

CORNELL REPORTS

Vol. II, No. 2

Spring Issue

Robert Purcell Succeeds Arthur Dean as Chairman of Board of Trustees

Arthur H. Dean '21, senior partner in the New York City law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell and a former special United States ambassador, has announced that he will retire June 30 as chairman of the University Board of Trustees. Mr. Dean, whose announcement came at the trustees' April meeting, will remain a member of the Board. He has been chairman for nine years.

The trustees elected Robert W. Purcell '32 of New York City, chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Basic Economy Corporation, to succeed Mr. Dean, thereby becoming the tenth chairman of the University Board. The trustees also created the new post of vice chairman and elected Jansen Noyes, Jr., '39, a partner in the New York City investment firm of Hornblower and Weeks-Hemphill Noyes, to the position.

Charles T. Stewart '40, vice president, secretary, and general counsel of J. C. Penney Company, was re-elected chairman of the Executive Committee.

President James A. Perkins paid special tribute to Mr. Dean for his years of service to the University. "It is impossible to measure the value of Arthur Dean's contributions to Cornell," Mr. Perkins said. "Over the years he has given much of his wisdom, time, and effort, and we shall always be grateful to him for it. He has been an outstanding chairman of

Robert W.
Purcell



Arthur H.
Dean



Charles T.
Stewart



Jansen
Noyes, Jr.



the Board, and Cornell will benefit from his continued service as a trustee. We are, at the same time, extremely fortunate to have a man of Robert Purcell's capabilities to fill the chairman's role."

Mr. Dean, a native of Ithaca, was graduated from the Cornell Law School in 1923. He won international prominence in the 1950's and 1960's as a diplomatic negotiator for the United States. He represented the United States and all sixteen nations contributing troops to the Korean war in truce talks at Panmunjom. In 1953-54, he was a special ambassador to Korea. In 1961-62, Mr. Dean went to Geneva as chairman of the United States delegation to the Conference

on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests. In 1962, he was chairman of this country's delegation to the eighteen-nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva.

Mr. Dean began his law career in 1923 when he was admitted to the New York bar. He is now general counsel for a number of corporations and investment banking firms.

He was appointed to the Board of Trustees in 1945 by Thomas E. Dewey, then governor of New York. He became chairman in 1959. He is a member of the Joint Administrative Board of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center and a member of the Coordinating Board of the Sloan-Kettering Division of the Cornell Med-

ical College. He serves the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center Foundation as a director and vice president, and he is president of the Cornell University Library Associates.

Mr. Purcell, the son of Francis K. Purcell '01, is a native of Watertown, New York. He received a law degree from Cornell in 1935. In 1955, he joined the International Basic Economy Corporation, an international business enterprise organized and sponsored by the Rockefeller family. Earlier he had been a director, vice president, and vice chairman of the Board of the Alleghany Corporation; vice president for law of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company and the Nickel Plate Railroad; vice chairman of the Board of the Chesapeake and Ohio; and Board chairman of Pathe Industries, Incorporated. From 1953 until 1955, Mr. Purcell was chairman of the Board of Investors Diversified Services, Incorporated.

He is a trustee and chairman of the Executive Committee of the International House of New York, as well as a member of the Board of Governors of *The Society of the New York Hospital*. He is a member of the Cornell University Council and chairman of the trustees' Investment Committee. He served as general chairman of the 1967-68 Cornell Fund.

Mr. Noyes attended the Harvard University Graduate School of Business after he was graduated from Cornell. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees since 1961. He is a member of the Cornell University Council's Executive Committee and is chairman of the trustees' Development Advisory Committee. Mr. Noyes was general chairman of the University's Centennial Campaign, which ended successfully in June, 1965.

Cornell Reports

Vol. 2, No. 2 Spring Issue

Published quarterly spring, summer, fall, and winter by the Office of Public Affairs, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850. Editor, Charles C. McGillicuddy.

Second-class postage paid at Ithaca, N.Y. and at additional mailing offices.

A native of Montclair, New Jersey, now living in Darien, Connecticut, he has been a partner in the investment firm of Hornblower and Weeks-Hemphill Noyes since 1946. He began his career in 1939 with that part of the firm known as Hemphill, Noyes, and Company, which was founded in 1915 by his father, Jansen Noyes '10.

Mr. Stewart, who lives in Irvington, New York, received a law degree from Yale University in 1943. From 1956 to 1960 he was secretary and general attorney of R. H. Macy and Company, Incorporated. He joined J. C. Penney as secretary and general counsel in 1960.

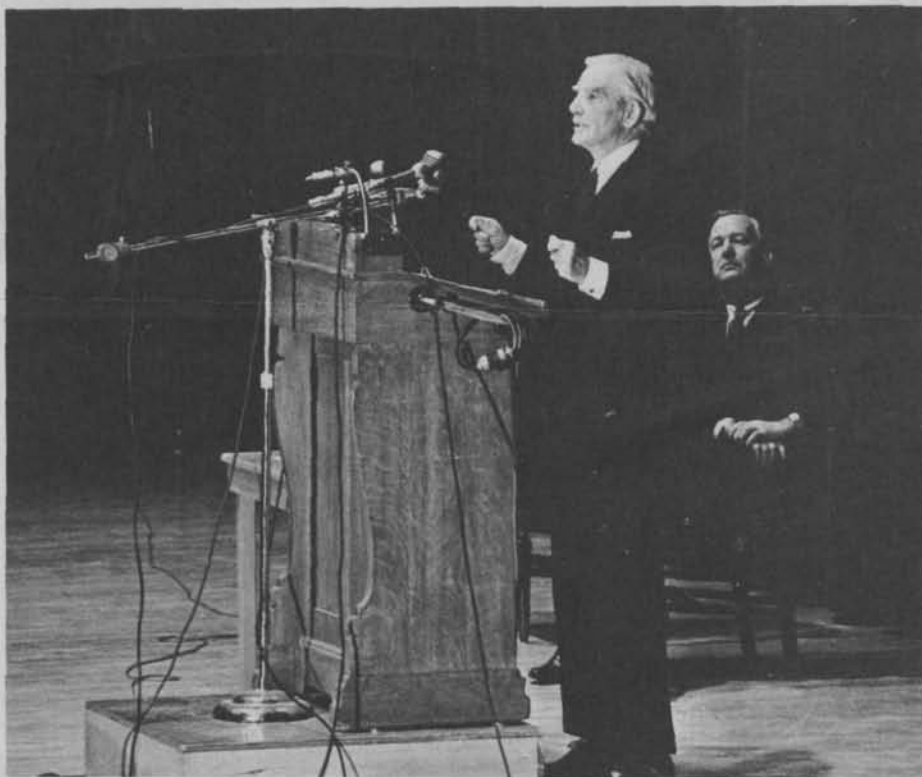
Law School Approves Doctorate for 1968

This June's graduating class of the Law School was the first at Cornell to receive the Doctor of Law (J.D.) degree rather than the Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) degree.

The Board of Trustees approved the awarding of the J.D. degree in March upon the recommendation of the University Faculty. The action did not provide for awarding the new degree retroactively.

The Regents of the University of the State of New York adopted a resolution this year authorizing use of the J.D. degree in New York as a first professional law degree. The new rule requires that students have completed at least three years of acceptable college work in an accredited institution before attending law school. The Cornell Law School requires a baccalaureate degree as one of its conditions for admission.

A majority of accredited American law schools now award the J.D. degree, and some institutions in other states have granted it for many years. Schools generally have favored awarding the doctorate on the grounds that it is a more appropriate professional degree and that it reflects the high standards of admission now required by accredited law schools.



Anthony Eden, former prime minister of Great Britain and now Earl of Avon, speaks on "Vietnam and the International Situation" during a standing-room-only appearance at Bailey Hall, Lord Avon's only scheduled speaking engagement in the United States in 1968.

Architect Named For New Museum

The noted New York architectural firm of I. M. Pei and Associates has been engaged to design Cornell's new art museum, which was made possible by a \$4 million gift from H. F. Johnson '22, honorary board chairman of S. C. Johnson and Son, Incorporated, and a University trustee.

Detailed programming for the museum has begun under the supervision of Thomas W. Leavitt, recently appointed director of the museum, and the University Office of Planning. Architectural planning will begin by June 1 and is expected to take approximately one year to complete.

The museum will rise on land that was once the site of Morse Hall, a chemistry building that burned in 1916. The area is near Franklin Hall, which houses the Department of Art, and Sibley Hall, location of the University's Fine Arts Library.

The firm of I. M. Pei and Associates has won many awards from professional societies and organizations. In June the firm will receive the 1968 architectural award of the American Institute of Architects.

Award-winning projects to Pei's credit include the Center for the Earth Sciences at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado; the Zeckendorf Plaza Development, the Mile High Center, and the Denver Hilton Hotel, all in Denver, Colorado; University Plaza at New York University; Town Center Plaza in Washington, D.C.; the Newhouse Communications Center at Syracuse University; and Hoffman Hall at the University of Southern California.

Current projects include the headquarters for the Washington Post Company in Washington, D.C.; the John F. Kennedy Library in Cambridge, Massachusetts; the Everson Museum of Art in Syracuse; the Des Moines Art Center addition in Des Moines, Iowa; Dallas City Hall in Dallas, Texas; the American Life Insurance Company headquarters in Wilmington, Del-

aware; and the National Airlines Terminal at John F. Kennedy International Airport.



President James A. Perkins meets with students to discuss University problems in the Temple of Zeus coffee shop in the basement of Goldwin Smith Hall.

Department Chairmen

New chairmen have been chosen to direct the operations of the Department of Theatre Arts and the Department of Art. James H. Clancy, who came to Cornell last year, was named chairman of the Department of Theatre Arts in the College of Arts and Sciences. Jason Seley '40, one of the nation's more prominent sculptors, was named chairman of the Department of Art in the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning.

Professor Clancy came to Cornell from Dartmouth College where he was Professor of English and Director of Theatre at the Hopkins Center. He taught previously at San Jose State College, his alma mater; the State University of Iowa, where he organized an experimental theatre; and Stanford University. At Dartmouth, he organized the Dartmouth Summer Repertory Company and directed six of its productions.

Professor Clancy succeeds Marvin A. Carlson, Associate Professor of

Theatre Arts, who will be on sabbatical leave during the coming academic year to do historical research in France.

In July, Professor Seley will succeed James O. Mahoney, Chairman of the Department of Art since 1963, who will return to full-time teaching.

Professor Seley majored in art history as a student at Cornell before turning to sculpting. He has had more than a dozen one-man shows, including a retrospective show at Cornell's Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art. The 1965 show at the White Museum was held to coincide with the twenty-fifth reunion of his class.

Among the many group exhibitions in which his work has been included were four annual exhibitions at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York, and exhibitions at New York's Museum of Modern Art, and at the Joseph H. Hirschhorn Collection at the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York.

Collections in which his work is represented include those of the Museum of Modern Art, the Whitney Museum, and the University of California at Berkeley, and the private collection of Nelson Rockefeller.

Art authorities and critics alike have paid growing attention to Professor Seley's work during the last several years with special notice being taken of his use of automobile bumpers.

Athletic Field Expansion

A major expansion of intramural and varsity athletic fields has been launched with the first phase to provide intramural facilities adjacent to the residential complex now under construction north of Mary Donlon Hall.

When the athletic field expansion program is completed, fifteen fields will be available for the University's huge intramural program, compared with the present ten fields, and seven will be located close to the new dormitories.

The expansion plan also calls for the relocation of the varsity lacrosse

(Continued on page 6)

Cornell Convocation in New York Attracts 1



President Perkins addresses a luncheon audience on "The State of the University" and what he called the "restless decade" of the sixties.



The crowded lobby of the Commodore Hotel at the peak of registration for the convocation for alumni from the Metropolitan area of New York.

More than 1,700 Cornell alumni and friends of the University crowded the Commodore Hotel in New York City March 9 to hear a series of panel discussions by faculty members on "The Quality of Life" and a discussion by a panel of leading educators on the future of higher education.

Some twenty-three distinguished members of the faculty were heard during the morning in discussions of man as a biological being, cultural context, social environment, and scientific and technological aspects as they relate to the quality of life.

President James A. Perkins addressed a luncheon gathering on "The State of the University," and then served as host for an informal panel discussion on "The University in 1980." Also taking part in that discussion were Kingman Brewster, president of Yale University; McGeorge Bundy, President of the Ford Foundation; and Clark Kerr, Chairman of the Carnegie Commission on the Future of Higher Education.

Thomas W. Mackesey, Vice President for Planning, was the moderator for the panel on cultural context. Panelists and their subjects were Stuart M. Brown, Jr., Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, "The Uses of Reason"; James H. Clancy, Chairman of the Department of Theatre Arts, "Nonsense Theatre"; Alain Seznec, Associate Professor of Romance Studies, "The Uses and Abuses of Literature"; and Martie W. Young, Chairman of the Department of History of Art, "Time, Man, and Art."

Taking part in the panel on man as a biological being, which was moderated by Franklin A. Long, Vice President for Research and Advanced Planning, were Nyle C. Brady, Director of Research for the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, "Can the World Feed Itself?"; David L. Call, holder of the H. E. Babcock Professorship of Food Economics, "Food for Man's Development"; Fritz Fuchs, the Given Foundation Professor and Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Medical College, "Man and His Reproductive Responsibility"; Robert S. Morison, Director of the Division of Biological Sciences, "The Biological Basis of Human Behavior"; and J. Mayone Stycos, Chairman of the Department of Sociology, "New Frontiers in Population Control."

The moderator for the panel on scientific and technological aspects was Robert L. Sproull, Vice President for Academic Affairs. Panelists were Hans A. Bethe, John Wendell Anderson Professor of Physics and a Nobel laureate, "Atomic Power"; Gordon P. Fisher, Chairman of the Department of Environmental Systems Engineering, "Managing Man's Environment"; Thomas Gold, Director of the Center for Radiophysics and Space Research, "Goals of Space: Science, Prestige, or Economic Advantage"; Robert A. Plane, Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, "The New Chemistry"; and Edwin L. Resler, newly named Pew Professor of Engineering and Director of the Graduate School of Aerospace Engineering, "The Supersonic Transport."

Steven Muller, Vice President for Public Affairs, moderated the social environment panel which included Urie Bronfenbrenner, Professor of Psychology and of Child Development and Family Relationships, "The Making of the New Man: Soviet and American"; William D. Carmichael, Dean of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, "The Case for Higher Taxes"; Burnham Kelly, Dean of the College of Architecture, Art, and Planning, "Who Plans Our Cities?"; Allan P. Sindler, Chairman of the Department of Government, "American Parties: The Critical Choices"; and Robin M. Williams, Jr., Healy Scarborough Professor of Social Science, "Beyond U.S. Riots."

700 Alumni and Friends



Educators Clark Kerr, President Perkins, McGeorge Bundy (back to camera), and Kingman Brewster enjoy a lighter moment while discussing "The University in 1980."



Professor Urie Bronfenbrenner continues discussion during luncheon with alumni.



More than 1,700 alumni and friends of the University pack the ballroom of the Commodore Hotel in Manhattan.



SI recent graduates joined older alumni at the day-long continuing education program, one of several conferences held for alumni throughout the country.



Mrs. Russell T. Kerby '15 of Summit, New Jersey, listens attentively to panel presentation.

and football practice area from Lower Alumni Field to Upper Alumni Field.

Provost Dale R. Corson noted that the Board of Trustees, while approving the expansion of facilities, also designated Lower Alumni Field as the future site for construction of new buildings planned for the Division of Biological Sciences.

The provost said a schedule for beginning construction of the buildings for the Division of Biological Sciences had not been determined and that the relocation of the practice areas to Upper Alumni Field will take place well before the area is lost to athletic use.

"The plan for improving athletic and recreational facilities is a compliment to our department," said Robert J. Kane, Director of Physical Education and Athletics, who explained that "not only will there be more, improved space given over to intercollegiate sports at the present mid-campus site, but much-needed larger areas for intramurals and recreational play will be provided in the student housing areas, where they can be put to use all day long."

He said, "The quicker the work is completed the better."

The athletic field expansion program will involve work in three areas. The area near the new dormitories will cover approximately 9.5 acres and will provide space for seven intramural playing fields, as well as space for informal athletics. With work already under way, the fields are expected to be ready for intramural use by the fall of 1969.

Upper Alumni Field also will be redeveloped. The provost said about two-thirds of the eight-acre field will be used as practice and playing fields for intercollegiate varsity and freshman sports. The eastern end will include eight intramural playing fields. The running track on the south end of the field will be removed and the area rebuilt as a varsity football practice field.

The need for the Upper Alumni Field track will be eliminated by putting an all-weather running surface on the Schoellkopf Stadium cinder track.

Provost Corson said Lower Alumni Field was the only logical site of the

many considered for eventual location of the Division of Biological Sciences buildings. He said the site must provide sufficient space to meet the future needs of the Division as

well as be convenient to both the College of Arts and Sciences and the New York State College of Agriculture, units from which the Division draws most of its students and faculty.

Astronomers Study Mysterious Space Signals at Observatory in Puerto Rico

Cornell University radio astronomers are playing a key role in the study of mysterious signals being received from space. The signals have caused considerable excitement among scientists because of their enormous strength and peculiar pulsation as recorded at the Arecibo Ionospheric Observatory (AIO) in Puerto Rico.

A team of Cornell radio astronomers headed by Frank D. Drake, Director of the AIO, are working day and night to analyze the strange signals.

The pulsating signals drew such great interest from the press that a conference was held in Washington, D.C., after a recent meeting of the International Scientific Radio Union. William C. Erickson of the University of Maryland, Chairman of the session, had high praise for the Cornell astronomers' work. "This work," he said, "will go down in history as one of the most significant advances in astronomy."

Four of the pulsating sources, called "pulsars," have been studied at the giant radio-radar observatory. Their detection by British astronomers about seven months ago was kept a secret until February when an article appeared in the British scientific publication *Nature*. For a few exciting days, some scientists speculated that the strange, unexplained radio signals might be beamed toward earth from a super-civilization somewhere in space. This notion, however, has been largely dispelled.

Mr. Drake has said there are two major bits of evidence that militate against the idea of the signals' coming from intelligent beings. First, he said, to send the radio pulses would require a transmission power equal to about ten thousand million times the total electrical generating capacity in our

entire world today. The second piece of evidence, Mr. Drake explained, is the wide range of radio frequency. It is felt that if the signals were coming from intelligent beings, they would be coming in a very narrow frequency range, since this is a more efficient way to transmit. Further, the signals are believed *not* to be artificial because of their multiplicity which suggests a natural phenomenon.

Cornell scientists first studied one of the four pulsars, which they have named Vulpecula Pulsar, for the constellation in which it is located. (It has been under study since February 29 and it has been under observation for more than 100 hours. The other three have been observed for about three weeks.) Radio energy from Vulpecula Pulsar is emitted with precise regularity in pulses every 1.33728 seconds, the Cornell scientists determined. The pulses arrived at different times with varying amplitudes



Frank D. Drake (seated), Director of the Arecibo Ionospheric Observatory, and a graduate assistant examine recordings of mysterious signals received from space.

and at different frequencies. The Arecibo Observatory has shown that the shift in pulse arrival time at different frequencies is due to a large number of electrons between Earth and the radio source.

The strange, pulsating radio signals have thus far defied explanation. "We only know there are four pulsating somethings out there," Mr. Drake said. Several theories have been advanced with varying degrees of acceptance. First is the possibility that the signals are coming from intelligent beings.

"Although it's not conclusive," Mr. Drake said, "we've produced very strong evidence against the civilization theory."

Another possibility which has been suggested is that the pulses emanate from a neutron star, which is a star in its dying stages, and is an extremely dense body. Some have ascribed the signals to a pulsating "white dwarf," a small star which emits a feeble light. A "white dwarf" is so dense that a cubic inch of material may weigh tons. Another possibility advanced by some astronomers is that the strange signals result from the rotation of a neutron star.

Despite all these suggestions no final explanation has been found for the signals, and study of them is continuing.

Built in a natural valley about twelve miles south of the seacoast city of Arecibo, the AIO has a 1,000-foot fixed "dish" or reflector with a surface area of 19.8 acres. The 207-ton reflector, made of half-inch-square mesh wire, is suspended over the ground on cables hanging from three towers. The instrument, the largest of its type in the world, functions either actively as a radar or passively as a radio telescope. As a radar the instrument transmits a pulsed signal and receives, between pulses, that portion of the signal which is reflected back by electrons in the ionosphere, or from the moon or planets. As a radio telescope, the instrument is used to listen to radio energy emitted from the sun, the planets, or other celestial radio sources.

Besides Mr. Drake, those conducting research to determine the nature and origin of the four new and strange signals include Miss Ellen J. Gunder-

mann and David L. Jauncey, both research associates at the Center for Radiophysics and Space Research on the Ithaca campus. Also conducting research at the Arecibo site are Gustave A. Zeissig of Ithaca, Harold D. Craft, Jr., of Basking Ridge, New Jersey, and John M. Comella of De-

troit, all graduate students at Cornell and research assistants at the observatory.

The observatory is operated by Cornell with the support of the Advanced Research Projects Agency through a contract with the Air Force Office of Scientific Research.

President Outlines Second Century Program at Tower Club Dinner

Unlike those educators who have warned that private higher education can survive only with massive government financial support, Cornell's President James A. Perkins has asserted his belief in the ability of private institutions to help themselves.

Addressing the annual Cornell Tower Club dinner in New York City on May 8, President Perkins said that Cornell, like other private universities and colleges, is under severe financial pressure. "But the problem," he asserted, "will be solved, as it has always been solved, by the initiative of the University acting on its own and in concert with others to place its needs before this country."

As Cornell's response to the financial challenge facing higher education, President Perkins unveiled a unique long-range program that combines greatly expanded alumni involvement in University affairs with a continued marshalling of support from private as well as public sources.

Called the Second Century Program, the plan involves three coordinated strategies: giving continued and scrupulous attention to costs, securing a considerable expansion of gifts from private sources, and securing support from government agencies, both state and federal.

President Perkins said he did not agree with those who have suggested that "the private sector is either unwilling or unable to support its private institutions. This is a course of despair not supported either by wisdom or a careful reading of our prospects.

"The private sector of this country is strong, vital, growing, and generous," he continued. "There is no question that it can provide the funds

necessary to maintain our independence and the high quality education that the country demands and that Cornell is determined to provide."

The President said that detailed study of Cornell's finances were initiated in 1966 and then expanded to include nine other leading private universities.

"The major lesson of this study," he said, is "that expenses at all these institutions have been rising, and are likely to continue to rise, at an average rate of 10 percent a year and that increases in annual income currently are falling significantly behind this pace."

The Second Century Program has been designed to eliminate the gap between income and expenses on a permanent basis by increasing endowment as well as expendable annual income and by providing the capital funds needed to maintain an adequate program of physical plant improvement and construction.

Some of the more immediate aims of the Program are to provide no fewer than fifty fully endowed professorial chairs, a substantial increase in endowment funds to support other academic objectives such as scholarships and library acquisitions; and increases in unrestricted expendable income at an average rate of not less than 10 percent each year. Capital gifts also would be required for building renovation and new construction.

"Cornell is presently committed to \$44 million in major new construction projects requiring more than \$20 million in private capital gifts, of which a substantial portion has already been received or pledged," the President noted. He pointed out, however, that some on-going projects such as

the new dormitory complex, the renovation of Baker Laboratory (chemistry), and the new Social Sciences Building still require substantial private gifts. The President also listed a series of "priority" projects for the next decade including construction of new facilities for biological sciences, renovation of the Arts College quadrangle, and construction of a new University Theatre.

Discussing the sources of income needed to realize Second Century goals, President Perkins explained that "tuition and fees remain the single largest source of unrestricted expendable annual income." He said that beginning this summer tuition and fees at Cornell will be increased at an average annual rate of \$150. The average annual increase during the last ten years was \$100.

He indicated that further increases in income were expected to be derived from a realignment of Cornell's endowment investments as well as from increased support from charitable foundations and United States corporations.

"In addition, Cornell University intends actively to seek direct support for our educational programs from government, both state and federal," Mr. Perkins explained. "There is every reason for state and federal assistance, without undue controls, to private colleges and universities, and every reason for Cornell to welcome such assistance."

Discussing the alumni role in the

Second Century Program, the President noted that "the full participation of Cornell's alumni is the very core of the University's effort to help itself. . . . The heart of our present program is to earn the interest and support of an ever-increasing number of alumni by bringing Cornell closely and constructively into their lives."

In this regard he described several new alumni efforts already under way. He pointed out that the University is establishing permanent offices in the major regions of the country "in order to give regional alumni groups such as Cornell Clubs, Secondary Schools Committees, Cornell Fund organizations, and alumni members of national groups such as the Cornell University Council the staff support they need to achieve their objectives."

Alumni offices are already open in New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston, and offices will open in Cleveland and Florida by the end of the year and in San Francisco and Washington next year.

The President said that requests from many alumni have prompted "a formal program to bring members of the Cornell faculty and administration before alumni and public audiences across the nation on a frequent and regular basis." This effort, during the current year, has seen large alumni meetings held in Cleveland, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

The President also discussed the Cornell Alumni University. He said

it would begin this summer as a permanent "program on the Ithaca campus designed to offer a unique opportunity for continuing education to alumni and their families who return to Cornell for this purpose."

In closing, the President said the Second Century Program and, particularly attempts at expanding alumni involvement and interest already "show all the portents of success."

He noted that early returns suggest that the 1967-68 Cornell Fund will include gifts from nearly 25,000 Cornellians and is expected to total \$2.5 million, an increase of \$500,000 from the Fund total of a year ago.

If this total is reached, the President said, the Cornell Fund total will have increased "\$1 million or 70 percent in two years, a record in the annals of annual giving to American universities."

The President said that because of these and other indications of alumni enthusiasm, the University has purposely set high goals for alumni support in the Second Century Program: "Within four years, by 1971-72, we expect to see an increase in annual Cornell Fund contributors to at least 40,000 and an annual Cornell Fund total of \$5 million."

"In addition," he said, "involvement of alumni and friends at an ever-increasing level will insure that Cornell remains strong and viable, a living testimony to our faith in private institutions of higher education in America."

Second-class postage paid at Ithaca, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

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