor of Home Economics.  
Helen P. Hoefer, Associate Professor in Extension Service and Assistant State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents.  
Florence E. Wright, Extension Associate Professor of Home Economics.  
Orrilla Wright, Associate Professor in Extension Service and Assistant State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents.  
Jean Failing, Assistant Professor of Home Economics.  
Milicent Hathaway, Assistant Professor of Home Economics.  
Grace Henderson, Assistant Professor of Home Economics.

*New York State Veterinary College:*

J. A. Dye, Associate Professor of Physiology.  
Alexander Zeissig, Associate Professor of Bacteriology.  
P. P. Levine, Research Assistant Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.

*New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva:*

Seaton Mendall, Assistant Professor of Entomology.  
Thais A. Merrill, Assistant Professor of Pomology.  
J. D. Loconti, Acting Associate in Research.

*Department of Military Science and Tactics:*

Lt. Col. C. I. McClure, Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

## CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

During 1940-41 the membership of the Board underwent important changes.

The Board suffered irreparable loss in the death of one of its members, Henry R. Ickelheimer, on December 8, 1940 in New York City, and in the death of one of its former members, August Heckscher, on April 26, 1941 at Mountain Lake, Florida.

The resignation of Walter L. Todd as trustee was accepted with regret.

John L. Collyer was elected trustee to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Ickelheimer.

Walter S. Carpenter, jr., Frank H. Hiscock, and Nicholas H. Noyes were reelected Board members, each for a term of five years.

Stanton Griffis was reappointed a trustee of the University by the Governor of the State for a term of five years.

Ernest E. Cole succeeded Dr. Graves as State Commissioner of Education and, therefore, as an ex officio member of the Board.

As President of the New York State Agricultural Society, Leigh Kirkland became an ex officio member of the Board.

Tell Berna was elected alumni trustee and Robert E. Treman was reelected alumni trustee, each for a term of five years.

The University Faculty elected Professor G. Watts Cunningham and Professor Roswell C. Gibbs as its representatives on the Board for five and six year terms respectively.

The organization of the Board's work was affected during the year by the following actions:

Howard E. Babcock was reelected Chairman of the Board.

The Board elected the following members to its Committees: (reelection indicated by \*)

*Executive Committee:*

Ernest E. Cole.  
Walter L. Todd.

*Finance Committee:*

\*Stanton Griffis, chairman.  
Roger H. Williams, vice-chairman.  
\*Walter S. Carpenter, Jr.  
\*Frank H. Hiscock.  
\*Nicholas H. Noyes.  
John L. Collyer.

*Committee on Buildings and Grounds:*

Paul A. Schoellkopf.

*Committee on University Development:*

\*Maxwell M. Upson, chairman.  
\*Neal D. Becker.  
\*Floyd L. Carlisle.  
\*Walter C. Teagle.  
Frank E. Gannett.

*Committee on Relations with Public Authorities:*

\*Edward R. Eastman, chairman.  
\*Mary H. Donlon.  
\*George R. Pfann.  
\*George R. Van Namee.  
Leigh Kirkland.

*Committee on Law:*

\*George R. Pfann, chairman.  
\*Mary H. Donlon.  
\*Roger H. Williams.

*Audit Committee:*

\*Alfred H. Hutchinson, chairman.



\*Paul A. Schoellkopf.  
Walter L. Todd.

*Committee on Board Membership:*

George R. Pfann.  
John L. Collyer.

*Committee on Gift Annuity Program:*

Mary H. Donlon, chairman.  
Roger H. Williams.

The Board elected the following members to college councils:

*College of Architecture Council:*

\*Thomas I. S. Boak.

*Medical College Council:*

\*Roger H. Williams.  
Floyd L. Carlisle.

The Board elected the following members to administrative boards:

*Board of Governors of Willard Straight Hall:*

Tell Berna.

*Board on Physical Education and Athletics:*

\*George R. Pfann.  
\*Robert E. Treman.

*Board on Student Health and Hygiene:*

\*Matthew Carey.  
\*Mary H. Donlon.  
\*Jervis Langdon.

The Chairman of the Board appointed the following members to joint trustee-faculty committees:

*Arboretum Policy Committee:*

Harry G. Stutz.

*Committee on Fine Arts:*

Harry G. Stutz, chairman.

*Committee on University Awards:*

John L. Collyer, chairman.  
Tell Berna.  
Frank E. Gannett.

The President appointed \*Nicholas H. Noyes to the Trustee-Faculty Committee on Research.



A source of genuine satisfaction, in a year in which the world tumult has made itself felt ever more strongly in this country, has been the wholehearted collaboration and support accorded the administration by the Board and by the several divisions and departments of the University. The morale of students and faculty alike has been excellent. On all hands there seems to have been a general realization of the fact that the University, in training men of special intelligence and abilities for the critical years that lie ahead, is making a contribution of inestimable value to the country's comprehensive program of all-out defense. There could be no finer manifestation of the present strength of the University, nor of the high promise of its future, than this spirit of sustained and unwavering endeavor with which the work of the past year went steadily forward.

EDMUND E. DAY,  
*President.*

## SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

### *To the President of Cornell University:*

A brief summary of the year's operations, which are detailed in this report, follows:

The Endowed Colleges at Ithaca again had a small operating surplus of \$866.10, after the putting of \$9,400 into the General Reserve and setting aside for the payment of special non-recurring items the sum of \$26,849.99.

The Medical College (a separate accounting unit) again was run, as had been anticipated, at a deficit—the final loss being \$11,959.00. This brought the accumulated operating surplus of that unit down to \$18,806.96.

The Colleges of Agriculture, Home Economics, and the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva each had operating credit balances. The Veterinary College had a small debit balance.

The operations of the University's consolidated investment account resulted in earnings at the rate of 4.24% on the book value of endowments. This is an improvement over the 4.077% earned for the previous year. As for market values of our investments, the depreciation on June 30 was about 13% or \$4,310,645.14 on a total of \$33,871,539.21 book values of investments. If available reserves are deducted, the depreciation percentage is just under 12%. This shows a gain over the percentage of the previous year of 6% before reserves and a 4% after reserves.

The budgetary rate of 4.10% that was guaranteed by the Finance Committee for the year, left a surplus of \$40,377.87. Of this surplus, a sum equal to 2½% of the income of the consolidated endowment investments was taken out as a service charge, leaving \$5,490.28 to be added to the Income Stabilization Fund which now amounts to \$101,362.34. The \$34,887.59 taken as a general service charge has been credited to the General Reserve, for such use as the Trustees may determine, and for some unforeseen contingencies that may occur during the present fiscal year. The total in this General Reserve is \$44,287.59.

For the present fiscal year (1941-42) the guarantee of the Finance Committee is again 4.10% on our consolidated endowment investments.

Gifts and donations for the year totalled \$2,262,753.69. They compare with \$1,104,942.66 for the previous year. Of this \$2,262,753.69, the sum of \$1,485,711.06 was added to endowments, and \$111,591.78 were carried as non-endowed capital items.

Special mention is due to the splendid work of the Alumni Fund Council, which exceeded its budgetary unrestricted \$80,000 quota by some \$2,044.47. The Provost's office is also beginning to show gratifying results of its work in the handsome increase in the totals of gifts and donations mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

GEORGE F. ROGALSKY, *Treasurer.*

## APPENDIX I

### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the University Faculty for 1940-41.

The membership of the University Faculty was considerably increased this year by the change in the University statutes, referred to in last year's report, adding as non-voting members the extension staffs of the State Colleges at Ithaca, part-time members of the medical staff in New York City, and the staffs of the Agricultural Experiment Stations located at Geneva, New York, and on Long Island.

The total number of persons holding membership in the University Faculty during any part of the year (instructors and assistants are not included) was 815. Of these 591 were in the faculty at Ithaca, 163 in the Medical Faculty in New York City, and 61 at the Agricultural Experiment Stations at Geneva, New York, and on Long Island. Of this number 41 were emeritus professors at Ithaca, 10 at the Medical College, and 2 at the Geneva Experiment Station. Included in these totals are 65 non-voting members in the extension staffs, 110 in the Medical Faculty, 59 in the Experiment Stations, and the Alumni Secretary.

The Board of Trustees at its January meeting changed the titles of members of the staff of the Geneva Experiment Station into conformity with the practice of the remainder of the University so that instead of Chief, Associate, and Assistant in Research the titles will be Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor, Instructor, and Assistant.

Nine members of the Faculty retired from their official positions in the course of the year: Miss Flora Rose, Director of the College of Home Economics on October 15, 1940, and Professors Carl Becker (History), George Louis Coleman (Music), Riverda Harding Jordan (Education), Benjamin Freeman Kingsbury (Histology and Embryology), Benton Sullivan Monroe (English), Eugene L. Opie (Pathology), Will Miller Sawdon (Experimental Engineering), and John C. Torrey (Epidemiology), on June 30, 1941. All of these were transferred to the emeritus status by vote of the University Board of Trustees. Two other retirements falling very soon after July 1 will be enumerated with those of the next year.

Nine members of the Faculty died during the year: Sidney Gonzales George, Professor of Mechanics of Engineering, on July 21, 1940; Benjamin Dunbar Wilson, Professor of Soil Technology, on September 5, 1940; George Livingstone Hamilton, Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures, on September 25, 1940; Fred E. Gladwin, Professor of Pomology, on November 16, 1940; William R. Williams, Professor of Clinical Medicine, on November 17, 1940; John A. Hartwell, Professor of Clinical Surgery, Emeritus, on November 30, 1940; Joseph Ellis Trevor, Professor of Thermodynamics, Emeritus, on May 4, 1941; Preserved Smith, Professor of History, on May 15, 1941; and Chester Jermain Hunn, Assistant Professor of Ornamental Horticulture, on June 30, 1941.

Forty-eight members of the Faculty were on leave during one or more terms.

#### ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

The appointments to replace members of the standing committees whose terms of office expire on November 1 were announced by the President at the October meeting. The Faculty elected Professor Morris Bishop to the Committee on University Policy for a five-year term beginning January 1, 1941, and Professor R. C. Gibbs and Professor G. W. Cunningham became members of the same committee for terms of six and five years respectively by virtue of their election as faculty representatives in the University Board of Trustees. Professor K. M. Dallenbach was elected as a faculty member of the Board on Physical Education

and Athletics for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1941, in succession to Professor H. E. Baxter. Professor Hazel Hauck was elected to succeed Professor J. P. Bretz as faculty member of the Board on Student Health and Hygiene, also for a term of three years beginning January 1, 1941.

There being three faculty representatives in the Board of Trustees, each serving for a term of five years, the Faculty voted to distribute the elections by the following formula: that elections be held in November of the years ending in 0, 1, 3, 5, 6, and 8, for five-year terms beginning on the following January 1.

Question having arisen as to the eligibility of administrative officers as faculty representatives in the Board of Trustees, the Faculty, while not desiring to enact hard and fast limitations, voted that as general policy it favors the selection of faculty representatives from the active members of the Faculty who are not at the same time administrative officers in the University.

#### CHANGES IN THE STANDING COMMITTEES

The Faculty voted to abolish its Committee on Hygiene and Preventive Medicine since by amendment of the University Statutes the functions of the committee have been assigned to the University Board on Student Health and Hygiene; it was likewise voted to discontinue the Committee on Chapel Exercises since its work has been taken over by administrative offices. The name of the Committee on Drill and Physical Training was changed to Committee on Military Science inasmuch as by University statute jurisdiction over physical education has passed to the University Board on Physical Education and Athletics.

A new standing committee on Scholastic and Aptitude Testing was established to take over the work carried on for a long period by a special committee. The new committee is to consist of six members and an executive secretary, and since the duties of the committee involve technical procedures the membership is not to be subject to regular rotation.

#### CHANGES IN REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

Several of the colleges reported changes in entrance requirements and these were ratified by the University Faculty. These changes are all in the direction of liberalization and merely make more explicit the long-standing University rule that the specific subject matter requirements may in any case be waived in favor of other indications of the student's preparation for university work. The large number of highly qualified applicants for admission to the work of the various colleges in the University has in recent years itself operated to decrease the emphasis on specific entrance requirements.

In connection with its change in formal entrance requirements the Faculty of Arts and Sciences proposed to have all applicants for admission to the College take the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board and this proposal was approved by the University Faculty.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENTS

There were few significant changes made during the year in administrative relationships affecting the Faculty. At the very close of the year the Faculty gave approval to the creation of a School of Nutrition but did not deal with the precise administrative relationships that might be involved if such a school were established.

Several units of the university organization have long been giving emphasis to teaching and research in nutrition and have furnished basic training for many kinds of specialists in this general field. The establishment by the United States Department of Agriculture of a laboratory of nutrition on this campus has given further impetus to the existing services, and the obvious and critical importance of nutrition both normally and in the present emergency seemed clearly to indicate the desirability of pooling the scattered resources of the University for more effective teaching and research, and of establishing a center of consultation for private and public agencies. Dr. L. A. Maynard, head of the Federal Laboratory was appointed director of this undertaking.



## THE APPOINTMENT OF STUDENT COUNSELORS

Two years ago the Faculty recommended and the Board of Trustees approved the creation of a post in the office of the Dean with the title Counselor of Students but it has been impossible to make the appointment until now. In the meantime the office of the Dean of Women has been placed in a similar relationship, and both officers are to have the title Counselor of Students.

The policy of the Faculty has heretofore been largely one of opposition to the development of centralized agencies dealing with student interests and activities. The result of this policy has been a scattered and uneven development of these services throughout the whole organization and in some cases the effective controls have come to lie at least in part with persons and agencies outside of the university organization. Such arrangements are likely to have the merits of spontaneity and of direct applicability to certain needs; their great defect is the lack of a comprehensive view of what is needed and sometimes also a lack of responsibility to the University for effective performance. It is hoped that the appointment of these two coordinate personnel officers may serve to remedy some of the weaknesses now apparent and to bring about a more effective co-operation between existing services.

At the close of the year the Board of Trustees appointed as the two Counselors of Students Mr. Donald H. Moyer, Harvard S. B. 1927, Michigan M. A. 1928, recently of the Harvard Alumni Placement Service, and Miss Thelma L. Brummett, West Texas B. A. 1929, Columbia University M. A. 1936, latterly with the Arts Program of the Association of American Colleges.

## MEASURES SUGGESTED BY THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

While there has been a general awareness of the fact that the university routine would likely have to be modified by reason of the program of national defense, it has been difficult, except in such direct efforts as the training courses initiated by the College of Engineering, to make any plans because of the uncertainty as to the ways in which the national effort itself might develop. The measures taken by the Faculty were therefore in part such as might be expected to expedite action later.

The University cooperated with the federal authorities in conducting the registration of students on October 16, 1940, for draft into army service. The Director of Admissions, Dr. E. F. Bradford, was in charge of this registration, aided by large numbers of the University staff. The process was carried on in university buildings without the least difficulty and altogether 1682 students were registered.

The Faculty concurred in the appointment of a Trustee-Faculty committee to determine questions of policy for the University in relation to the national situation. The members of this committee are: President E. E. Day, Trustees H. E. Babcock and E. R. Eastman, Dean C. E. Ladd, Dean S. C. Hollister, and the Dean of the University Faculty.

Foreseeing the possibility that students might be called into service within the course of a university term and that question might arise as to the amount of credit that should be assigned in such cases, the Faculty voted that for the present these decisions shall be left to the special faculties, with the restriction that each case shall be considered on its individual merit and that, for purposes of record, each such action shall be reported to the Dean of the University Faculty with notations on the date of withdrawal, the service entered, and the amount of credit given. The Board of Trustees had previously ruled that in these cases the amount of the tuition charges shall be prorated with the amount of credit given. There has so far been but one case adjusted under the terms of this general action.

A special committee of the Faculty appointed to find out whether students were in need of information and counsel on matters relating to the selective service act reported in the April meeting recommending that a committee representing all of the colleges be set up for the purpose of compiling accurate, up-to-date information and of making this available promptly to interested students. As such committee the President appointed A. W. Gibson, J. P. Hertel, H. S. Tyler, of the



College of Agriculture; R. P. Sibley, B. L. Rideout, V. S. Lawrence, of the College of Arts and Sciences; R. F. Chamberlain, Carl Crandall, S. S. Garrett, C. C. Winding, of the College of Engineering; Peter Olafson of the College of Veterinary Medicine; J. N. Tilton of the College of Architecture; W. H. Farnham of the Law School; H. B. Meek of the Department of Hotel Administration; E. K. Graham, Secretary of the University; H. H. Williams of the Placement Office; and C. I. McClure, Commandant of the Military Corps; A. W. Gibson was designated to serve as chairman, and E. K. Graham as secretary.

This committee on Student Counseling for National Defense at once set up a file of national regulations applying to students, they notified all students registered for the draft of the procedures to be followed in filing necessary information with their local draft boards, and they informed students of the availability of the committee members for information or counsel. Students who reached the age of twenty-one after October 16 and who were subject to registration on July 1, 1941, were likewise assured of the readiness of the committee to aid them throughout the summer.

A large number of graduate students, many of them holding positions as assistants or instructors, and many reserve officers received their calls into service during the year and in many of these cases it seemed proper that request for deferment of service be made. Responsibility for supporting such requests as seemed justified was placed upon the deans of the colleges in which the work of these students is carried on, a copy of the request to be filed with the Dean of the University Faculty.

Various changes in the university calendar have been suggested as facilitating the entrance of students into defense services with a minimum of loss in their university work but none except that adopted within the Law School (see the report of that college) has so far seemed clearly advantageous.

#### THE WORK OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES

The Committee on Public Lectures reports that thirty-six public lectures, exclusive of the Messenger lectures, were arranged during the year and that about ten per cent of these had to do with international problems, about thirty per cent dealt with literature, and about thirty per cent also were in the field of science. The Messenger lectures were given in two series of six each; one by Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, William H. Welch Professor of the History of Medicine and Director of the Institute of the History of Medicine at Johns-Hopkins University, on the general subject of Civilization and Disease; and the other by Frederick Albert Pottle, Professor of English at Yale University, on Emergent Criticism: Essays in Theory of Poetry. While formerly the Messenger lectures were given in a single series of twelve, in recent years the alternative plan of two series of six lectures each has been tried and it seems to have met with approval. The Committee is considering for a later year the possibility of introducing a symposium of six lectures by as many lecturers, dealing with different phases of a general topic.

The Bailey Hall series of concerts, arranged by the Committee on Music proved to be highly successful. It included Jascha Heifitz, violinist, The Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, duo-pianists, Alexander Kipnis, bass, The Cleveland Orchestra, and Egon Petri, pianist. Dr. Egon Petri played two concerts in the series and in addition gave a recital specifically for university students. The Pro Arte Quartet gave a series of three concerts of chamber music in Willard Straight Hall. The chamber music concerts were better attended than last year, probably justifying the policy of a lowered admission charge for students. It is hoped that the subvention from the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, by which this was made possible, may be continued. The Bailey Hall program planned for next year includes two orchestral concerts, and four recitals one of which is to be by Dr. Petri who will, in addition, give two concerts for students only.

The Committee on Student Conduct reports that it was called upon to deal with sixty-eight students during the year, many of the difficulties arising in the so-called "Freshman-Sophomore Week". The Committee notes with satisfaction a great decrease in student disorders centering in the men's dormitories, a result

probably attributable in considerable measure to the work of the five dormitory counselors appointed from the senior class. The number of these counselors for next year is increased to seven.

CORNELIUS BETTEN,  
Dean of the University Faculty.

## APPENDIX II

### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Graduate School for the year 1940-41.

#### ADMISSION AND ENROLLMENT

The usual statistics of enrollment, candidacy, and degrees are contained in the tables attached to this report. These figures show a further slight decline in the total number of graduate students. After a sharp decline about 1933, the enrollment of the Graduate School rose steadily until 1938-39, (the increase during that period being about 33%), when the total enrollment had returned to practically the same figure as in 1932. Last year the figure declined slightly, and this year there is a further small decrease. It appears probable that this tendency will be accentuated next year, for reasons that presumably will affect all Graduate Schools.

Over a period of ten years there has been a gradual change in the distribution of students in the various fields of work. These changes are probably typical of shifts in interest throughout higher education. There has been a slow but steady decrease in the proportion of students whose major study falls in the languages and literatures. The proportion of students engaged in studying the biological sciences, which increased rapidly up until about 1935, tends to level off. The only field in which there has been a steady rise throughout the last ten years is the Agricultural Sciences, an increase from 9% to 14%.

Possibly the most striking tendency revealed by the figures for the last ten years is the growing proportion of students who are candidates for the Ph.D. degree rather than for one of the masters' degrees. This proportion has risen from 54% in 1930-31 to 60% in 1940-41. In numbers, the candidates for masters' degrees are fewer, during the regular session, than they were ten years ago, though the number enrolled for this degree in the Summer Session has increased. The change is due, I believe, to the fact that an increasing number of students have advanced to a master's degree before registering at Cornell and come here specifically to complete their more advanced study and research. In some respects, therefore, the change is desirable: our graduate instruction is being applied to the most advanced level of work offered. The Dean is inclined to believe, however, that there is a less desirable side to the matter. The masters' degrees are increasingly sought by teachers in the secondary schools. Hence there is a question whether, in the light of University policy, we ought not to desire a considerable increase in the number of candidates for the masters' degrees. Certainly it is a consideration of great importance to maintain, and indeed to raise, the number of secondary school teachers who have been trained at Cornell.

#### THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTERS' DEGREES

With this end in view the Graduate School three years ago opened an alternative approach to the degrees, A.M., M.S., and M.S. in Agr., (described in the announcement of the School as Plan B). In substance the new plan did two things:

first, it permitted the distribution of courses over a wider area than had formerly been the case, since teachers in the high schools are rarely able to teach only a single subject, and second, it waived the requirement of a thesis, on the presumption that additional courses were more useful to teachers than an intensive and time-consuming research.

Anyone familiar with the history of the Graduate School at Cornell will easily perceive that this new plan of study for the masters' degrees raised serious problems of administration. The greater breadth permitted by Plan B meant that a student's work would usually fall in at least two departments. This fact made it more difficult for the Dean to pass intelligently upon applications for admission, more difficult for the student to form his special committee, and more difficult for special committees to supervise a student's work. It was certainly not the intention of the Faculty to lower either the standards of admission to the School or the requirements for the degree. In order to avoid this result, however, it is clear that another sort of guidance must be offered to graduate students than that which the Graduate School had been accustomed to regard as necessary. Such guidance must have in view the demands made upon teachers by the secondary schools, as well as the improvement of graduate students in their scholarly proficiency. It is clear also, because the choice of courses extends over two departments, that a new form of cooperation is required which shall bridge the departments of instruction.

What has so far been done to meet this problem amounts in brief to this: Committees have been set up for those fields of concentration which are most commonly elected, viz., social studies, biological sciences, physical sciences. These committees represent the departments concerned in each field of concentration. The duties of the committees are twofold. In the first place, they advise the Dean relative to the qualifications of applicants for admission. In the second place, they help students to find a program suitable to their needs as teachers in the secondary schools and to form a special committee that will supervise their work. So far this arrangement is extra-legal, the result purely of cooperative arrangements entered into by the departments concerned. The committees are proceeding cautiously and experimentally, and always with a view to preserving the scholarly standards of graduate work.

In view of the experience so far gained, the Dean is inclined to believe that the practices governing work for a master's degree under Plan B will have to be further clarified. Whether new legislation by the Faculty will be required, and if so what, it is too early to say. The greatest threat to standards appears to lie in the possibility that a student may be permitted to count as graduate work courses that are really undergraduate in nature and in requirements. At present the responsibility for preventing this abuse lies squarely upon the special committees, as is quite proper. There is a question, however, whether it may not be advantageous for the Faculty, through the Dean, to exercise some regulative influence upon the practice of the special committees in this matter. The greatest difficulty in the way of such regulation lies in the fact that the distinction between courses conducted at a graduate level and other courses is nebulous. Possibly, however, this matter can be in some degree clarified. It seems clear that the requirements for a master's degree according to Plan B will have to be further investigated during the coming year.

The Dean is frankly in doubt, also, whether the present arrangement, with two parallel plans for proceeding to the masters' degrees, is not too cumbersome to be permanently serviceable. He is quite clear, however, on one point: that the conditions which induced the Faculty to institute Plan B are inescapable. That is to say, the Graduate School cannot fail to provide the facilities required by teachers in the secondary schools, and these facilities must be suitable to the demands that the schools place upon the teachers. It seems to follow that, if two parallel plans become too complicated, we can simplify only if we are willing to assimilate Plan A to Plan B. This brings us squarely against one of the most controverted subjects in American graduate schools, viz., the position of the master's degrees in their plan of advanced education. It is safe to assume that this subject also will have to be further canvassed in the next few years.

## MASTER IN REGIONAL PLANNING

During the past year the Board of Trustees, upon the recommendation of the Faculty of the Graduate School, established a new degree, the Master in Regional Planning (M. R. P.). This degree, or one closely corresponding to it, has hitherto been offered only at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is a professional degree offered to students whose work in the Graduate School has prepared them to enter some one of the many branches of regional and city planning. The curriculum for the new degree, as it has been planned by the Graduate School at Cornell, differs in one important respect from the curriculum elsewhere required. Hitherto regional planning has been regarded as an adjunct to architecture or landscape architecture and has accordingly required all the work in design suitable to those subjects. This kind of course was apparently predicated upon the assumption that regional planning was a profession of limited scope, centered in the designing of plans, to which other phases of the subject were purely ancillary. This has largely ceased to be true. Regional planning, in order to be successful, must deal with many problems of engineering, economics, government, and law, and these often fix the degree in which even the most perfect design can be given actuality.

The course leading to the M. R. P. at Cornell will take account of this fact. In the first place, it will be open to persons whose undergraduate course has laid a foundation in any subject relevant to the profession, not exclusively to graduates from a course in architecture or landscape architecture. In the second place, though all students will be required to complete certain basic courses offered by the Department of Regional and City Planning, each will be encouraged to carry on his more advanced graduate study in the department for which his undergraduate work has especially prepared him. Thus a student whose undergraduate work has been in landscape architecture may make design the chief concern of his professional education. An engineer may prepare himself for that aspect of the profession, and a student properly grounded in economics, government, or law may similarly make these phases of the subject his chief professional concern.

## AIDS TO NEEDY STUDENTS

Several years ago the Board of Trustees established thirty tuition-free scholarships to be used in aid of needy graduate students. The administration of these scholarships has amply demonstrated their value in encouraging graduate study and their utility in helping students who lack the means to pay for their education. They demonstrate also, however, that the Graduate School ought to be able to supplement free tuition with a cash stipend when free tuition is not enough. On the average we now make about two and one-half appointments for each of these scholarships. Either the appointee gets a better appointment and goes elsewhere or his need is such that free tuition alone does not enable him to live. There is no doubt about the high quality of our applicants; many of them are qualified for fellowships of the highest grade.

There are two steps which ought to be taken as soon as possible in the interest of the Graduate School.

(1). We ought to have more scholarships paying a relatively high stipend—up to \$1,000. The reason is that such scholarships attract desirable applications; this is definitely proved by the experience of the last three years with the Denison Fellowships in the College of Agriculture. In the opinion of the Dean it is definitely bad policy to attach scholarships permanently and exclusively to departments, as has been our practice. To get the best students available the Graduate School ought to be able to award its scholarships wherever the strongest candidate appears.

(2). In addition to scholarships with announced stipends the Graduate School ought to have a considerable sum, ideally as much as \$10,000 a year, with which to supplement the tuition-free scholarships. This money should be allotted to students according to their need and in amounts sufficient to permit them to complete a year's study free from immediate financial pressure. Alternatively, the Graduate School should have much larger loan funds than it now has. The



## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

very small sum available for loans to graduate students is far below the amount needed to alleviate the cases of real distress that arise each year.

GEORGE H. SABINE,  
Dean of the Graduate School.

TABLE I

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS  
A. TOTAL ENROLLMENT

	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
Number of students registered during the academic year . . .	966	1000	1049	955	936
Number of students registered during the summer, as below . .	798	824	815	829	802
Summer Session . . . . .	577	624	649	641	634
Personal Direction . . . . .	182	164	132	188	168
Candidate for Degree Only	39	36	32	—	—

B. COMPARATIVE ENROLLMENT OF GRADUATE  
STUDENTS FOR FIVE-YEAR PERIODS

1910-11	1915-16	1920-21	1925-26	1930-31	1935-36	1940-41
372	482	438	659	1020	816	966

## C. NEW GRADUATE STUDENTS

	During Academic Year 1940-41	Summer Session 1940
Ph.D. degrees . . . . .	120	23
A.M. and M.S. degrees . . . . .	160	97
Professional Masters' degrees . . . . .	30	34
Resident Doctors . . . . .	3	14
Non-candidates . . . . .	33	13
Withdrawals after registration . . . . .	4	0
Total . . . . .	350	181



TABLE II

GRADUATE STUDENTS RECEIVING DEGREES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE  
DEGREE RECEIVED

	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
Masters' Degrees:					
Masters of Arts.....	65	79	81	65	74
Masters of Arts in Education...	2	4	4	7	18
Masters of Science.....	98	84	69	75	82
Masters of Science in Education.	18	38	28	33	24
Masters of Science in Agriculture	5	17	17	15	10
Masters of Science in Engineer- ing.....	15	18	22	11	10
Masters of Forestry.....	0	0	0	4	3
Masters of Laws.....	1	1	0	1	0
Masters of Chemistry.....	0	0	0	2	3
Masters of Architecture.....	9	2	1	1	0
Masters of Fine Arts.....	0	1	0	1	1
Masters of Landscape Architec- ture.....	0	0	1	1	0
Masters of Chemical Engineer- ing.....	1	0	2	0	0
Masters of Civil Engineering...	5	6	11	16	16
Masters of Electrical Engineer- ing.....	0	0	1	1	2
Masters of Mechanical Engineer- ing.....	2	3	3	4	2
Total Masters' Degrees.....	221	253	240	237	245
Doctors of Philosophy.....	167	131	130	131	124
Doctors of the Science of Law....	0	0	0	0	1
Total.....	388	384	370	368	370

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

TABLE III

GRADUATE STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE DEGREES  
FOR WHICH THEY ARE CANDIDATES

	<i>Academic Year</i> <i>1940-41</i>	<i>Summer</i> <i>1940</i>
Doctors of Philosophy.....	583	210
Doctors of the Science of Law.....	0	0
Masters' Degrees, as below:		
Masters of Arts.....	92	143
Masters of Arts in Education.....	1	3
Masters of Science.....	146	139
Masters of Science in Agriculture.....	35	33
Masters of Science in Education.....	14	186
Masters of Science in Engineering.....	21	18
Masters of Forestry.....	0	0
Masters of Laws.....	1	0
Masters of Chemistry.....	0	0
Masters of Architecture.....	2	0
Masters of Fine Arts.....	0	0
Masters of Landscape Architecture.....	0	0
Masters of Chemical Engineering.....	2	1
Masters of Civil Engineering.....	10	3
Masters of Electrical Engineering.....	0	0
Masters of Mechanical Engineering.....	2	2
Non-candidates, as below:		
Resident Doctors.....	13	23
Non-candidates.....	39	23
Others (withdrawals, duplicates, etc.).....	5	14
Total.....	966	798

TABLE IV

GRADUATE STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE GROUP  
IN WHICH THE MAJOR SUBJECT FALLS

	<i>1940-41</i>	<i>1939-40</i>	<i>1938-39</i>	<i>1937-38</i>	<i>1936-37</i>
Group A, Languages and Literatures	104	112	125	114	108
Group B, History, Philosophy, and Political Science.....	171	163	180	165	172
Group C, Physical Sciences.....	151	146	156	151	139
Group D, Biological Sciences.....	234	252	237	236	224
Group E, Engineering, Architecture	73	91	90	88	80
Group F, Science Departments, New York City.....	14	17	7	7	8
Group G, Agricultural Sciences....	130	121	158	116	113
Group H, Law.....	1	1	0	1	2
Group I, Education.....	70	84	96	77	71
Others (Resident Doctors).....	18	13	—	—	—

TABLE V  
INSTITUTIONS FROM WHICH GRADUATE STUDENTS RECEIVED  
THEIR FIRST DEGREES

Acadia University.....	2	Colombia, Universidad Nacional.	1
Alabama, University of.....	2	Colorado College.....	2
Alberta, University of.....	3	Colorado State College of Agricul-	
Albright College.....	1	ture and Mechanics.....	5
Alfred University.....	2	Colorado State College of Educa-	
Aligarh University.....	1	tion.....	1
Allahabad, Agricultural Institute		Colorado, University of.....	3
of.....	1	Columbia University.....	5
Allahabad, University of.....	1	Connecticut State College.....	3
Allegheny College.....	4	Connecticut, University of.....	3
American University of Cairo....	1	Cooper Union.....	1
Anderson College and Theological		Copenhagen, University of.....	1
Seminary.....	1	Cornell College.....	1
Arizona, University of.....	3	Cornell University.....	182
Arkansas, University of.....	4	Costa Rica, Liceo de.....	1
Armour Institute of Technology..	1	Czechoslovakia, Agricultural Col-	
Augustana College.....	2	lege in Prague.....	1
Barnard College.....	3	Dartmouth College.....	5
Battle Creek College.....	2	Davidson College.....	1
Baylor University.....	1	Dayton University.....	1
Bennett College.....	1	Delaware, University of.....	3
Berea College.....	2	Denison University.....	2
Berlin, University of.....	1	De Pauw University.....	5
Bethany College.....	1	Drake University.....	2
Bogota, University of.....	1	Drexel Institute of Technology...	1
Bombay, University of.....	1	Drew University.....	1
Boston University.....	2	Drury College.....	1
Bowdoin College.....	1	Duke University.....	1
Bradley Polytechnic Institute...	1	Earlham College.....	1
Brigham Young University.....	1	Eastern Illinois State Teachers	
British Columbia, University of..	4	College.....	1
Brooklyn College.....	2	Egypt, College of Agriculture....	1
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute...	1	Electro-Technical and Mechanical	
Brown University.....	3	Institute of Itajuba, Brazil....	1
Bryn Mawr.....	2	Elmira College.....	1
Bucknell University.....	1	Emory University.....	1
Buenos Aires, University of.....	2	Faculte de Law of Ankara, Turkey	1
Buffalo, University of.....	4	Florida, University of.....	6
California, University of.....	15	Franklin and Marshall.....	3
California, University of, at Los		Fukien Christian University.....	1
Angeles.....	2	George Washington University...	3
Canisius College.....	1	Georgia, University of.....	2
Carleton College.....	2	Gettysburg College.....	1
Carnegie Institute of Technology..	1	Hamilton College.....	8
Catholic University at Peking....	1	Hampden-Sydney College.....	1
Cheeloo University.....	1	Hampton Institute.....	2
Chiao Tung University.....	2	Hangchow Christian College....	2
Chicago, University of.....	7	Hartwick College.....	1
Chile, University of.....	3	Harvard University.....	5
Cincinnati, University of.....	3	Havana, University of.....	1
Citadel, The.....	2	Haverford College.....	1
Clark University.....	1	Hawaii, University of.....	1
Clemson Agricultural College....	6	Hiram College.....	2
Colby College.....	2	Hobart College.....	3
Colgate University.....	8	Hokkaido Imperial University...	1
Colombia, National Agricultural		Holy Cross College.....	1
Institute of.....	1	Houghton College.....	2

Howard University.....	1	Muhlenberg College.....	1
Hunter College.....	4	Nanking, University of.....	2
Idaho College.....	1	National College of Education...	1
Idaho, University of.....	5	National School of Agriculture,	
Illinois, University of.....	21	Costa Rica.....	1
Indiana Central College.....	1	Nazareth College.....	2
Indiana, Pennsylvania, State		Nebraska, University of.....	4
Teachers College.....	1	Nebraska Wesleyan University...	1
Indiana University.....	3	Nevada, University of.....	1
Iowa State College.....	7	Newark College of Engineering...	2
Iowa State Teachers College.....	2	New Brunswick, University of...	1
Iowa, University of.....	2	New Hampshire, University of...	4
Iowa Wesleyan College.....	1	New Jersey College for Women...	2
Johns Hopkins University.....	1	New Mexico, University of.....	1
Juniata College.....	2	New York, College of the City of...	12
Kalamazoo College.....	2	New York State College for Teach-	
Kansas State College of Agricul-		ers at Albany.....	6
ture and Applied Science.....	6	New York State College for Teach-	
Kansas State Teachers College at		ers at Buffalo.....	5
Emporia.....	1	New York University.....	5
Kansas, University of.....	3	North Carolina Agricultural and	
Kentucky, University of.....	1	Technical College.....	2
Keuka College.....	1	North Carolina College for Ne-	
Kyoto Imperial University.....	1	groes.....	1
Lafayette College.....	1	North Carolina State.....	3
Lausanne, University of.....	1	North Carolina, University of...	3
Laval University.....	2	North Dakota College of Agricul-	
Lehigh University.....	4	ture.....	3
Lingnan University.....	1	North Dakota, State College of...	1
Long Island University.....	1	North Dakota, University of.....	1
Louisiana State University.....	9	Northeastern University.....	1
Lynchburg College.....	1	North Texas State Teachers Col-	
McGill University.....	2	lege.....	2
McMaster University.....	3	Northwestern University.....	2
Madrid, University of.....	1	Notre Dame, University of.....	1
Maine, University of.....	4	Nürnberg, Reformreal Gym-	
Maine State Normal School at		nasium.....	1
Farmington.....	1	Oberlin College.....	16
Mapira Institute of Technology..	1	Ohio State University.....	14
Marseille, University of.....	1	Ohio, University of.....	2
Mary Baldwin College.....	1	Ohio Wesleyan University.....	1
Maryland, University of.....	1	Oklahoma Agricultural and Me-	
Massachusetts Institute of Tech-		chanical College.....	4
nology.....	2	Oklahoma, University of.....	1
Massachusetts State College.....	10	Oregon State College.....	6
Mexico School of Agriculture...	1	Oregon, University of.....	3
Miami University.....	2	Pennsylvania State College.....	14
Michigan State College.....	7	Pennsylvania State Teachers Col-	
Michigan, University of.....	3	lege at Mansfield.....	1
Middlebury College.....	8	Pennsylvania, University of.....	3
Minnesota, University of.....	9	Philadelphia College of Pharmacy	1
Mississippi College.....	1	Philippines, University of the...	5
Mississippi State.....	4	Pittsburgh, University of.....	4
Missouri, University of.....	7	Pomona College.....	5
Missouri, North Eastern State		Presbyterian College.....	1
Teachers College of.....	1	Princeton University.....	4
Montana State College.....	2	Principia.....	2
Montreal, University of.....	2	Puerto Rico, University of.....	7
Morehead State Teachers College	2	Purdue University.....	9
Mount Allison University.....	2	Queens University.....	4
Mount Holyoke College.....	4	Radcliffe.....	1

Reed College.....	1	Toronto University.....	8
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	3	Trinity University.....	1
Rhode Island State College.....	3	Tsing-hua University.....	2
Richmond, University of.....	1	Turin, University of.....	1
Roanoke College.....	1	Union College.....	6
Rochester, University of.....	14	Utah State Agricultural College.....	14
Rockford College.....	2	Utah, University of.....	4
Rutgers University.....	2	Vermont, University of.....	1
St. Bonaventure College.....	2	Vienna, Technical University of.....	1
St. John's University.....	1	Virginia Polytechnic Institute.....	2
St. Lawrence University.....	1	Virginia, University of.....	2
St. Olaf College.....	1	Wabash College.....	3
San Jose State College.....	1	Warsaw University.....	1
Saskatchewan University.....	2	Washburn College.....	1
Simmons College.....	1	Washington and Jefferson.....	2
Skidmore College.....	1	Washington and Lee.....	1
Slippery Rock State Teachers College.....	2	Washington State College.....	4
Smith College.....	1	Washington University.....	1
Sofia University.....	1	Washington, University of.....	9
South Dakota State College.....	2	Wellesley College.....	5
Southeastern Missouri State Teachers College.....	1	Wells College.....	1
Southern California, University of.....	3	West Virginia, University of.....	4
Springfield College.....	1	Western Ontario, University of.....	2
Stanford University.....	4	Western Reserve.....	2
Stellenbosch, University of.....	1	Westminster College.....	2
Stevens Institute of Technology.....	1	Wheaton College.....	3
Swarthmore College.....	4	Whitworth College.....	1
Syracuse University.....	12	Wiley College.....	1
Tallin Technical School.....	1	William and Mary College.....	1
Tampa, University of.....	1	William Smith College.....	1
Technische Hochschule, Berlin.....	5	Williams College.....	2
Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial College.....	2	Wilson College.....	2
Tennessee, University of.....	4	Wisconsin, University of.....	11
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.....	1	Wittenberg College.....	1
Texas Technical College.....	1	Wooster College.....	1
Texas, University of.....	2	Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....	1
		Wyoming, University of.....	2
		Yale University.....	5
		Yenching University.....	2
		Zurich, University of.....	1

TABLE VI

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

Alabama.....	3	Maine.....	8
Arizona.....	3	Maryland.....	9
Arkansas.....	5	Massachusetts.....	25
California.....	25	Michigan.....	9
Colorado.....	7	Minnesota.....	8
Connecticut.....	18	Mississippi.....	5
Delaware.....	3	Missouri.....	16
District of Columbia.....	5	Montana.....	2
Florida.....	9	Nebraska.....	5
Georgia.....	5	Nevada.....	1
Idaho.....	7	New Hampshire.....	4
Illinois.....	33	New Jersey.....	26
Indiana.....	12	New Mexico.....	1
Iowa.....	14	New York.....	344
Kansas.....	8	North Carolina.....	13
Kentucky.....	5	North Dakota.....	5
Louisiana.....	8	Ohio.....	34



Oklahoma.....	4	Brazil.....	1
Oregon.....	8	Bulgaria.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	50	Canada.....	32
Rhode Island.....	6	Chile.....	3
South Carolina.....	6	China.....	22
South Dakota.....	5	Colombia.....	4
Tennessee.....	7	Costa Rica.....	2
Texas.....	9	Cuba.....	2
Utah.....	20	Czechoslovakia.....	1
Vermont.....	5	Denmark.....	1
Virginia.....	5	Egypt.....	3
Washington.....	10	Estonia.....	1
West Virginia.....	3	Greece.....	1
Wisconsin.....	9	India.....	6
Wyoming.....	2	Japan.....	1
		Korea.....	1
<i>United States Possessions</i>		Mexico.....	1
Alaska.....	1	Palestine.....	1
Hawaii.....	1	Peru.....	1
Philippine Islands.....	4	Poland.....	1
Puerto Rico.....	8	South Africa.....	1
		Spain.....	1
Total Number of Students from the United States.....	859	Thailand.....	7
		Turkey.....	7
Argentina.....	3	Uruguay.....	1
Austria.....	1	Total Number of Students from Foreign Countries.....	107

## APPENDIX III

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS  
AND SCIENCES

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present this report of the College of Arts and Sciences for the academic year 1940-41.

## ENROLLMENT

The total enrollment for the year was 1881 students, 1238 men and 643 women. Among these students 35 men were candidates for the degree Bachelor of Chemistry, a degree which is to be abandoned after these students have completed the requirements for it. Candidates for the degree A. B., 1846, compare with 1757 such candidates in 1939-40. Of the 674 new students admitted during the year, 531 were freshmen, 139 transferred from other colleges, including 74 from sister colleges of Cornell, and 4 were special students. In the previous year, 1939-40, among the 570 new students 426 were freshmen, 139 transfers—60 from sister colleges of Cornell—and 5 were special students.

The increase of over one hundred students in the freshman class is noteworthy. It appears that the services of the Chairman of the Advisory Board for Underclassmen in liaison with the Office of Admissions have already borne fruit. These additional services now make it possible to follow up all applications for admission, and to promote the relations of the College with the schools from which our students are drawn.

The number of "student-hours" recorded by the Registrar for college courses in both terms of 1940-41 is 88,051. This number represents 46.5 per cent of the total

amount of instruction given in the University at Ithaca. The "student-hours" recorded in 1939-40 for courses in Arts and Sciences was 84,209, and the proportion of the whole was then 45 per cent.

#### CURRICULAR REVISION

Plans outlined in last year's report are still under discussion in the Committee on Educational Policy. A proposal to modify our entrance requirements has been adopted. The action of the Faculty follows:

"An applicant for admission to the College of Arts and Sciences must have completed a secondary school course giving satisfactory preparation for the work of the College. Ordinarily such a course cannot be completed in less than four years in a high or preparatory school, representing fifteen entrance units.

"The fifteen units should, in the main, be made up of English, foreign language (ancient or modern), mathematics, science, and social studies (including history).

"Each candidate for admission is required to write the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board and request the Board to report the result to the Director of Admissions, Cornell University.

"Usually the number of applicants exceeds the limited number admissible. A Committee on Admissions selects those to be admitted in any year after a comparative study not only of formal preparation but also of evidences bearing on each applicant's character, seriousness of purpose, and fitness to undertake the work of the College."

Instead of holding each candidate rigidly to the completion of a certain pattern of "units" in each subject, the character of his preparation as a whole will hereafter be regarded as of major importance in our selections.

The Committee on Educational Policy will next year continue a discussion of means to assure proficiency among our students in oral and written English, in a foreign language, and in mathematics. A revision of the specified subjects, English, foreign language, history, and science as now administered, is also a matter of unfinished business. It may be recalled that a proposal to abandon the prescription of a year in history was the occasion for the present study of our subject requirements. A consideration of interdepartmental programs of major work is a third feature of the proposals for curricular revision. It is also desirable that the Committee should review the working of our whole scheme of concentration, and especially the administration of major work which now rests with the departments. Some departments have large numbers of students enrolled with their advisers whereas other departments have few or none. An even administration of this important requirement for graduation may suggest the addition of some administrative machinery which we do not now possess.

An attempt will be made next autumn to finish this discussion of subject requirements, and to bring the results before the Faculty for final action.

#### LIBERAL EDUCATION DURING THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY

The prospect of filling the next freshman class appears to be as good as it was last year, but the effect of the national defense effort upon the general attendance of students in colleges is very uncertain. Furthermore, the efforts of most of the eastern colleges to prevent a loss in numbers by increasing the quota of new students brings us into sharper competition with these institutions than ever before. With the present draft ages only a small number of our undergraduates are affected. A canvass made earlier in the year indicated that about 75 among men in the first three classes were then subject to draft. A recent count of those who have come of age during the year and will therefore be registered on July 1 shows another group of 75. The proportion of the 150 we shall lose by the draft may not be large, yet we know that many students are volunteering in selective branches of the service, and that others are leaving college to seek various

types of employment which are now available at good wages to young men. We may therefore expect a decrease in our total enrollment next year even if the freshman class is filled. Provisional acceptances are at present in excess of our quota number, 500, and we shall have a certain degree of freedom in the selection of students applying for admission with advanced standing credit. The Committee on Admissions is alive to the situation that confronts us and will endeavor to hold the total registration to our usual figure, 1800.

No steps have yet been taken to alter the calendar or the requirements for graduation with a view to shortening the course of study leading to the A. B. degree. It is already possible for a good student to graduate in three years and two summer sessions. It is doubtful if other than the abler students should be encouraged to shorten the time of the college course. A program of a liberal college differs from that of a vocational or professional school in that the cultivation of leisure is of its essence. A concentration of study without time for leisurely reflection is bound to defeat the purpose of a college of arts and sciences. The varied subjects of study which comprise a liberal course cannot be mastered without allowing time for each impression to sink in and consolidate itself. Since the relation of subject with subject is a matter of the student's own effort, leisure is required to afford opportunities of reflection.

Already a liberal course of study maintains its leisure with difficulty among the vocational and professional courses which surround it. Students bent upon some definite career in life often demand from a course in arts and sciences a pre-vocational, if not a vocational, training in which they can recognize the bearing of each subject studied upon a career later to be followed.

We do injustice to ourselves and to our students when we permit the view to prevail that a liberal education is a preparation for business or even for law or medicine. A liberal education is a preparation for the life of a business man, a lawyer, a doctor, or any other intelligent citizen, but the subjects of study in the liberal curriculum are not chosen for their pre-vocational, but for their intrinsic, worth. When we maintain that our subjects of study constitute a professional course of training we contribute to the disruption of the College. We then profess a value in our subjects which for the most part does not belong to them.

In these days when specific training for specific jobs has gone so far, it is more important than ever to maintain the integrity and purpose of the liberal college. Four years of study apart from the callings of the world are not a waste of time, but an undertaking of incalculable worth to anyone who has the intelligence to profit by the opportunities of an unprejudiced study of the products of knowledge and the principles of understanding. If the College is true to its ideals its graduates will be trained as men and women of effective wisdom, whatever calling in life may thereafter attract them.

Let us therefore hope that the war effort may not disrupt the liberal college or impose upon it obligations of vocational training other than those which are a proper outcome of some of its special fields of study, notably the experimental sciences.

#### REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS

Each department has been requested to report as usual upon its "work, aims, and needs." These reports have been submitted in triplicate in order that copies may be sent to yourself and to the Provost, who has a special interest in recording items of need which may be presented opportunely for the consideration of prospective benefactors. The record of these needs and of the aims and current work of the several departments will be a subject of detailed study and consideration from time to time as the occasion warrants. However, I welcome this opportunity, which I hope may become a regular practice, of placing in your hands and in those of the Provost, the annual statement of each department regarding its purposes and plans.

#### CHANGES AND REGULATIONS

Upon the request of the School of Education the College has transferred its department of that name to the School. Provision was made, however, for the

retention of Professors Julian E. Butterworth, Frank S. Freeman, and Associate Professor M. Lovell Hulse as members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Upon invitation of the Department of Psychology, Professor Freeman assumes membership in that department. Professor Hulse will continue as Chairman of the Committee on Teacher Training in the College, without assignment to a department. The fourth professorial member of our Department of Education, Professor Riverda H. Jordan, retires from active service at the close of this academic year.

A new combined course of study in Fine Arts has been planned in cooperation with our department of that name by the Faculty of the College of Architecture. The course leads in a period of six years to the two degrees, A.B. and M.F.A. The candidate will receive his first degree at the end of four years with major work in the History of Art. He will, however, have completed at that time one-third of his professional course. In two more years of advanced study he will be able to complete a program equivalent to the one previously offered leading to the degree B.F.A.

One action of the Faculty which concerns a regulation of the College is mentioned for record: First-term grades in year-courses offering credit only on completion of the course shall become permanent immediately when the grade falls below 50; tentative grades which fall between 50 and 59 shall become permanent after three succeeding terms, or on the student's transfer to another college, or on his graduation from this College.

#### CHAIRMEN OF DEPARTMENTS

Since my last report, Professor Frederick B. Hutt has been named Professor of Zoology and Chairman of the Department of Zoology until 1944. Other nominations for chairmanships include Professor Morris G. Bishop in the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures for a second five-year term (1941-1946); Professor Edward K. Brown in the Department of English for a five-year term (1941-1946); Professor Donald English in the Department of Economics for three years to complete a five-year term (1941-1944); and Professor M. L. W. Laistner in the Department of History, to be reappointed for five years (1941-1946).

#### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COLLEGE

The membership of the standing committees of the College is listed below. It is a pleasure to record the faithful service of all who shared the responsibilities of these various groups. The names of those serving terminal appointments are followed by the date of retirement.

*Committee on Educational Policy:* H. B. Adelman, 1941; E. A. Tenney, 1941; M. G. Bishop, 1942; G. W. Cunningham, 1942; A. W. Laubengayer, 1943; F. G. Marcham, 1943; R. P. Sibley, R. M. Ogden, *ex officio*.

Recently elected to succeed Professors Adelman and Tenney are Professors H. W. Briggs and C. W. Jones.

*Committee on Academic Records:* J. R. Collins, 1941; W. M. Sale, jr., 1941; R. H. Wagner, 1941; H. W. Briggs, 1942; J. L. Hoard, 1942; C. W. Merriam, 1942; L. S. Cottrell, jr., 1943; H. W. V. Lange, 1943; J. B. Rosser, 1943; B. L. Rideout, R. P. Sibley, R. M. Ogden, *ex officio*.

*Advisory Board for Underclassmen:* L. L. Barnes; W. F. Bruce; Harry Caplan; G. I. Dale; P. W. Gates; W. A. Hurwitz; Elias Huzar; G. L. Kreezer; A. W. Laubengayer; V. S. Lawrence, jr.; F. G. Marcham; G. B. Muchmore; Richard Robinson; W. M. Sale, jr.; R. L. Sharp; F. O. Waagé; R. K. White; H. S. L. Wiener; B. P. Young; B. L. Rideout (Chairman), R. P. Sibley, R. M. Ogden, *ex officio*.

Professor P. E. Mosely returns to resume the place occupied during the past year by Professor R. K. White, Professor H. E. Howe will take the place of Professor R. F. Bacher during his absence, and Professor F. A. Long has been added to the Board to assist with the registration of students who plan to work in chemistry.

*Committee on Boldt and Hall Scholarships:* Harry Caplan (Chairman), 1941; R. L. Sharp, 1942; C. K. Thomas, 1943.



*Committee on Conduct of Examinations:* L. C. Boochever, jr., 1941; Margaret L. Emerson, 1941; B. W. Jones (for R. J. Walker), 1941; H. A. Myers, 1941; G. L. Kreezer, 1942; Edward C. Sampson, 1942; Jane C. Smiley, 1942; Hugh N. Bennett, 1943; G. E. Grantham, 1943; Elias Huzar, 1943; James H. Van Arsdale, 1941; R. P. Sibley, R. M. Ogden, *ex officio*.

*Committee on College Credit Examinations:* M. G. Bishop, J. P. Bretz, W. B. Carver, H. E. Howe, R. H. Wagner, F. S. Freeman, Chairman.

*Committee on Decoration of Goldwin Smith Hall:* M. G. Bishop, F. G. Marcham, and the Dean.

*Committee on Goldwin Smith Reading Room:* Otto Kinkeldey, Edwin Nungezer, and the Dean.

*Committee on Teacher Training in the College:* H. R. Anderson, M. G. Bishop, Harry Caplan, O. D. von Engeln, B. W. Jones, W. M. Sale, jr., M. L. Hulse, Chairman.

*Committee on Pre-Medical Study in the College:* H. B. Adelman, L. L. Barnes, W. F. Bruce, V. S. Lawrence, jr., Chairman.

*Committee on the Interdepartmental Course in Social Science:* R. E. Cushman, P. T. Homan (for F. A. Southard, jr.), J. L. Woodward, Chairman.

During the greater part of the past year illness has prevented me from performing my duties. I take this opportunity to thank you, sir, for assuming the arduous task of preparing the College budget. I thank, too, my colleagues in the Office of the Dean for the assumption of many added responsibilities occasioned by my absence. I also thank the members of a special committee which has sought and found a chairman for the Department of English in succession to Professor Herbert Davis, who retired at the close of the academic year, 1939-40, to accept the Presidency of Smith College. This committee, composed of Professors Drummond, Hutton, Marcham, Monroe, Petry, and Sabine, chairman, after much time and attention given to the consideration of a large number of candidates, has reached a unanimous decision, and I am happy to report that our invitation has been accepted by Professor Edward K. Brown of the University of Toronto.

R. M. OGDEN,

Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

## APPENDIX IV

### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the Law School for the year 1940-41.

#### THE FACULTY

Edwin Hamlin Woodruff, Professor of Law, Emeritus, and Dean of the Faculty from 1916 to 1921 died in Ithaca on July 8. He graduated from this Law School in 1888 with its first class. He was a member of its faculty from 1896 to 1927. After his retirement, his mind was continuously upon the Law School, but, with determination he disassociated himself physically from it. His counsel was repeatedly sought by subsequent administrations but it always had to be obtained at his house. He wrote "A History of Equity in Massachusetts," which was printed in the English Law Quarterly Review, and an "Introduction to the Study of Law." He was editor of "Cases on the Law of Domestic Relations," "Cases on the Law of Insurance," "Cases on the Law of Quasi-Contract," and with Dean Huffcut, "Cases on the Law of Contracts." With his extraordinary erudition, his legal scholarship, his keen wit, and his sympathetic understanding, he was not only an able teacher but a colorful and influential personality. In the minds of



those who graduated during the period of his services as professor and dean, Woodruff has for years symbolized the Cornell Law School. Few teachers of any time or place have been so richly rewarded with the admiration and affection of his colleagues and students as was Professor Woodruff.

The vacancy in the faculty caused by the death of Professor Burdick in June, 1940, was filled by the appointment of Theodore S. Hope, jr., as Assistant Professor for the year 1940-41. To enable him to accept the appointment, he obtained a leave of absence from his duties with the firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Lumbard in New York City. Mr. Hope graduated from Harvard College in 1925 and from the Columbia Law School in 1928. At Columbia, he was a Kent Scholar and note editor of the Columbia Law Review. After graduation, he was for one year Research Associate in the Columbia Law School, and for three years Research Associate at the Johns Hopkins Institute of Law. From 1933-40, he was in practice in New York City. His courses this year included Negotiable Instruments and two sections of Constitutional Law given successively to the second and first year classes. He also collaborated in giving the problem work in Taxation and in Business Regulation.

Another change in the faculty was the appointment of Daniel G. Yorkey as Assistant Professor. Mr. Yorkey graduated from the College of Arts and Sciences in 1935 with honors in general studies. He graduated with distinction from the Law School in 1937. He was the Boardman Scholar, editor-in-chief of the Cornell Law Quarterly, and attained the highest scholastic average of any student graduating from the Law School in the preceding fifteen years. From 1937-40, he was associated with the offices of Kenefick, Cooke, Mitchell, Bass & Letchworth in Buffalo. During the past year, he has taught a part of first year Property, given both a case-book and a problem course in Taxation, and directed the first year moot court work. Commencing this June, he has assumed the duties of Secretary of the Law School, relieving Professor Farnham, whose services in that capacity, rendered for several years with conscientious attentiveness, tact, and constructive imagination, have been most effective in the development of the School.

As announced in the last report, the course on Labor Law was given by Professor Royal Montgomery, of the Department of Economics, who for a long time has been a student of the statutes and decisions relating to trade unionism and labor disputes. The Law School is greatly indebted to Professor Montgomery for his generous and valuable cooperation.

Professor George J. Thompson was on sabbatic leave for the second term of the past year. Though he had expected to use his free time to complete his case-book on the Law of Contracts, he was forced to take a complete rest and recuperate from the cumulative effects of a high-pressure schedule of teaching and writing during the past several years.

At the April meeting of the Board of Trustees, Assistant Professors Arthur J. Keffe and George T. Washington were promoted to the rank of Associate Professors.

#### THE LAW SCHOOL AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

As the year progressed, it became certain that the program of national defense, and particularly the operation of the selective service act, was raising critical problems for solution by institutions of higher education. Naturally, neither lawyers nor those training for the practice of law were entitled to deferment from military service on the ground that that occupation was essential to national defense. The requirement of service in the armed forces will probably interrupt the legal education of most young men and will certainly delay admission to the bar by at least one year. The problem of the Law School, therefore, had a two-fold aspect: first, to adjust the program of legal education for the greater convenience and advantage of men subject to the selective service act; and, second, to take such steps as would safeguard the interests of the University and insure the continuance of the School through the period of the emergency. Accordingly, in the latter months of the year, the faculty recommended and the Board of Trustees approved three important changes.

Commencing next September, the regular year will be divided into three terms of ten and a half weeks each instead of two terms of sixteen weeks, and all courses will be confined to a single term, with the exception of Torts and Contracts which spread over two-thirds of a year. The new schedule has this advantage for the students that men whose order numbers have not been called by September may now enroll in the School with less risk of loss of time and effort, for the period in which academic credit can be earned is shortened and the likelihood that a call to service may be postponed until the completion of the term that is in progress is correspondingly increased. The new calendar will also make it possible for men, upon being discharged from service, to resume their studies with less delay, for they can take up their work at the opening of either the fall, winter, or spring terms. The University will gain to the extent that the shrinkage in enrollment is diminished and to the extent that tuition payments may be retained in proportion to academic credit earned.

A second decision, reached late in the year, was to offer a summer session in law for advanced students. This was financially possible only because the members of the faculty, out of loyalty to the University and as a small contribution to the program of national defense, volunteered to teach during the summer without compensation. Having already divided the regular year into three terms, the summer term was fixed at ten and a half weeks, being the equivalent of a third of a year. By enrolling for the summer session, students could thus hasten the completion of the work required for graduation by three months. Three-fifths of the present third-year class have taken advantage of this opportunity and will be qualified to graduate early in March, instead of June, 1942. A few members of the class were granted postponements by their draft boards on the condition that they attend the summer session and complete their law school studies by March. Some others were denied postponement and ordered to report for service in June. The proportion of the second-year class who enrolled in the summer session was less than that of the third-year class, but was nevertheless substantial. One man who was a third year student in another school and who had a high scholastic average there, was permitted to transfer to Cornell so that he could advance his graduation from June to March. Several of our own students gave up summer employment in order to shorten their law school instruction.

As a part of our obligation to fit our program of legal education into the program of national defense, we shall have to contrive to offer summer work as long as the present emergency continues and to put this offering upon a financially sound basis. It is probable that if the decision to conduct a summer session had been reached earlier so that more advance publicity could have been given to it, the enrollment would have been substantially greater.

A third important step recommended by the faculty and approved by the Board of Trustees at its June meeting is a change in the requirements for admission to the School. Since 1925, all applicants for admission have had to present evidence of the receipt of a bachelor's degree from an approved college, except that students in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell have been permitted to register in the Law School in their fourth year and thus to obtain the A.B. and LL.B. degrees in a total of six years. The decision in 1925 to adopt these standards was sound. Since then, the proportion of first year students holding a bachelor's degree has steadily increased to a present total of 66%, and the number of students from colleges other than Cornell has increased to 50%. Each year we have denied admission to some applicants who had completed three years at other colleges and we have discouraged the overtures of a few institutions which expressed a willingness to award the A.B. degree to those of their students who, in their senior year, might be permitted to enroll at Cornell and who successfully completed the first year of law here.

Two new factors, attributable to the present national emergency, influenced our faculty in reaching the decision that our entrance requirements should be modified for the duration of the present conditions. First, for most men, the obligation to serve with the armed forces will delay admission to the bar by at least one year; this delay could be offset if they could be admitted to the law school after three rather than four years of undergraduate work. Second, the

certainty of drastically higher taxes beginning next year, will make it more difficult for parents to bear the expense of seven years of college training. For these reasons, it seemed expedient to provide that, commencing next September and continuing for the period of the emergency, admission to the Law School shall be based upon the satisfactory completion of three years of undergraduate work at an approved college. This requirement is still as high as that of any other law school in the state, and higher than the two years of pre-legal work required for admission to the bar in New York and most other states, and required for the approval of law schools by the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. Furthermore, the method of selective admission employed for the past ten years at Cornell will be continued in operation, and of all applicants who meet the formal requirement as to pre-legal education, only those will be admitted whose records supply the basis for predicting that they will maintain the standards for remaining in the School and for graduating.

All of these changes, though of advantage to students subject to the Selective Service Act, cannot prevent a drastic reduction in law school enrollment during the next year or two. As an offsetting economy, we have temporarily eliminated one position from the faculty. This position will have to be restored as soon as conditions become more normal.

#### NEEDS OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The outstanding needs of the Law School remain the same as enumerated and explained in my previous reports, namely, housing accommodations for law students, endowment for professorships, endowment for scholarships, and endowment for the law library. In May, notice was received that under the will of George W. Hoyt, A.B. '96, a residuary bequest to the University for the use of the Law School had become effective and that the annual income therefrom would be approximately \$2,000. The Board of Trustees, at its June meeting, voted that for the present this sum should be designated for use as scholarships in the Law School. Mr. Hoyt's gift is a greatly appreciated and substantial response to one of the pressing needs of the School. It will bring the total income from endowed scholarship funds to approximately \$4,000, but even that sum is far less than the amount needed for award to competent and deserving students who are unable to meet the expense of a legal education.

#### ORGANIZATION OF ALUMNI COMMITTEE

Before his death, Mr. J. DuPratt White, as Chairman of the Trustee Committee on University Needs, had requested Hon. William L. Ransom to take the chairmanship of the sub-committee on the needs of the Law School. After some hesitation, Judge Ransom accepted the assignment and has recently formed a nation-wide committee of which he held an organization meeting at the Cornell Club in New York on June 23. As stated in the last report, at my suggestion, the Cornell Law Association appointed a Committee on Cooperation with the Law School which met with the faculty in June, 1940, for a discussion of problems of legal education. Since nearly all the members of this group are included in Judge Ransom's larger committee, the latter will add to its other purposes the advisory functions of the former. The following alumni constitute Judge Ransom's Committee:

Hon. William L. Ransom, Chairman  
 Neal D. Becker, New York  
 Mary H. Donlon, New York  
 Hon. Myron C. Taylor, New York  
 Hon. Clarence J. Shearn, New York  
 Hon. George R. Van Namee, New York  
 Hon. James O'Malley, New York  
 Randall J. LeBoeuf, jr., New York  
 Arthur H. Dean, New York  
 John J. Kuhn, New York  
 Walter R. Kuhn, New York

Thomas B. Gilchrist, New York  
 Winthrop Taylor, New York  
 Christopher W. Wilson, Brooklyn  
 Earl J. Bennett, Rockville Centre  
 Thomas Downs, Long Island City  
 Hon. William F. Bleakley, White Plains  
 Ralph S. Kent, White Plains  
 Hon. Warnick J. Kernan, Utica  
 Alexander Pirnie, Utica  
 Hon. Leonard C. Crouch, Syracuse  
 Heptry S. Fraser, Syracuse

Hon. Harley N. Crosby, Rochester  
 Edward Harris, Rochester  
 W. Clyde O'Brien, Rochester  
 Hon. Henry J. Kimball, Watertown  
 Hon. Harry L. Taylor, Buffalo  
 Franklin R. Brown, Buffalo  
 Hon. J. Edward Daly, West Hartford,  
 Conn.  
 Paul E. Lesh, Washington, D. C.  
 Hon. Percy W. Phillips, Washington,  
 D. C.  
 Frank B. Ingersoll, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Franklin S. Edmonds, Philadelphia,  
 Penna.  
 John W. Reavis, Cleveland, Ohio  
 J. C. Argetsinger, Youngstown, Ohio  
 Hon. James P. Harrold, Chicago, Ill.  
 Robert Uihlein, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 George J. Mersereau, Kansas City, Mo.  
 William D. P. Carey, Hutchinson, Kan.  
 Elbert P. Tuttle, Atlanta, Ga.  
 William B. White, Birmingham, Ala.  
 Paul Overton, Los Angeles, Cal.

## LAW SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

There were two lecturers on the Frank Irvine Foundation this year: Hon. James M. Landis, Dean of Harvard Law School, who spoke in November on "The Application of the Sherman Act to Organized Labor," and Hon. John Lord O'Brian, Counsel for the Office of Production Management, who spoke in April on "Freedom of Speech in Time of War." During the winter, Hon. William L. Ransom and Mr. Harold P. Medina spoke informally before meetings of the Student Law Association.

Following the practice of last year, a large number of practicing attorneys, both alumni and others, were invited to act as judges in the preliminary rounds of the moot court competition. On the bench for the final argument was Hon. George W. Maxey, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, presiding, and associated with Hon. Richard Hartshorne, of the Court of Common pleas of New Jersey, and Hon. John Lord O'Brian.

On commencement day, we had the pleasure and distinction of the participation of Hon. Myron C. Taylor as principal speaker. In the course of the exercises, he presented to the Law School a portrait of Mr. J. DuPratt White, which was unveiled by Mr. White's daughter, Mrs. Harold L. Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Myron Taylor have also given the Law School a renaissance tapestry to be hung over the great fireplace in the lobby of Myron Taylor Hall.

## THE STUDENT BODY

Registration in the Law School for the past five years has been as follows:

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Third Year.....	47	54	57	55	54
Second Year.....	60	53	56	54	65
First Year.....	83	71	73	97	72
	<hr/> 190	<hr/> 178	<hr/> 186	<hr/> 206	<hr/> 191
Graduate.....	2	1	0	1	1
Special.....	0	0	0	1	0
Total.....	<hr/> 192	<hr/> 179	<hr/> 186	<hr/> 208	<hr/> 192

During the year, the degree of LL.B. was conferred upon 52 students. The LL.M. degree was conferred upon one candidate.

The uncertainty which prevailed last September as to the operation of the Selective Service Act deterred many men from entering upon the study of law and is responsible for the shrinkage in this year's first-year class. Throughout the United States there was an average loss of 10% in law school enrollments for 1940-41. As indicated earlier in this report, the shrinkage in attendance at law schools during the next year or two will surely be much greater.



## ACTIVITIES OF THE FACULTY

Professor Thompson published "Some Current Economic and Political Impacts in the Law of Contract," in 26 Cornell Law Quarterly 4, and reviewed Roscoe Pound's Organization of the Courts, in 27 Am. Bar Assoc. Journal 25, and Samuel Williston's Life and Law, in 26 Cornell Law Quarterly 369. He is preparing a case-book on the Law of Contracts.

Professor Washington published the following articles: "The Corporation Executive and His Profit-Sharing Contract," 50 Yale Law Journal 35; "The S.E.C. and Directors' Indemnity: Recent Developments," 40 Columbia Law Review 1206; "The Corporation Executive's Living Wage," 54 Harvard Law Review 733; book reviews: Encyclopedia of Corporate Forms, 26 Cornell Law Quarterly 179; Douglas, Democracy and Finance, 50 Yale Law Journal 398; Kehl, Corporate Dividends, 26 Cornell Law Quarterly 747. He is completing this summer a volume entitled "Managerial Rewards." Professor Washington and Dean Stevens are collaborating in preparing Cases and Materials on the Law of Corporations, the first portion of which, in mimeograph form, was used as the basis of instruction at Cornell this spring.

Professor Robinson published a review of "Benjamin N. Cardozo, American Judge," by Geo. S. Hellman, 1940, 26 Cornell Law Quarterly 178-9. He is assembling materials for a treatise on Marine Insurance.

Professor Laube is continuing his work on a case-book on the Law of Decedents' Estates, and during the year reviewed Radin, Law as Logic and Experience, 26 Cornell Law Quarterly 180; Hellman, Benjamin N. Cardozo: American Judge, 26 Iowa Law Review 440; Jackson, Look at the Law, 26 Cornell Law Quarterly 363.

Professor MacDonald published "The Administration of Justice in New York," 26 Cornell Law Quarterly 648, and "The 1941 Program of the New York State Law Revision Commission," 13 N. Y. State Bar Assn. Bul. He reviewed Berkman, Outline of New York Practice, 10 Fordham L. Rev. 154, and Mansfield, The Comptroller General: A Study in the Law and Practice of Financial Administration, 29 Georgetown L. Journ. 671. He was a member of the American and New York State Bar Associations' committees on Administration of Justice, and of the State Bar Association's Committee on Legal Education.

Professor Morse held the office of President of the Association of American Law Librarians.

Professors Farnham and Keffe served as Research Consultants for the New York State Law Revision Commission; Professor MacDonald continues as Executive Secretary of that body, and Dean Stevens as a member of the New York Commission on Uniform Laws.

## THE ALUMNI

The Fourth Report of the Dean to the Alumni was mailed to 3500 alumni in December. In May, there was a special mailing to all alumni of the article on the Law School written by Louis Boochever and appearing in the Alumni News.

The annual meeting of the Cornell Law Association was held in Myron Taylor Hall in October. The Chicago alumni entertained at luncheon those members of the faculty who attended the meeting of the American Law School Association in December. Alumni luncheons were held in connection with the American Bar Association meeting in Indianapolis in August, and in connection with the meeting of the New York State Bar Association meeting in New York City in January. For the second year, the faculty kept an open house in the men's lounge of Myron Taylor Hall to welcome alumni returning for their class reunions. The Law School class of 1931 held its own ten-year reunion and initiated a practice which it is hoped will be adopted by the classes which followed it.

Every year demonstrates that the Cornell Law School has a body of alumni who are exceptionally loyal. Their sustained enthusiasm and their active cooperation in a variety of ways constitute an asset that is invaluable.

ROBERT S. STEVENS,  
Dean of the Law School.



## APPENDIX V

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor of presenting the following report for the Medical College for the academic year ended June 30, 1941.

As the matter of reporting is approached each year, the most persistent thought that occupies one's mind is the limitation of space and therefore the impossibility of adequately presenting an informative picture of the great amount of valuable and constructive work going on in this institution. Taking the medical school as a whole there is first the teaching to be considered and then the research. Considering the clinical departments particularly, of first importance is the care of the sick, secondly the teaching and research. We must not forget, however, that in the long run all of the teaching and investigative work of the school is directed toward the improvement of the healing art. To teach the art of healing and to restore the sick human being to as near a state of good health and able citizenship as possible is our basic reason for existence.

To obtain therefore an informative and thorough knowledge of the activities of this college, the report of the Society of the New York Hospital and its clinical departments should be consulted. The scientific work is in due course reported in the medical and scientific journals. The school, including the preclinical departments, and the hospital are so closely enmeshed in their many functions that they must be considered by the observer, as they are by the workers within, a single great unit with a single great purpose.

It is with regret that I must report to you the deaths of three outstanding clinicians who have long been connected with Cornell: John Augustus Hartwell, Professor of Clinical Surgery, Emeritus; William Robert Williams, Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Walter Carl Klotz, Assistant Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. They made their impression upon the school, aided constructively in its early development, and through their associations with the New York Hospital and other institutions promoted many happy and productive relations with them. They were both not only widely known, respected, and loved in the field of medical practice, but gave generously of their time for civic and social betterment. They had been connected with Cornell Medical College since its earliest days.

In the passing of Andrew J. Gilmour, of our department of dermatology, Cornell lost a faithful member of its staff who had been with the college for many years. Dr. Gilmour joined the staff in 1921.

## RETIREMENT AND CHANGES IN STAFF

The school is losing by retirement two men who have as heads of major departments played significant parts in its development. Doctor John C. Torrey, Professor of Epidemiology, joined the staff of Cornell University Medical College in 1903 as Assistant Instructor in Histology and Bacteriology. In 1927 he was made Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and in 1932 Professor of Epidemiology, which position he occupied until his retirement. Doctor Torrey has been a constant contributor to the advancement of science in the field of bacteriology and epidemiology over a period of 38 years. It is a pleasure to announce that Doctor Torrey expects to continue certain of his investigative studies with us at the college.

Doctor Eugene L. Opie, Professor of Pathology and Pathologist-in-Chief of the New York Hospital retires after ten years in the direction of that department. We are happy that Doctor Opie will have an opportunity to continue to work at Cornell and that the Rockefeller Institute will receive him as a guest worker. He will thus remain a member of our medical community and we may continue to enjoy our contacts with him and profit by his judgment based on the broad experience of a long and brilliant scientific career.

Doctor Hans J. Schwartz, Professor of Clinical Medicine, retires from the headship of the sub-department of dermatology. Doctor Schwartz has served Cornell Medical College for over thirty years, having during that time been a member of many different departments.

Doctor Joshua E. Sweet, Professor of Experimental Surgery, retires at the end of the present academic year, thus completing fifteen years of service.

Doctor Eugene F. Du Bois, who has occupied the Professorship of Medicine for eleven years, has been appointed Professor of Physiology and Head of the Department of Physiology and Biophysics to fill the vacancy in that professorship. He resigns as Professor of Medicine and Physician-in-Chief of the New York Hospital, but remains Director of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, which is housed in the New York Hospital, and Attending Physician to the New York Hospital. Besides his duties and functions as the Head of the Department of Physiology and Biophysics, he will continue his valuable studies in metabolism and biophysics both in that department and in the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology.

To fill the vacancy in the Professorship of the Department of Medicine, the Trustees have appointed Doctor David Preswick Barr who has had the chair of Busch Professor of Medicine, Washington University, St. Louis, for seventeen years. Doctor Barr received his bachelor's degree from Cornell in 1911 and his Doctor of Medicine from Cornell in 1914. He taught at the Medical College from 1916 to 1924. Doctor Barr will be Physician-in-Chief of the New York Hospital. We are glad to welcome him back to his alma mater and the community in which he has many friends.

The Professorship in Pathology is being filled by Doctor William Dock, who is coming to us from the headship of that department at Leland Stanford University. Doctor Dock will also be Pathologist-in-Chief of the New York Hospital.

#### STUDENT BODY

During the past academic year the enrollment of the classes has been as follows: First year, 83; second year, 70; third year, 76 and fourth year 64. Of the total registration of 293, twenty were women students. Owing to the pressure from various sources to produce more doctors for military service, the total enrollment for the coming academic year is expected to be increased by about six per cent.

During the year there have been fourteen students registered in Section F of the Graduate School. Thirteen of these were working towards the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and one towards the Master of Arts. Four of the former and one of the latter degrees were awarded in June 1941.

During the past two years we have conducted a survey of the status of our graduates of the past seven years. The evidence returned to us is heartening and gives confidence to us that our efforts of the past decade have borne fruit. Our graduates during this period have received their full share of competitive honors, appointments, and fellowships in shoulder-to-shoulder competition with graduates of other schools.

The health of the students has been good and much credit is due to the voluntary Student Health Staff for their constant vigilance and faithful service. We consider it a healthy sign that a large number of students have felt free to turn to the Department of Psychiatry for advice.

#### THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS

*Anatomy:* We believe the teaching of essential anatomy has been improved by increased use of the x-ray both by photography and fluoroscopy. In this aspect of the work the x-ray department has cooperated. Material and instruction have also been furnished to meet the increased demand for review dissections.

The research of the department has gained impetus and been varied. Significant studies have been made of the nervous system and its functions; of the use of the vaginal smear for the diagnosis of cancer of the female reproductive tract, in which studies the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology has collaborated; of

the metabolism of bone marrow; of polarographic methods of analysis; and of the metabolism of human spermatozoa.

The Department regrets the loss of the services of Doctor Kendrick Hare who goes to the University of Iowa as Associate Professor of Anatomy.

The American Association of Anatomists has elected to hold their 1942 meetings in New York. The demonstrations of the Society will be given at the Cornell Medical College, which will be their host.

*Bacteriology:* A change in the arrangement of the curriculum schedule for 1941-42 will permit this department to conduct its teaching with greater efficiency. The research of the department has concerned itself with four general problems: (1) Antigenic differences among the agents of influenza; (2) serologically reactive substance in sugars and syrups; (3) synthesis of reactive polysaccharides by bacterial enzymes; (4) production of dextrans by leuconostoc bacteria and by certain streptococci of human origin.

*Biochemistry:* It was with great satisfaction to us that this department was visited during the year by an authority in medical education, who came with the purpose of studying the methods used in the teaching of this department since our methods are regarded as outstanding in this field.

The research program has likewise yielded results which are most significant and gratifying. It encompassed studies of the vitamins in the intermediary metabolism and their relationships to sulphur, fats, etc; the study of trans-methylation; tissue and cancer metabolism; and the use of isotopes in tracing the chemical reactions within the human body.

It is with regret that we are losing this year Doctor Dean Burk and Doctor Lipmann under arrangements previously made. Doctor Burk goes to take up work at the National Cancer Institute and Doctor Lipmann goes to Harvard University.

In addition to the regular undergraduate teaching, elective courses and seminars were well attended.

*Medicine:* The work of this department has continued as before in its endeavor to equip the student as a physician capable of practicing good medicine.

The research of the department has been considerable and varied. Because of the department's size, its number of sub-departments and the many workers, the array of problems being investigated is greater than that of any other department. Among the problems studied may be mentioned those in neurology, endocrinology, allergy, metabolism, blood conditions and particularly such diseases as tuberculosis, syphilis, diabetes, arthritis, pemphigus and lymphogranuloma, subacute endocarditis, Hodgkin's disease, and bronchiectasis.

Doctor Eugene F. Du Bois, who has been head of the Department of Medicine is transferring to the headship of the Department of Physiology and Biophysics and his place is being taken by Doctor David P. Barr who comes to us from St. Louis.

*Military Medicine:*\* "The Military Department which was re-established in 1937, is now in full operation, with gratifying results. The course is elective. A large number of first year students elected the course in September, 1940, and it is expected that as many, or more, will become members of the Basic ROTC when the class of 1945 assembles in September of this year. The students have a very realistic attitude toward military training at this time, and they seem to appreciate to the full the need for that special training which, in addition to their ordinary professional training, will enable them to meet fully the requirements of junior medical officers in the army.

"There are 56 members of the second year basic course; 27 members of the first year advanced course; 16 members of the second year advanced course. Seven members of the class of 1941 were commissioned as First Lieutenant Medical Corps Reserve at the Commencement on June 11, on completion of the first full four-year class of the ROTC course, since re-establishment.

"The War Department has allotted the Cornell University Medical College a large increase in the number of students who may be accepted for training and

\*Report of Philip B. Connolly, Lieut. Colonel USA Ret'd.

camp attendance in the advanced course. It is expected that the increased quota will be filled without difficulty."

In connection with the report of this department, it should be noted that many members of the staffs of various departments are carrying out assignments of work directly contributing to the National defense program. A considerable amount of this work is confidential and cannot be discussed and is of a nature unknown to any others than those directly involved. In addition, the Hospital and the School are doing their part in the setting up of the proper organizations to take care of civilians and the military should we be called upon to do so. Certain members of the faculty occupy positions of considerable responsibility and importance in their various connections with the defense program.

*Obstetrics and Gynecology:* This department continues its efficient service both in the care of patients and the teaching of students. A more satisfactory arrangement has been worked out with the Berwind Clinic which enhances the value of student and nursing training through that affiliated organization.

The research studies have included problems in eclampsia, in which the Department of Biochemistry has collaborated; investigations for the early diagnosis of cancer of the female reproductive tract in collaboration with the Department of Anatomy; roentgenological pelvimetry; blood loss due to confinement and its control; blood dyscrasias of the newborn; bacteriology and treatment of puerperal infection; and hypertension in pregnancy.

*Pathology:* There has been no change during the year in the teaching program. Research studies have included the pathology and immunology of tuberculosis with an attempt at protective inoculation in the absence of a living virus. This latter work has in large part been carried on in Jamaica, B.W.I. under the sponsorship of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation. Also there have continued the studies of leukemia and related conditions and of chronic infectious diseases such as rheumatic fever, rheumatoid arthritis, and their relation to chronic infection with streptococci. In collaboration with the Laboratory of Animal Nutrition at Ithaca, studies of senility have continued. Other matters under investigation have been amyloid degeneration; inflammation in embryonic tissues; the effect of silver salts on the kidney and the pathology of gargoylism.

The amount of autopsy material available to the department has increased.

The department loses by retirement Doctor Eugene L. Opie who has been its head for ten years. Doctor D. Murray Angevine has accepted an appointment as pathologist and bacteriologist at the Alfred I. Dupont Institute at Wilmington, Delaware, and will be Assistant Professor of Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. William Dock of San Francisco comes to assume the headship of the department.

*Pediatrics:* The work of this department continues to be handicapped by lack of space and clinical material, owing to the fact that the general finances of the hospital will not permit the opening up of additional ward space. This affects the work of the department in two ways: it does not allow all the in-patient care that is desirable, particularly when the large volume of out-patients is considered; and it does not permit adequate clinical material for the teaching of students and staff. Pediatric ward beds require as much or more service than adult beds and are not as likely to be paid for, therefore, they are a greater expense to the hospital. Despite all this, the department attracts many students and young men and women wishing special training in pediatrics.

Research work includes investigations upon the metabolism of infants, particularly premature infants; the nutrition of school children; endocrine studies; problems in allergy.

*Pharmacology:* The professorship of Pharmacology has not yet been filled. For five years this department has been guided by an acting head. Nevertheless the teaching and research has been of high order and the work of the department has continued to attract increasing research funds. Problems of research include investigations into the potency of digitalis; evaluation of assay methods of digitalis; investigations of marihuana; bromides; sulfonamide compounds; the



physiology of heart muscle particularly in relation to the effectiveness of rapid action in the failing heart.

*Physiology:* Doctor Detlev W. Bronk who came to us from Philadelphia to head the department last year has resigned. His place will be filled by Doctor Eugene F. Du Bois who comes to this department from the directorship of the Department of Medicine.

*Psychiatry:* This department reports no change in teaching procedure. However, a research program has been instituted with the establishment of a biochemical laboratory under the direction of Doctor Ade T. Milhorat, formerly of the Department of Pharmacology, and a neurological laboratory under the direction of Doctor Harold G. Wolff of the Department of Medicine, and with the collaboration of the Department of Pediatrics.

*Public Health and Preventive Medicine:* Changes in the teaching have been adopted which seem to be proving most effective judged by their results. Among these are still greater use of the facilities of the Health District, including the public schools, Henry Street Nursing Service, the city nurses, various clinic services, and departments of the Health Center. A Family Health Counsellor system has been instituted which brings the students into closer contact with the family and social problems that are part of the environment of every sick person. The course in parasitology has been separated from that of Public Health.

Research activities have been directed toward epidemiological studies of pneumonia; nutrition of adolescents, in collaboration with the Department of Pediatrics; the influence of social and economic factors upon illness; population analysis of the Kips Bay-Yorkville Health District; heredity and disease and tuberculosis.

Under Doctor Torrey the following studies have been in progress. The air as a conveyor of streptococci; study of antigens for the gonococcal fixation tests; other bacterial studies. Doctor Kahn has continued his studies of phagocytosis in relation to the tubercle bacillus.

It is taken as a gratifying endorsement of the work of this department that the Rockefeller Foundation has capitalized its grant of the last four years to the department by a gift to the University of \$600,000 in endowment of this department.

*Radiology:* Although this department has always been listed as a department of the Medical College, and is not a sub-department of any major department, it has not been recognized by membership on either the Medical Board of the New York Hospital or the Executive Faculty of the College. Very little time is allotted to it for teaching. Its research, however, directed by Professor John R. Carty, head of the department, has long been outstanding. During the past year further advances were perfected in x-ray photography of tissue detail; investigations in the use of x-ray as an analgesic agent; x-ray therapy in inflammatory conditions, and x-ray diagnosis of adhesive pericarditis.

*Surgery:* Minor changes designed to facilitate undergraduate teaching have proved effective. The department would like to put into effect an undergraduate teaching program which would include instruction at St. Luke's and Memorial Hospitals but the present heavy schedule of didactic teaching through lectures insisted upon by certain clinical departments precludes progressive changes in this direction.

A plan of graduate teaching in advance of anything of the sort in this part of the country has been worked out in cooperation with the Bellevue Second Division, St. Luke's, and Memorial Hospitals. It is hoped that this can be put into full effect during the next academic year.

As in the Department of Medicine, the fields of investigative activity have been varied and considerable in number. Twenty-three pieces of research have been completed and published.

A report of the curriculum made to the President of the University by the Dean earlier in the year has been referred to the Executive Faculty with the request that it be considered at an early meeting during the next year. Whether or not the heads of departments have funds at their disposal, they always have the

opportunity to exercise an intelligent critique of the teaching methods and curriculum composition and arrangement. It is apparent that there is room for improvement in this direction.

The schedule of required hours at Cornell Medical College is greater for the four-year period than that of any other North American medical college. There are more hours of didactic teaching. The result of the combination of didactic teaching techniques, the great bulk of material presented, and the long summer vacation without systematized work, has been that to the student the major stress has been laid upon feats of memory rather than upon comprehension and understanding. Furthermore, there has been a forced drive upon the student (at least during most of his medical course) to divide his attention in the attempt to accumulate facts too rapidly from too many sources. The result is a tendency to confusion. There is too little time for absorption and contemplation which we believe are necessary to understanding and to a well-ordered mind. To overcome these faults either the medical course must be lengthened or the time available within the four years must be arranged so that it can be more effectively used. If medical education is to advance, its tempo above all must be changed. Cornell has the opportunity to lead in the improvement of medical education in this country.

The question of whether medical colleges should require a bachelor's degree has often been discussed. The following medical schools in the United States and Canada are listed as requiring the bachelor's degree for entrance:\* Georgetown University School of Medicine; Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; Tufts College Medical School; Wayne University College of Medicine; Albany Medical College; Cornell University Medical College; New York Medical College; Western Reserve University School of Medicine; Jefferson Medical College; Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, and in Canada, University of Montreal Faculty of Medicine; Laval University Faculty of Medicine.

There is no evidence that on this account these schools turn out better physicians than the other schools. There is the continual demand from medical school faculties that their admission committees furnish them with better material. There is at the same time the complaint that young men must spend so many years to become well trained physicians that they can only enter practice at too late an age. Each new entering class brings additional evidence that the possession of a bachelor's degree is not in itself a guarantee of adequate preparation for medical study. Furthermore, there is some evidence that men admitted to medical study after only three or even two years of college if they fulfill the other requirements for medical study show a better performance in medical college as a group than the graduates. This is to be expected since they are usually the group who have had their minds made up as to what they wished to do and prepared for it; whereas the graduate group is in considerable part constituted of those of uncertain mind who have often wasted years of college life by ineffective study. As far as medical education is concerned, the students of quality whom the teaching staff desires can be obtained by choosing applicants who have the requisite training to enter the study of medicine whether or not they possess a bachelor's degree. We believe that an experience in learning, which includes other material than merely so called "premedical" studies gives an applicant for medical training a broader basis for that understanding which will make him the doctor of our ideals. But we do not believe that the bachelor's degree is a guarantee of this. If the Admission Committee could choose men with the desired qualifications irrespective of possession of the bachelor degree, and if a medical faculty provided the student with the improved opportunities for study referred to above, we believe that the quality of student personnel would be improved and that more first-class physicians would be enabled to enter practice earlier in life.

#### COLLEGE MAINTENANCE

In presenting this portion of my report, I wish to quote freely from the statement of Mr. Edward K. Taylor, Assistant Treasurer and Business Manager.

\*Quoted from the Journal of the American Medical Association Vol. 115, p. 686, 1940.

"The total amount available for all purposes increased approximately \$35,000 over the same period for the previous year. However, the increase was in the Restricted and Special Funds group. The actual budget for 1940-41 showed a decrease of approximately \$10,000 over 1939-40. The largest single decrease was the elimination of a \$5,000 appropriation for painting. It will be necessary to replace this item as soon as funds are available, as some sections of the College buildings have not been repainted since 1932 and are in urgent need of attention.

## COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1939-40 AND 1940-41

	1939-40	1940-41
Academic Budgets.....	\$741,350	\$736,669
Restricted Gifts.....	202,182*	229,775*
Special Fund for Research.....	30,557*	47,582*
Administration.....	127,641	122,397
	<hr/> \$1,101,730	<hr/> \$1,136,423

\*Figures for 11 months only.

Special Fund for Research includes unexpended balance from previous year.

## GENERAL MAINTENANCE

"The physical plant in general, excluding painting, is in a good state of repair. We are continuing to receive splendid cooperation from the New York Hospital Engineering Department on maintaining our services."

The total gifts in restricted funds available to the medical center for research from both Hospital and Medical College are as follows:

1939-40.....	\$302,223.24
1940-41.....	290,320.35

Besides these gifts and in addition to the grants from the same source, the Medical College received two large grants through the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation, one of \$75,000 for the support of research in the Department of Biochemistry (over a period of three years), the other a grant of \$600,000 for the endowment of the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

In the following table the departments of the Medical College are listed in order of number of units of budgetary funds from regular endowment, opposite is placed the number of units of restricted funds received during the year 1940-41 by each department. All factors having been considered it would appear that in the long run the departments drawing most attraction outside the school on account of the quality of their research are naturally the ones which receive the most funds.

<i>Units of Funds from Regular Budget</i>	<i>Units of Restricted Funds</i>	<i>Units of Funds from Regular Budget</i>	<i>Units of Restricted Funds</i>
11.1	3.7	5.1	5.0
9.6	7.3	6.2	1.0
8.1	2.7	5.0	4.3
7.2	1.2	3.8	2.2
6.3	2.5	3.5	0.0
5.8	5.6	2.4	1.4

During the year, Mr. William H. Jackson was elected to the Presidency of the Society of the New York Hospital to succeed Mr. Barklie Kenry. We are glad to welcome Mr. Jackson to his new office and offer our cooperation whenever possible.

W. S. LADD,  
Dean of the Medical College.

## APPENDIX VI

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE  
VETERINARY COLLEGE

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to report herewith on the work of the New York State Veterinary College for the year 1940-41.

Because of the national emergency, the year can hardly be said to have been a normal one yet there has been less disturbance of our work than was anticipated last fall. Three instructors who were First Lieutenants in the Veterinary Officers' Reserve Corps were called to extended active service during the year and were given military leaves of absence. The students showed unrest, especially toward the end of the year, because of the uncertainty which many of them felt with regard to whether or not they would be compelled to discontinue their education at the end of the year when the period of deferment, which was given to all college students, terminated. The average age of students of veterinary medicine is greater than for the University as a whole, and a greater than normal percentage of them had been required to register for military service. The matter was settled to the satisfaction of the students and of the faculty on May 12 in a memorandum issued by Headquarters of the National Selective Service System which advised local draft boards to defer veterinary students until they had completed their professional education. Practically all local draft boards have followed this recommendation, and as a result we do not expect any considerable decrease in number of students next fall.

## THE FACULTY

Except for the military leaves of absence, mentioned above, and several resignations of assistants and instructors, our faculty has remained intact. Professor Earl Sunderville and Associate Professor D. W. Baker enjoyed sabbatic leaves during the second term. Both spent their leaves in visiting other veterinary schools and research institutions in many parts of the United States.

The Alumni Association of the New York State Veterinary College, at its winter meeting in Ithaca, voted to continue the custom of having portraits of faculty members made. A committee was authorized to arrange for the execution of a portrait of Howard J. Milks, Professor of Materia Medica and Head of the Small Animal Clinic. The portrait has been completed by Professor Olaf M. Brauner, and will be presented to the University next winter. This is the seventh in this series and it will take its place with the others on the walls of the Flower Library.

## ADMISSIONS

The matter of administering the admission of new students on a fair and equitable basis continues to be a problem of considerable magnitude, especially since we have no special personnel for this work. For admission in the fall of 1941, formal applications from 359 persons were considered. This was 30 fewer than in 1940, but since we have facilities to accommodate only 40 new students a year, the odds against any particular student being admitted still are rather long. Again we have had to face criticism from many families and friends of unsuccessful candidates because they are unable to understand why we cannot always accept candidates who have good records. Under such conditions as are faced now, the task of the committee is not to sort out the unfit from the fit, but after the unfit have been sorted out it must go deeply into the ranks of the fit to find the few for which there are available places. Many unsuccessful candidates have qualifications which the committee cannot criticize; they are unsuccessful merely because there is not room for the greater part of the applicants. In dealing with this situation, there seems to be no way to avoid a considerable amount of animosity. We do our best to explain as fully and sympathetically as we can, but frequently such explaining appears to be wasted effort. This year, I have kept a



rough account of the number of man-hours spent on the admissions work by the Committee on Admissions. It amounts to 750 hours, equivalent to about two hours a candidate. If the judgment on candidates for admission is not always good, it can hardly be ascribed to failure to give the matter enough attention.

A committee of the veterinary faculty last winter introduced a resolution recommending to the Trustees of the University that two years of college work be required for admission to the veterinary curriculum instead of one as at present. After some debate, the matter was laid on the table where it remains at present. The faculty is unanimous, I think, in believing that a better general education would be a tremendous advantage to veterinary students; but many members believe that, in view of the many uncertainties with which the world is now faced, it would be well to postpone such a move.

#### LABORATORY AND CLINICAL SERVICES

Final tabulations of the accessions of our three clinics and of our several diagnostic laboratories have not yet been completed, but it is clear that the work of these units has not diminished materially if at all. All of them have been working at top capacity for several years. The clinical accessions offer a rich source of teaching material and enable our clinicians to try many new remedies and new surgical procedures. The diagnostic laboratories are operated for the benefit of livestock owners and veterinarians in the state and, except for a few types of examination, the work is done free. These laboratories also do a considerable amount of work each year in aiding the New York State Department of Agriculture to diagnose and control dangerous animal diseases. A fuller report with statistical matter on the examinations will be given in the report to the Legislature which will be issued later. Copies will be furnished on request to any who wish them.

#### RESEARCH WORK

The research work of the Veterinary College is not highly publicized, usually is not spectacular, and often is so technical as to be intelligible only to those with a medical training. While progress from year to year often is hard to see, one gets a better perspective by looking back over a period of years. In doing this, one cannot help but be impressed by the great fund of practical knowledge of disease control that has been discovered and put into practical use. In the acquisition of this knowledge, this college has played a considerable part. During the last five years, information has been developed from researches going on in our laboratories and clinics that has improved immensely the method and practice of mastitis control in dairy cattle; that has thrown much light on what may be expected from calfhood vaccination for Bang's disease; that has clarified many problems connected with the blood test for Bang's disease; that has enabled practitioners to differentiate between acetoneuria and other disorders of dairy cows which cause similar symptoms and to treat successfully this common disorder; that has clarified the method of spread and manner of control of Johne's disease; that has shown Stuttgart disease of dogs, as had been claimed by others, to be a spirochetal disease, and probably more common than many had supposed; that has clarified greatly the problem of chronic coccidiosis of chickens; that has shown that certain types of common tumors of chickens are not the result of hereditary factors alone but that some sort of infectious agent is involved.

Besides these projects which had an immediate practical value, there have been many others which cannot be used immediately but which may in the end hold more practical value than the ones which are recognized as such now. The work on the physiology of digestion, on the study of acid-fast bacteria, and on brain tumors has, so far as I know, yielded no immediate returns except for a better knowledge of these matters. "Pure" science today may be "applied science" tomorrow.

#### PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The physical plant of the college is quite complete. Much of it was built many years ago, however, and some of it is not well adapted to the uses to which it must

now be placed. The Department of Physiology, in particular, is handicapped by old equipment and by the fact that its laboratories are scattered over three floors in James Law Hall. Worse than these is the fact that the department lacks suitable animal quarters. It is hoped that before long it may be possible to alter the old boiler room in the basement of the building to make an acceptable animal house for this department.

The Small Animal Clinic is in need of a battery of new kennels. The present ones were built when there was not much information on construction of sanitary kennels, and they are much larger than they need be. Smaller and more sanitary kennels are needed; smaller than more kennels can be installed in the same space, and more sanitary so as to control so far as possible the animal odor that hangs over the clinic at present.

An X-ray equipment large enough to be used successfully on large animals is a need which we hope can be fulfilled soon. Such equipment is expensive and a special operator will be needed for it.

During the past year, the work on the roads, walks, and grounds of the college was completed. Our appearance is now vastly improved and at last we are out of the mud. New grass plots, new shrubs, trees, and other plantings are doing well. An interesting innovation is the garden of poisonous and drug plants which has been begun under the supervision of Professor W. C. Muenscher. This will be interesting and valuable in teaching our students to recognize these plants which either are the source of some of our drugs or are the cause of pasture poisonings of livestock.

A one-story, brick and steel extension of the anatomy wing of James Law Hall was completed last fall, making room for a two-car, heated garage and for a small animal room for the Veterinary Experiment Station.

#### THE VETERINARY COLLEGE COUNCIL

The separate Veterinary College Council, split off from the old State College Council in 1940, was organized and had two sessions during the past year. The council meetings were well attended and active discussion dealing with the relation of the College to certain problems of veterinary practice were discussed. The new Council has taken an interest in its job and it is clear that it will be useful to the institution in clarifying some of its public relations problems.

#### THE BUDGET

Some budgetary problems of this College, shared in common with other state institutions, were discussed in last year's report. These problems remain unsolved. Full efficiency and flexibility which a research institution needs can be obtained only when the state "line item" form of budget is abolished.

There has been no increase in the personnel of the college for a number of years, during which time the work has grown. Moderate requests for increases will be made this fall, the most pressing need being for a veterinarian for extension work. This has been requested, without success, for a number of years. Several of the departments are on a near-starvation maintenance level. If they are to do the work which they should do, some increase in funds for the purchase of supplies and equipment is needed and will be requested.

W. A. HAGAN,  
Dean of the Veterinary College

## APPENDIX VII

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF  
AGRICULTURE AND OF THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY  
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the New York State College of Agriculture and of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station for the fiscal year 1940-41.

## NATIONAL DEFENSE

The College, including the Extension Service and the Experiment Station, made an early start toward the mobilization of agriculture for defense needs. Under the leadership of Extension Director L. R. Simons, state and county agricultural defense committees were established in June 1940. Composed of leading farmers, these committees have already been called upon to deal with such problems as: shortage of seed for certain crops, especially those normally imported from Europe; the shortage of farm labor, which is expected to become more serious during the 1941 harvest; and other special activities. Information and facts needed by these committees have been gathered and made readily available by the extension and research staffs of the College. Through the sponsorship of these committees an attempt was made to stimulate neighborhood group discussions of national defense problems. There is evidence that good use was made of selected pamphlets, leaflets, and discussion outlines distributed through the state and county agricultural defense committees.

Among the methods used by the Extension Service to help solve the acute farm labor problem was a general dissemination of information about labor-saving devices and equipment. Directions were included for making numerous simple but ingenious devices known to be in practical use on some farms.

With financial aid from the public utilities, a trailer equipped with modern electrical appliances and repair parts is being constructed. During the summer and fall this "Watt-Mobile" will be shown at county fairs and other community gatherings to demonstrate the efficient use of electrical energy. The defense aspects of this program are twofold—saving labor, and a more efficient and economical use of power.

Calls from the United States Department of Agriculture for increased production of milk and milk products, eggs, tomatoes, beans, and some other foods, met with reasonable response from farmers, though it was pointed out that higher prices for these desired products would be the most effective stimulus and a rather necessary one in the face of much higher labor costs and prices of farm products, which are still considerably under parity with farm costs. The Extension Service has given prompt instruction on methods, procedures, and practices that would give increased yields at minimum additional costs. Unfortunately, adverse weather conditions throughout wide areas of the State threaten a severe shortage of forage crops and no increase of some other crops where increases were attempted. Ways to meet the drought conditions are now of primary concern.

Much of the research under way at the two Experiment Stations is of direct importance to the national defense program, especially as it relates to increased agricultural production and nutrition. Information arising from research along the following lines is particularly helpful: costs of production, marketing, and distribution of farm products; prices of farm products; land classification and land utilization; nutrition of plants and farm animals; farm power machinery; soil and water conservation; new and important diseases and pests of plants and animals; and the culture, handling, and storage of farm crops. The research programs of the Stations are being maintained in a fluid state in order to meet as many of the emergency problems as is possible. The problems of stabilization which must be faced by agriculture after the war are also receiving attention, to the end that the necessary adjustments may be made effectively and promptly.

The Office of Resident Instruction has furnished complete information to Draft Boards on the training and qualifications of graduate and undergraduate students registered under the Selective Service Act. With these data, the Boards may determine whether the persons involved should be inducted into the armed services, or whether these persons are more valuable in connection with other phases of the national defense program.

Many members of the staff are making significant contributions through their services on important committees. The Dean of the College is serving as the representative of agriculture on the New York State Council of National Defense, appointed by Governor Herbert H. Lehman; Professor W. I. Myers is Chairman of the Land Committee of the National Resources Planning Board; Professor M. P. Catherwood, granted a leave of absence, is serving as Commissioner of the newly created State Division of Commerce; Professor L. A. Maynard is a member of the National Advisory Committee on Nutrition, and is also serving on the Foods and Nutrition Committee of the National Research Council. Other members of the staff are advising with the several state and county agricultural defense committees.

#### RESEARCH

Changing world conditions are emphasizing more than ever before the need for lower costs of production, more efficient marketing and distribution of products, and agricultural products of higher quality. The farmers of New York are cognizant of these problems, and naturally, as in past years, are looking to research for the answers. During the year 1940-41, the Experiment Station program comprised 483 active research projects covering all phases of agriculture and rural life. A complete report covering the entire program of the Experiment Station is contained in the Annual Reports of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics to the Governor and the Legislature. The following brief summaries of several projects illustrate how research aids in the solution of practical farm problems.

With an acute farm labor problem in many parts of New York due to competition for labor as a result of the national defense program, a recent investigation of the cost of farm power and equipment is especially timely. Based on a survey of 438 farms and on complete cost-account records kept by 75 farmers, information has been obtained on the cost of various farm operations, the cost of farm labor, the cost of farm power, factors affecting operating costs of equipment, and methods of lowering operating costs. The data provided by this study are proving very helpful to farmers in their efforts to make more efficient use of their farm power and equipment.

The importance of the discovery of a new process for preserving vitamin C in milk is emphasized by the national nutrition program. In brief, the process involves the removal of the oxygen following pasteurization by forming a vacuum above the milk so that the milk "boils". This procedure draws off the water vapor, which sweeps out the dissolved oxygen with it and cools the milk about 18 Fahrenheit degrees. Following the vacuum cooling, the milk may be bottled and capped in ordinary milk bottles. In addition to preserving vitamin C, the new process also retards the development of the so-called oxidized, or "off", flavors.

The wheat wireworm is one of the most serious insect pests affecting potatoes in New York. Recent research has shown definitely that infestations of these wireworms start in grass and sod crops. Marked reductions in wireworm populations and in resultant damage to potatoes have followed elimination of the sod crop from the potato rotation. Continuous use of cultivated crops on infested fields for a minimum of three years is another method of reducing wireworm injury to potatoes.

The release of four new strains of celery—Cornell 6, Cornell 9, Cornell 10, and Cornell 19—is a contribution of considerable importance to New York vegetable-growers, who are faced with serious competition in the quality-celery market. The new varieties are the result of crosses between the familiar Golden Self-Blanching variety and the Utah strain of the Giant Pascal. The high-quality and thick-stalk characters of the Pascal are combined with the self-blanching char-



acter of the Golden Self-Blanching, Cornell 6 and Cornell 19 are virtually immune to the destructive yellows disease, while Cornell 9 and Cornell 10 are resistant to it. The commercial value of these new strains of celery is indicated by the fact that, in experimental test plots during the 1940 growing season, one Monroe County farmer received a premium of 50 cents a crate for the new celery. Another grower in Wayne County, who received two ounces of seed, harvested two carloads of celery which brought the top market price.

The control of disease-producing organisms harbored in the soil has always been a difficult problem to solve. Recent studies, however, have demonstrated the usefulness of tear gas as a soil disinfectant. Small amounts of the gas are injected in holes 3 inches deep and staggered about 10 inches apart. The gas kills all weeds, destroys wilt and rot fungi, and is effective against nematodes. There appear to be no serious after-effects on the fertility of the soil itself.

Very marked responses to potash fertilizers were obtained in 1940 on a wide range of soils and crops. In four of nine tests on mixed hay, increases in yield ranging from about one-half ton to one ton were obtained with applications of muriate of potash averaging only 50 pounds to the acre. The frequency of these profitable returns indicates that New York dairy farmers must pay more attention to the use of potash fertilizers, particularly on those fields which are far removed from the dairy barn and which consequently receive less than their share of the manure produced.

The fourth generation of White Leghorns bred for resistance to poultry diseases completed its test in September 1940. In the original unselected population with which the experiment was begun, mortality within the test period of 160 to 500 days of age was 64 per cent, while in this fourth selected generation it was only 38 per cent. While mortality was thus being lowered by breeding, egg production was increased slightly, body weight was increased by more than one-fourth pound per bird, and egg size was increased by about one and one-half ounces per dozen eggs.

#### EXTENSION TEACHING

Farming conditions in the United States have improved during the past year, as is indicated by a rise from 77 to 89, between June 1940 and April 1941, in the index of purchasing power of prices received by farmers in terms of prices paid by farmers. New York farmers have shared in this general improvement, but much less than have farmers in some other areas.

In the program of the Extension Service, emphasis has been dictated by rapidly moving events in connection with defense activities. Labor for harvest in certain areas of the State was scarce in the fall of 1940. Early in 1941 it became apparent that scarcity of labor (due more to industrial demands than to the draft) and rapidly mounting wages constituted a major agricultural problem. The Extension Service immediately developed plans to help farmers solve the difficulty. This and other special defense programs are noted in another section of this report.

Although emergencies of one sort or another annually cause modification and alteration of plans, such changes are often mainly a matter of shifting emphasis. The long-term objectives of the Extension Service deal with perennial problems of production and marketing and rural welfare. During the past year, particular emphasis has been placed on marketing, especially with reference to fruits and vegetables; on the economic and social problems of rural youth; on better co-ordination with such of the newer federal agricultural agencies as the Agricultural Conservation Program, the Soil Conservation Service, the Surplus Marketing Administration, Farm Security Administration, and others. Special emphasis has been placed also on land-use planning and the larger public problems that affect agriculture and rural life. Much attention was given to the better-living-on-the-farm movement, designed to reach industrial workers living in suburban areas as well as farm families located on marginal and sub-marginal lands. This program has been carried forward jointly by the College of Agriculture and the College of Home Economics, and ties in with the generally increased attention to nutrition as a national effort.

It may not be inappropriate to mention the fact that New York has played a

leading role in national councils, as well as within the State, in effecting correlations among the numerous agencies operating under the United States Department of Agriculture, and especially in the endeavor to adapt these programs to local conditions and subject them to the constructively critical scrutiny of farmers and farm women.

Most of the usual features of the program of the Extension Service have been carried along with very little curtailment in spite of the additional load of emergency programs. Some of the more important developments during the year deserve special mention. These are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

Progress in the artificial breeding of dairy cattle has aroused the interest of large numbers of progressive farmers. Several small associations were merged into a Central New York association with a membership of 1000 dairymen. The use of proved sires increased tenfold during 1940. This will have a significant effect on the productive capacity of many herds.

Demonstration plots of Ladino clover and bird's-foot trefoil throughout a wide area in southern-tier counties, are expected to aid very materially the rapid progress made in recent years toward lower-cost milk production through meadow and pasture improvement.

As a result of a call from Washington for a 6- to 8-per-cent increase in milk production, emphasis was placed on liberal summer feeding to prevent the normal drop in production during July and August. However, expected results from this program will probably be more than offset by a severe drought in important areas of the milk shed.

Conspicuous progress has been made during the year in the establishment of pastures for poultry and in the organization of poultry-breed-improvement associations.

Labor conditions have been partly responsible for a marked expansion and improvement of neighborhood "rings" for efficient spraying of potatoes on farms where the acreage of that crop is too small to justify the purchase of modern equipment.

The fruit-growing industry has been depressed by a long period of low prices due in part to the loss of export markets. The Extension Service is now aiding growers by placing emphasis on quality and on prolonging the marketing season. Primary aids to those objectives have been: the gas storage of apples, which has now been successfully tested on a commercial scale under the close supervision of extension specialists in pomology; and a demonstration of the effectiveness of hormone sprays, which reduce the losses caused by dropping of the fruit of the popular apple variety McIntosh, and improve the quality of the fruit.

Funds for land-use planning are to be curtailed. Notwithstanding this, the progress that has been made during the past year and in previous years will show results and probably will become more effective in guiding adjustments and changes in farm programs to meet defense needs.

The farm leadership developed by the Extension Service during past years will probably face its most difficult job in the near future. Problems arising from price control, increased production of food crops, labor shortages, priority controls affecting agricultural machinery and fertilizers, and purchases of land for military use, and other zoning problems arising from industrial expansion, are examples of the vital questions of rural welfare that must be dealt with promptly and intelligently.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

The state appropriations for the fiscal year 1940-41 show a net increase over the budget for the fiscal year 1939-40 of approximately \$10,800. Of this amount, \$10,700 was for increases in the personal-service items, and \$100 was for increases in the maintenance items. Owing to the cuts imposed during the past several years, the problem of providing adequate maintenance for the resident-teaching, extension-teaching, and research activities in the College and the Experiment Station remains acute.

Additional funds were appropriated by the Legislature to meet deficiencies in accessory instruction and in workmen's compensation. An appropriation of

\$2,400 was made, to compensate further for losses of equipment and supplies which were destroyed by fire in the college horse-barn on January 20, 1938.

The federal appropriations for teaching, research, and extension are similar in amount to those for 1939-40, except for a decrease in the Clark-McNary funds for forestry extension and a slight decrease in the Norris-Doxey funds for forestry extension.

#### THE COLLEGE STAFF

The following appointments and changes were made subsequent to those previously reported as going into effect on July 1, 1940. On September 15, 1940, Professor Frederick B. Hutt resigned as Head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry to become Head of the Department of Zoology in the College of Agriculture and Chairman of the Department of Zoology in the College of Arts and Sciences; Dr. Jacob H. Bruckner was appointed Professor of Poultry Husbandry and Poultry Husbandman in the Experiment Station and Acting Head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry. Other appointments included Dr. Howard S. Tyler as Assistant Professor in Personnel Administration in the Office of the Director of Resident Instruction; Dr. Gordon H. Ellis as Assistant Professor of Biochemistry and Nutrition in the Department of Animal Husbandry; Dr. Karl Hamner as Assistant Professor of Plant Physiology in the Department of Botany; and Dr. Michael Peech as Assistant Professor of Soil Technology and Assistant Soil Technologist in the Experiment Station. Professors Ellis and Hamner are members of the staff of the United States Regional Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory.

Professor Karl M. Wiegand will retire from active service on August 15, 1941. He has been elected Professor Emeritus by the Board of Trustees. Professor Wiegand has been a member of the staff since 1894 except for six years when he was Associate Professor at Wellesley College, and he has served with distinction as Head of the Department of Botany since its establishment in the College of Agriculture in 1913. Professor Lewis Knudson will succeed Professor Wiegand as Head of the Department of Botany, effective on August 16, 1941. At the close of the year, Dr. Glenn W. Hedlund resigned as Extension Assistant Professor of Marketing to become Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Pennsylvania State College; Dr. Grace H. Griswold, Instructor in Entomology and Assistant in Entomology in the Experiment Station, retired on June 30, 1941, after nineteen years of service; on December 31, 1940, George W. Parker retired from the position of Bursar of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics after twenty-eight years of service.

We record with deep regret the deaths of the following staff members: Dr. Benjamin D. Wilson, Professor of Soil Technology; Chester H. Hunn, Assistant Professor of Ornamental Horticulture; Lucile G. Smith, Extension Instructor in Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture; and Leslie H. Bemont, Extension Instructor in Poultry Husbandry.

#### THE STUDENT BODY

The year 1940-41 showed the first drop in the enrollment of students since 1928-29, except for a minor decrease in 1933-34 due to a smaller number of summer-session and graduate students which was not quite offset by increases in four-year and two-year students in that year. While the total reduction in numbers for 1940-41 was only 58, there were substantially fewer students in the freshman year of the four-year course, in both years of the two-year course, and in graduate students. The decreases in these important courses were offset to a great extent by an increase of 103 students in the summer session. Some of this drop probably can be accounted for by an increase in opportunities for employment resulting from greater industrial activity, and by a reduction in the demand for agriculturally trained men in some of the more recently established agencies of the Government which during their period of expansion had attracted the interest of many prospective students. A more important explanation seems to be found in the steady and rapid increase in students since 1928-29, which was bound to stop and to which some reaction was to be expected.

## COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

xxxix

	1939-40	1940-41
Four-year students:		
Freshmen.....	418	377
Sophomores.....	327	329
Juniors.....	340	325
Seniors.....	283	293
Total.....	1,368	1,324
Special students:	31	32
Two-year students:		
General farming.....	86	87
Dairy farming.....	75	55
General livestock farming.....	13	19
Poultry farming.....	25	18
Fruit-growing.....	13	4
Vegetable-growing.....	7	4
Marketing of fruits and vegetables.....	5	5
Marketing of dairy products.....	5	...
Commercial floriculture.....	13	6
Nursery landscape service.....	10	14
Total.....	252	212
Winter-course students:		
Agriculture (general).....	64	39
Dairy industry.....	26	35
Poultry husbandry.....	11	13
Flower-growing.....	2	9
Fruit-growing.....	17	5
Vegetable crops.....	4	2
Total.....	124	10 <sup>3</sup>
Graduate students.....	488	439
Summer-session students.....	935	1,038
Total.....	3,198	3,148
Less number counted twice.....	101	109
	3,097	3,039

CARL E. LADD,  
Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture  
and Director of the Experiment Stations.



## APPENDIX VIII

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL  
EXPERIMENT STATION AT GENEVA

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the report of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station for the fiscal year 1940-41.

The year was a normal one in many respects for the Station, although certain accomplishments and special events gave it significance and suggest encouraging progress.

It is worthy of mention that the number of state agricultural organizations which held meetings at this institution during the year was unusually large. In addition two joint committees, representing, respectively, the fruit and the vegetable industries of the State in association with representatives of different county farm bureaus, met to review the research programs relative to the two fields of endeavor. It may be accounted a hopeful sign that there are so many persons who find so much satisfaction in obtaining new knowledge firsthand, and that research is an important interest of farmers.

Outstanding among the results of the work of the Station during the past year may be mentioned: the calcium treatment of canned tomatoes to increase their firmness; improvements in methods of extraction, blending, deaeration, and processing to enhance the quality of fruit juices; further practical and theoretical results from colchicine-induced polyploid flowers; methods for critical evaluation of insecticidal properties of different types and fractions of petroleum, which were awarded a gold medal; the development of a new type of fungicide for seed treatment preferred to old types containing either copper, mercury, zinc, or sulfur; and the discovery that pasteurization of milk by very rapid heating at controlled rates to a temperature higher than has ever before been employed, namely, 170° F. without holding, appears to give greater factors of safety than any temperature and time now being used.

The Legislature of 1939 appropriated \$4,500 for the reconditioning and improvement of electrical facilities at the Station. Three transformers and new service lines were installed to supply light and power to the Chemistry Building, the Entomology Building, the Fruit Juice Laboratory, and the Carpenter Shop. Defective wire, principally in conduits, was replaced; new conduits and outlets were added; all fuse-panel boards were replaced with circuit-breaker panels; and fluorescent-lighting fixtures were installed for 90 per cent of the old lighting. The Station is indebted to Superintendent H. E. Weatherlow of the Department of Buildings and Grounds at Cornell University, who planned and supervised the new installation.

As a part of the farm program, bills were introduced into the Legislature as follows: the Breed bill, providing \$10,000 for corn-borer research; the Washburn bill, designating \$10,000 for fruit-diversification research and control of the oriental fruit moth; the Williamson bill, specifying \$7,500 for work on the Japanese beetle and other related insects; and the Marble bill, making available \$10,000 for intensive work in the development of new and improved uses of milk and dairy products. While all bills passed both branches of the Legislature, they did not meet with Executive approval. Present conditions do not permit of definite predictions as to future action on the part of the interested agricultural organizations. The initiative in the proposed undertakings originated with different farmer groups who are confronted with difficult and complex problems incidental to changing economic conditions and who sought assistance in order to overcome various obstacles that blocked satisfactory adjustment.

## STAFF CHANGES

*Deaths*

The Station regrets to announce the loss of two members of its staff through death: Fred E. Gladwin, Chief in Research in Pomology and in charge of the

Station's Vineyard Laboratory at Fredonia, died on November 16, 1940; Ralph R. Jenkins, Associate in Research (Chemistry) and Investigator on the Frosted Foods Investigatorship, died on October 9, 1940.

#### *Appointments*

S. C. Mendall, Assistant in Research (Entomology), October 16 to November 15, 1940; Associate in Research (Entomology), January 16, 1941. W. I. Zimmerman, Assistant in Research (Chemistry), September 1, 1940. B. E. Clark, Foreman in Seed Investigations, July 1, 1940. Katharine Wheeler, Assistant in Research (Chemistry), July 1, 1940. Eunice Titcomb, Assistant in Research (Pomology), July 1, 1940. Harry W. Block, Associate in Research (Chemistry), January 16, 1941. Joseph Loconti, Associate in Research (Chemistry), February and March, 1941. T. A. Merrill, Associate in Research (Pomology), April 1, 1941. Robert Sutton, Assistant in Research (Entomology), May 16, 1941. Arthur A. Pava, Assistant in Research (Entomology), June 1, 1941.

#### *Temporary Appointments, without stipend*

Elizabeth Bottcher, Assistant in Research (Bacteriology), September 1, 1940. Jean E. Conn, Assistant in Research (Bacteriology), February 15, 1941.

#### *Re-appointment on Return to Duty*

J. C. Hening, Associate in Research (Dairying), January 1, 1941.

#### *Resignations*

Paul Cullinan, Assistant in Research (Entomology), September 30, 1940. Frances Bernath, Assistant in Research (Entomology), October 15, 1940. R. F. Holland, Assistant in Research (Dairying), December 31, 1940. Ralph Celmer, Assistant in Research (Chemistry), August 31, 1940. Eunice Titcomb, Assistant in Research (Pomology), June 30, 1941.

#### *On Military Service*

Stewart Patrick, Assistant in Research (Seed Investigations), November 9, 1940. D. M. Daniel, Associate in Research (Entomology), December 6, 1940.

#### *Promotions—Temporary, due to Military Leaves*

LeRoy Everson, Assistant in Research (Seed Investigations), to position held by Stewart Patrick, December 16, 1940. Bette Cullinan, to Assistant in Research (Seed Investigations), position vacated by LeRoy Everson, December 16, 1940.

#### *Sabbatic and Other Leaves*

Dr. D. K. Tressler, Chief in Research (Chemistry), was granted a sabbatic leave of one year at half pay from October 1, 1940, to September 30, 1941. Charles B. Sayre, Chief in Research (Vegetable Crops), was granted a six-months sabbatic leave from October 1, 1940, to April 1, 1941. The sick leave formerly granted to J. C. Hening, Associate in Research (Dairying), was extended from October 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940.

#### FELLOWSHIPS, INVESTIGATORSHIPS, AND GRANTS

Grants-in-aid, investigatorships, and fellowships during the past year number twenty-seven. The object of these is mainly the support of investigations which have been suggested by previous research, and which are of great interest to agriculture and also are helpful to the industrial concerns supporting them. Since these activities serve to amplify as well as to round out the research program, they have proved of great value to the Station as well as to agriculture.

#### COOPERATIVE WORK

The Station is cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture, the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and the State

College of Agriculture on a number of projects, such as milk standards, erosion control, fertilizer placement, foreign types of cheeses, plant-breeding, vitamin content of foods, and by-product utilization.

CARL E. LADD,  
Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture  
and Director of the Experiment Stations.

P. J. PARROTT,  
Director of the New York State Agricultural  
Experiment Station.

## APPENDIX IX

### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: We have the honor to submit the annual report of the New York State College of Home Economics for 1940-41. Further details of the work of the College are to be found in the official report of the College of Home Economics for 1940-41.

The year 1940-41 has been notable in the history of the College, marked by the retirement of Director Flora Rose on October 15, 1940, and the appointment of Sarah Gibson Blanding as Miss Rose's successor. This appointment is to become effective on July 1, 1941.

During the thirty-four years of Miss Rose's work at Cornell University—twenty-six as co-head with Martha Van Rensselaer and eight as director—the College has grown out of a single reading course for farm women to its present size of six departments, with 106 full-time faculty members serving 720 resident students, 2,000 alumnae, and 55,384 senior and junior extension students, besides many additional families and communities in New York State.

The soundness of the democratic organization of the College, which evolved during the past eight years under Miss Rose's guidance, was demonstrated this year when Acting Director Mary F. Henry, Acting Assistant Director Marie Fowler, and the Faculty, carried on the work with no interruptions.

The council appointed in 1940 to advise with the University Trustees for the College of Home Economics, has proved valuable in the functioning of the College. The Extension Educational Policy Committee, also new this year, has begun work in cooperation with the Resident Educational Policy Committee.

Each year, cooperation becomes more workable and more genuine between the College and state and federal institutions, departments, bureaus, and agencies that have programs directed toward improved standards of living and education. This year's national defense program accelerated cooperative movements throughout the State, as home and community worked with school, college, welfare, health, and defense agencies, using the family as the focal point for programs designed to bring to the optimum the health, morale, and output of individuals and communities. The cooperative approach to existing problems was noticeable also in the defense programs of the resident, research, and extension staffs of the College.

#### THE COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

Realizing the important role that a state college of home economics is called upon to take in a defense program, Miss Rose asked department and state extension group representatives to discuss steps toward preparedness with the administrative staff early in July 1940. Following this first meeting, departments discussed ways of meeting needs that seemed certain to arise. Organized in October to coordinate and consider the total defense program of the College, a Defense

Steering Committee and Advisory Council representing the administrative, resident, and extension branches of the College and the extension field staff has worked consistently on this problem throughout the year.

The cooperative programs already under way with the State Nutrition Committee and the County Nutrition Committees, the Better-Living-on-the-Farm Committee of the State Colleges, the State Land-Use Committee, and the State Extension Service, took on a significance for total immediate as well as permanent defense. Programs were revitalized toward the improvement of the physical and economic condition and the morale of the people of the State. Throughout the year, members of the staff were called to work in county, regional, and national nutrition groups, housing groups, and consumer conference groups.

Every department in the College adjusted its resident and extension programs to be prepared to meet emergencies. In the Department of Family Life, special attention is being directed toward the care of children in groups, home nursing, and family-life adjustments; the Department of Institution Management prepared a bulletin on quantity food preparation and service, for which already there is great demand because of the increase in group feeding and in the school-lunch program in the State; the housing staff is ready to work into its program suggestions made by the National Committee on Emergency Housing in relation to farm-tenant, low-income, and industrial-group housing; the Department of Clothing and Textiles is preparing to meet the demands for more help with remodeling garments, clothing construction, and buying; and the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management is planning a cooperative research project on mobile kitchens. The last-named department holds a staff member available during the summer and early fall to assist consumer representatives on local defense committees in studying the production and distribution of consumer goods and services as a basis for action.

The greatest activity was in the field of foods and nutrition. The extension and resident staffs of that department prepared leaflets entitled "Foods to Keep You Fit", a series of news stories, and many radio broadcasts, and contributed to the work of the County Nutrition Committees in diffusing among the people of the State information on nutrition. The entire staff is prepared for action as needs arise. In July the second Annual State Conference on Health and Nutrition was held at the College. These state conferences are planned by the State Nutrition Committee, organized in 1939 and made up of members of the State Departments of Health, Education, and Social Welfare and the State College of Home Economics. These working conferences are attended by state and county workers of the above-named State Departments and by field staff and lay leaders of the college.

Because of the students' interest in helping with defense, a defense discussion program was arranged and three-day refresher courses on food-utilization problems were made available. As a result, 140 students registered for volunteer service during the summer of 1941 in localities in 42 counties of New York State, in ten other States, and in Washington, D. C. Many students are already at work helping county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, 4-H Club agents, and county nutrition chairmen. Plans were made for an enrollment of the alumnae of the College for defense work in their own communities and counties.

An important outcome of the national and state-wide movement toward better health through nutrition was the establishment at Cornell University of a School of Nutrition. This College will be one of five colleges to cooperate in the program of this new school.

The extension service of the College is being extended to include 16 counties, not now organized, for emergency home demonstration work so that the defense program may be carried throughout the State. The 13,347 local leaders in the 40 counties and 3 cities already organized for home demonstration work, are being enrolled for defense activities in their own communities.

#### RESIDENT TEACHING

As a result of today's focus on the immediate and peace-time needs of the world for improved health, morale, and understanding of economic problems as they



relate to the general welfare, new importance has come to the field of home economics in the preparation of young men and women for home, community, and professional life.

Special effort has been made by the resident staff this year to keep students aware of the need for sound preparation in view of the urge toward immediate defense activities which college students face.

The program of the College was made more significant by the national condition, especially in the areas of nutrition, family life, marriage relations, home nursing, consumer interests, and opportunities for placement of graduates trained in home-economics subjects. Details of these programs are to be found in the departmental sections of the College's Annual Report for 1940-41.

#### VOCATIONAL COUNSELING AND STUDENT PLACEMENT

Guidance in vocational planning is given by the class counselors, the college secretary, and the placement assistant, through both individual and group conferences. These persons are concerned also in organizing the vocational-guidance program of the College.

The second term of the freshman orientation class was devoted to occupational orientation. In addition to reading, field work, and discussions concerned with field observations, aptitudes, and vocational choices, the class heard talks by representatives from various fields of work.

A series of vocational discussions open to members of all classes in the College was conducted throughout the year. Outside speakers were brought to the College under the auspices of the Home Economics Club, the placement assistant acting as faculty adviser to the club committee.

The placement program expanded considerably with the addition of a placement assistant, who handled all student conferences on vocations, after-college placements, and summer jobs. The secretary of the College continued to handle conferences with graduates.

An effort was made to increase personal contacts with employers and with graduates, in the belief that a knowledge of organizations, jobs, requirements, and personalities that will work well together makes for more intelligent placement. A considerable amount of field work was done through visits to employers and to graduates on their jobs.

A study was begun on requests received during the past five years from employers. The study deals with fields of work in which openings have come, geographical distribution of openings, personal qualifications stated by employers, experience and theoretical training required, and salaries offered.

During the year, 245 jobs were available in the following fields: business, including secretarial work, promotion and demonstration jobs with food companies, home service, department-store jobs of various sorts; institution management, including hospital dietetics, school lunch, tearoom and cafeteria management, student-union and residence-hall jobs; food jobs, including research work in test kitchens; social service, including teaching and supervision at NYA residence centers, jobs with the Farm Security Administration, work with departments of social welfare, children's homes, executive secretary with public health association; teaching and research in colleges, universities, private schools, and nursery schools; extension service.

A total of 217 students reported on summer jobs held in 1940; they earned, on the average, \$85.

#### ALUMNAE

Demands of the defense program pointed up the importance of keeping full and accurate records of alumnae. The College was able recently to provide geographical lists to organizations making surveys of women available for defense activities, and, because of needs that may later arise for women's work, increasing effort is being made to keep graduates in touch with the College.

The annual letter to graduates acquainted them with the placement services of the College and offered them opportunity to register for placement consideration.

Monthly letters from the Alumnae Association to its members included occupational bulletins prepared by the placement secretary.

#### GRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH

One of the functions of this College is to aid homemakers in meeting problems that face them in the practice of their pursuits. This it endeavors to do partly by scientific testing of theories and their applications, and partly by investigations aimed at discovering facts that will be of practical value in protecting and fostering home life. Problems investigated are frequently those presented by homemakers themselves through the extension service. The College is ever alert to changing conditions and new trends of thought, and relates its research to them. Fourteen federal research investigations were conducted during the year in four departments of the College, and many other departmental studies were carried on.

Further attempts were made to develop a program for finding answers to educational problems that might be solved through research methods. The study reported last year was followed this year by two further studies: first, an investigation of students entering this College with the classes of 1939, 1940, and 1941 who left without receiving degrees, as compared with equal groups of students ranking highest and lowest academically in the same classes; second, an investigation of interest patterns of successful and of unsuccessful students in this College who entered with similar high-school achievement and similar college aptitude as measured by the American Council of Psychological Examination. From these two studies it has been possible to organize material to serve as the basis for developing a test of aptitude for the college curriculum in home economics. The test will be administered to entering freshmen in 1941 and the investigation will be continued. A program of evaluating courses was begun also, starting with the course Orientation 100, to determine the extent to which the purposes of each course are being achieved.

Experiments were carried on with recipes for use in institutional cookery to determine the proportions of dry-milk solids that may be satisfactorily substituted for fluid whole milk. Results show that it is possible to more than double nutritive value at a decreased cost by using larger proportions of dry-milk solids.

Studies on the vitamin C metabolism of human beings were continued, using both child and adult subjects. The information obtained has been of service to the Committee of Foods and Nutrition of the National Research Council in formulating its suggested allowances for vitamin C in basic diets.

The Departments of Foods and Nutrition, Institution Management, and Economics of the Household and Household Management, continued an investigation on the nutritive value and culinary quality of New York State vegetables, in cooperation with the Department of Vegetable Crops of the State College of Agriculture and the Division of Chemistry of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva.

Studies of family-life problems included: several studies concerned with pre-school children; a continuance of the work done last year on the biological rhythm of women; a study of the attitudes of 200 college juniors and seniors toward marriage and courtship; and an attempt to discover ways whereby families served by a community house could help themselves by means of a broader and more constructive use of the services offered by such a house.

For the fifth consecutive year, this College cooperated with other State Colleges in a study of the performance during wear of women's and children's silk, rayon, cotton, and wool wearing-apparel fabrics. The specimen fabrics have now reached about 1,000 in number, one-fourth of which have come from students in the College and from members of the New York State extension service through the specialists in senior extension.

Research in economics of the household and household management included: a study of credit bureaus from the consumer's point of view; a project to determine practicable methods for the use of homemakers in selecting soaps and other water-softeners; a study of home laundering tasks; and methods of maintaining feltbase floor covering in home kitchens.

## EXTENSION SERVICE

The state extension service in home economics continued, in its adult-education program, to develop throughout the State a culture in keeping with the best ideals of American life and to interpret these ideals in terms of everyday living. The members of the cooperating county and city home-bureau groups, in 1,108 communities of the 40 organized counties and 3 cities, vary widely in income, age, and education, yet they meet on the common ground of participation in studies that relate to the progressive improvement of home and community life.

The increase in home-bureau membership to 38,475 women, with no increase in the teaching personnel, taxed the strength and ingenuity of home demonstration agents, specialists, and state leaders. The teaching of the professional college and field extension staff of less than 100 was multiplied through the assistance of 13,347 volunteer local leaders trained by the staff. Recorded attendance for educational meetings of the extension service for homemakers during 1940 totaled 718,370.

Cooperation with the following state, federal, and local organizations continued: the New York State Departments of Health, Education, and Social Welfare; the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus; the New York State Council of Rural Women; the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation; the Farm Security Administration; the National Youth Administration; the Work Projects Administration; state and local land-use committees; war-relief organizations; and the Associated Country Women of the World.

Home demonstration work directed from this College has become almost a half-million-dollar educational enterprise, the state, federal, and county budgets for 1941 totaling \$450,538.50. The programs now include subject matter relating to home and community life from all departments of the College of Home Economics and from five departments of the College of Agriculture. Cooperating county home bureaus are democratic organizations of homemakers who during the year showed renewed appreciation of the meaning of democracy as a form of government and as a way of life. Democracy's principles of respect for human dignity, its cultivation of individuality, and its organization for cooperative living, are all included in the kind of homes toward which the extension service works.

## THE STUDENT BODY

The total number of new applicants for entrance for the year 1940-41, including freshmen and advanced-standing students, but not including students in hotel administration, special students, or graduate students, was 603, as compared with 637 the preceding year. Applicants for entrance into the freshman class alone numbered 488. Of these, 148 were accepted, 261 were refused, and 79 either failed to complete their applications or withdrew before action was taken by the Committee on Admissions. In September 1940, 130 of the accepted freshman applicants registered in the College.

Applicants for entrance with advanced standing numbered 117, of whom 16 were accepted, 73 were refused, and 28 failed to complete their applications or withdrew before action was taken. In September 1940, 13 accepted advanced-standing applicants registered in the College.

## TOTAL ENROLLMENT

Student enrollment in home economics (exclusive of hotel administration) for 1940-41 was as follows:

Freshmen.....	130
Sophomores.....	116
Juniors.....	114
Seniors.....	127
	<hr/>
Special students.....	487
	5
	<hr/>
	492

Graduate students.....	42
Summer-school students.....	202
	<hr/>
	736
Less number counted twice.....	16
	<hr/>
	720
The enrollment of students in hotel administration was as follows:	
Freshmen.....	66
Sophomores.....	84
Juniors.....	75
Seniors.....	65
	<hr/>
	290
Special students.....	5
Summer-school students.....	130
	<hr/>
	425

## THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE

Exclusive of the Department of Hotel Administration and the members of the administrative staff paid jointly by the College of Home Economics and the College of Agriculture, the College of Home Economics employed, during the year 1940-41, a total of 191 persons, some of them for part-time service. Calculated as full-time employees, this number becomes 157. Divided according to major functions, this full-time number is distributed as follows: resident administration, 6; resident teaching,  $51\frac{1}{2}$ ; research, 20; extension administration, 7; extension teaching,  $21\frac{1}{2}$ ; clerical, 37; care of building, 14. These figures include members of the staff on leave of absence.

During the same period the Department of Hotel Administration employed, excluding staff members paid jointly by the College of Home Economics and the College of Agriculture, a total of 39 persons. Calculated as full-time employees, this number becomes  $24\frac{1}{2}$ . Divided according to major functions, this full-time number is distributed as follows: administration, 1; teaching,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ ; clerical, 4; care of building, 1.

Appointments made during the year were: Olive Chadeayne, instructor; Mrs. Elsie Dawson, part-time instructor; Donald Dunklee, instructor; Dorothy Hatch, instructor; Margaret Maxwell, part-time instructor; Marian Neidert, instructor and assistant manager of the cafeteria; Mrs. Cornella Packer, extension instructor; Opal Powell, part-time instructor; Alma Wigle, accountant and assistant manager of the cafeteria.

Changes in title and promotions during the year were: Mary F. Henry, from professor and Assistant Director of the College to professor and Acting Director; Marie Belle Fowler, from professor and head of the Department of Family Life to professor and Acting Assistant Director of the College; Barbara Barber, from assistant to instructor; Alice Briant, from assistant to instructor; Mrs. Ruth Comstock, from extension assistant to extension instructor; Mrs. Helena Leahy, from research assistant to instructor; Karla Longr  e, from research assistant to research instructor; Mary Thompson, from assistant to instructor; Dr. Ethel Waring, from professor to professor and acting head of the Department of Family Life; G. Dorothy Williams, from extension instructor to extension assistant professor.

Resignations during the year were: Marj  rie Armstrong, part-time instructor, June 30, 1941; Mrs. Ruth Boicourt, instructor, June 30, 1941; Alice Briant, instructor, June 30, 1941; Mrs. Elsie Dawson, part-time instructor, June 30, 1941; Dorothy Hatch, instructor, June 30, 1941; Mrs. Blanche Hedrick, extension assistant professor, December 31, 1940; Mrs. Pearl Janssen, instructor, June 30, 1941; Karla Longr  e, research instructor, June 30, 1941; Anne Matthews, extension instructor, June 30, 1941; Helen Park, instructor, September 9, 1940; Catherine Personius, assistant professor, September 30, 1940; Opal Powell,



instructor, June 30, 1941; Dawn Rochow, instructor, January 31, 1941; Mrs. Laura Lee W. Smith, instructor, June 30, 1941; Hazel Tharp, instructor, February 14, 1941; Mary Louise Thompson, instructor, June 30, 1941.

The retirement of Flora Rose, Director of the College since 1932, became effective on October 15, 1940.

Leave of absence was granted during the year to Katherine Reeves, second term (sabbatic), and to Mildred Spicer, first term.

CARL E. LADD,  
Dean, New York State College of Home Economics.

MARY F. HENRY,  
Acting Director, New York State College of Home Economics.

## APPENDIX X

### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present a report of the College of Architecture for the academic year 1940-41.

The Faculty of this College, ever mindful of the necessity of keeping the curriculum in each one of the departments up to date, during the past year has effected certain revisions designed to provide courses of study more suitable in these changing times.

The course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts has been changed to meet the requirements of the New York State Board of Education for training supervisors and teachers of art in the public schools. This was done in cooperation with the School of Education. A five-year course of study is thus offered to those qualified students who wish to become teachers of art. This, the first five-year teacher training course offered in this State, was developed when, after careful study, it became apparent that the four-year curriculum offered elsewhere is not entirely satisfactory since there is insufficient time allowed for the pursuit of purely cultural studies. The College will limit the number of students admitted each year as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts to twenty-five.

The landscape architect has felt the need for professional registration which is now denied to him and which seriously handicaps his activities. Experience demonstrates that those men and women in the profession of landscape architecture with a thorough background of training in architecture or engineering are better provided with the tools of their profession. Thus, after careful consideration, this College now offers a new curriculum for students of landscape architecture leading to two degrees in six years, a Bachelor of Architecture in five years and a Bachelor of Landscape Architecture after one additional year.

Committees representing the College of Architecture and the School of Engineering have been appointed for the purpose of determining whether or not it is desirable to provide a course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering in four years and Bachelor of Landscape Architecture after two additional years for those students interested in pursuing the profession of landscape architecture with a background in engineering. Experience has shown that the increasingly important work related to the planning of large public, quasi-public, and private properties, including parkways, freeways, highways, parks, and sites for housing and for industry, requires men specially trained in engineering and, in addition, in the field of artistic expression as related to the sympathetic treatment of the earth's surface for human use and enjoyment.

Instruction in the subjects of city and regional planning began in 1935 with a grant from the Carnegie Corporation covering a period of five years. The work has developed gradually and upon a sound basis, courses of study in regional and city planning being open to upperclassmen and graduate students of all colleges of the

University. It is the judgment of the Faculty that these subjects should be made available to all students interested who major in any one of the fields of study related to city and regional planning.

The time came to provide a better defined and more complete program of instruction in city and regional planning in the Graduate School. This received the attention of this department of the College of Architecture and the Dean and Faculty of the Graduate School, with a view toward offering comprehensive programs of study for students who desire to specialize in this field. The approach to advanced work in planning may be made from a background of study in any one of the related fields, including architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, agriculture, law, government, economics, and sociology. Since opportunities for research and study in all of these varied but still closely related subjects are made available to the graduate student, it seems eminently fitting that Cornell should strive to assume a position of leadership in this increasingly important professional field of endeavor. To this end the Faculty of the Graduate School and the University Faculty have recommended to the Trustees that the degree of Master in Regional Planning be offered by the University.

By action of the Trustees Professor A. Duncan Seymour was appointed to fill the Andrew Dickson White Professorship of Architecture succeeding Professor Emeritus Francke Huntington Bosworth.

The following promotions were made by action of the Trustees: John Anthony Hartell, Associate Professor of Architecture (in charge of instruction in Fine Arts); Thomas William Mackesey, Assistant Professor of Regional Planning; Albert Henry Detweiler, Assistant Professor of Architecture.

Eric Gugler, Associate Professor of Architecture, resigned during the first term 1940-41. He was succeeded by Charles H. Warner, jr., appointed Instructor in Architecture in October, 1940. Mr. Warner is a graduate of Wesleyan University '33 and Columbia University School of Architecture '37.

Assistant Professor Washburn was granted sabbatic leave during the second term in which time he painted and sketched rural village life in western New York

#### THE STUDENT BODY

147 undergraduate students were registered in the College during the year as follows:

	1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th yr.	5th yr.
Architecture.....	28	33	30	20	13
Landscape Architecture.....	2	0	3	0	1
Painting and Sculpture.....	7	3	3	2	2
	37	36	36	22	16

12 students entered with advanced credit or degrees from colleges at Cornell or from other universities.

The Fellowship in Architecture for the year was held by Robert Ingle Hoyt '36, School of Fine Arts, Yale University.

During the past year a number of students in the two upper classes left college to take up specialized work as civilians and as officer in the Army or Navy in connection with National Defense. This situation was to be expected and will continue to obtain during the emergency, thus lowering the total registration in the upper classes of the College. That the curriculum in architecture is sufficiently broad to train students to be useful in defense industries is evidenced by the fact that this year a number of the graduates of the College are now engaged in work directly related to defense, including work related to the construction of army and navy bases, industrial building design and construction, housing, and site planning for both housing and industry.

52 students registered for Selective Service, United States Army, on October 16, 1940, having passed the age of twenty-one. Our records indicate that an additional 16 will register on July 1, 1941, having reached the age of twenty-one on or before that day.

GILMORE D. CLARKE,  
Dean of the College of Architecture.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

## APPENDIX XI

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a report upon the work of the College of Engineering for the academic year 1940-41.

The activities of the College have been greatly affected by the national program for defense. The need for engineers by industry and by the armed services has been and still remains greater than the available supply. The work of the student body has been marked by a seriousness of effort not found in normal times. Students have striven to complete their college training before entering upon their engineering or military service. With splendid spirit the staff has undertaken and accomplished a wide range of special training through extension courses under the Engineering Defense Training Program of the Office of Education. The College at the same time has continued on its program of development.

## ENROLLMENT

The following table gives the enrollment of the four Schools of the College for the first term of each of the past five years; also the freshmen enrollment for the same periods. The greatest gain is, of course, in the development of the School of Chemical Engineering. Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering shows the next largest increase.

School	First Term				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
C. E.....	155	162	177	189	214
E. E.....	183	187	191	195	202
M. E.....	457	502	555	613	663
Ch. E.....	8	158*	191**	242	277
	803	1009	1114	1239	1356

## Freshman Registration

First Term				
1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
263	348*	421**	440	471

\*Includes dual registration in Arts and in Engineering for B. Chem. students.

\*\*First year of full registration in School of Chemical Engineering.

Beginning with the Fall of 1938 a limit was set on freshmen enrollment at approximately 420. In subsequent years we have overrun this figure somewhat because of the difficulty of establishing each year a ratio between approved applications and actual matriculations. It is expected that the total enrollment of the College for the coming year will reach 1500.

## PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLEGE

During the preceding academic year the Trustees wisely decided that the space now occupied by the College was not adequate for its future development, and accordingly set aside the portion of the south campus bounded by Central Avenue on the west, Hoy Field and Barton Hall on the east, Barnes Hall on the north, and Cascadilla Gorge on the south, as the area within which the College of Engineering might build to meet future requirements. A building plan was then developed comprising a building for each of the four schools, together with a fifth structure to house laboratories of materials and metallurgy.

The most urgent need for increased space has been in the School of Chemical Engineering, housed until now in cramped quarters in a portion of Baker Laboratory of Chemistry. Through the generosity of Franklin W. Olin, C.E. '86, Olin Hall of Chemical Engineering is now under construction and will shortly provide

the much-needed facilities for the work of this School. It is being constructed of native stone and brick at a cost of approximately \$700,000 and will provide over 110,000 square feet of floor space. This magnificent and timely gift is especially significant in that it initiates, by the establishment of the first building, the new plan for the five buildings for the College on the south campus site.

During the preceding academic year the Trustees made available \$70,000 toward the construction of a high voltage laboratory for the School of Electrical Engineering. Additional funds have been obtained and contracts have now been let for the construction of this laboratory during the coming summer. The laboratory will make available 60-cycle three-phase current at 433,000 volts, or single-phase current at 750,000 volts. It will have a 3,000,000-volt surge capacity in addition. The transmission line for research purposes capable of carrying these voltages will be a part of the installation. Since the building is constructed with steel sides and roof in order to provide electric shielding, it, together with the transmission line, is not suitable for locating on the campus. It is, therefore, being constructed at Mitchell Street on the old right-of-way of the E. C. & N. Railroad. The need of such facility, which is unusual in an educational institution, is indicated by a considerable amount of research for industry immediately in prospect and awaiting completion of the laboratory.

June 6 marked the establishment of the Herbert Fiske Johnson Professorship in Industrial Chemistry and the appointment of Director Fred H. Rhodes of the School of Chemical Engineering to that Professorship. The chair was established by S. C. Johnson and Sons in memory of the father of Herbert J. Johnson, jr., who is now President of the company. It initiates a program for the establishment of endowed professorships providing chairs for key posts in the teaching staff of the College.

#### ENGINEERING DEFENSE TRAINING PROGRAM

In October Congress placed at the disposal of the U. S. Office of Education nine million dollars for the support of up-grading and pre-enrollment training at college level for engineers in defense industries. Engineering schools throughout the country have cooperated in this endeavor. Cornell had already opened extramural courses for the aircraft industry in the Buffalo area in October with 123 men enrolled. When the government program was announced, the College of Engineering already had obtained preliminary experience in this work.

The national program under the Office of Education was initiated by the establishment of courses for about 400 students on December 9, 1940, approximately two weeks prior to the establishment of courses elsewhere. Dr. Arthur S. Adams who joined the staff of the College on August 1, 1940, as Assistant to the Dean, was made Director of the Defense Training Program. He and his colleagues in the College of Engineering have attacked this additional load with fine spirit and enthusiasm and have built up very effective courses for specific training to meet the industrial needs. Industries, the University of Buffalo, and the public school systems of Buffalo, Elmira, and Binghamton have cooperated to make the program effective.

The following table indicates the scope of the work carried on under the government-supported program:

	Buffalo	Elmira	Bingham- ton	Geneva	Ithaca	Total
No. of Students Enrolled (plus 123 extramural)	1581	365	255	41	399	2641
No. of Courses Given (plus extramural) . . .	16	9	6	1	10	42
No. of Full-Time In- structors . . . . .	8	—	—	—	3	11
No. of Part-Time In- structors . . . . .	6	9	(dup) 10	(dup) 1	32	47
No. of Companies Served . . . . .	144	39	42	8	61	294

Administrative staff for entire program: full-time, 1; part-time, 3.



## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The majority of the courses offered under this program are given at night since the trainees are employed in the various industries during the day. Certain courses given in Ithaca have been given in the day time on Saturdays for men who come to the campus from outside towns and who are not employed on that day. One course of sixteen weeks' duration has been given to 47 Ensigns of the U. S. Navy in diesel engineering. In this course intensive theoretical and practical training is given throughout each week day. Special arrangements with the American Locomotive Company of Auburn where marine diesel engines are being manufactured make possible a visit one day each week by the entire group of Ensigns.

## CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING PROGRAM

In cooperation with the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the College has been operating a ground school for the training of civilian pilots. Forty were registered for training in the academic year 1939-40. During the past year 140 have been registered. Flight training has been given by the Ithaca Airport.

## COLLEGE NEEDS

The College is in most urgent need of additional buildings and equipment to carry on work adequately in materials and applied metallurgy. The endowment of special chairs is needed to provide adequate salaries for key staff positions. These immediate needs are a part of the comprehensive program of development approved by the Trustees.

S. C. HOLLISTER,  
Dean of the College of Engineering.

## APPENDIX XII

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE  
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Director of the School of Education for the year 1940-41.

## ENROLLMENT

The 593 undergraduates registered in one or more courses in Education during the academic year were distributed as follows: seniors, 235; juniors, 253; sophomores, 92; and specials, 13. Of the entire group, 231 were men and 362 were women. Four hundred and forty-four were enrolled in the State colleges and 149 in the endowed colleges.

Of the ninety-three graduate students, 45 were candidates for the Ph.D. degree (19 had minors in Education); 42, for a Master's degree; and 6 were non-candidates. This graduate group came from twenty-five different states and four foreign countries.

## PLACEMENTS

As of June 10, 1941, 279 placements had been made for the year 1940-41 as compared with 281 in 1939-40. Of these placements, 97 were made through the Bureau directly; 28, through the University outside the Bureau; 29, through individual effort with the aid of the Bureau; 64, through individual effort alone; 30, through outside placement bureaus and commercial agencies; while for 31 there is no information. One hundred and fifty-one of the placements were made in public schools; 17, in private schools; 60, in colleges, universities, and normal schools; and 51, in other types of institutions. Mr. Lewis Eldred, Chairman of the Bureau of Educational Service, in commenting upon these data, makes the following informative statements:

"While the total placements for 1940-41 were substantially the same as for 1939-40, several important facts are evidenced by the above figures. The first is that there was a shift in demand from inexperienced teachers to experienced and more mature teachers. This was due to the fact that the cut in state aid in New York was reduced from ten to two per cent and that there were, in general, fewer vacancies to be filled (due to a decrease in average daily attendance). Hence, there were more funds available to hire experienced teachers. The second point noticed is that the demand for teachers in the field of vocational agriculture fell off markedly as a result of the fact that fewer new departments of vocational agriculture were opened. In the third place, there were fewer seniors in home economics available for teaching positions and, consequently, placements in that field decreased by five.

..... "So far this year, international conditions, the industrial boom, and the Selective Service Act have had their effect upon the demand for teachers. In general, to date the demand has been similar to that in former years, but there is good reason to believe that after July 1 there will be an increased demand due to the Selective Service Act. Employers are reluctant to consider seriously men for teaching vacancies unless the candidates can guarantee draft deferment for at least one year, a thing which is impossible in most cases. In contrast to last year, there seems to be less demand for teachers with experience and the salaries offered are somewhat lower."

#### MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE YEAR

In October, 1940, the name of the Graduate School of Education was changed to the School of Education. While several factors entered into the decision, the primary reason for the change was the increasing attention being given to the professional curricula for which the School is responsible.

A further step toward the development of a fully-integrated professional unit in teacher education was made when, by agreement, the Department of Education in the College of Arts and Sciences was discontinued and the personnel was transferred to the School of Education. The members of the former Department will retain their seats in the College faculty.

The President of the University has appointed a University Committee on Teacher Education, composed of the members of the Educational Policy Committee of the School of Education, the representatives from academic departments on the faculty of the School of Education, and certain administrative officers, including the Dean of the University Faculty, with the President as a member *ex officio*. While the Committee will have as its primary function cooperation with the Committee on Teacher Education of the New York State Association of Colleges and Universities, it may be that, as a representative faculty group interested in this field, it will become an agency for stimulating the discussion of questions in teacher education of interest to the entire University.

One of the most important committees ever authorized by the School of Education made a preliminary report during the spring of 1941. This committee, under the chairmanship of Professor Eaton, has been studying the question of reorganizing our courses (outside the five-year program), looking toward the elimination of undesirable overlapping and the more complete integration of the various offerings. Briefly, the report provides for the organization of offerings on four levels: (a) Comprehensive and thorough-going courses that supply a substantial "frame of reference" for analysis and criticism of education at any level and in any field, dealing with the psychological, the historical-evolutionary, and the ethical-philosophical phases of education; (b) Courses with differential practical techniques and technologies, applicable at any level and in any field of education, dealing with curriculum and course of study, teaching-supervision, guidance and personnel, measurement, and administration; (c) Flexible seminars or adaptive units for special interest groups among graduate students, such as administrators, guidance workers, workers in agricultural education, workers in homemaking education, educators in the field of science, educators in the field of social studies; (d) Services accessory to study under the graduate program as, for example, statistical instruments in education and techniques of research in education.

While the report has been adopted in principle by the faculty, significant details remain to be worked out.

A special committee for the study of problems of industrial education, working under the leadership of Professor L. A. Emerson, has prepared a report covering the more important problems in this field. One of the most difficult of these problems has been the establishment of standards for admission to the Graduate School. As a means of dealing with this, a committee has been organized to advise the Committee on Admissions of the School of Education. Since this advisory committee is to be composed of the Professor of Industrial Education, a representative from the State Education Department, a representative from the College of Engineering, and one from the School of Education, it is hoped that a plan of admission satisfactory to all groups concerned will soon be developed.

Beginning in the fall of 1941 the College of Architecture and the School of Education will offer jointly a five-year curriculum for the preparation of teachers of art. While certain modifications in the professional education requirements have been made because of certain problems peculiar to this field, the pattern of professional training follows closely that of the regular five-year program. This curriculum represents a significant development in the program of teacher education at Cornell.

The Board of Trustees has allocated to the School of Education ten free tuition scholarships, to be made available to students in the fifth year of the five-year program. The faculty in Education, in establishing regulations governing these scholarships, has provided that half of them may be granted to graduates of other colleges or universities. The Board has also approved an extension of the present free tuition privilege granted cooperating teachers in the public schools to include those who assist in apprentice teaching.

An activity was begun this year that promises much in the way of bringing together the various types of prospective teachers at Cornell and of giving opportunity for school administrators to become acquainted with our five-year program. With Dr. Johnson as chairman, a faculty committee, assisted by a student committee, planned a series of three conferences, held on March 27, April 16, and May 9. The general nature of these conferences was similar. On each day a small group of administrators was invited to visit the University, to observe the practice teaching in the Ithaca high schools, and to meet students for the purpose of giving them such advice as would assist them in becoming inducted into the profession. A tea in the afternoon gave opportunity for visitors, students, and faculty to become acquainted. The culmination of the series of conferences was an address by President Day at a dinner on the evening of May 9.

The Fifteenth Annual Institute for Parent-Teacher Leaders was held at the University, April 21-24, 1941. The topic was "Safeguarding Our Human Resources." There was a total registration of 731 representatives from 153 towns and cities. Five hundred and ninety of the group were officers in the Association, representing virtually every type of office recognized by that organization. Three hundred and sixty-seven persons attended the Institute for the first time.

During the academic year twelve members of the staff visited approximately 165 schools in New York State. Twelve members gave 92 lectures in the State to about 13,500 persons. The *Cornell Rural School Leaflet* was distributed to 231,000 persons.

#### SPECIAL SERVICES OF THE EDUCATION STAFF

It is likely that relatively few friends of the University realize the extent to which members of a faculty perform services outside the customary responsibilities of teaching and research. The degree to which this situation prevails in Education may be shown by the following list of major services performed outside the University.

*Chairmanship of Committees:* Committee on Teacher Certification, New York State Vocational Association; Committee on Research, New York State Vocational Association; Research Committee of the New York State Science Teachers Association; Committee on Education of the Board of Trustees, George Junior Republic; Research Committee of the North Atlantic Region, Teacher Trainers

and Supervisors of Agricultural Education; Research Committee (Agricultural Section) of the American Vocational Association; Evaluation Committee for New York (Agricultural Education); Educational Conference Board; Committee on National Interfraternity Conference; Committee of National Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta.

*Membership on Committees:* Executive Committee of National Council for the Social Studies; Research Committee of National Council for the Social Studies; New York State Examination Board; Committee Planning the New York State Home Economics Curriculum Study; State and Regional Conference Committee on Teacher Education (Agricultural Education); Committee to Prepare Regents Examinations in Comprehensive Agriculture, Science, and Economics; Advisory Council, New York State Association of Future Farmers of America; Publications Committee of the Department of Rural Education, National Education Association; Committee on Teacher Education in Science, Department of Science Instruction, National Education Association; Advisory Committee on Syllabus Changes in Chemistry and Physics of the New York State Science Teachers Association; Permanent Planning Committee in Research, New York State Research Association; Executive Committee, New York State School Boards Association; New York State Committee for Social Studies Curriculum; Supervised Farm Practice Committee, North Atlantic Regional Group; Committee on Policy, American Vocational Association; Program Committee, 1940-41 Meeting, American Vocational Association; Yearbook Commission on Education for Family Life, American Association of School Administrators, 1939-41; Subcommittee of the New York State Agricultural Land Use Planning Committee.

*Special Research:* Testing the effect of flight training on secretions, blood pressure, pulse, and respiration for the Committee on Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council.

*Editorial Activities:* Nature Study Editor, *School Science and Mathematics*; Science Editor, *The Teachers Digest*; Adviser, *The American Biology Teacher*; Consulting Editor, *The Nation's Schools*; Editor, Talking Film on the Snapping Turtle, for Erpi Films, Inc.; Advisory Board of Editors, *School Activities Magazine*; Editor, 1942 Yearbook for the National Council for the Social Studies; Co-editor, October issue, *Review of the American Research Association*; Advisory Board of Editors, *Social Science*.

*Offices:* Secretary-Treasurer, New York State Science Teachers Association; Vice-President, Department of Science Instruction, National Education Association; Treasurer, New York State School Boards Association; President of National Council for the Social Studies; Director of Nature Education for American Nature Association; Director and Representative of the American Nature Study Society on Council of American Association for the Advancement of Science.

#### CHALLENGES IN THE FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

The year has seen the development of plans that will enable us to put into effect during 1941-42 all phases of the five-year program. Outlines of courses in Educational Psychology, Philosophy of Education, and the Art of Teaching (in addition to those mentioned in last year's report) have been approved by the faculty as provisionally satisfactory. Details for the work in Apprentice Teaching have been largely completed and a plan for the administration of the entire program has been accepted. This plan includes the appointment of a chairman for the five-year program, of a Committee on Selection and Guidance and of a Committee on Apprentice Teaching. The chairman will have the responsibility for coordinating the various activities in the program, for evaluating results, and for suggesting needed changes in policy.

Although New York State will not require five years of pre-service preparation before January 1, 1943, we are accepting for next fall a small group in the fifth year. Since this is the critical year of our program, we shall be glad of an opportunity to try it out in a preliminary way before the full load falls upon us. This



will be especially helpful in dealing with the many problems connected with apprentice teaching.

Needless to say, the staff does not look upon the program as "completed." Although we consider it to be an educationally forward-looking program, improvements will be made as facilities expand or as understanding increases.

There are four major problems involved in the establishment of a program for the preparation of secondary school teachers.

1. The purposes that the secondary school should set up for itself should be clearly established, for it is obvious that the nature of the teacher's preparation will be determined by those purposes and by the problems created in achieving them under varying conditions. Different statements as to these purposes have been made from time to time but the most recent as well as, probably, the most authoritative statement is that prepared by the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association. This group recognizes four major purposes, namely: self-realization; human relationship; economic efficiency; and civic responsibility. To be useful, these general purposes must be analyzed into many specific ones; the Commission mentions forty-three.

2. However, there is nearly as much danger of arbitrary imposition of facts and principles in following a recent statement of purposes as an older one. For this reason the acceptance of the purposes stated above may lead to no modification of the secondary school program unless it is recognized that these are not the traditional subject matter goals stated in new terms, but, rather, desired modifications in pupil behavior consistent with the whole fabric of our social order.

Broadly speaking, curricula for our increasingly large and varied secondary school pupil group may be most wisely planned in their details through a study of pupil needs. Involved in this brief sentence are not only numerous problems of procedure but conceptions of fundamental significance in a philosophy of education. The following statements are made without attempting a technical definition of "needs" but on the assumption that needs grow out of the nature of the adolescent as he develops those abilities that enable him to meet the demands of life.

A secondary school program of the type envisioned will recognize the vocational needs of adolescents (knowledge of what work means, desire to participate in the world's work, guidance in finding a suitable occupation or profession, preparation for that occupation or profession as specific as conditions warrant or demand); but there are many needs besides the vocational that must be recognized as, for example, those involved in the development of social competence, including efficiency in dealing with civic and economic problems. ¶ Skills in vocational performance are important; but without an understanding of vocational trends showing changing vocational conditions and without a reasonable comprehension of the technology and the science underlying a particular vocation, opportunity for growth in vocational ability will be limited. ¶ The needs of the pupil that make him an individuality must be given attention; but so also must those needs that grow out of his association with others in seeking desirable social ends. ¶ Some needs are very specific and immediate (e.g., habits affecting health); others are more general and remote (e.g., understanding the effect of a tariff policy upon the national economy) but important none the less. ¶ Many needs are to be found within the community and, when problems involving them can be utilized appropriately and economically, offer means for motivating and vivifying the educative process; but no one community, especially in a country with such a highly mobile population as ours, contains all types of needs that people experience during a normal life. ¶ In our increasingly complex society, knowledge becomes more important rather than less; but knowledge needs more careful selection in terms of its usefulness both in dealing with specific problems and in developing greater insight. ¶ At the same time the cultivation of interests and attitudes and the development of the will to act in dealing effectively with life problems appear to warrant more teaching effort than they now receive. ¶ While the school should bring into its program many experiences now neglected, much will remain to be done outside the school; hence, the understanding cooperation of parents and

others in the attainment of educational objectives is not only desirable but imperative if a better type of secondary education is to be made effective. ¶ All this must be guided by and interpreted through a philosophy representing the aspirations of Americans for their young people.

The development of these several concepts into a working program is proceeding slowly throughout the country. At Cornell we lack an experimental school where various innovations may be tried out; but we are fortunate in the cordial way in which the public schools of Ithaca and nearby communities cooperate with us. A year ago the personnel of our ten-hour unit planned, in cooperation with the officers of the Ithaca Senior High School, a curriculum for pupils not looking ahead to college. The general financial situation, unfortunately, made postponement of this program necessary. During the 1941 Summer Session most of the staff of a central rural school in Upstate New York is participating in our Curriculum Workshop. This school staff, having already made studies of representative conditions in the community, will set a practical problem in curriculum construction for all members of the Workshop.

3. Keeping in mind the ends to be reached and the needs that develop as adolescents face the problems of a normal life, what materials or experiences, provided through classroom, library, laboratory, shop, student activities, or community contacts, should be given to the teacher in training in order that he may be better prepared to teach in this new type of school?

Limitations of space forbid our doing more than raising certain questions in this connection: (a) In such a field as the social studies, what constitutes a useful emphasis of its several phases? Should the credit hours available in the student's program be distributed approximately evenly among history, sociology, economics, and government? Or should one phase be given such emphasis that the prospective teacher is prepared, through control both of subject matter and of method, to continue his preparation as he works in the secondary school? (b) One may recognize two types of intellectual processes: the analytic and the synthetic. The former leads to research and the elaboration of small units of knowledge; the second, to an integration of knowledge and its application in terms of ends tacitly or explicitly stated. American universities have, in general, been accused of developing courses that are too atomistic for students not preparing to enter the academic life; American teachers colleges, of being satisfied with general courses that do not go beyond existing knowledge. In order that Cornell may make a real contribution to teacher education, what would be a wise balance between analysis and synthesis? Furthermore, should integration of knowledge in a teaching field precede or follow such specialized courses as are included in the student's program? Or, should integration both precede and follow these specialized courses? (c) How shall the prospective teacher get his university instructional materials so organized that they will be of maximum value for use in a functional secondary school? Should we depend upon the prospective teacher to make his own reorganizations? Should more effective guidance to this end be provided by the faculty? Should a special practicum or workshop or seminar be established to assist? May some, at least, of the courses be taught by problems or projects in such a manner that the significance of knowledge in attacking practical problems is stressed? The writer does not favor, as a policy, the organization of special "subject matter" courses for teachers unless these are taught by members of the regular university departments. Sound and accurate scholarship on the part of the teacher is too important to give responsibility for such instruction to any except those who have recognition as scholars in their respective fields.

4. How may we develop in prospective teachers an understanding of the teacher's task and the ability to perform duties in a superior manner? To these ends our pre-professional and professional courses give both theoretical and practical consideration to: the facts, the laws, and the principles of growth (Human Growth and Development); the learning process and related psychological activities (Educational Psychology); the place of the school in the entire social structure (Social Foundations of Education); the effective teaching of pupils (The Art of Teaching); the problems of a typical school under actual conditions with a growing insight into the relationships that should exist between school

and community (Apprentice Teaching); and the educative process and standards of value to the end that the teacher may evaluate his contribution to the entire program of education (Philosophy of Education).

With an awareness of these and similar problems there is little danger that our five-year program will become static.

JULIAN E. BUTTERWORTH,  
Director of the School of Education.

## APPENDIX XIII

### REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE SUMMER SESSION

#### *To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit on behalf of the Administrative Board of the Summer Session the following report for the Session of 1940.

The following appointments to the Administrative Board of the Summer Session have been made:

Professor J. E. Butterworth to succeed himself for a term of four years, from November 1, 1940 to November 1, 1944.

Professor G. H. Sabine, upon appointment as Dean of the Graduate School, September, 1940, became an ex-officio member of the Administrative Board.

Professor B. S. Monroe continued as a member by the terms of his appointment in November, 1937.

A Preliminary Announcement of the Summer Session, giving general information and listing but not describing the courses to be offered, was distributed in January, 1940. A complete Announcement of 80 pages was issued in March and 15,000 copies were distributed. In addition to these general announcements, special bulletins were issued to announce the following:

Courses in the New York State College of Home Economics  
Courses in the Department of Hotel Administration  
Courses in the Graduate School of Education  
Conference of City Supervisors of Home Economics  
Courses in the Field School of Geology  
Special courses for Workers in Rural Social Welfare  
Courses in the Department of Physics

Registration for the Summer Session of 1940 was held on July 8; instruction began on July 9. Final examinations began on August 15 and were concluded on Friday, August 16.

In response to requests, a special series of three-weeks courses for Rural Social Welfare workers and Farm Security Administration supervisors was offered; 38 persons enrolled in these courses.

The faculty of the Summer Session consisted of 221 members, including 28 from institutions other than Cornell. A total of 330 courses was offered. Registrations numbered 2021, a decrease of 41 from the previous summer. Other significant data of attendance are given in the following tables, which give corresponding figures for 1939.

#### ATTENDANCE

	1939	1940
Men.....	1181	1132
Women.....	881	889
	<hr/> 2062	<hr/> 2021

# SUMMER SESSION

lix

## ATTENDANCE BY SCHOOLS

University Summer School.....	1368	1398
State Summer School of Agriculture.....	934	927
State Summer School of Home Economics.....	232	194
Summer School of Hotel Administration.....	154	129
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2688	2648
Less double registrants.....	626	627
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	2062	2021

## STUDENTS IN GRADUATE SCHOOL

Registered in the Summer Session.....	614	572
Registered under personal direction.....	147	201
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	761	773

## CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS BY DEGREES

Doctor's degrees.....	16	35
Master's degrees.....	215	251
Bachelor's degrees.....	910	839
Undergraduates.....	600	684

## CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE

Colleges and Universities.....	105	107
Junior and Senior High School.....	513	629
Principals, Superintendents, Supervisors.....	63	58
Grade Schools.....	73	65
Others (Normal Schools, Junior Colleges, Business Schools, etc.).....	61	41

## STUDENTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

New England.....	145	156
Middle Atlantic (excl. New York).....	305	359
New York.....	1222	1207
South.....	112	115
South West.....	23	13
Rocky Mt. States.....	0	6
Middle West.....	157	151
Pacific Coast.....	7	22
Foreign countries and Canada.....	87	38

LOREN C. PETRY,  
Director of the Summer Session.



## APPENDIX XIV

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the Dean of Women, for the year 1940-41.

## ENROLLMENT AND HOUSING

The number of undergraduate women was increased by fifty the past year, 1940-41. The largest increase was 24 in the Arts and Sciences College; the next 21, in Home Economics. Architecture was increased by 9. In order to provide places of residence for this increase the former faculty apartment at 522 Thurston Avenue was remodeled into suites for students, and 37 were housed there. The house at 722 University Avenue was used for the first semester, in addition to the other 7 dormitories, 13 sorority houses, and 5 cottages. The house at 7 Central Avenue, used for several years for graduate women, was taken over as the Medical Clinic and there were, therefore, no residences of any kind on campus for graduate women the past year. The total enrollment of undergraduate women was 1358, that of graduate women, 122, the latter a decrease of 20 from the previous year. Table I gives the enrollment by residence and by college. The Head Residents and chaperons of University-owned buildings were as follows:

**DORMITORIES.** Prudence Risley, Mrs. H. F. Russell; Sage, Miss Grace Seely; Balch I, Miss Mary E. Cornell; Balch II, Mrs. L. W. Eisinger; Balch III, Mrs. N. C. Daniell; Balch IV, Mrs. Frank Conger; Anna Comstock A, Mrs. Rosa Frederick; Anna Comstock B, Mrs. Lola Wilvert.

Miss Grace Seely (Cornell 1904) completed successfully in June her twenty-second successive year as Head Resident of Sage Hall. This is the longest period of service given by any Head Resident at Cornell. Because of ill health, Miss Seely severed her connection with Cornell in this capacity, the resignation taking effect at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1941.

**COTTAGES.** 9 South Avenue, Miss Josephine Lumpkins; 5 East Avenue, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon Prowse; 15 East Avenue, Mrs. Clifton B. English; 613 Thurston Avenue, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Ritchie; 308 Wait Avenue, Mrs. Gwladys Barteau; 722 University Avenue (first semester only), Mrs. Wilfred Ellsworth.

Thirteen sorority houses were operated also. Delta Gamma occupied this year the house at 3 Grove Place. They are building a new house on Triphammer Road which they expect to occupy the coming year.

## NATIONALITY

The class of 1944 numbered 375 of whom 368 were native born. Seven were born in foreign countries: 2 in Germany, 2 in Canada, 1 each in England, Yugoslavia, and Puerto Rico. Fifty-seven were the first generation of their respective families in this country. Both parents of each of 59 were foreign born. The largest number of foreign born parents were from Russia, 18. The next largest number was 8, born in Canada. The other countries represented were England, Poland, Austria, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Lithuania, Ireland, France, Scotland, Croatia, Ukraine, Turkey, Denmark, Syria, and Finland.

## RELIGIONS

The religions of the class of 1944 were as follows: Protestant 248, Jewish 79, Catholic, 39. Of the protestant faiths, 77 were Presbyterians, 40 Methodists, 39 Episcopalians, 26 Baptists, 17 Congregationalists, 16 Lutherans, 11 Dutch Reformed. Other faiths and sects represented by from one to six members were Polish National Church, Greek Orthodox, Swedenborgian, Christian Science, Reform, Unitarian, Universal, Union, Disciples of Christ, Christ Church, Evangelist, Hitchcock Memorial, and Tabernacle.

TABLE I  
ENROLLMENT BY COLLEGES, RESIDENCES, AND CLASSES

	First Term										Second Term				
	1940-41					1941					1942				
	Total		Under-		Spec.	Total		Under-		Spec.	Total		Under-		Spec.
	1941	1942	1943	1944		1941	1942	1943	1944		1941	1942	1943	1944	
Balch.....	163	5	137	8	313	1	4	318	156	3	140	3	140	10	309
Risley.....	...	86	8	93	187	...	...	187	2	85	8	85	8	97	192
Sage.....	2	90	12	108	212	...	...	212	2	210	14	210	14	109	210
Comstock.....	...	26	2	50	78	...	...	78	...	25	3	25	3	50	78
Sorority.....	95	52	96	...	243	...	...	243	94	47	93	47	93	2	236
Room and Board.....	11	17	20	19	67	...	...	67	6	17	17	17	17	20	60
Home.....	32	32	27	29	120	8	17	145	31	32	24	32	24	27	114
Special Permission.....	9	4	...	2	15	1	...	16	4	1	1	1	1	1	7
Relatives.....	...	3	9	5	17	...	...	17	...	4	9	4	9	5	18
5 East Avenue.....	...	12	...	6	18	...	...	18	...	12	...	12	...	6	18
15 East Avenue.....	1	3	...	16	20	...	...	20	...	3	1	3	1	14	18
9 South Avenue.....	...	1	...	17	18	...	...	19	...	1	1	1	1	16	18
613 Thurston Ave.....	1	2	4	2	9	...	...	10	1	1	1	1	2	3	7
308 Wait Avenue.....	1	3	9	2	15	...	...	17	1	2	8	2	8	4	15
722 University Avenue.....	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Approved Rooms.....	1	...	1	1	3	3	76	82	3	3	1	3	1	...	7
Approved Apartments.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	14
Commuting.....	3	2	1	1	7	1	4	12	2	2	1	2	1	2	7
Non-Resident.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total.....	319	338	326	375	1358	15	122	1495	304	323	323	323	366	1316	1455

<i>No. by colleges:</i>															
Home Economics.....	129	110	111	129	479	...	...	...	123	110	110	129	472	...	...
Agriculture.....	43	46	45	50	184	...	...	...	38	47	44	48	177	...	...
Arts.....	134	162	161	175	632	...	...	...	130	150	160	172	612	...	...
Architecture.....	7	7	6	10	30	...	...	...	6	6	6	8	26	...	...
Medicine.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law.....	...	3	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...
Hotel.....	...	5	2	5	18	...	...	...	5	5	2	4	16	...	...
Veterinary.....	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	...
Engineering.....	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...
Total.....	319	338	326	375	1358	...	...	...	304	323	323	366	1316	...	...

## VOCATIONAL INTERESTS

The vocational interests expressed upon entrance by the class of 1944 were many and varied. The largest number, 96, expressed an interest in teaching, 47 specifying Home Economics, 32 mentioned dietetics, 29 scientific work—laboratory technician, research, etc. Social service interested 23, merchandising including fashion design, 20; bacteriology, 16; journalism, 12; medicine, 11; child psychology, 10. From one to nine each mentioned the following: Gardening or farming, Home Bureau agent, law, hotel or cafeteria management, interior decoration, veterinary medicine, architecture, nursing, music, writing, art, actuary, institutional management, social security, 4-H Club work, applied botany, advertizing, aviation, church work, commercial art, conservation work, food testing (Civil Service), dramatics, librarian, medical research, physical education, personnel, publicity, photography, optometry, ornithology, radio, rural education.

Many consultations on vocations have been held with individual students upon their own initiative. At the present time women are employed in some 700 different occupations. Through the Vocational Library in the office, documents, pamphlets and personal knowledge, students are enabled to secure information upon kinds of work, preparation, qualifications necessary, location, and remuneration. Studies have been made of the interests expressed upon college entrance and the actual jobs secured after leaving college and the correlation in kind is very slight.

## EMPLOYMENT

Miss Eleanor Simonds, who has just completed her fourteenth year as Assistant to the Dean of Women, has specialized the past few years in employment for women students and her report of this work is as follows:

Table II shows the number of undergraduate women students who earned a substantial portion of their expenses during the school year 1940-41. This includes only the three major ways for women to earn, namely by (1) doing domestic work in private homes for room and board, (2) waiting table in University buildings for board, (3) working under the National Youth Administration for cash. These are the most lucrative methods of self-help for women students and it will be noted that approximately one-fifth of the student body (women) availed itself of these opportunities to earn. Many of the N. Y. A. students were, of course, earning in other ways also. Duplications were eliminated in the totals as far as that was possible.

TABLE II

FIRST TERM 1940-41	Arts	H. E.	Agr.	Arch.	Law	Vet.	Hotel	Totals
Earning room and board in homes and dormitories.....	14	35	29					78
Earning board in dormitories, Willard Straight and Home Economics Cafeteria.....	29	101	31					159
Earning cash through the National Youth Administration..	6(1)	30(14)	19(6)		1	1		57(21)
Totals.....	49(1)	164(14)	79(6)		1	1		294(21)
*Net Totals.....	48	150	73		1	1		273
Percentage of College enrollment.	7.6%	31.1%	42.1%		12.5%	25%		20.1%
SECOND TERM 1940-41								
Earning room and board in homes and dormitories.....	12	33	25					70
Earning board in dormitories, Willard Straight and Home Economics Cafeteria.....	27	98	30	1				156
Earning cash through the National Youth Administration..	13(3)	35(19)	26(9)			1		75
Totals.....	52(3)	166(19)	81(9)	1		1		301(31)
*Net Totals.....	49	147	72	1		1		270
Percentage of College enrollment.	8%	30.9%	38.4%	3.9%		25%		18.5%

\*Duplicates subtracted.

Table III includes, in addition to the three major methods of self-help, other ways for women to earn both on and off the campus. The figures here are an average for the entire school year (1940-41). One hundred and nine (109) women students signed up for part-time work to earn cash, and one hundred and eight (108) employers called for student help on a part-time basis. One hundred and seventy-two (172) calls for part-time help were filled by sixty-eight (68) of the students who signed up for such work. Others, if their need seemed more serious, were diverted to N. Y. A., waitress, or room and board jobs. Some lost interest. (The figures included in "part-time work for cash" are necessarily only those of positions obtained through the office of the Dean of Women.)

After eliminating the obvious duplications there were 32.4% of women undergraduates earning part of their expenses, approximately one-third of the enrollment. The State colleges still lead with an increased proportion over last year.

Home Economics: 1939-40.....47.5%; 1940-41.....50.7%  
Agriculture: 1939-40.....45.4%; 1940-41.....50.8%

TABLE III

	Arts	H. E.	Agr.	Arch.	Law	Vet.	Hotel	Totals
Working in homes, room and board (domestic work).....	14	33	28	..	..	..	..	75
Working in dorms, room and board (night desk positions)...	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	9
Working in dorms, meals (waitress positions).....	24	82	27	1	..	..	..	134
Working in Willard Straight, meals (waitress positions)....	4	17	5	..	..	..	..	26
Working in sororities, meals (waitresses and house mngs.).....	1	14	2	..	..	..	..	17
Working for cash toward meals (Home Ec. Cafeteria).....	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	12
Working for cash—N. Y. A.....	14	36	27	..	1	1	..	79
Working for cash—Dorm. Desks..	18	34	8	..	..	..	2	62
Working for cash—Dorm. Stores..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
Working for cash—Part-time (Off-campus work).....	21	31	12	1	..	..	3	68
Totals.....	98	269	112	2	1	1	5	488
*Duplicates.....	8	27	17	..	..	..	..	52
Net Totals.....	90	242	95	2	1	1	5	436
**College Enrollment.....	623	477	187	28	8	4	17	1344
Percentage of College Enrollment	14.4%	50.7%	50.8%	7.1%	12.5%	25%	29.4%	32.4%

\*Duplicates: 3 earned room and board and also did N. Y. A. work.  
2 earned room and board half the year and did N. Y. A. the rest of year.  
2 earned room and did N. Y. A. work to earn money for board.  
25 earned board and did N. Y. A. work.  
6 earned board, did desk work and N. Y. A. work.  
2 combined work in Home Ec. cafeteria and N. Y. A. work.  
1 had concession for store in dormitory and did N. Y. A. work.  
11 combined occasional part-time work and N. Y. A. work.

\*\*College Enrollment: Averages of first and second terms. (The final total includes women in engineering, none of whom worked.)

## SOCIAL LIFE OF STUDENTS

The social functions increase in number each year, and this year those which were registered in this office totaled 719. These were for both men and women but did not include functions for men alone and those for women alone. They include dances, house parties, dinners, sleigh rides, luncheons, banquets, receptions, etc. The largest number on any week end was 68—the third week in October 1940. They are analyzed and compared with previous years as follows: See Table IV.

The number of chaperons who give their services for these affairs is increasing each year. During the past year, 249 individuals who had previously served as



chaperons continued these services. Three hundred and fifty-four served in this capacity for the first time, making a total of 603 different chaperons.

TABLE IV  
SOCIAL LIFE

	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>House Parties</i>	<i>Misc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Organizations having houses.....	181	60	130	151	522
Organizations not having houses...	96	25	21	25	167
Organizations registering, but not a part of the University:					
Boynton H. S.....	1	1			2
Ithaca College.....	13	8			21
Masonic Temple.....	7				7
Totals.....	298	94	151	176	719
	'36-'37	'37-'38	'38-'39	'39-'40	'40-'41
Informal dances.....	326	307	314	325	298
Formal dances.....	102	124	89	84	94
House Parties.....	94	58	123	136	151
Other Functions.....	20	89	144	149	176
Total Functions.....	542	578	670	692	719
	'36-'37	'37-'38	'38-'39	'39-'40	'40-'41
Organizations having houses.....	408	428	480	505	522
Organizations not having houses...	134	150	190	187	167
Largest number reported by one organization.....	17	16	24	16	22
Number of these groups reporting ten or more functions.....	9	14	14	16	18

# LOANS

Seventy-seven young women have been assisted this year with loans from various available funds. These loans varied in amount from \$5 to \$300 each, and totaled \$9,631.60. The largest amount was loaned from the Woman's Student Loan Fund, \$8,221.60. These loans have all been made upon recommendation from this office. A number of others have been made, administered by other departments of the University.

A reduction in room rent has been granted forty students meeting certain needs and requirements in accordance with a long established custom at Cornell. The Buffalo Alumnae Club and the Delta Delta Delta Alumnae Club of Rochester have continued their custom of loaning to a senior woman recommended by this office. The Buffalo Club gives one half the amount as a gift. The Syracuse Cornell Alumnae Club again sent its annual gift of \$50 for a senior. The Ithaca Woman's Club and the Cornell Dames contributed gifts, the former \$25, the latter \$48.

# DEAN OF WOMEN'S OFFICE STAFF

The personnel of the office has changed some this past year. Miss Margaret Thompson left at the close of the year, her fifth here, and accepted a position as Assistant Dean of Women at Santa Barbara (California) Teachers' College. Mrs. Hazel Raymenton, of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, filled the position as Assistant to the Dean of Women, and Mrs. Lucille Turquette of Lakeland, Florida, the secretarial position of the office.

# WOMEN'S SELF GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

The W. S. G. A. has functioned this year with efficiency under the leadership of Miss Margery Huber, President. The Council now consists of thirty members—presidents of women's organizations, presidents of dormitories, and Woman's

Editors of various publications. These meet monthly to discuss general policy. The Executive Committee of seven members meets weekly to consider ways of carrying out policy and to handle all special problems which arise. The budget allotted at the present time is insufficient to meet the needs of the organization and a number of hoped-for plans have had to be altered or abandoned. The organization functions with a continuing sense of responsibility and unusual maturity of judgment.

## PERSONNEL WORK

The greater part of the work of the Dean of Women is that of personnel, working with individual students at their request, budgeting time, discussing individual problems, plans—personal and scholastic, jobs; working with most excellent co-operation from student officers, Head Residents, chaperons, and the invaluable Medical department.

## SUMMER SESSION 1940

The Summer Session enrolled 904 women students, requiring the use of Sage Hall, Balch Residential Halls, and cottages at 5 East Avenue, 15 East Avenue, 613 Thurston Avenue, and 308 Wait Avenue. These students represented in undergraduate work 170 educational institutions in 38 states. The largest number of students from any one state was 545—New York State. Pennsylvania was second with 68, New Jersey third with 40, and Massachusetts fourth with 33. The remainder varied in number from one to 21, each.

The foreign born students represented 15 different countries as follows: Germany 2, Italy 1, Russia 4, Scotland 2, England 2, Bessarabia 1, Poland 2, New Zealand 1, Philippines 1, Austria 2, China 2, Bulgaria 1, Bermuda 1, France 1, Canada 9.

The general enrollment is analyzed as follows:

Total number of women students . . . . .	904
Number of undergraduates 22 years or under . . . . .	225
*Number of undergraduates 16 to 65 years . . . . .	380
Number of graduates . . . . .	524
Number of students 22 years or under with degrees . . . . .	45
Number of students 23 years to 65 years with degrees . . . . .	581
Number of undergraduates living at home or with relatives . . . . .	51
Number, 22 years or under, living in dormitories . . . . .	219
Number of states represented . . . . .	38
Number of foreign born students including 9 from Canada . . . . .	32

\*Undergraduates include all students without degrees.

Note: These figures do not include data from 51 cards which were incomplete, with the exception of the "Total number of women students".

R. LOUISE FITCH,  
Dean of Women.

## APPENDIX XV

### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS

#### *To the President of the University:*

SIR: The total number of applicants for admission in September 1940 was the largest in the history of this Office. In counting applicants only those have been included who actually filed formal application on the University's regular blank as candidates for admission to a degree course. Those who merely expressed intention to apply, or those who actually applied for admission as special students (including the two-year special students in Agriculture) have not been counted in the total. As applications for the Graduate School, the Medical College, and the Law School do not pass through this office they have likewise not been included.

The total of applicants, as defined above, for each of the past ten years has been as follows:

September 1931, 3096	September 1936, 3303
" 1932, 2984	" 1937, 3905
" 1933, 2591	" 1938, 4318
" 1934, 2821	" 1939, 4581
" 1935, 3037	" 1940, 4873

The growth in applications in the past three years, and the consequent necessity for greater emphasis on "selection," has naturally increased very considerably the work of the committees on admissions to the several colleges and added heavily to the burden of the Office of Admissions. The job must be done in a limited period with despatch and accuracy, and at the same time with a proper regard for the amenities. Besides the applicants themselves, there are a great many interested persons to deal with—relatives, friends, principals, teachers, alumni; and no applicant and no inquirer should be allowed to feel that he has been given "short shrift". If, however, the mass of applications continues to expand, the Administration of the University may have to consider an expansion of the staff in the Office of Admissions as an alternative to a less satisfactory performance of the functions of that Office. Even now the imperfections due to the dimensions of the task and to the brevity of time are painfully obvious to the Director.

The statistics for the several colleges for September 1940 follow, arranged in tabular form to facilitate comparison with reports for past years.

TABLE I

This table shows the number of applicants and the number admitted to each of the undergraduate colleges. (As mentioned above, the Law School, the Medical College, and the Graduate School are not included in the operations of this Office.)

"Applicants" have been defined in the first paragraph of this report. Under "Admitted" are included those who met all University requirements and the requirements of the particular college concerned and were notified that they were entitled to matriculation as regular students—(whether they finally "registered" or not).

#### A. Applications and admissions from secondary schools:

	<i>Applied</i>	<i>Admitted</i>
Arts and Sciences.....	1406	572
Agriculture.....	852*	369
Home Economics.....	471	133
Hotel Administration.....	167	71
Architecture.....	62	35
Chemical Engineering.....	245	114
Engineering.....	585	309
	3788	1603

\*These do not include 224 applicants for admission to the two-year special courses in the College of Agriculture of whom 130 were admitted.

B. Applications and admissions from other higher institutions (not including transfers from one college to another within Cornell University):

	<i>Applied</i>	<i>Admitted</i>
Arts and Sciences.....	300	67
Agriculture.....	221	36
Home Economics.....	101	8
Hotel Administration.....	74	28
Veterinary.....	269	13
Architecture.....	25	9
Chemical Engineering.....	25	5
Engineering.....	70	35
	<hr/> 1085	<hr/> 201

TABLE II

The students admitted direct from secondary schools (see Table I, A) divided as follows according to the method by which each one offered the greater part of his entrance credit:

Certificate from school.....	594
Regents examinations.....	982
College Board examinations.....	27
	<hr/> 1603

The number of schools using the Certificate Privilege in September 1940 was 356.

Many of the students offered credit by more than one of the three methods. The following shows the number offering credit by any one of the three.

Students presenting credit by certificate.....	1412
Students presenting credit by Regents examinations.....	1003
Students presenting credit by College Board examinations.....	73

TABLE III

Freshmen admitted from private schools in the United States:

From schools in New York State.....	93
From schools in other Middle States.....	109
From schools in New England States.....	79
From schools in other states.....	69
	<hr/> 350

Among the significant changes, relating to admissions, which have occurred in the past year should be mentioned:

(1) The assumption by the College Entrance Examination Board of the supervision, reading, and grading, as well as of the making, of the September entrance examinations.

(2) The adoption of a broader and more flexible pattern of entrance units by the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Agriculture, and the courses in Hotel Administration.

(3) The requirement of the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board for entrance to the College of Arts and Sciences.

(4) The appointment of Dr. B. L. Rideout to the Committee on Admissions for the College of Arts and Sciences.

It is already clear that all of these measures have been fortunate and favorable in their results.

The alumni, as I have frequently had grateful cause to mention in past reports, have again this year, under the leadership of Mr. Thorne, Mr. Murphy, and Mr.



Ashbery, shown their loyalty to Cornell by their active and energetic interest in the continued flow of first-rate human material to the University.

The "Special Committee" charged with the duty of coordinating faculty and alumni relations with secondary schools has likewise made its contribution. With the retirement of its Chairman, Professor R. H. Jordan, the Committee loses a wise leader whose human qualities and professional attainments combined to make him a welcome ambassador to the secondary schools and a good friend to his colleagues on the Committee.

E. F. BRADFORD,  
Director of Admissions.

## APPENDIX XVI

### REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my eleventh annual report as Registrar of the University. The report covers the academic year 1940-41 including the Summer Session of 1940 and, for convenience, work between the end of the second term of 1939-40 and July 1, 1940 but excluding work between the end of the second term of 1940-41 and July 1, 1941.

TABLE I  
THE YEAR 1940-41

	Days in Session	Sun- days	Holi- days	Vaca- tion	Total
Summer Vacation, June 18-July 7.....				20	20
Summer Session, July 8-Aug. 16.....	35	5			40
Summer Vacation, Aug. 17-Sept. 22.....				37	37
First Term, Sept. 23-February 5.....	101½	15			116½
Thanksgiving Vacation, Nov. 21-Nov. 24....				4	4
Christmas Vacation, Dec. 21-Jan. 5.....				15½	15½
Midyear Recess, Feb. 6.....				1	1
Spring Vacation, March 29-April 6.....				8½	8½
Spring Day, May 17.....			I		1
Second Term, Feb. 7-June 16.....	103½	17			120½

TABLE II  
ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1940-41

		Graduate	Class 1945	Class 1944	Class 1943	Class 1942	Class 1941	2 Yr. Spec. Agr.	Special	Total	Duplicates	Net Total
Agriculture	Men.....			331	286	266	256	209	21	1369		
	Women.....			48	49	51	38	3	10	199		
	Total.....			379	335	317	294	212	31	1568		
Architecture	Men.....	29		25	28	23	18			123		
	Women.....	7		6	5	2	4			24		
	Total.....	36		31	33	25	22			147		
Arts	Men.....			392	253	273	316		4	1238		
	Women.....			176	161	166	138		2	643		
	Total.....			568	414	439	454		6	1881		
Engineering	Men.....		120	427	346	278	207		3	1381		
	Women.....			1	1	1	1			3		
	Total.....		120	428	346	279	208		3	1384		
Graduates	Men.....	813								813		
	Women.....	154								154		
	Total.....	967								967		
Home Economics	Men.....								1	1		
	Women.....			130	113	117	127		4	491		
	Total.....			130	113	117	127		5	492		
Law	Men.....				65	62	54			181		
	Women.....				7	3				10		
	Total.....				72	65	54			191		
Medicine	Men.....			77	67	69	61		1	275		
	Women.....			5	5	4	6			20		
	Total.....			82	72	73	67		1	295		
Veterinary	Men.....			41	36	41	38			156		
	Women.....			2	1	1				4		
	Total.....			43	37	42	38			160		
Hotel	Men.....			77	81	74	72		4	308		
	Women.....			5	2	5	5		1	18		
	Total.....			82	83	79	77		5	326		
Total	Men.....	813	149	1370	1162	1086	1022	209	34	5845	89	5756
	Women.....	154	7	373	343	350	319	3	17	1506	7	1559
	Total.....	967	156	1743	1505	1436	1341	212	51	7411	96	7315

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

## DISTRIBUTION OF DUPLICATES\*

	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture—Chemical Engineering.....	1		1
Agriculture—Veterinary.....	5		5
Architecture—Engineering.....	1		1
Arts—Agriculture.....	4	2	6
Arts—Architecture.....	2		2
Arts—Engineering.....	49		49
Arts—Home Economics.....		1	1
Arts—Hotel.....	2		2
Arts—Law.....	21	2	23
Arts—Medicine.....	8	1	9
Engineering—Hotel.....	2		2
Graduate School—Agriculture.....	5		5
Graduate School—Arts.....	3	3	6
Graduate School—Engineering.....	1		1
Graduate School—Graduate School.....	71	26	97
Graduate School—Summer Session.....	353	224	577
Graduate School in Summer Session—Graduate School (Personal Direction).....	6		6
Graduate School (Personal Direction)—Graduate School.....	77	8	85
Graduate School (Personal Direction)—Summer Session.....	2		2
Summer Session—Agriculture.....	34	9	43
Summer Session—Architecture.....	5	3	8
Summer Session—Arts.....	71	22	93
Summer Session—Engineering.....	184	2	186
Summer Session—Home Economics.....		11	11
Summer Session—Hotel.....	5		5
Total.....	912	314	1226

\*To accompany Table II, showing attendance for the year 1940-41.

TABLE III  
ATTENDANCE AT SUMMER SESSIONS, ETC., 1940-41

	Men	Women	Total
Graduate, Personal Direction.....	145	33	178
Graduate, 1940 Summer Session.....	353	224	577
Summer Session, 1940.....	1112	874	1986
Short Winter Course, Agriculture, 1940-41.....	95	8	103
Extramural Course.....	4	49	53
Extramural Course, Engineering.....	123		123
Graduate, Candidates for Degree only.....	32	8	40
Federal Engineering Defense Training Program.....	1464		1464

TABLE IV  
MATRICULATES

	Men	Women	Total
Graduate.....	313	117	430
Advanced Standing.....	132	43	175
First Year.....	1300	367	1667
Special Students.....	16	11	27
2 Year Special Agriculture.....	100	1	101
Medicine (New York City).....	59	4	63
Summer Session 1940.....	360	513	873
Summer Graduate (Personal Direction).....	3	4	7
Duplicates.....	85	50	135
Net Totals.....	2198	1010	3208

# REGISTRAR'S REPORT

lxxi

TABLE V

DEGREES

September 1940; February 1941; June 1941

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
A.B. ....	248	132	380
B.Chem. ....	31		31
B.S. (a)* .....	247	40	287
B.S. (b) .....		121	121
B.S. (c) .....	66	5	71
D.V.M. ....	38		38
B.Arch. ....	10	2	12
B.Fine Arts. ....		2	2
B.L.A. ....	1		1
C.E. ....	9		9
B.C.E. ....	22		22
M.E. ....	8		8
B.M.E. ....	39	1	40
E.E. ....	13		13
B.E.E. ....	15		15
B.S. in A.E. ....	61		61
Chem. Engr. ....	16		16
B.Chem. Engr. ....	1		1
A.M. ....	35	30	65
A.M. in Education. ....	2		2
M.Arch. ....	1		1
M.Chem. Engr. ....	1		1
M.C.E. ....	5		5
M.M.E. ....	2		2
M.S. ....	67	26	93
M.S. in Education. ....	23	3	26
M.S. in Agriculture. ....	18		18
M.S. in Engineering. ....	23		23
LL.B. ....	52		52
LL.M. ....	1		1
Ph.D. ....	154	13	167
M.D. ....	58	5	63
Total. ....	1267	380	1647
War Alumni. ....	2		2

\*a, means Agriculture; b, Home Economics; c, Hotel Administration.



TABLE VI  
TABLE SHOWING BY YEARS THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF DEGREES GRANTED BY  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY  
1937-1941

	FIRST DEGREES						Total
	Before 1937	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	
Bachelors of Arts.....	10,380	347	362	384	415	380	12,268
Bachelors of Chemistry.....	701	23	21	20	26	31	822
Bachelors of Literature.....	52						52
Bachelors of Philosophy.....	484						484
Bachelors of Letters.....	264						264
Bachelors of Science.....	3,712						3,712
Bachelors of Sci. in Chemistry.....	9						9
Bachelors of Sci. in Nat. History.....	4						4
Bachelors of Sci. in Agriculture.....	357						357
Bachelors of Sci. in Architecture.....	123						123
Bachelors of Architecture.....	684	19	16	17	9	12	757
Bachelors of Agriculture.....	30						30
Bachelors of the Sci. of Agr.....	127						127
Bachelors of Veterinary Science.....	4						4
Doctors of Veterinary Medicine.....	946	35	31	40	43	38	1,133
Graduate in Pharmacy.....	1						1
Pharmaceutical Chemists.....	2						2
Bachelors of Civil Engineering.....	161				3	22	186
Civil Engineers.....	2,914	30	22	38	29	9	3,042
Bachelors of Mech. Engineering.....	57				2	40	99
Mechanical Engineers.....	6,103	41	46	43	40	8	6,281
Forest Engineers.....	17						17
Bachelors of Fine Arts.....	24	1	2	1	3	2	33
Bachelors of Elec. Engineering.....						15	15
Electrical Engineers.....	717	21	19	24	17	13	811
Bachelors of Landscape Arch.....	61	5	6	7	2	1	82
Bachelors of Sci. (College of Agr.).....	1,817	177	237	254	268	287	3,046
Bachelors of Science (College of Home Economics).....	931	106	89	87	104	121	1,438
Bachelors of Science (Hotel Mgt.).....	295	30	43	49	44	71	532
Bachelors of Chem. Engineering.....						1	1
Chemical Engineers.....	16	7	14	8	12	16	73
Bachelors of Sci. in Admin. Engineering.....	111	53	55	35	55	61	370
Bachelors of Laws.....	2,219	42	48	53	55	52	2,469
Doctors of Medicine.....	1,939	71	66	63	70	63	2,272
Total First Degrees.....	35,262	1008	1077	1123	1197	1243	40,910
War Alumni.....	309	1	2		1	2	315

## ADVANCED DEGREES

	ADVANCED DEGREES						Total
	Before 1937	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	
Architects.....	1						1
Civil Engineers.....	20						20
Mechanical Engineers.....	1						1
Masters of Arts.....	1599	74	65	81	79	65	1963
Masters of Philosophy.....	10						10
Masters of Letters.....	9						9
Masters of Science.....	957	82	76	69	84	93	1361
Masters of Sci. in Agriculture.....	377	11	15	17	17	18	455
Masters of Sci. in Architecture.....	19						19
Masters of Chemical Engineering.....				2		1	3
Masters of Civil Engineering.....	243	16	16	11	6	5	297
Masters of Mechanical Engineering.....	204	2	4	3	3	2	278
Masters of Electrical Engineering.....	50	2	1	1			54
Masters of Law.....	62		1		1	1	65
Masters of Landscape Design.....	21						21
Masters in Forestry.....	79	3	4				86
Masters in Architecture.....	40		1	1	2	1	45
Masters of Landscape Architecture.....	6		1	1			8
Masters of Fine Arts.....	5	1	1		1		8
Masters of Chemistry.....	18	3	2				23
Masters of Arts in Education.....	47	18	7	4	4	2	82
Masters of Science in Education.....	46	24	33	28	38	26	195
Masters of Science in Engineering.....	14	10	11	22	18	23	98
Doctors of Veterinary Medicine.....	1						1
Doctors of Science.....	20						20
Doctors of Philosophy.....	2261	124	131	130	131	167	2944
Doctors of Laws (Honorary).....	2						2
Doctors of the Science of Law.....	6	1					7
Total Advanced Degrees.....	6178	371	369	370	384	404	8076
Grand Total.....	41440	1379	1446	1493	1581	1647	48986

For previous years see previous reports.

# REGISTRAR'S REPORT

lxxiii

TABLE VII

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN EACH COURSE SINCE 1935-1936

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Agriculture.....	1358	1513	1616	1651	1568
Architecture.....	135	129	136	140	147
Arts.....	1883	1980	1886	1827	1881
Engineering.....	938	1025	1045	1269	1384
Graduates.....	935	955	1050	1000	967
Home Economics.....	417	449	479	479	492
Hotel Administration.....	254	271	291	326	326
Law.....	156	149	186	207	191
Medicine.....	299	289	288	296	295
Veterinary.....	151	154	163	164	160
Total excluding Duplicates.....	6341	6684	7055	7174	7315
Extramural Courses.....	III	99	85	95	53
Extramural Courses, Engineering.....					123
Federal Engineering Defense Training Program					1464
Graduate Work in Summer.....	828	836	784	782	755
Summer Session.....	1924	1986	2057	2062	1986
Winter Agriculture.....	123	96	126	124	103
Candidates for Degrees Only.....			35	36	40

TABLE VIII

AGE AT GRADUATION

The following table shows in years and months the age at graduation. For the age at graduation, taken at ten-year periods from 1870 to 1900, and at five-year periods from 1900 to 1930, see the Report of the Registrar, 1933-34.

	Class of 1935			Class of 1940		
	Mini- mum	Median	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Median	Maxi- mum
Agriculture						
Men.....	19-8	22-10	39-3	20-1	22-9	40-3
Women.....	20-7	21-11	26-8	19-10	21-8	31-2
Architecture						
Men.....	21-3	23-5	44-2	21-6	24-4	28-1
Women.....	22-5	23-3	24-1	21-4	23-5	24-9
Arts						
Men.....	18-11	21-8	28-1	19-2	21-10	33-3
Women.....	19-8	20-6	27-9	19-11	21-6	36-3
Engineering						
Men.....	20-	22-3	39-10	20-2	22-5	48-9
Women.....				25-8	25-8	25-8
Home Economics						
Men.....	21-5	22-7	25-9	20-	22-11	27-2
Women.....	19-2	22-1	30-4	19-7	22-	37-
Veterinary						
Men.....	20-9	23-4	61-8	20-6	24-	29-6
Women.....				21-7	22-6	25-1
Masters						
Men.....	20-7	27-7	72-5	21-1	27-9	55-10
Women.....	20-2	27-5	47-4	21-6	27-7	50-6
Doctors of Philosophy						
Men.....	24-	29-3	47-3	23-2	29-6	49-5
Women.....	20-7	27-2	46-10	24-9	34-11	45-8
Law						
Men.....	22-	24-5	27-2	21-11	24-4	29-2
Women.....				24-	25-2	26-7
Medicine						
Men.....	22-11	25-11	35-3	22-11	25-10	30-1
Women.....	24-3	26-6	36-9	24-3	26-3	33-5
War alumnus						
Men.....				51-2	51-2	51-2

TABLE IX

With the aid of N. Y. A. student-workers, using averages computed for the year 1939-40, the following information was compiled on grading in the colleges listed. (The average of each individual was weighted by the number of credit-hours in his program, as the mark in each subject was weighted by the number of credit-hours in that subject.)

## COLLEGE AVERAGES, 1939-40

Home Economics.....	78.11
Arts and Sciences.....	77.88
All Sorority.....	77.84
All Women (undergraduate).....	77.84
Law.....	77.38
Chemical Engineering.....	77.01
Veterinary.....	76.64
Agriculture.....	75.20
All Men (undergraduate).....	74.60
All Fraternity.....	74.08
Architecture.....	74.05
All Engineering.....	73.94
Electrical Engineering.....	73.59
Civil Engineering.....	73.42
Hotel Administration.....	72.97
Mechanical Engineering.....	72.96

E. F. BRADFORD,  
Registrar.

## APPENDIX XVII

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE  
UNIVERSITY PLACEMENT BUREAU

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the University Placement Bureau for the year 1940-41.

## GENERAL

It seems almost unnecessary to report that the past year has been one of unusual activity in the University's placement work. Tremendous plant expansion programs, stepping up of production and increased purchasing power, coupled with the withdrawal of many men from industry and business to our armed forces, have naturally multiplied opportunities for employment. As a result the University Placement Bureau has had more positions available, both in number and variety, than at any time since its establishment. Starting salaries have been higher and job seekers have gained in bargaining power, with opportunity to change or to select their work and surroundings which has not existed for many years.

These conditions in the employment market do not lessen the necessity for, nor usefulness of, a university placement service. Such a service only reaches its full value to the students and alumni it serves when times are good. The purpose of a college or university placement service is not merely to find jobs for its alumni. Public and private employment agencies can do this reasonably well for the average registrant. Every college graduate has possibilities of growth and of usefulness not only as an employee in his or her chosen occupation, but as a citizen of the community in which he or she lives. These latter responsibilities to his home, his

community, and to his country cannot be fulfilled without the firm foundation of a job which is congenial, stimulating, and financially satisfying. When positions are plentiful it becomes possible for a placement service to exercise to the full its capacity for advising and guiding its registrants into such jobs.

Thus, the placement services at Cornell, both in Ithaca and New York City, have found their major usefulness this past year not in hunting for jobs for seniors and alumni, but in consulting and advising with them concerning the opportunities which exist. Almost every senior who has accepted a position has done so after choosing between two or more actual offers of employment, and almost every alumnus who has been "placed" by the Bureau in Ithaca or by the New York Cornell Club Employment Service has been a man already employed but changing to a better and more satisfying job. Obviously the number consulting and receiving the advice of the Bureau cannot be measured by the number actually accepting jobs.

The Bureau has another equally important duty to perform during this period when employers are finding men almost impossible to obtain. Every effort must be made to keep the goodwill of those upon whom it depends for job opportunities so that when the difficult times which can be foreseen actually arrive, relations with business and industrial concerns will be as cordial and widespread as possible. It is for this reason principally that the Bureau has begun the publication of "Men Available" bulletins which are described under the Alumni Placement section of this report.

Some mention should be made of the calling of reserve officers and national guardsmen to military service and of the enlistment of numbers of our seniors and younger alumni in one or another branch of the Army, Navy, or Marines. The table in the Senior Placement section of this report will indicate the approximate number of seniors going on active duty almost immediately. None of these men are draftees under the Selective Service Act as all students were deferred until July first. This withdrawal of so many men from the employment market has been a serious problem to the many recruiters visiting the campus. Among our alumni there have been many with reserve commissions called to active duty, a number of enlistments, and of draftees. The problem of the University Placement Bureau and all other employment agencies which will be presented when these men seek readjustment to private life is hard to evaluate at this time, but it will be of considerable proportions.

#### ALUMNI PLACEMENT

The nature of the Bureau's alumni placement work this past year has been indicated above. The number of positions listed increased, for the Ithaca office, more than eighty-five per cent over the previous year while the number of active registrants at the end of the year was less by almost twenty-five per cent. Actual placements have not increased materially. A considerable number of our registrants have, due to present conditions, found little difficulty in relocating themselves. Others have found it advisable to hold their present jobs in spite of a desire to change because of their eligibility for military service and the probability that their present positions would be more available to them after the period of service than any new job.

The Bureau has continued the publication of its Job Bulletins listing current openings. Twenty-issues have been mailed, copies going to each active registrant. With the thought that it might contribute somewhat to the solution of industry's problem of finding technically trained men for its defense work the Bureau began in May to publish a Men Available bulletin. Two issues of this bulletin were mailed before the close of the year, to some seven hundred companies. Brief qualifications of about twenty-five technical men were included in each issue. The response to this service was much greater than expected, with the result that the office has been almost swamped by inquiries concerning men listed. Just two weeks after the first bulletin was mailed a check showed ninety-four complete records covering thirty-three of the fifty-two men listed had been forwarded to companies, in spite of the fact that the first bulletin contained only men over forty years of age.



Because of the extremely favorable acceptance of this service it is being extended to cover all technical men registered with the Cornell Club Employment Service in New York, and additions to the mailing list are being made daily.

As heretofore, the volunteer alumni field placement secretaries of several of the Cornell Alumni Clubs have been of tremendous help in furthering the University's placement work. Their names are recorded here in recognition of that help.

#### PLACEMENT SECRETARIES OF CORNELL ALUMNI CLUBS

Mr. I. E. Asen.....	Cornell Club of Essex County, N. J.
Mr. C. A. Carpenter.....	Cornell Club of Western Pennsylvania
Mr. T. Dransfield, III.....	Cornell Club of Minneapolis, Minn.
Mr. E. H. Eitel.....	Cornell Club of Chicago, Ill.
Mr. R. C. Hosmer.....	Cornell Club of Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. W. J. Thorne.....	Cornell Club of Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. K. G. Haxtun.....	Cornell Club of Rochester, N. Y.
Mr. H. R. Johnston.....	Cornell Club of Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. N. D. Kenney.....	Cornell Club of Maryland
Mr. Harold Merrill.....	Cornell Club of Washington, D. C.
Mr. D. F. Morse.....	Cornell Club of Detroit, Mich.
Mr. Matthew Carey.....	Cornell Club of Detroit, Mich.
Mr. F. A. Niccolls.....	Cornell Club of Boston, Mass.
Mr. McRea Parker.....	Cornell Club of Cleveland, Ohio
Mr. R. B. Patch.....	Cornell Club of Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. J. W. Way.....	Cornell Club of Binghamton, N. Y.

Besides the support of the Alumni Clubs listed above, the Bureau wishes to acknowledge with deep appreciation the contribution of the Cornell Club of New York in providing quarters and facilities for the New York placement service which bears its name, and the substantial financial contribution of the Cornell Society of Engineers to the support of the University's placement work.

TABLE I  
ALUMNI PLACEMENT STATISTICS

<i>University Placement Bureau</i>	1941	1940	1939
Number of placements.....	34	33	25
Number of positions listed.....	746	400	356
Number of active registrants.....	428	568	515
*Number of inactive registrants.....	1614	1368	1171
<i>Employment Service of the Cornell Club of New York, N. Y.</i>			
Number of placements.....	62	55	50
Number of positions listed.....	350	320	240
Number of active registrants.....	360	410	460
Number of inactive registrants.....	1810	1590	1350

\*In addition, there are 1312 registrations of former seniors on file.

#### SENIOR PLACEMENT

As in the past, the Bureau has assembled data from its own files and from the several college and department offices concerning the placement of the senior class. A summary of this information is to be found in Table II. It is pleasing to note the improvement in employment indicated but, as usual, figures do not tell the whole story. Because of the availability of jobs this year many students have refrained from accepting offers which have come to them, preferring to search further after leaving the campus. Notable has been the increase in variety of jobs available to those men and women with non-professional training.

Approximately two hundred and twenty-five companies sent representatives to the campus to select seniors for employment. Still others would have come

except for warnings that men were no longer available to fill their requirements. This is an increase of one hundred and twenty-five over last year. Eighty of these companies corresponded with the Bureau previous to their visits and about half of this number interviewed students at the Bureau's offices. The other half, after preliminary correspondence as to dates, etc., were directed to the college or department from which students were to be selected. The Engineering College was most active in its service to interviewers, with over one hundred and fifteen companies visiting them. The Bureau was in correspondence with sixty-nine other companies in search of men or women and sent records of seniors to twenty-six of them.

TABLE II  
EMPLOYMENT OF 1941 GRADUATES  
PLACEMENTS REPORTED

TO THE BUREAU AND THE SEVERAL COLLEGES AND DEPARTMENTS  
AS OF JUNE 20, 1941

College	Positions Reported June 20	Armed Forces	Con- tinuing Studies	Total Class	Percent Unemployed or Not Reporting as of June 20		
					1941	1940	1939
<i>Agriculture:</i>							
Men.....	103	47	12	241	33	36	30
Women.....	13	0	1	38	63	62	84
<i>Architecture:</i>	10	0	0	14	28	50	69
<i>Arts &amp; Sciences:</i>							
Men.....	52	32	130	273	21	21	36
Women.....	16	0	46	127	51	66	58
<i>Engineering:</i>							
A.E.....	21	30	1	54	4	17	39
C.E.....	25	11	0	37	3	29	38
E.E.....	19	5	0	25	4	25	32
M.E.....	31	14	0	47	4	17	30
Chem. Eng...	13	0	1	16	12	8	0
<i>Home Economics:</i>	57	0	7	117	45	34	39
<i>Hotel:</i>	38	25	0	65	3	14	27
<i>Veterinary:</i>	27	1	0	38	26	19	27
Total.....	423	165	198	1092	31%	33.6%	38%

#### UNDERGRADUATE PLACEMENT

SUMMER PLACEMENT. There follows data on the Bureau's summer placement activities. Reports from the several colleges and departments indicate that almost any undergraduate of sophomore rank or above in a professional course has been able to secure work providing training for his or her chosen vocation. Often summer workers were selected by interviewers here to recruit seniors. This situation has reduced materially the number of students willing to accept camp jobs and other miscellaneous opportunities not related to their future careers.

TABLE III  
SUMMER PLACEMENT DATA

	1941	1940	1939
Placements Reported.....	30	39	26
Calls:			
For camp work.....	61	31	21
For other work.....	60	42	22
Registrations:			
For camp work.....	165	145	145
For other work.....	337	332	258

**TERM-TIME PLACEMENT.** The Bureau repeated a student employment survey conducted last in 1937 by securing information on this subject from each undergraduate at the second term registration in February. Replies were received from eighty-two per cent of the undergraduate body and showed an increase in the number of students earning something towards their expenses from 34% in 1937 to 41% this year. Nineteen hundred and twenty-five did some work, five hundred and thirteen earning more than half their expenses and two hundred and seventy-four earning all.

The largest group of students worked in exchange for their board or part of it. Eleven hundred were engaged in this way. About a year ago, under the New York State Minimum Wage and Hour Law, a Restaurant Code was set up governing minimum wages and hours for restaurant workers. As this code has worked out in Ithaca, the availability to students of restaurant and cafeteria work in establishments near to the campus has been materially reduced. The University Placement Bureau has cooperated actively with other University officials in an effort to rectify this situation. As yet no favorable change has been made in the regulations, but it is to be hoped that something will develop in the near future.

The Bureau has continued its administration of the University's allotment of funds from the National Youth Administration. It has been active also as a clearing house for the many miscellaneous calls for student workers which develop during the year. Nine hundred and sixty-one calls were serviced, representing a cash value to those students employed of approximately ten thousand dollars.

TABLE IV  
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY N. Y. A. PAYROLLS  
1940-41

<i>Month</i>	<i>Number of Students Aided</i>	<i>Payroll</i>
October.....	520	\$ 6,300.57
November.....	541	8,448.44
December.....	547	7,710.63
January.....	555	6,521.60
February.....	535	9,304.41
March.....	598	10,760.08
April.....	571	9,557.30
May.....	557	9,855.10
June.....	345	4,444.29
Total number of students aided.....		673
Total earnings.....		\$72,902.42
Average per student for 9 months.....		\$108.32

#### CONCLUSION

It is a pleasure to report the esprit de corps and unity of purpose of those about the campus engaged in placement work. There has been a free and willing exchange of ideas and information and as a result, students and alumni have had the full facilities of the University back of them in their search for satisfactory employment. The Bureau itself has been able to increase its activity only because of the loyalty and industry of its staff. The Director wishes to commend their services while reporting with deep regret the resignation of Miss Margaret Cornell after seven years of able and tireless assistance as the Bureau's secretary.

HERBERT H. WILLIAMS,  
Director of the University Placement Bureau.

## APPENDIX XVIII

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION  
AND ATHLETICS

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: It is my pleasure to submit the report of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics for the year 1940-41.

The results attained by our intercollegiate teams for the past year have been gratifying in many ways. The victories won were pleasing and occurred often enough. Attendance by students at all our events showed an increasing interest to be apparent, but the striking feature of the intercollegiate competitions was the exemplary and restrained behavior of our athletes, both on and off the fields of play, under sometimes adverse circumstances.

The University golf course, built with receipts of the Athletic Division, opened this spring. The undergraduates took full advantage of its facilities and over 500 played at one time or another. We have received many fine comments concerning its strategic and pleasing appearance.

During the past year we have continued a program, started four years ago, to rehabilitate Schoellkopf Crescent. This job is by no means nearing completion and it is expected that this will be an annual item for a few years to come.

The water line at Balch Hall was extended to the women's tennis courts and playing fields this past year, thus enabling a more proper maintenance of these adjuncts. The women's playing fields at Balch have now been put in excellent condition and landscaping has done much to improve the appearance of this entire area.

We are acutely sensible of recent findings of physical unfitness as shown by examinations under the Selective Service Act; an alarming forty per cent of the selectees having been rejected due to physical disabilities. Mindful of this, we should like to do everything possible to provide recreation and correctional physical training opportunities for every undergraduate.

We are now conducting an extensive intramural program but are handicapped immeasurably by the lack of indoor facilities. Every day the palpable need for an ample, well-equipped field house becomes more evident. Until such time when these facilities are achieved, we shall be unable to offer adequate and proper physical training for Cornell undergraduates.

We are particularly fortunate in having established thoroughly acceptable intercollegiate programs in all sports. To foster these fine relationships, we must endeavor to provide comfortable and pleasant housing for our visitors in Ithaca. To accomplish this, a training house, where we can domicile and board the guests and provide an atmosphere in which the competing athletes may gather socially, is certainly needed. To this end we are attempting now to raise money to build such a structure.

We are glad to report a balance of \$62,305.19 from receipts of the Athletic Division which will be applied to reduce our indebtedness to the University.

JAMES LYNAH,

Director of Physical Education and Athletics.



## APPENDIX XIX

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CLINIC AND INFIRMARY

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Infirmary and Student Medical Clinic for the year 1940-41.

The first year of operation, under University authority, was an eventful and enlightening one. Improved facilities for clinical work were provided; organization of the medical staff was completed; certain immediate objectives were accomplished; and many important facts were revealed.

The number of patients treated during the year increased substantially over the former year. At the Infirmary 58% more patients were admitted than during 1939-40, while the number of ambulatory patients increased 12%. This larger patient volume was due in part to increased use by students of the more complete medical service available and in part to the unusual number of upper respiratory infections and measles which occurred during the winter and spring months.

## CHANGES IN PHYSICAL PLANT

To provide adequate facilities for the treatment of ambulatory students, both men and women, new clinic quarters were established at 7 Central Avenue. This move necessitated the expenditure of funds for remodeling the interior and for the purchase of new equipment. Both students and doctors benefited from these changes; the students finding the new Clinic more accessible, and the doctors enjoying more adequate space in which to work. This building was later transferred to the Infirmary and Clinic inventory by the University Treasurer.

Schuyler House at the Infirmary was remodeled to provide more laboratory space, resident physicians' quarters, and administrative offices. At the Infirmary, new equipment was provided.

## ORGANIZATION

**GOVERNING BODY.** In order to meet the requirements for an accredited hospital and clinic, the governing body must be well defined. To be eligible for approval, the Board on Student Health and Hygiene voted to create a sub-committee of that Board to be known as the Infirmary and Clinic Committee. This committee consists of the President, the Treasurer, and the three Trustee members of the Board on Student Health and Hygiene. This sub-committee reports to the full Board on Student Health and Hygiene. Recommendations to the University Trustees come from the full Board. The Infirmary and Clinic Committee, subject to the control of the University Trustees and the President, controls administrative policies, recommends appointments, and assists the Director in enforcing such rules and regulations as may be adopted governing medical practice in the Infirmary and Clinic.

**MEDICAL STAFF.** The medical staff was organized to meet the requirements of the hospital standards of the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association. The medical staff now consists of resident staff, attending staff, visiting staff, courtesy staff, and consulting staff.

The attending medical staff was appointed from the University medical staff. The visiting and courtesy staffs were appointed from the physicians and surgeons of Ithaca. Appointments to the consulting staff were from well qualified specialists in various fields of medicine and surgery in Ithaca and elsewhere. By-laws, rules and regulations governing medical practice, ethical conduct, and methods of appointment were adopted by the medical staff and the Infirmary and Clinic Committee during the year. Indication of forthcoming approval for the Infirmary and Clinic by the American College of Surgeons has been received.

**STUDENT MEDICAL CLINIC.** This clinic was organized to serve as a screening clinic for illness. Students were encouraged to report to the Clinic any complaint regarding health. Responsibility for the decision whether or not a student was

ambulatory remained with the physician. If bed care was deemed advisable, the student was advised to report to the Infirmary for bed care. During the academic year, 32,878 visits were made at the Clinic. At times the volume taxed the capacity of the quarters provided. The unusual number of respiratory infections prevalent during the winter months was responsible for the peak loads.

An efficient clinic requires the organization of certain specialty clinics. Three such special clinics had been conducted in former years. They were for the treatment of skin conditions, athletic injuries, and mental hygiene problems. These were continued. Data was obtained this year concerning the indication for increasing the number of specialty clinics. If these are established, they must be supervised by specialists in eye, ear, nose, throat, and dentistry. At present, data are insufficient to weigh the indications for their establishment.

**SKIN CLINIC.** The large attendance at the skin clinic again justified its continuance. It was well supervised by Dr. Adrian Gould and received 2,762 visits from 357 patients. The majority of these visits were not for serious disorders of the skin, but treatment was valuable for its cosmetic importance. Some skin diagnoses were important from the point of view of epidemiology, and a few were of a serious nature. Observations justify the conclusion that treatment of disorders of the skin of college students brings improvement in the physical and emotional health of the student, not infrequently reflected in the class room.

**ATHLETIC CLINIC.** The athletic clinic was conducted by Dr. Harry Britton from dual offices, one in the Student Medical Clinic and one in Schoellkopf Memorial Field House. The lot of an athletic physician is not always a happy one as there is pressure from the student, pressure from the coaches, both in conflict, at times, with the doctor's judgment. Dr. Britton has fulfilled his obligation to the University, to the student athletes, and to the coaches. There were 233 athletic injuries in the following sports:

Varsity football.....	41	Lacrosse.....	5
Freshman football.....	28	Soccer.....	10
Spring football.....	31	Hockey.....	7
150 lb. football.....	27	Crew.....	6
Track and cross country...	20	Boxing.....	10
Baseball.....	18	Wrestling.....	22
Basketball.....	5	Swimming.....	2
		Polo.....	1

The care of these injuries required 2,234 consultations. Of these total injuries, 57 were of a severe nature, namely: 10 concussions of the brain, 14 dislocations, and 33 fractures. Thirty-six injuries caused loss of time from classes. The longest period of time an athlete missed from classes because of an injury was 17 days. The average loss of time for the 36 students who lost time from classes was 2.7 days. The average loss of time from classes per injury for all athletes was .4 days. Dr. Britton asked for and received 170 consultations, as follows: 135 x-rays; 15 dental; 4 eye, ear, nose, and throat; 12 surgical, 4 of which required operations.

It is gratifying to report that all athletic injuries made complete recoveries with the exception of two: one sprained finger and one fracture of the sternum—both resulted in slight disability.

Injuries received in intramural sports such as touch football, rugby, skiing, and polo were not all seen at the athletic clinic. Many were treated at the general Clinic by other staff members. One fracture occurred from touch football. Forty-one other minor injuries are known to have occurred.

**MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC.** Dr. Douglas Darling conducted the mental hygiene clinic. He found the new quarters in the Student Medical Clinic building satisfactory for consultations. Dr. Darling has counselled with more patients this year than formerly, and he is of the opinion that this clinic, dealing with the multitude of emotional problems among college students, will increase in value and service. This year he saw 117 new cases and carried 27 old ones. A mental hygiene load of this magnitude does not permit much follow-up.

There have been an unusual number of serious psychiatric cases this year. Several frank psychoses occurred, 3 requiring commitment. Six suicide attempts

were made, 2 being successful. It is unfortunate that the two successful cases had not consulted Dr. Darling or any other member of the staff.

Dr. Darling speaks highly of the splendid cooperation between his office and the offices of the Deans and faculty members. This is, indeed, gratifying. The mental hygienist has ably performed his special duties and has given much of his personal time to the problems of emotionally disturbed students.

It seems likely that, when the Clinic records become confidential, more members of the staff will be able to help in integrating the physical and emotional problems involved in practically all ill students. Mental hygiene is a necessary component of the clinical program in a college community. Psychiatric counselling is an important part of the mental hygiene program. This involves much clinic time. It is expected that some counselling can be done by other members of the staff, and that only severe personality and emotional problems will be delegated to Dr. Darling.

**INFIRMARY.** Admissions to the Infirmary totaled 2,500 for the academic year. Injuries received in an automobile accident resulted in the death of one student a few minutes after admission to the Infirmary. A number of seriously ill students received medical care during the year. Co-ordination between the various departments of the Infirmary became smooth as the year progressed.

#### WORK BY DEPARTMENTS

**MEDICINE.** There were 1,984 medical admissions. Of this number, 1,890 were house patients. Their treatment was supervised by the resident physicians, attending staff, and the physician-in-chief. For aid in diagnoses and treatment of this group, 39 consultations were made by specialists in eye, ear, nose, and throat, neurology, and tuberculosis. Included in the total number of medical patients were 94 under the care of private physicians. A large number of the medical patients were ill of respiratory infections—625 of a mild nature, 509 more severe. Gastrointestinal disorders were present in 130 patients. Contagious and communicable disease accounted for 323 admissions. These included 41 cases of measles and 200 cases of German measles. Of the remaining medical admissions, many were for observation and special studies.

**SURGICAL.** There were 516 surgical admissions to the Infirmary. Of this number, 424 applied for house care, and 92 were admitted as private patients. Of the group for which the house staff bore responsibility, 131 patients required surgical consultations and operative procedures. Facilities of the operating room were necessary for 237 patients. Operative procedures were not necessary on all patients admitted to the surgical service.

Major operations were: 48 appendectomies, 3 herniotomies, 19 tonsillectomies, 1 splenectomy, 5 excisions of a knee cartilage, and 3 for the repair of a varicocele. The total number of fracture cases numbered 45; 25 of these were of a serious nature.

The Physician-in-chief made numerous consultations with the visiting surgical staff. The resident staff was under the supervision of the visiting surgeons on all private surgical cases, and under the supervision of the attending staff and the physician-in-chief on all house patients.

#### LABORATORIES

**X-RAYS.** The x-ray laboratory made 412 examinations of Infirmary patients and 588 examinations of ambulatory patients. This laboratory was responsible also for taking 1,821 chest films for the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

**CLINICAL PATHOLOGY.** This laboratory made a total of 13,033 examinations during the year. This includes specimens from routine examinations made by the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene. Laboratory facilities were increased and must be further expanded to meet the demand for increased laboratory work.

**NURSING SERVICE.** The nursing service did not suffer from the general nursing shortage currently experienced by most hospitals. Peak loads did at times re-

quire extra nurses. Fortunately registered nurses, sufficient in number to meet the increased demands, were obtained without difficulty. If the present shortage of nurses continues, its effect will eventually be felt by the Infirmary and Clinic.

#### OBJECTIVES ACCOMPLISHED

Better clinical facilities for the ambulatory student seeking medical diagnosis and treatment have been provided. Well controlled supervision of the patient requiring bed care is assured. Medical organization of the Infirmary and Clinic has been completed. Students and physicians of the University staff are now enjoying a new and improved doctor-patient relationship. Concurrent changes in technique in the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene better to co-ordinate the preventive aspects with the clinical necessities have been started and are being further studied by the chairman of that department.

#### FACTS FOUND

A large volume of potentially ill students visit the Student Medical Clinic. More students consulted it this year than ever before, probably because of its more accessible location and improved facilities. Ill students requiring bed care are less reluctant to receive Infirmary care than formerly; the corollary of which is that fewer serious illnesses occur because of less delay in diagnosis and treatment. The character of an illness—that is, whether medical or surgical—rather than its seriousness determines whether or not a student shall be called upon financially for more than the Infirmary fee. Statistical study of this problem may result in its solution by a small increase in the fee charged.

Physicians of the University attending staff must be assigned longer blocks of time without interruption for other duties in order to discharge effectively their clinical responsibility. Correspondingly longer blocks of time can then be assigned to them for teaching and preventive medical duties. If this cannot be arranged, a larger clinical staff must be provided to discharge adequately clinical responsibility.

Complete medical study of a student is now possible. In order that therapy may come at the optimum time, it is desirable that a system of examinations be devised which will reveal basic disease of students early in the college year. The study of this problem is well under way by the Chairman of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

Other departments of the University have contributed materially to the success of the organization of the clinical department. The President of the University has given unstintingly of his time and wise counsel. The department is indebted to Professor John Hartell of the College of Architecture for his generous advice and criticism of architectural changes necessary at the Student Medical Clinic and the Schuyler House. The Department of Buildings and Grounds carried out with dispatch, while under handicap of labor shortage, the assignments given them by this department. The Department of Animal Nutrition and the Department of Chemistry have given technical assistance in devising laboratory standards.

NORMAN S. MOORE,  
Clinical Director.



## APPENDIX XX

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEPARTMENT  
OF HYGIENE

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine for the year 1940-41.

## I. THE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

There were reported to the University Health Officer in the course of the year 273 communicable disease cases occurring amongst the student body of 6770. These cases were distributed as follows:

Rubella (German Measles).....	207
Rubeola (Measles).....	46
Varicella (Chickenpox).....	9
Epidemic Parotitis (Mumps).....	6
Pertussis (Whooping Cough).....	3
Scarlet Fever.....	2

Nearly all of these cases were hospitalized at our Infirmary. Several hundred contacts of these cases were observed by our staff throughout their estimated incubation period, and many secondary cases were found and isolated early in their infective period.

Revisions were made in the University Sanitary Code this past year which reduced the isolation period for many of our common communicable diseases. These revisions were made only after consultation with our State and local public health authorities, and with specialists in communicable disease, and the evidence would seem to indicate that the undue number of rubella cases was due to the general prevalence of this disease in this whole area rather than to the fact that we had somewhat shortened the isolation period for this disease for the first time this year. Complications in these many cases were fortunately almost entirely absent.

## II. SANITATION

The Sub-committee on Sanitation of the Board on Student Health and Hygiene, under the chairmanship of Professor W. E. Stanley, has made studies during the year in the following fields: 1. Sources of pollution of Fall Creek. 2. Chlorinous tastes in the water supplied by the University's water purification plant. 3. Pollution of springs and wells on the University property. 4. Bacterial counts on glasses washed at University dining halls. 5. Temperature of wash water and rinse water used in washing dishes at University dining halls.

It is expected that these studies will lead this next year to certain revisions and extensions in our University Sanitary Code.

## III. HEALTH EXAMINATIONS

<i>Numbers</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
Number of class of 1944 examined.....	362	1135
Number of class of 1941 examined.....	301	848
Number of entering Graduate Students and others examined.....	202	1086
Totals.....	865	3069

*Remediable Defects Found*

	Class of 1944 <i>As</i> Freshmen	Class of 1941 <i>As</i> Freshmen	<i>As</i> Seniors
	1135—men	1086—men	848—men
Defects needing care of surgeon.....	25	17	22
Defects needing care of otolaryngologist.....	36	29	18
Defects needing care of dentist.....	70	75	44
Defects needing care of oculist.....	127	61	58
	<hr/> 258	<hr/> 182	<hr/> 142

*Faulty Health Habits Found*

Failure to obtain prescribed amount of exercise.....	144	13	149
Failure to obtain eight hours a night of sleep.....	103	46	69
Using more than the equivalent of 10 cigarettes a day.....	65	60	127
Drinking more than 2 cups of coffee or tea daily.....	12	22	34
	<hr/> 324	<hr/> 141	<hr/> 379

*Tuberculosis Findings*

	Women	Men
Number of class of 1944 tuberculin-tested.....	194	221
Percentage of those tested who were positive.....	36.59%	27.14%
Number of class of 1944 receiving chest radiograph (including all those tuberculin-positive).....	126	787
Number of class of 1944 submitting chest radiographic reports from home.....	42	119

(Through the generosity of Mr. John H. Mayer twenty-five tuberculin-positive students received chest radiographs which they themselves were unable to pay for.)

In the course of the year 1167 chest radiographs were made in addition to the 913 made on the class of 1944. Of all these students routinely examined for tuberculosis approximately 7% showed lesions which necessitated a limited follow-up of history, habits, and physical status, while another 3% showed lesions which demanded a referral to the Clinic for a complete clinical follow-up. There were but two cases reported as active tuberculosis through the year. Both of these cases were referred for sanatorium treatment and their close contacts were carefully studied.

*Cardiac and Psychiatric Findings*

Those students found upon examination to have conditions suggestive of cardiac, nervous, or mental disorder were referred to the Clinic and Infirmary for further study and treatment. Approximately 2½% of the students examined were thus referred for cardiac study, and another 2½% for conference with our mental hygienists.

*Orthopedic Findings*

Among the 1135 men in the class of 1944, there were found 85 with faulty foot posture, 109 with faulty spinal posture, and 20 with miscellaneous orthopedic defects probably remediable by special exercises. These 214 men were referred to the Physical Education Department for special exercises.

On review of the Senior records it was somewhat discouraging to find that the class of 1941 (male members only) showed deterioration rather than improvement in their posture.

	<i>Class of 1941</i>	
	<i>As Freshmen</i>	<i>As Seniors</i>
Faulty foot posture.....	1086 <i>men</i>	848 <i>men</i>
Faulty spinal posture.....	48	51
	63	49
	III	100

The medical history form filled out by the parent, the medical history form filled out by the student, and the medical examination forms, have been thoroughly studied and revised this past year by a special Staff Committee on Records. It is hoped that all of the medical records on each student whether made at the Infirmary, the Clinic, the Old Armory, or Sage College will be on standard forms, and filed together.

#### IV. CLINICAL LABORATORY WORK

A routine urinalysis was performed on each student and employee examined. Students showing abnormal findings were notified and instructed to return for further laboratory studies. In the course of the year there were thus studied 128 cases of albumenuria or pyuria, and 16 cases of glycosuria. Fifteen of these cases were referred to the Student Medical Clinic for further clinical study.

Approximately 2,000 blood counts, smears, cultures, etc., were done.

#### V. CLASSROOM TEACHING

- 1608 registered for Hygiene I, all but 93 completed it successfully.
- 1532 registered for Hygiene II, all but 108 completed it successfully.
- 34 registered for Hygiene III, all but 1 completed it successfully.
- 9 registered 1st term Hygiene IV, all but 1 completed it successfully.
- 11 registered 2nd term Hygiene IV, all but 2 completed it successfully.
- 69 registered for Hygiene V, all but 2 completed it successfully.
- 72 registered for Hygiene VII, all but 12 completed it successfully.
- 134 registered 1st term Hygiene VIII, all but 17 completed it successfully.
- 146 registered 2nd term Hygiene VIII, all but 14 completed it successfully.
- 41 registered for Rural Hygiene (S. C.), all but 11 completed it successfully.

Twenty-two students registered for the Comprehensive Examination in Hygiene I, 17 took this examination, and 3 passed it. Forty-four students registered for the Comprehensive Examination in Hygiene II, 27 took this examination, and 12 passed it. The University requirement for Hygiene I was waived in the case of 23 students entering with credit from another institution. The University requirement for Hygiene II was waived in the case of 6 students entering with credit from another institution.

A considerable part of the Department's appropriation has gone this year into projection equipment and new films, charts, and slides. The improved means of visual education should contribute considerably to the classroom teaching this coming year.

#### VI. COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Our staff contributed to the work of other departments of the University as follows:

1. Examined 123 women food handlers, 30 women employees.  
Examined 142 men food handlers, 181 men employees.
2. Examined 231 students for admission to Military Summer Camp.  
Rechecked 244 students for admission to the Advanced R.O.T.C.
3. Rejected upon the basis of physical examination 74 students from the basic course in Military Science.
4. Examined 33 students in contact with Nursery School children.
5. Supervised the isolation of 273 communicable disease cases at the Infirmary.

6. Supervised the sanitation of the swimming pools in the men's and women's gymnasiums.
7. Prescribed special exercises for 214 students referred to the Physical Education Department.
8. Examined 116 applicants for the Civil Pilot Training Course.
9. Examined 34 men and 48 women to determine their fitness for entering the five-year teacher-training program.
10. Provided medical service for Freshman Camp held at Camp Cory on Keuka Lake.

The Department cooperated with the United States Government in providing the following services:

1. A new two-hour course in Military Preventive Medicine was offered by Dr. Deyoe.
2. Tentative classification under the Selective Service Act according to physical status was provided for approximately 150 students.
3. The facilities of the Department were made available to Medical Officers on recruiting duty at Cornell from the Army, the Navy, the Marines.
4. The medical examining offices in the Old Armory have been made the examining center for Selective Service Boards 495 and 496.

#### PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

1. The need for revision and extension of the University Sanitary Code is recognized and studies are being made with that end in view.
2. Ways and means can and should be evolved whereby the remediable defects of our students are remedied and not permitted to persist into the Senior year.
3. Though the deterioration of the health habits of our students during their four-year stay with us is probably largely due to such fundamental factors as the over-stimulative environment provided, and the new-found freedom from parental guidance and control, our figures would seem to justify increasing the efforts of our administration to provide more adequate supervision over the extra-curricular life of our students, and ever-increasing health instruction and guidance. Certainly this deterioration in health habits is difficult to reconcile with any comprehensive plan to educate our youth for "the good life" to say nothing of the more immediate objective of national defence.
4. The expansion of the X-ray department at the Infirmary will for the first time permit radiographing the chests of our entering students as rapidly as we examine them. This would make possible the routine radiographing of our Seniors. The question of making this an additional requirement might therefore well be raised.
5. Though 214 male students with faulty posture (or other orthopedic defects amenable to treatment through corrective exercises) were referred to the Physical Education Department this past year, very meager results were obtained. I would join Professor Young and Director Lynah in the request that a qualified instructor be provided on their staff for meeting the needs of these cases for corrective physical education.
6. Due to the increasing responsibilities of our staff in the field of clinical medicine it has seemed best for the coming year to somewhat reduce the number and increase the size of the sections in personal and community hygiene. In so doing we will abandon the lecture-discussion plan, and return again to the lecture plan which will in turn demand a marked development of our means for visual instruction. In the effort to avoid the evil of provincialism the various lecturers will be encouraged to use a variety of textbooks, no single text being prescribed.
7. The need for a modern health service building which would pull together on the campus all the health activities now carried on at such a disadvantage at the Infirmary, the Clinic, the Old Armory, Sage College, and Stimson



Hall has been made even more obvious by the change of the past year, which has placed greater clinical responsibility upon the University physicians. It is hoped that at least plans for such a building may be prepared in the near future.

D. F. SMILEY,

Chairman of Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine.

## APPENDIX XXI

### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY TRAINING

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this report of the Department of Military Science and Tactics for the academic year 1940-41.

#### GENERAL

The Department of Military Science and Tactics, Cornell University, consists of four units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps: Infantry, Field Artillery, Ordnance, and Signal Corps. The Field Artillery and Signal Corps have two courses of four terms each; a Basic Course (required of all able-bodied male students of American citizenship) and an Advanced Course (elective for selected students who have completed the Basic Course). The Ordnance Unit has only an Advanced Course open to students in engineering or chemistry who have completed the Basic Course in another unit. The Infantry Unit, which is being discontinued at Cornell, had only the Advanced Course this year comprised of selected students who previously had completed the Basic Course for Infantry. A Basic Course R.O.T.C. credit is given to members of the Cadet Band.

#### ENROLLMENT 1940-41

Unit	Enrolled				Completed			
	Basic		Advanced		Basic		Advanced	
	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.
Infantry.....			50	45			50	43
Field Artillery..	1085	789	114*	69	939	674	128	66
Ordnance.....			20	22			19	25
Signal Corps....	101	59	13	10	50	95	13	10
Band.....	82	77			61	54		
Total.....	1268	925	197	146	1050	823	210	144

\*Allotment increased by War Department during the year.

NOTE: A pool of first year Advanced students who were not on contract and not listed above as being enrolled is available for any vacancy occurring in the Advanced Course enrollment. This accounts for the apparent lack of casualties in the Advanced Course during the year.

Advanced Course students are required to attend a summer camp of six weeks, normally between the junior and senior years. Camp attendance was as follows:

	1940**	1941†
Infantry (Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.).....	44	53
Field Artillery.....	75	116
(1940 at Madison Barracks, 1941 at Pine Camp)		
Ordnance (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.).....	19	21
Signal Corps (Fort Monmouth, N. J.).....	11	19

\*\*Completed camp. †Ordered to camp.

Commissions as Second Lieutenants, Reserve Corps, or Certificates for Appointment for those under twenty-one years of age were conferred on students

completing the Advanced Course during the academic year 1940-41, distributed as follows:

Field Artillery.....	58
Infantry.....	40
Ordnance.....	24
Signal Corps.....	9
Q.M.C*.....	7
Total.....	138

\*Q.M.C. Commissions were awarded to specially qualified volunteers who had completed their R.O.T.C. training in either the Infantry or Field Artillery.

#### FACULTY AND STAFF

Changes in Army commissioned personnel during the school year were as follows:

##### *Relieved:*

Lt. Colonel Willis R. Slaughter, Ord. Dept.	July 14, 1940
Major Robert R. Raymond, jr., F.A.	July 27, 1940
Captain Russell T. Finn, F.A.	August 10, 1940
Captain Alfred B. Devereaux, F.A.	August 13, 1940
Major Edward H. Lastayo, F.A.	August 17, 1940
Major Frederick D. Sharp, F.A. (U.S.A.Rtd.)	August 24, 1940
Major Herbert D. Gibson, Inf.	September 1, 1940
Captain Garrison B. Coverdale, F.A.	September 1, 1940
Colonel Waldo C. Potter, F.A.	October 23, 1940
Major Robert W. Raynsford, S.C.	December 6, 1940
Lt. Col. Benjamin W. Venable, Inf.	June 1, 1941
Lt. Col. Walter L. Mitchell, Inf.	June 6, 1941
Major Paul Minniear	June 30, 1941

##### *Assigned to Cornell:*

1st Lt. Judson D. Wilcox, F.A.	August 15, 1940
1st Lt. Philip L. Loomis, F.A.	August 21, 1940
Capt. Francis H. Schaefer, jr., F.A.	August 25, 1940
1st Lt. Clifton W. Loomis, F.A.	August 25, 1940
2nd Lt. Robert C. Taber, F.A.	August 25, 1940
2nd Lt. John P. Downing, F.A.	August 25, 1940
Lt. Col. Clinton I. McClure, F.A.	September 1, 1940
Major Raymond O. Ford, Ord. Dept.	September 9, 1940
2nd Lt. Frank P. Boyle, jr., F.A.	November 25, 1940
Captain Robert I. Dodge, jr., S.C.	November 27, 1940
Major Paul Minniear, F.A.	December 1, 1940
2nd Lt. Durand B. Blatz, F.A.	April 1, 1941
1st Lt. Walter E. Hopper, Inf.	June 26, 1941
2nd Lt. Jacob M. Murdock—due to report about	July 7, 1941

The total faculty and staff personnel consists of fifteen officers and thirty-one enlisted men of the Army.

#### EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

These activities include the managing and coaching of the following athletic teams: Varsity and Freshman Polo, Rifle and Pistol teams, all of which are self supporting. Classes were also held for the women students in riding, rifle, and pistol. The department also sponsored and furnished advisers for the Cadet Officers' Club, Scabbard and Blade, Pershing Rifles, Pi Tau Pi Sigma (National Signal Society), the Annual Horse Show, the Military Ball (military societies), and the Navy Ball (Spring Day) the proceeds of the latter being used to support and equip the R.O.T.C. Band.

C. I. McCLURE,

Lieut. Colonel, Field Artillery, and Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

## APPENDIX XXII

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EXTRAMURAL COURSES

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report on the Extramural Courses for the year 1940-41.

Some of the effects of the national emergency during the past year are reflected in the nature and extent of the work carried on through the provisions made by the University for Extramural Courses. Teachers, public health nurses, school principals, and others who, under keen competition for promotion during the depression years, turned to the University for assistance are now receiving less stimulation toward such efforts. Many school systems, in the past, have recognized these efforts by providing salary increments for those who attained higher professional standing. The rising tax burden, for other than educational purposes, however, has caused legislatures and boards of education to reduce the amount of available funds for such purposes, the effects of which are to be found in fewer teachers registering for such work. The soundness of such a policy may be questioned, but the fact remains that these stimulating factors have been materially reduced. Indeed salaries, often all too meagre at any time, have in some instances been reduced with the result that young teachers particularly those in industrial education, industrial arts, and the physical sciences have found more remunerative positions in industry. Such ambitious young people in the past, have not only sought to improve their own qualifications and secure promotion but in so doing have encouraged others to turn to the University for additional aid. With the lowering of competition and lessened compensation for special effort the urge for additional training has declined for the moment. On the other hand, the very circumstances which have so changed the emphasis within the schools have contributed a tremendous impulse toward further training in other areas.

The field in which this urge for services from the University is most pronounced is, of course, in engineering. The present drive in industry, as it relates to rearmament and the whole emergency program, has placed a high premium upon technical and professional training as it pertains to the most recent developments and needs in the fields of engineering. When patriotic devotion to duty, opportunity for gain, and recognition for vocational advancement all converge in the life of an individual the motives generated emerge in determined action. The evidence of this is revealed in the irresistible movement for technical and professional preparation appropriate to the needs of the present emergency. Fortunately the necessary legislative provisions which had been made by the University for Extramural Courses were on the books prior to the present emergency and so far as these aspects of the program were concerned, the work could go forward with the minimum of delay. This is a good illustration of the purpose of the provision for Extramural Courses.

A large distinct unit with its own instructional staff for off-campus work to be offered for credit apart from regular faculties of the University has not been contemplated. A means whereby off-campus services could be rendered by any unit as the needs might require has, however, been frankly recognized. The degree to which this means was utilized in the present emergency by the College of Engineering is reported elsewhere. It is sufficient to mention here that nearly 3,000 students have been enrolled in these courses in Buffalo, Binghamton, Elmira, Geneva, and Ithaca as timely and exceedingly valuable contributions by the University to the government in a critical period of our history.

The rapid expansion of this work, and more particularly the forces behind it, suggest some of the possible needs which may lie ahead. In the first place the present emergency is emphasizing anew the obligations of universities in making their contribution to the general good. Much of the work of our institutions of higher learning may be done within cloistered walls but there is a steady and justifiable pressure to the end that the universities shall offer appropriate services to the society which sustains them. This is clearly seen in the present emergency—particularly at the present moment in technical fields.

The present phases of international conflict must eventually pass. The urge for munitions and war materials must some time decline. This decline in need for war materials will, however, be counterbalanced by political, social, and economic needs which may be even more difficult to supply than well-equipped armies. The engineer, then, may not be as hard pressed for action as are other professional leaders who are concerned with political, social, and economic problems. The best of these leaders are products of our universities. But again the best source of service of a high order for new emergencies may well be the universities. In the stress and strain of reconstruction the university may face the problem of extending a very different kind of service. It seems appropriate that some such service should be contemplated and again the existing basic legislation will permit such a development.

The tuition fees collected from students taking Extramural Courses during the past year, as in previous years, have been more than sufficient to pay the cost of instruction thereby adding no additional financial burden upon the University.

During the year 1940-41 a course in fine arts has been offered for the first time as an Extramural Course. This is perhaps the opposite extreme from the immediately practical courses offered in engineering but again it reveals a readiness and a means whereby the University may contribute to the common good through cultural as well as practical courses. Courses have also been offered, as in previous years, in psychology and education for teachers in the public schools and for public health nurses.

There appears to be a growing interest in the possibilities of less formalized offerings for the public schools such as is characterized by the recent movement for educational workshops and consultative services dealing with practical school problems. Since this work has been established upon the campus its extension to the field is a growing possibility.

The tension and elements of uncertainty growing out of the present national emergency are reflected in the decline of enrollments in some types of work and large increases in others, but the essential values of such a means whereby the University can conveniently extend its services without jeopardizing standards in any way and without increased subsidy is its own justification.

CLYDE B. MOORE,  
Director of Extramural Courses.

## APPENDIX XXIII

### REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

#### *To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Librarian of the University Library for the year ended June 30, 1941. The report for last year attempted to show how the annual accessions numbers had been rising during the past few years. Although the sum available for books this year was practically as large as in the last, the number of books added was smaller, 15,821 volumes as against 16,359 volumes in 1939-40. This is due to the war in Europe which has closed almost all continental markets to us and has slowed up the intercourse with the markets of Great Britain. Actual losses of books in transportation due to the war have been negligible.

A significant event of the year was the application of a new allotment scheme for books purchased by the general library. The Library Board (reorganized in 1938) devoted many hours to the consideration of this problem and made its new apportionment only after a careful consideration of the complicated situation in the Cornell library organization. The fact that there are in the University several independent libraries (some of them state-supported), apart from the general University Library, and the fact that some departmental libraries be-



longing to the endowed colleges apply departmental funds to the purchase of books not administered by the general library, and the fact that some subjects are especially provided for in the general library by specific endowment, all were taken into consideration by the Library Board, when it elaborated the allotment scheme which went into effect this year, and which is reproduced below. This scheme affects the library's free book funds only. Endowed incomes for specific subjects like Dante and Petrarch, (\$246) Icelandic (\$328), books on China (\$2,050), Entomology (\$435), Veterinary Medicine (\$776), Chemistry (\$205), and several other smaller special incomes are not included in the apportionment. The sum of free funds, thus allotted is \$34,275. The sum of money actually available at the beginning of the year, including balances from last year was \$53,470 as against \$42,826 in 1939-40. The amount actually expended on books this year was \$36,222 as against \$37,028 in 1939-40.

ALLOTMENT SCHEDULE OF UNRESTRICTED FUNDS IN THE  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

<b>I. General</b> .....		<b>\$21,900</b>	<b>IV. Engineering</b> .....		<b>\$1,125</b>
Periodical fund.....	12,000		Civil.....	400	
General Reference.....	400		Electrical.....	140	
Bibliography.....	500		Mechanical.....	535	
Binding.....	6,000		Military and naval...	50	
Completion of sets...	2,000		<b>V. Social Sciences</b> .....		<b>1,300</b>
Discretionary.....	1,000		General.....	50	
<b>II. Physical Sciences</b> .....		<b>1,575</b>	Economics.....	400	
General Science (His-			Education.....	150	
tory, etc.).....	50		Government.....	300	
Mathematics.....	300		Sociology.....	300	
Astronomy.....	200		Statistics.....	100	
Physics.....	225		<b>VI. Language and Literature</b> ...		<b>2,700</b>
Chemistry (including			General (including		
Chemical Engineer-			Linguistics, Com-		
ing).....	400		parative literature,		
Geology and Geog-			Folklore).....	250	
raphy.....	400		Literature:		
<b>III. Biological Sciences</b> .....		<b>\$2,025</b>	Classical.....	400	
Agriculture.....	600		Romance.....	500	
Bacteriology.....	150		Teutonic:		
Biology, General...	100		German.....	200	
Biochemistry.....	100		Scandinavian...	100	
Botanical sciences			English.....	750	
(Botany, Plant			American.....	200	
breeding and pa-			Semitic and others.	100	
thology).....	200		Public Speaking....	100	
Entomology, Limnol-			Theatre and Drama-		
ogy and Fish culture			tic Arts.....	100	
Hygiene and Preven-			<b>VII. History</b> .....		<b>\$2,300</b>
tive Medicine.....	125		General.....	150	
Psychology.....	300		Archaeology, Epigra-		
Zoology (Histology,			phy, Paleography.	100	
Embryology, Orni-			Oriental.....	100	
thology, Ichthyol-			Ancient.....	200	
ogy).....	200		Mediaeval.....	100	
Veterinary (including			(White).....	(500)	
Human and animal			Modern European...	50	
anatomy, Physiol-			(White).....	(500)	
ogy and Pathology)	150		English.....	250	
			American.....	350	

VIII. <i>Fine Arts and Architecture</i>	800	IX. <i>Philosophy and Religion</i> ...	550
General History, Aesthetics, etc., Sculpture, Painting, Graphic Arts.....	200	History (Ancient, Mediaeval, Modern)...	350
Music and Dance....	200	Systematic.....	100
Architecture.....	400	Religion.....	100
		Total.....	\$34,275

In connection with the use of restricted funds, it may be mentioned that the Van Cleef library, formerly supported by the income of a Van Cleef endowment and devoted especially to the needs of the Medical Department, has now become a library for the Department of Zoology, supported by a special grant of \$1,000, made by the Trustees from general funds. When the Medical Department in Ithaca ceased to exist, in July 1939, the endowment income was, by the terms of the gift, transferred to the Law School.

As has been pointed out in all reports of recent years, the problem of housing and handling the growing book collection becomes more and more serious. It is the Librarian's fervent hope and prayer that the consideration of increased space in the shape of a new wing on the library building will not be delayed as long as in the case of the last addition, and that the even more pressing problem of working space for a harassed staff, which was not affected by the last addition, will be solved in the not too distant future.

## STAFF

During the year the staff was increased by the appointment of Miss Marie Dehner as a Documents Assistant. Miss Elizabeth Lyon, of the Catalogue Division, resigned when she was married. She is to be replaced by the appointment of Mrs. Dorothy Hartmann.

## ACCESSIONS

The figures of Miss Ingersoll, Supervisor of Accessions, show that the total amount spent for books, periodicals, and binding was \$36,222. The total number of books, maps, and manuscripts added was 15,821, of which 10,591 were for the general library and 5,230 for special collections. For the general library 5,735 volumes were purchased and 4,856 volumes were received as gifts.

	<i>Items added</i>	<i>Present extent</i>
General Library.....	10,530	711,999
Dante Collection.....	13	10,887
Petrarch Collection.....	6	4,575
Icelandic Collection.....	506	22,180
Wason Chinese Collection.....	2,819	41,211
Wordsworth Collection.....	61	
“ “ “ (MSS.).....	70	2,777
Cornell University theses.....	676	15,122
Philological Seminary.....	1	1,170
Sage School of Philosophy.....	—	1,002
German Seminary.....	—	759
French Seminary.....	—	124
Latin Seminary.....	—	326
American History Seminary.....	—	671
Manuscripts.....	41	1,017
Maps.....	16	1,205
Cornell University maps and plans.....	—	202
U. S. Coast Survey Charts.....	—	950
U. S. Geological Survey Atlases.....	—	216
U. S. Geological Survey Topographical Maps.....	87	5,703
British Geological Survey Maps.....	—	600

	<i>Items added</i>	<i>Present extent</i>
College of Architecture Library.....	158	3,942
Barnes Hall Library.....	79	3,996
Chemistry Library (Special).....	16	539
Comstock Memorial Library (Entomology).....	124	2,212
Economics Laboratory Collection.....	—	340
Forestry Library.....	—	1,181
Flower Veterinary Library.....	319	12,384
Goldwin Smith Hall Library.....	62	4,007
Gray Memorial Library (Electrical Engineering).....	16	882
Hart Memorial Library (English Literature).....	48	4,847
Kuichling Library (Civil Engineering).....	27	2,340
Rockefeller Hall Library (Physics).....	—	1,190
Zoology Library.....	146	5,086

Total including manuscripts and maps..... 15,821 865,642

New York State College of Agriculture Library.....	5,876	122,237
New York State College of Home Economics Library.....	910	10,560
Law Library.....	2,680	95,678

Total on entire campus..... 25,287 1,094,117

Among the important items acquired during the year are:

Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Occasional papers.....	8 vols.
Boswell, James. Private papers from Malahide Castle.....	19 vols.
Curtis, William. <i>Flora londinensis, 1817-1828</i> .....	5 vols.
Jacquín, N. J. <i>Collectanea ad botanicam, chemiam, et historiam naturalem spectantia (1786-1790)</i> .....	5 vols.
Sowerby, J. <i>English botany 1790-1814</i> .....	33 vols in 18
Saunders, William W. <i>Refugium botanicum, 1869-1882</i> .....	5 vols.
Palaeographical Society. Facsimiles of manuscripts and inscriptions; three series, 1873-1894.....	6 vols.

#### CATALOGUE DIVISION

Miss Speed, the Head of the Catalogue Division, reports the following figures:

Volumes and pamphlets catalogued.....	14,710
Maps.....	85
Manuscripts.....	74
Microfilms.....	5
Titles added to catalogue.....	8,492
Typewritten cards added.....	15,930
Printed cards added.....	19,898
Cards added to Library of Congress Depository Catalogue.....	64,018
Additions to cards.....	7,011
Volumes recatalogued.....	285
Cards corrected or dated.....	5,148

#### CLASSIFICATION AND SHELF DIVISION

The figures reported by Mr. De Grassi for this division are:

Books classified.....	12,418
Documents.....	231
Maps.....	99
Manuscripts.....	42
Microfilms.....	5
Theses.....	322
Books reclassified.....	950
Presses moved.....	112

## LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

XCV

## PERIODICALS DIVISION

Miss Leland, Head of the Periodicals Division, reports:

Periodicals currently received	
By subscription.....	1,147
By gift and exchange.....	1,294
Total.....	2,441
Number of volumes on open shelves.....	3,447
Current periodicals on open shelves.....	638
Issued for brief home use.....	519
Volumes of periodicals bound.....	3,237

Among new periodicals added this year were:

Aeronautical Readers' Guide  
 Bill of Rights Review  
 Canadian Journal of Research  
 Industrial Arts Index  
 Journal of Central European Affairs  
 Journal of Social Psychology  
 Southern Literary Messenger

## READERS DIVISION

Mr. Willis, Associate Librarian, in charge of the Reading Room and of Inter-library loans, reports:

Days open to the public.....	336
Registered borrowers:	
Faculty.....	1,031
Students:	
College year.....	5,261
Summer Session.....	291
Recorded use:	
Reading Room (number of books).....	162,124
Seminary Rooms.....	3,326
Stalls.....	3,541
Laboratories and Departments.....	6,283
Home use (including 13,389 Seven-Day books and 519 brief loans of periodicals).....	56,001

## INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

Lent to other libraries.....	1,178
Borrowed from other libraries.....	544

The number of university, college, government, and industrial libraries that borrowed from Cornell was 182. Among them were:

Agfa Anso Corporation.....	58	University of Toronto.....	23
Syracuse University.....	58	Grosvenor Library.....	22
University of Rochester.....	57	Yale University.....	20
Brown University.....	39	Hamilton College.....	18
Pennsylvania State College.....	33	Princeton.....	18
Columbia University.....	29	University of California.....	15
University of Buffalo.....	28	Iowa State University.....	15
Colgate University.....	27	University of North Carolina.....	12
Howard College Library.....	26	Rutgers University.....	9
Wells College.....	24	Dartmouth.....	6



Cornell borrowed books from 76 other libraries. Among them were:

Library of Congress.....	137	University of Michigan.....	13
Harvard University.....	48	Johns Hopkins University.....	12
Princeton University.....	43	Dartmouth College.....	8
University of Rochester.....	43	Jewish Theological Seminary.....	8
Columbia University.....	29	University of Illinois.....	7
New York State Library.....	15	Hamilton College.....	5
Yale University.....	15	Rutgers University.....	5
University of Chicago.....	13	Brown University.....	4

#### GIFTS

The number of donors included in our donors list amounts to 729. Of the books added to the general collection 4,856 were gifts as against 5,735 purchased items. The number of periodicals received by gift was 1,294. To the publishers and editors of these periodicals as well as to the learned societies, foundations, corporations, and government agencies, domestic and foreign, who sent us their publications, we offer our continued thanks. And the same expression of thanks is due to the members of the faculty, officers, and students of the University who have continued their generosity to the library as in past years. And we are equally grateful to the hundreds of individual donors, many of whose names have become a standing feature in our donors list.

During the last year, the income of an endowment fund of \$10,000 established by the late Mr. Willard Austen, Librarian Emeritus of the Cornell University Library, became available. The fund is to be used for "books dealing with bibliography in general and general reference books."

Messrs. John R. Armstrong, Richard S. Hill, and Elmer M. Johnson, Mrs. Louise F. Peirce, and the Current Events Club of Ithaca, came to our aid with very welcome cash donations. Professor F. G. Marcham with Messrs. Arthur Ferguson, Carl Gustafson, Richard Leighton and Christopher Morley, jr., united in providing a special fund toward the purchase of British government documents.

Mr. Victor Emanuel purchased for the Wordsworth Collection at various times during the year some seventy Wordsworth autograph letters and other Wordsworth items. From the Estate of the late R. P. Clark of Binghamton, N. Y., we received 960 books and pamphlets, and from the Estate of the late Professor Preserved Smith we received from Professor Smith's personal library in Ithaca 611 books and pamphlets. Professor C. S. Northup gave us 118 books and pamphlets from his own library. From Mr. Ralph M. Brown, of the Class of 1901, came a most interesting collection of books containing illustrations by Joseph Pennell numbering 87 volumes.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. E. Gurley, donors of long standing, added generously to our collections of Shakespeareana and the drama. Other old friends, who continued their long line of gifts to the library were Professor Morris Bishop, Dr. Nellis Crouse, Dr. Henry P. de Forest, Mr. Carter Kingsley, Professor Walter F. Willcox, and Professor A. H. Wright.

A very unusual gift came to us through the kind offices of Mr. Carter Kingsley from Miss Charlotte Howe of Prattsburgh, N. Y. and Mr. Paul J. Howe of Ridge-wood, N. J. It consisted of several copies of Prattsburgh, N. Y., newspapers in the eighteen-sixties and seventies, The Prattsburgh Advertiser, vol. 1-5, (1867-1872) and a practically complete copy of The Prattsburgh News, vol. 1-48 (1872-1920). At the same time we received from Mr. James McCall of Bath, N. Y. a very rare item, a number of the first newspaper printed in Western New York, The Bath Gazette and Genesee Advertiser, vol. 2, no. 2, for Dec. 21, 1797.

Among the individual gifts of interest were a "Plan of the City of New York" (1803) from Mr. Lyle C. Bacon; "Virginia colonial abstracts," vol. 9 and 10, from Mr. Beverly Fleet; "Ten years and William Shakespeare: a survey of the publishing activities of the Limited Editions Club from October 1929 to October 1940," from the Club; "Documents illustrative of the origin, development, and activities of the Chinese Customs Service," from the Inspectorate General of the Service; and "The Maze Collection of Chinese junk models in the Science Mu-

seum, London 1939," from Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector General of Chinese Customs; Martin P. Nilsson's "Greek popular religion," from the American Council of Learned Societies; "Robert Louis Stevenson's handwriting, illustrated" and Gertrude Hill's "The Edwin J. Beinecke Collection of Robert Louis Stevenson" from Mr. Edwin J. Beinecke; "Now and Then," vol. 4 and 5, a Pennsylvania historical journal, together with a photostat of vol. 1 of the same journal, and also several volumes on diatoms from Mr. John P. Young. Mrs. A. J. Hall gave us a number of older newspapers and books, and through Miss Mary Hull we received old local maps and other documents of historical interest from the library of the late Professor Charles H. Hull. To Miss Hull we also owe the handsome bronze tablet erected to the memory of Professor Hull in the main vestibule of the library building.

OTTO KINKELDEY,  
Librarian.