



# CORNELL CHRONICLE

The official weekly of record for Cornell University

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Thursday, December 10, 1970

## Syracuse Tops Red Five, 93-71

Although playing strong basketball, the Cornell cagers lost to the Syracuse University five, 93-71 in Barton Hall last night.

The Cornell team continued to play the impressive game that had earned them an upset victory over Penn State last week. But periods of poor ball handling while trying to penetrate the Syracuse full zone press proved the Red's downfall.

Rick Amato, 6-4 junior center for the Big Red led his team's scoring with 22 points. John Coles, a 6-4 sophomore, and Glenn Mueller, 6-3 junior, added 15 and 16 points respectively.

For the Orangemen, Gregg Kohls, 6-1 junior contributed 22 points, while teammates Mike Lee, a 6-3 sophomore, and Paul Piotrowski, 6-3 junior, added 17 and 16 points respectively.

Bill Smith, Syracuse's 6-11 center also added 16 points, but rode the bench most of the game.

In the first half, Cornell stayed with the Orange, who were fast breaking every opportunity. However, with three minutes left in the first period, Cornell succumbed to the diamond-and-one press set up by Syracuse and left the floor with a seven point deficit. The score at half time was 42-35, Syracuse.

The second half saw the Cornell five gradually fall behind the faster Syracuse team, and with four minutes remaining the loss was virtually assured.

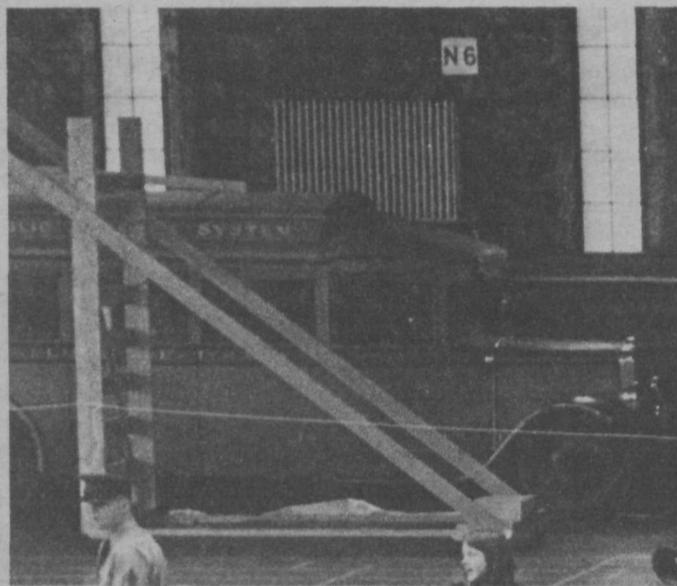
## Barton Transit Sys.

### Old Car Buff Buys Bus

The old grey bus which stood for years in Barton Hall is now being driven around Birmingham, Mich., on weekends by an engineer whose hobby is restoring automotive antiques.

Thomas Vandergrift, an employe of General Motors Corp., bought the bus, a 1929 General Motors Yellow Coach, from Cornell last July. He intends to restore it to mint condition, using original plans and drawings as guides. Through friends in Ithaca he recently placed an ad in The Cornell Daily Sun inquiring as to the whereabouts of the bus's original tail lights. The manufacturer of the lights is unable to reproduce them for Vandergrift. So far, there has been no response to his query.

The University obtained the bus from the family of the late Arthur Stallman, manager of an Ithaca electronics firm. He had brought it to Barton Hall and converted it to a public address booth on wheels. For years it served as the public address facility for indoor track meets, and other events in the gymnasium.



WAYWARD BUS — The 1929 bus housing the public address system for Barton Hall as it looked when it graced the north wall of the gymnasium last year. A Michigan old-car buff has purchased the relic, and is seeking original headlights to complete his renovation.

# Plane Predicts Tighter Budgets

The number of people on the Cornell University campus who believe there is a pot of gold somewhere in the Day Hall administration building to pay for new programs, faculty salaries and other expanded operations is "decreasing by the day" as the University undergoes tough budget-cutting in what is expected to be a three-year program of cutbacks, its provost said yesterday.

Robert A. Plane said in an interview in the Cornell Chronicle yesterday that in the academic areas each dean is being called on to come up with a four per cent reduction in budget in 1971-72, another three per cent the following year, and an additional three per cent (for a total of 10 per cent) by 1973-74.

"The budget goals for the academic departments represent what is needed to bring expenses in line with income," he said.

The provost said that there will not be across-the-board salary increases as in recent years, but that "those members of the academic staff who are contributing the most to the total academic program of the University will be rewarded fairly. There will be selective raises, consistent with the President's announced policy of 'selective excellence.'"

He said that this year the University will deplete the budget stabilization reserve funds which have enabled it to offset the deficits of the past six years.

"Backing this up," Plane said, "is some \$18-million in unrestricted endowment. We estimate this unrestricted endowment would be gone by 1974 if we allowed our past deficit-funding operations to continue.

"At that stage we would be in a spiral leading to disaster. When other universities have run out of spendable endowment, they have been forced to take very drastic actions, dropping whole departments, even colleges, in order to meet the payroll for the rest of the university.

"At that stage economic  
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ROBERT A. PLANE  
*Discusses Budget*

## Faculty Agrees On Two New Grad Degrees

The University Faculty, meeting late yesterday in Ives 120, accepted a recommendation from the Graduate Faculty approving the granting of two new professional degrees, the master of professional studies (Hospital and Health Administration) and the master of professional studies (African, Afro-American).

In other action, the Faculty approved a slate of nominees to fill vacancies on the Faculty Council, the Committee on Nominations and the University Hearing Board.

(The complete slate is printed in this issue of the Chronicle in the Bulletin of the University Faculty.)

The bulk of the meeting, attended by some 66 faculty members and lasting an hour and one-half, was taken with discussion of organization and procedures of the Faculty.

Robert S. Pasley, professor of law, who chaired a faculty committee on faculty  
*Continued on Page 11*



WHAT is this coed looking at?  
*See Page 5*

# University Accepting More Transfers

Increasing numbers of transfer students are being accepted at Cornell University in a new policy that is having beneficial financial effects on students, parents and the University.

Provost Robert A. Plane said parents are welcoming the new transfer program because it gives them a financial respite by

enabling them to send their children to near-by two-year colleges before coming to Cornell. The University benefits, too, Plane said, because it allows the fuller use of existing facilities at the upper class level.

"At the present time," Plane said, "many of the large underclass courses are filled or nearly filled. At the same time, many upperclass courses in particular areas have room for additional students. Thus, students in these areas can be educated without addition of faculty or new facilities."

It is fortunate, Plane added, that the numbers of qualified transfer students, particularly those from two-year colleges, is increasing to the point where there should be a match between students desiring an education in various fields and the resources available at Cornell.

There are as many reasons why students seek transfers to Cornell as there are applications for transfers. They range from a desire for a quality education with a wide variety of choices to a wish to be near a boy-friend or girl-friend. But whatever the reasons, the numbers of transfer students coming to Cornell is on the rise, particularly from two-year colleges.

No single set of rules for transfer students exists because all eight undergraduate divisions of the University at Ithaca have their own admissions offices and policies. What may be a rule for one division may not be important for admission to another. The undergraduate divisions which have separate admissions offices and policies are the New York State College of Agriculture; the College of Architecture; Art and Planning; the College of Arts and Sciences;

College of Engineering; School of Hotel Administration; New York State College of Human Ecology; New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, and the New York State Veterinary College. The School of Nursing is an undergraduate unit, too, but its admissions is handled separately in New York City where the school is located.

All applications for the eight Ithaca undergraduate divisions first go to the Office of Admissions where they are processed initially. This means that all materials such as transcripts, recommendations, SAT and achievement scores and other pertinent data are placed together in the Office of Admissions. The materials then are sent to the various divisions for action by admissions personnel.

The New York State College of  
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## Chronicle Capsule

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ACCESS to campus — text of the Senate report.

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FACULTY meeting minutes.

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## Bio. Sciences Dept. Moves to Stimson

The offices of the Division of Biological Sciences were moved into expanded facilities this week in Room 200 of Stimson Hall. The seven-room office suite reflects the number of organizational changes director Richard D. O'Brien has introduced in the Division since taking over its leadership in July.

For the first time since the Division was organized in 1965, its administrative offices are all in one location. Previously the Division was administered from several offices located on the second and basement floors of Roberts Hall.

The new office suite, which looks out on the Arts Quadrangle, has offices for director O'Brien and Alan W. Morrison Jr., who has served as the Division's administrative officer since 1965. His responsibilities cover the physical operation of the Division's various laboratories and facilities.

There are also offices for two new persons O'Brien has appointed to his staff. They are Charles R. Granger, assistant for academic affairs, and Jay Freer,

### Plane Explains Draft Appeal Policy in Memo

Provost Robert A. Plane has sent a memorandum to all deans, directors and department heads explaining the University's policy in cases where a student wishes to appeal the decision of the State Selective Service Appeal Board. Such decisions may be appealed to the U.S. Presidential Board in Washington, D.C.

"There are occasions," Plane said, "where a student's request for a II-A deferment, usually as a teaching assistant, has been refused by the State Appeal Board by a split vote, and where the student wishes to carry his appeal further.

"In considering the appeal, the only material that can be considered by the Presidential Board is the student's file as originally submitted to the State Appeal Board by the local board. Since this file should already contain a detailed statement of the University's position, the University should not become further involved in an official way through further letters and so forth. Such additional letters serve no useful function and the University should rest its case with the carefully thought out statements it has originally submitted."

This policy does not apply, Plane said, to cases where substantial new information needs to be added to the file, since such additions are permitted at any time.

Questions should be directed to Vice Provost W. Keith Kennedy who will serve as draft policy coordinator, Plane said.

administrative aid in charge of finances for the Division.

O'Brien said Granger is responsible for admitting Arts students to the major, for handling the administrative aspects of the Division's Curriculum Committee, including submission and clearing with the Educational Policy Committee of new course material. He is also in charge of the advising arrangements, O'Brien stated. He will be the individual responsible for assigning students to particular advisors. "In general, Granger will look after academic matters in a way comparable to that in which Alan Morrison has looked after non-academic matters," O'Brien added.

Granger is a lecturer in botany, in addition to his administrative duties. He received his doctorate this year from the University of Iowa. He was graduated from Iowa State University with a bachelor of science degree in 1962 and earned two master's degrees, one in science education and the other in biology at the University of Pennsylvania.

"Freer," said O'Brien, "is an administrative aide, working parttime in the marine biology area, and the rest of the time as a sort of data-bank officer for the Division. His business is to obtain and keep updated and effectively presented all the data about the operations of the Division. I regard it of the greatest importance to have good and up-to-date figures which describe the teaching and advising and research activities of the Division."

Freer was graduated from Cornell in 1967 with a bachelor of science degree in biology and this year earned a master of business administration degree from the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration here.

Another administrative change O'Brien has introduced is "a very heavy reliance upon the importance of the Division's Executive Committee. This committee now meets at least monthly, and is responsible for the major policy decisions in the Division, and for the disbursement of much of the discretionary funds available."

The committee is made up of the chairmen of the Division's five sections, plus two members elected at-large from the Division, plus representatives of the Dean of the Arts College and the Agriculture College.

"One of the great advantages of this reorganization," said O'Brien, "is that it will permit me and my successor as Director to maintain research and teaching activities, and not have to be fulltime administrators."

## Sage Songsters



MEMBERS of the Cornell Chorus perform Tuesday evening in secluded Sage Chapel. Getting ready for the holiday season, the group performed several Yuletide season songs, as well as several other numbers. The annual Sage Chapel Christmas program, complete with traditional carols, will be held this Sunday at 8:15 p.m.

### Families Queried About Health

The health care problems and needs of married students' families at Cornell are being investigated this week until December 22. Some 125 student families will be interviewed by students involved in a health survey.

About 20 undergraduate and graduate students from the Department of City and Regional Planning, the Department of Sociology and the Human Affairs Program will conduct personal interviews with a random sampling of Cornell married students' families, Stephen B. Morris, coordinator of the study said. Morris is a graduate student in City and Regional Planning.

The interviewers hope that the survey information will contribute to efforts to improve health care programs at Cornell. Results of the survey may be available by the end of January, Morris said.

Information on the health needs of student families has never been gathered, said Morris, who initiated the project.

"This represents a rather big knowledge gap," he said.

## Late Bus Run Cancelled

The late-night security bus test has ended with the experiment showing not nearly enough use to justify its being continued, Mark Barlow Jr., vice president for student affairs, announced Friday.

He said that during the trial period the use averaged fewer than five women per run, and that on many runs there were no women.

Also, he said, it was apparent that many persons used the bus as a convenience, not for security.

One area of concern that remains is the poorly lighted area that has three sororities in the

## Alumni University Faculty Announced

The faculty for the 1971 Cornell Alumni University has been named and is now busy preparing a curriculum to carry on the program's growing reputation for cultural and intellectual stimulation.

In the three years since its inception in the summer of 1968, a total of 1,219 alumni and Cornell parents have attended the University. In addition, 671 children have taken part in the social, athletic and cultural programs provided for them during the weekly sessions.

The eight members of the Alumni University faculty this year are: Calum M. Carmichael, associate professor of Biblical and Semitic studies; David I. Grossvogel, the Goldwin Smith Professor of Comparative Literature and Romance Studies and chairman of Romance Studies; Dominick LaCapra, assistant professor of modern European history; Walter F. LaFeber, the Marie Underhill Noll Professor of American History; Eleanor D. Macklin, lecturer and extension associate

in Human Development and Family Studies; Albert Silverman, professor of physics in the field of nuclear studies; Daniel G. Sisler, associate professor of agricultural economics; and Robert S. Summers, professor of law.

Half the faculty, that is four members, will give the same academic program during the first and third weeks of the Alumni University. The University will run a total of four weeks from July 11 through August 7. The other four members of the faculty will present an academic program during the second and fourth weeks. In this way those attending the University will have these options: they may attend for a week only or attend any two consecutive weeks and thus take part in the lectures and seminars of all eight members of the faculty.

More details of the 1971 program will be issued during the year.

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## Senate Meets; To Discuss ROTC Tonight

The Cornell University Senate will begin what is expected to be a long discussion and consideration of four proposals concerning Cornell ROTC at 7:30 p.m. tonight in Kaufmann Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall.

First on the proposed agenda, however, will be a motion to reconsider the Senate's recommendation that the University should "not ban persons from the campus" and that the Board of Trustees should delete references to exclusion from campus from the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order.

The motion to reconsider was made by David Ritchie, graduate student, at the end of the four-hour long meeting involving discussion of exclusion of persons from the Cornell campus. A majority vote in favor of reconsideration is required before the resolution may be reconsidered. Any changes in the recommendation will also require a majority vote.

The four proposed ROTC resolutions, which range from favoring the continuation of ROTC at Cornell to favoring the termination of all ROTC programs in one year, appear on Page 4 of the November 19 edition of the Chronicle.

## Kuntsler, Fraser To Speak Here

William Kuntsler, defense attorney for the Chicago 8, Black Panther Party and the Catonsville Nine, will speak next Thursday (December 17) in Bailey Hall at 7:30 p.m. Speaking with Kuntsler will be Douglas F. Dowd, professor of economics and Steven Fraser, a leader of the National Caucus of Labor Committees and a defendant in the Fraser-Borgman Conspiracy case in Philadelphia.

Fraser, in a case which has received wide publicity throughout the East, is charged with conspiring to use explosives to destroy monuments in the Philadelphia area during the spring of 1969. Supporters of Fraser and Borgman have set up defense committees in 12 cities across the country calling for an impartial National Commission of Inquiry to investigate the case simultaneous to the court trial.

The committees contend that the charges are without basis, especially in view of the anti-terrorist philosophy of the Labor Committees.

A petition calling for the Commission of Inquiry, circulated by the defense committees, has been signed by numerous academic and political figures, including: Noam Chomsky, professor at MIT; Paul O'Dwyer, former Democratic candidate for Senator; Howard Zinn, professor at Boston University; Eugene Genovese and Christopher Lasch.

## Sunrise, Sunset



## Statler Inn Opens Facilities to All

The dining facilities in the Statler Inn with the exception of the Rathskeller will be open during evening meals to all members of the Cornell community, students, staff, administration and faculty, as of February 1.

The change, according to Robert A. Beck, dean of the School of Hotel Administration, is being made in conjunction with one of the most ambitious and most comprehensive uses to date the School has made of the Statler as a practice inn.

From now on, starting with the spring term, hotel students will manage and operate all evening dining facilities in the Statler Inn including the Rathskeller, which, however, will continue to be for the private use of Statler Club members, their families and guests.

The Inn facilities, Beck said, will continue to be for the exclusive use of Statler Club members during noon meals. This includes the faculty lounge. The facilities will be open to the entire community, however, in the evening, seven days a week, with the exception of the Rathskeller and the cocktail lounge which will continue to be reserved at all times for Statler Club members only.

Since it was first opened in 1951, all Statler Inn eating facilities have been restricted to use by Statler Club members and guests of the University staying at the Inn. Membership in the Club is restricted to Cornell faculty and administrators.

"This change in policy," said Beck, "has been approved by the Statler Club Board of Directors and has been prompted by economic considerations and changes in life styles on campus."

The management of the all evening dining facilities will be the direct responsibility of junior and senior students enrolled in a newly established course, Hotel Administration 153. Nine students are enrolled in this course and on a seven days a week basis will fill the following management duties: accounting, advertising and promotion, banquet and beverage, dining room, food production, operations, personnel, purchasing and receiving.

These student managers will be responsible for the work assignments of more than 200 students in the school taking long established courses in such areas as food production and kitchen and dining room operation. It is estimated a student work force of some 20 to 30 will operate the dining facilities daily. They will also be assisted by full time employees.

Dining facilities, in addition to the Rathskeller, include the 160 chair main dining room on the second floor of the Inn, 5 private dining rooms and various convention facilities including the Statler Ballroom. These private facilities will be open to use by any informal and formal group or organizations within the Cornell community. With all facilities in operation more than 1,000 persons can dine at the Statler in a single evening.

Although the student cafeteria on the second floor has long been open to the general Cornell public and has been student run, it will now come under the management wing of the students in the new course H.A. 153. Also the popular Saturday night student-run "Steaks Unlimited" restaurant operation will be located permanently in the main dining room and will be under the overall management wing of the H.A. 153 students.

The management group is planning a revised dinner menu with a new price structure based on full dinners rather than the present a la carte menu. It is expected this will result in savings on a diner's total bill.

## Yes, Schroeder, There Is A Beethoven's Birthday Concert

Pianist Rudolf Firkusny will perform Beethoven's "Piano Concerto No. 5 (Emperor)" with the Cornell Orchestra in a Beethoven commemoration concert at 8:15 p.m. next Wednesday (December 16), in Bailey Hall.

Karl Husa will conduct the orchestra in the program commemorating the 200th year after Beethoven's birth. The program will also feature Beethoven's "Fantasy for Piano, Chorus and Orchestra," with Firkusny and the Cornell Glee Club and Chorus.

Firkusny, a Czech-born virtuoso, has received critical acclaim for his international performances. He has appeared with nearly every major orchestra in the world.

Having made his debut at the age of 10 playing with the Prague Philharmonic Orchestra and his first appearance in Vienna four years later, Firkusny was well known throughout Europe by the age of 18. He made his New York debut in Town Hall in 1941.

Other works on the Cornell program will be "Symphonies of Wind Instruments" by Stravinsky and "Concerto for Brass Quintet and String Orchestra" by Husa. Soloists in the Husa work will be members of the Scholarship Brass Quintet of the New England Conservatory of Music.

## "Women In Literature" Course Set

A new course on "The Representation of Women in Literature" covering largely 19th century English and American works, will be offered by the English department next semester.

Students may preregister for the course, English 482, in Goldwin Smith 245. Lectures in English 482 will be given on Mondays and Wednesdays from 3:35 p.m. until 4:25 p.m. Recitation sections will also be arranged.

According to Mrs. Patricia A. Latham, co-ordinating instructor for the course, English 482 will "not concentrate on ideology or on women writers, but on the representation of females in literature." Fourteen lecturers, both faculty and guest speakers, will each lecture for two hours, devoting part of the second hour to discussion and questions. Joanna Russ, assistant professor of English, is sponsoring the course.

Among those lecturing from the Cornell faculty will be: Mrs. Jean F. Blackall, assistant professor of English; Michael Kaufman, assistant professor of English; Mrs. Dorothy McCall, lecturer in Romance Studies; and Douglas Archibald, assistant professor of English.

Sheila Tobias, formerly assistant to the vice president for academic affairs at Cornell and now assistant provost at Wesleyan University, and Alison Lurie Bishop, critic and novelist, will be among the guest lecturers.

English 482 is open to English majors and non-majors with consent of the staff.

## Critics' Choice Art Exhibit Begins Saturday

"Critics' Choice," a contemporary art exhibition of works by artists selected for the show by two well-known art critics, will begin Saturday at the Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art.

The exhibition, which is made possible with the support of the New York State Council on the Arts, will continue through Jan. 10, 1971.

The New York State Council on the Arts, which awarded a grant to fund the "Critics' Choice" exhibition, recently awarded a total of \$17,782 to the White Museum. Part of the grant funds went to David Shearer, acting director of the new Library Video Center at Cornell, for the videotaping of activities related to the exhibition. Another part will be used for the Museum's major exhibition of the academic year, "Russian Art of the Revolution, 1910-1930," scheduled to begin Feb. 23, 1971.

Cornell will be the first host to the "Critics' Choice" show. Max Kozloff and Lucy Lippard, art critics and authors, were asked to select those artists each felt to be among the most interesting and provocative on the current art scene.

Chosen were nine artists and the "Pulsa Group" with the 28 works that represent it. The artists to be featured are: sculptors Carl Andre, Keith Hollingsworth and Lynton Wells; painters Malcolm Morley, Irving Petlin and Kestutis Zapkus; and artists using other media, Douglas Huebler, Robert Barry and Hollis Frampton.

Part of the experimental nature of this exhibition, which will be sent to several other university museums in New York State, is the involvement of students of fine arts and the history of art. Under a state grant for this project, small groups of these students from Cornell and other participating institutions, met in sessions with the critics and several of the artists in their New York City studios this fall.

The interviews and discussions with the critics and artists were video taped under a separate grant by a crew of Cornell students under the supervision of Shearer. The edited video tapes will serve as a documentary catalog and will be shown throughout the exhibition. The New York State Council on the Arts selected Shearer to direct the Cornell group.

# Plane Talks on Tightening Financial Belt

In statements earlier this year, Cornell President Dale R. Corson indicated that deficit operations could not continue and that the University would pursue a policy of "selective excellence" in order to eliminate budget deficits by cutting costs and increasing income.

At present, University officers are in the midst of developing budgets for the 1971-72 academic year as well as projections for the succeeding two years. To determine the likely course of next year's budget and future budget planning, Director of University Relations Thomas L. Tobin conducted a series of interviews with the administration officers most directly involved in the budget process. In this article Provost Robert A. Plane discusses budget planning for academic units in the 1971-72 year. In succeeding articles, Vice President for Administration Samuel A. Lawrence will discuss budgeting for non-academic units and, in a concluding article, Vice President for Public Affairs Steven Muller will describe prospects for increased income in the years ahead.

**Question:** In your budget discussions with the Deans, you have stated that a formula will be applied that involves a four per cent reduction of costs next year, an additional three per cent the following, and three per cent more in 1973-74. What is the basis for this 4/3/3 formula?

**Plane:** The budget goals for the academic departments represent what is needed to bring expenses in line with income. One point to be noted is that the formula recognizes that

**"Somehow, a notion has developed at Cornell that there is a pot of gold that sits someplace in Day Hall ... There is no such pot of gold."**

any university must continually change and must have new programs to survive as a great university. Therefore, built into these projections, is the possibility for some new programs. This means that for any department or college to have a new program it must develop half of the necessary funds through cuts in excess of the 4/3/3 levels and the additional 50 per cent comes from funds made available for the central administration. For example, if we are going to add a new program in Arts and Sciences that will come into being the third year of our projection and the new program costs \$10,000, then \$5,000 of those dollars must come from additional cuts in the cost of present programs. The second \$5,000 is a programmed expense which the central administration has anticipated. Under this plan any new program will be done partially at the expense of some ongoing programs, forcing us to find ways to redirect resources.

**Q:** If an academic department comes up with half of the cost of

a new program, is there any judgment of the program's value or does the administration automatically add the remaining 50 per cent?

**Plane:** No, the program will be scrutinized closely to see how it fits with the overall objectives and priorities of the University. There may be conflicts between



ROBERT A. PLANE  
"No Pot of Gold"

the priorities of a particular college and the University's. Therefore, whereas the majority of the academic program will continue as at present because that's where most of the budget goes, these add-on items are the place where the central administration, specifically the president, can see to it that his priorities are implemented. Notice that what must happen at this stage is for both the college

and me to agree that a given new program is a good idea. In other words, new programs are going to have double scrutiny and only those programs which are supported by both will come into being.

**Q:** You indicated in your budget letter to the Deans that there would not be across-the-board salary increases as in the recent years. Will you expand on this?

**Plane:** This means that those members of the academic staff

**"We estimate (the) unrestricted endowment would be gone by 1974 if we allow our past deficit funding operations to continue. At that stage we would be in a spiral leading to disaster."**

who are contributing the most to the total academic program of the University will be rewarded fairly. There will be no across-the-board increases. There will be selective raises consistent with the President's announced policy of "selective excellence." A pool of funds will be set aside for these raises.

**Q:** Will the pool be derived at least partially from the savings

achieved through the 4/3/3 formula?

**Plane:** Of course. There is no other source and the lack of any other source must be recognized by everyone. Somehow, a notion has developed at Cornell that there is a pot of gold that exists someplace in Day Hall that can carry new programs, faculty salaries, expanded student services operations and all kinds of functions. There is no such pot of gold. Any dollars we spend are spent at the expense of some ongoing program and even if we had no new programs, we would still be in budget difficulty.

**Q:** Are your comments directed solely at the endowed units?

**Plane:** That is correct, the statutory units must operate on a balanced budget as a part of the State University and so they have not been contributing to the unbalanced budget situation which we are talking about. I should also mention that the Medical School and the School of Nursing are not specifically covered by the 4/3/3 budgeting formula. Their budget situation is about the same as ours was several years ago. They are just starting into a deficit operation.

**Q:** Is there any alternative to the budget cutting route for the endowed units?

**Plane:** Not really. This year we will deplete the budget stabilization reserve funds which enabled us to offset the deficits of the past six years. Backing this up is some \$18-million in unrestricted endowment. We estimate this unrestricted endowment would be gone by 1974 if we allow our past deficit funding operations to continue. At that stage we would be in a spiral leading to disaster. When other universities have run out of spendable endowment, they have been forced to take very drastic actions, dropping whole departments, even colleges, in order to meet the payroll for the rest of the university.

At that stage economic considerations become the first consideration in determining academic policy. At the present time, we are evaluating the financial consequences of our various academic decisions, and with the economic consequences in mind, we make what we feel is an academically sound decision. However, if we

depleted our endowment, I'm afraid the decisions would be made almost solely on the basis of economics.

**Q:** Does the new budgeting program involve reduced expenditures alone or does it also include increased income?

**Plane:** Both alternatives, of course. There are several ways that income can be increased. The most obvious, since it is our

single greatest source of income, is through student tuitions. It might seem that we can add to income merely by adding to our student population. However, one has to be very careful that the costs involved in educating the added students do not exceed the increased income from tuition.

Consequently, we have talked about increased enrollments only in those areas where students can be accommodated without an excessive increase in expenditures. We are in a difficult

**"There are several ways than income can be increased. The most obvious, since it is our single greatest source of income, is through student tuitions."**

budget situation today largely because as knowledge has expanded, new fields or splinter fields have been developed so that we are offering a tremendous academic program but in some areas there are too few students to benefit from the entire program. Since we do not anticipate letting go any tenured faculty members at this time, the only way we can salvage those programs with too few students is to bring more students into those areas. Consequently, we are very interested both in transfer students and/or increased numbers of freshman students who can be fitted into existing programs that presently are underutilized.

**Q:** Do you have any "ball park" figure on the number of students that might be added?

**Plane:** Next year, some number between 300 and 500 is an estimate at this stage. It's not a large increase, and in fact, the increase may well be offset by a decrease in graduate enrollment.

**Q:** As a means of cutting expenditures, is any thought being given to eliminating courses?

**Plane:** I think we will be eliminating courses. Some courses may be offered only in alternate years. Other courses may have to be dropped altogether. I don't know about the exact number yet but I am sure there will be fewer courses offered in the future. I should note that these decisions are made primarily at the college level.

**Q:** What would be the basis for the decision either to offer one course in alternate years or to drop another course completely?

**Plane:** These decisions would be based partly on the level of utilization but some courses, even though covered by relatively few students, cannot be dropped. Some courses are absolutely a key to an important program in our priorities and therefore will not be wiped off the books. Another reason for dropping courses, however, could involve decreases in graduate student enrollment caused by declining support from external programs such as the large Ford Grant, the Sloan Grant in Hospital Administration and numerous

training grants through the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Science Foundation (NSF).

As these programs are decreased, the support for the graduate students goes away and built into many of these programs is the fact that a student must support himself during part of his time at Cornell as a teaching assistant. But, if the rest of the support is eliminated, the graduate student can't afford to come and we can't afford the scholarship to bring him here. As

a consequence, he will not come and we will lose his services as a teaching assistant. Thus some of the sections taught in the past by graduate students will necessarily be taught by faculty, and as the faculty moves into this teaching responsibility, certain poorly populated courses will disappear from the books.

**Q:** How would such cuts relate to University priorities?

**Plane:** The kind of program cut which would involve loss of some specialized courses at the expense of better teaching of more popular courses is the kind of program cut I will approve. I should emphasize that in budget discussions with the Deans, we

**"When other universities have run out of spendable endowment, they have been forced to take very drastic actions, dropping whole departments, even colleges, in order to meet the payroll for the rest of the university."**

are interested not only in approving possible new programs, but we are also interested in how they are making program cuts. It is quite conceivable that a Dean would present a program cut that would not be acceptable from the overall University point of view.

It might be acceptable from that College's point of view but it would so hinder University-wide programs or the program of another college that it would not be approved.

**Q:** Several times you have mentioned University priorities. Can you outline those priorities?

**Plane:** There are two related general priorities as well as three specific ones. The first general priority is, as the President has made very clear, that we are going to keep our excellent faculty. We must maintain a competitive position for those faculty members who contribute so much to the overall excellence of the University. Secondly, we are going to maintain the areas of strength and uniqueness that Cornell already has. In evaluating

Continued on Page 11

# Behind the Scenes at C.U. Theater



The Play's  
The Thing

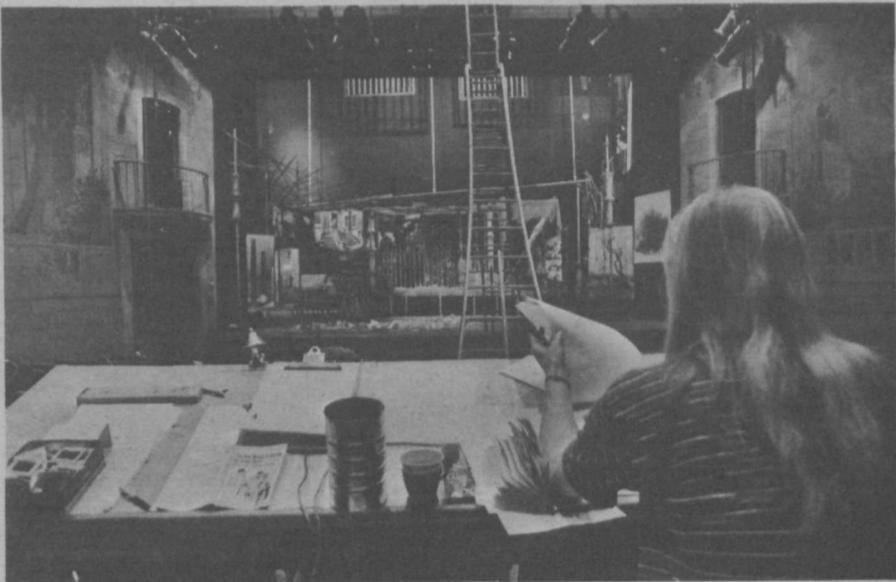


## 'Good Woman of Setzuan'

When the curtain goes up tonight for the opening performance of Bertold Brecht's "The Good Woman of Setzuan," theatergoers will be seeing but the proverbial tip of the iceberg of presenting a play at Cornell. The parable play, set in modern China, is the final production this semester of the Cornell University Theater. Several other plays are planned for the spring term.

Chronicle staff photographer Russ Hamilton spent a few hours at some of the lengthy rehearsals for the play that have been going on until the early hours of the morning in anticipation of the first performance. As the photographs indicate, long hours of work on sewing and carpentry make-up and lighting, in addition to the acting itself, go into any of the theater's productions.

"The Good Woman of Setzuan" will be performed this evening through Sunday, December 13, with additional performances scheduled December 17 through 19. Performances begin at 8:15 p.m.



# The Senate Page

The Senate Page is the official bulletin of the Cornell University Senate. Publication is supervised by Kay R. Hanna, Senate administrator, 211 Stimson Hall, 256-3715.

## Senate Opportunities

Although the impact of the events of Spring 1969 and Spring 1970 has diminished, the problems and challenges that they have raised remain. These issues include the University's relationship to society, the rights and freedoms of members of the University community, the allocation of the University's resources, and community participation in selecting University presidents. The University Senate was formed to provide a rational way to confront these issues that Cornell must face in an open, honest way.

The success of the Senate depends upon a supply of people who feel committed to work for a University that is responsive to the needs of the Cornell community.

Three different commitments can be made. First, by serving as a Senator a person can vote in the non-academic policy-making body of Cornell. A second commitment is serving on Senate committees without being in the Senate. Although such a person will not vote on the final proposals, he makes a positive contribution by investigating and drafting Senate proposals, and shares his views and experiences through committee reports, and at times, Senate debate.

A third commitment is serving as a member of the Board of Trustees and its committees. Members are elected by students and faculty to represent their views on the body that has the final responsibility for University actions.

Petitions for the Trustee election are now available and petitioning for the Senate elections will start January 4, 1971. Applications for Senate committees will be available in March, 1971.

The ideal of the Senate is that the people of the Cornell community can take an active and responsible role in making key decisions affecting university life. This ideal can be tested and realized only if concerned people take an active interest in Senate work.

Robert Platt '73  
Senator

## Report On Freedom of Speech And Access To the Campus

At its meeting of 1 December 1970, the Cornell University Senate, acting under the provisions of Article I, Section 2 of its Constitution, which provides that

The University Senate shall:

2. Have legislative power, subject to Board of Trustees

legislation required by law, over campus codes of conduct, the campus judiciary system (subject to Trustee bylaws for dismissal of a faculty member), and the academic calendar;

Voted on the recommendations of its Special Investigatory Committee on Freedom of Speech and Access to the Campus. These recommendations are in the report printed in this issue.

Following the reading of a letter from President Corson

requesting the Senate not to take final action on the recommendations at that meeting, a motion was made to postpone action until the following meeting. The vote was 25 in favor of postponement, 54 against and 1 abstention. A vote of "yes" means to postpone; a "no" vote means not to postpone. This roll call vote is shown in Column I of the chart below.

A roll call vote was also taken on the recommendations as a whole. This vote was 60 in favor of the recommendations, 15 against and 4 abstentions. This roll call vote is recorded below under Column II.

After this second vote, it was properly moved and seconded that the vote by "Reconsidered

and Entered on the Minutes", a motion which has the effect of preventing the action from becoming final and suspending any action growing out of the vote. Thus the situation now is that the Senate has not taken any final, official action on these recommendations.

If the motion to reconsider is not called up at the next meeting of the Senate, scheduled for December 10th, the action taken by the vote at the December 1st meeting would automatically become final and official. If the motion is called up, the Senate will then have the opportunity again to debate the entire question as fully—of as little—as it may desire, and reaffirm, amend or defeat the recommendations, all by simple majority vote.

### Roll Call Votes

		I		II			
		I	II	I	II		
ADAMS, GERALD	S	AB	AB	GOTTLIEB, ROBERT	S	N	Y
AHLSTROM, JAMES	S	N	Y	HANKS, CLYDE	S	N	Y
ANDERSON, KATHERINE O	O	Y	A	HARDING, JOHN	F	A	N
ANDRACHEK, STEVEN	S	AB	AB	HARTMAN, P.L.	F	Y	Y
BAIL, JOE P.	F	N	Y	HAYDOCK, HAL	S	AB	AB
BAILEY, COLONEL CLAUDE F	F	Y	N	HENRY, NEIL	F	N	Y
BATEMAN, D.F.	F	Y	N	HEYWOOD, PETER	S	N	Y
BECKHAM, STEVE	S	AB	AB	HOMER, CARL	S	N	Y
BENSON, LEGRACE	F	N	Y	HOROWITZ, MICHAEL	F	N	Y
BENT, FREDERICK	F	Y	Y	HOWLAND, HOWARD	F	N	Y
BERNSTEIN, LAURENCE S	S	N	Y	HYYPIO, PETER	O	N	Y
BERNSTEIN, PHILIP	S	AB	AB	ISAACSON, JEFF	S	N	Y
BETHE, HANS	F	AB	AB	JENSON, NEAL	F	Y	Y
BILLERA, LOUIS	F	X	X	KANE, ROBERT	O	Y	Y
BODNER, JOAN	S	N	Y	KELLEY, GERALD	F	X	X
BOLGIANO, RALPH	F	N	Y	KENNEDY, BRIAN	S	N	Y
BRIER, BONNIE	S	N	Y	KENNEDY, STEPHEN	S	AB	AB
BROWN, A. IRENE	O	AB	AB	KORF, RICHARD	F	N	Y
BURNS, JOSEPH	F	N	Y	KUKKONEN, CARL	S	AB	AB
CAIN, JOHN	F	AB	AB	LAFRENIERE, JOHN	S	N	Y
CALVO, JOSEPH	F	AB	AB	LANCE, RICHARD	F	N	Y
CAPPANNARI, CHARLES S	S	N	Y	LEVINE, P.P.	F	Y	N
CARLEY, DIANE	S	N	Y	LIEB, EDNA	S	Y	X
CARLSON, MARVIN	F	AB	AB	LIPON, STUART	S	N	Y
CASSEL, DAVID	F	Y	N	LYNCH, THOMAS	F	AB	AB
CHANG, GORDON	S	N	Y	LYNN, WALTER	F	N	Y
COLLINS, DWIGHT	S	AB	AB	MALCOLM, NORMAN	F	N	Y
COOKE, W.D.	O	Y	Y	MANARAS, JOHN	S	X	X
COWIE, ROBERT	O	AB	AB	MANDELL, MYRON	S	Y	Y
CRAIG, PETER	F	Y	N	MANLACK, JAMES	F	N	Y
CUMMINGS, GORDON	F	Y	A	MAYER, A.J.	S	N	Y
DANKERT, PHILIP	O	AB	AB	MILLER, FRANK	F	N	Y
DEAN, WILLIAM TUCKER F	F	Y	N	MILLER, PAUL	F	N	Y
DETHIER, BERNARD	F	AB	AB	MORRIS, EARL	F	N	Y
DOUGHERTY, MICHAEL O	O	Y	N	MORRISON, MARY	F	AB	AB
DOUGHERTY, RODERICK S	S	Y	Y	NEISSER, ULRIC	F	X	X
EARLE, CLIFFORD	F	N	Y	O'BRIEN, RICHARD	F	AB	AB
EFFLANDT, CHARLES	S	AB	AB	ORANGE, HERBERT	S	AB	AB
ELLEDGE, SCOTT	F	Y	Y	OVERSTREET, WILLIAM	S	AB	AB
ELLIOTT, CHARLES	F	X	X	PADBERG, DAN	F	Y	Y
ELLIOTT, STEVE	S	N	Y	PALEWICZ, JON	S	N	Y
EMANUEL, ELLEN	S	AB	AB	PENDERGAST, MICHAEL	S	N	Y
EVANS, KATHE	S	AB	AB	PEOPLES, JOHN	F	AB	AB
EWING, CRAIG	S	AB	AB	PETER, GEORGE	O	Y	N
FALTESEK, ANTHONY	S	N	Y	PIERIK, PETER	O	Y	A
FARRIN, MICHAEL	S	N	A	PLANE, ROBERT	O	AB	AB
FEI, JACK	S	N	Y	PLATT, ROBERT	S	N	Y
FITCHEN, D.B.	F	Y	Y	PLOFSKY, ALAN	S	AB	AB
FITCHETT, GARY	S	AB	AB	POTTER, NORMAN	F	AB	AB
FORWARD, STEPHEN	S	N	Y	RIORDAN, COURTNEY	F	AB	AB
FREEDMAN, ERIC	S	N	N	RITCHIE, DAVID	S	Y	Y
FRITCHEY, DAVID E.	S	N	N	ROSENTHAL, SUSAN	S	N	Y
FURRY, RONALD	F	Y	N	ROSS, FRED	S	AB	AB
				RUOFF, ARTHUR	F	N	Y
SCHATZ, ANDY	S	N	Y				
SCHERAGA, HAROLD	F	AB	AB	VAN SOEST, PETER	F	AB	AB
SCHILDKRET, BONNIE S	S	AB	AB	WALDMAN, MARVIN	F	N	Y
SEREMETIS, STEPHANIE S	S	AB	AB	WANDERSTOCK, JEREMIAH F	F	AB	AB
SHARP, CALVIN	S	AB	AB	WATERMAN, DONALD	S	N	Y
SPITZER, ARTHUR	S	X	X	WHITE, WILLIAM	S	N	Y
STEPONKUS, PETER	F	N	Y	WHITLOCK, JOHN	F	Y	N
TURCOTTE, DONALD	F	AB	AB	WOOD, ALLEN	F	N	Y
VANALSTYNE, JAYNE	F	N	N	WURZEL, MARK	S	N	Y
VAN BUREN, JEROME	F	N	N				

- Y - registering a vote of "yes"
- N - registering a vote of "no"
- X - registered as present at the voting but not voting
- A - registering a vote of "abstain"
- AB - not registered as present at the meeting

## Senate Calendar

Thursday, December 10th

- 2 p.m. — Engineering Senators ROTC Public Hearing
- 3 p.m. — Bylaws Committee, Clark 127
- 4:30 p.m. — Activities & Organizations, Office of University Unions, Willard Straight
- 4:30 p.m. — Calendar, Martha Van Rensselaer 15
- 4:30 p.m. — Counseling & Advising, 2nd floor, Goldwin Smith
- 7:30 p.m. — SENATE MEETING, Kaufmann

Friday, December 11th

- 3 p.m. — Special Investigatory Committee of the University to Its Employees, Senate office, Goldwin Smith

Monday, December 14th

- 4:30 p.m. — Religious Affairs Public Hearing, Anabel Taylor
- 7:30 p.m. — Dining, 4544 Dickson

Tuesday, December 15th

- 3:30 p.m. — Executive Committee, Senate Office, Goldwin Smith

Thursday, December 17th

- 4:30 p.m. — Activities & Organizations, Office of University Unions, Willard Straight
- 7:30 p.m. — SENATE MEETING, Kaufmann, Goldwin Smith.

## COSEP Members Nard

The current composition of the 23-member Cornell Program and Committee on Special Educational Projects (COSEP) was announced Tuesday by Provost Robert A. Plane.

The committee serves in an advisory capacity to Hunter, director of the COSEP program which since its inception in 1964 has been concerned with the enrollment of more than 600 minority students at Cornell.

Plane said the following students have agreed to serve on the committee, effective immediately:

- Houston Johnson Jr., Arts, '71; Karen Knight, Agriculture, '73; James Newson, Hotel Administration, '74; Monique Bolden, Human Ecology, '74; Chauncey Jones, Architecture, '74; Clarence Hawkins, Engineering, '71; Diane Clark, Industrial and Labor Relations, '71; Freida Jones, Fine Arts, '74; and Alton Baskerville, Arts, '71.

The staff and faculty members of the committee are:

- The committee's chairman Herbert L. Everett, director of resident instruction and professor of plant breeding; Robert N. Allen, director,

## Sage Notes

The deadline for this current degree period is January 15, 1971.

Students who hope to get a January degree should make sure that all the necessary credentials are filed in the Graduate School on or before January 15, 1971. Too frequently a student attempts to submit a thesis that does not conform to the Graduate School rules, and the required retyping is painful and expensive. Instructions describing the required thesis format, etc., are available at the Information Desk, Sage Graduate Center, and should be read before starting to write a draft of the thesis.

## Att'n COSEPs Seniors

On Monday, December 14, Graduate Office informal information at Kaufmann Goldwin Smith. The purpose to provide COSEP opportunity to on graduate procedures and information. Along with Cooke of the will be William black graduate participated in the effort. Seniors who about appropriate procedures are

# Bulletin of the Faculty

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

## University Faculty Meeting December 9, 1970

The Dean of the faculty moved the adoption of the following slate of nominees for the Faculty Council, the Committee on Nominations and the University Hearing Board.

For the Faculty Council, 2 to be elected for the remainder of the academic year, replacement for Alan McAdams (on leave):

**Roger M. Battistella**, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Business and Public Administration.

**Edward S. Flash, Jr.**, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Business and Public Administration.

To complete the term of Kurt Hanslowe (resigned):

**Robert H. Ferguson**, Professor, Industrial and Labor Relations.

**John F. Wootton**, Professor, Veterinary College.

For the Committee on Nominations, 1 to be elected to succeed Paul Van Riper (resigned):

**Thomas E. Lodahl**, Professor, Graduate School of Business and Public Administration.

**David A. Thomas**, Associate Dean and Professor, Graduate School of Business and Public Administration.

For the University Hearing Board, 1 to be elected for the remainder of the academic year, replacement for Michael Fisher (on leave):

**Marshall W. Meyer**, Assistant Professor, Industrial and Labor Relations.

**Dennis T. Regan**, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology.

The Faculty passed unanimously the following resolution which was recommended to it by the Graduate Faculty: **RESOLVED**, That the University Faculty approve the granting of two new professional degrees, the Master of Professional Studies (Hospital and Health Services Administration), (M.P.S.(H.H.S.A.)) and the Master of Professional Studies (African, Afro-American), (M.P.S.(A., A.A.)).

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of proposals for reorganization of the University Faculty. Professor Robert S. Pasley, Law, announced that although it had been planned that recommendations of the Pasley Committee would be introduced for action at the December meeting, the committee asked that this step be deferred until the January meeting (1/13/71) to permit evaluation of positions taken by those who attended hearings conducted by the committee. It is expected that a revised proposal will be circulated to the faculty about December 15.

Professor Raymond Bowers, Physics, announced that he and a group of colleagues from various departments will introduce at the January meeting, a substitute to the proposal of the Pasley Committee Professor Bowers' proposal, which is

subject to further modification, follows:

The Faculty requests the Dean to appoint a committee whose charge is to develop a plan for changing the procedures and organization of the University Faculty which meets the following conditions:

1) The powers of the University Faculty and the rights of individual faculty members shall remain fundamentally unchanged.

2) The Faculty Council shall be reorganized and enlarged to make it more representative and a more effective instrument for clarifying issues, recommending actions to the University Faculty and, in some circumstances, representing and speaking for the University Faculty.

Professor Bowers also read a justification for the proposed resolution which he is introducing along with Professors Urie Bronfenbrenner, Human Development and Family Studies, William T. Keeton, Neurobiology and Behavior, Richard D. O'Brien, Biological Sciences, Jay Orear, Physics, David Pimentel, Entomology and Limnology, and Martie W. Young, History of Art.

The justification read: "The proposers of this motion accept the point of view that there is need for improvement in the procedures and organization of the University Faculty and its associated committees in order to make them more effective in meeting their responsibilities. However, we feel that the solution recommended by the Temporary Committee on the Organization and Procedures of the University Faculty, chaired by Professor Pasley, represents too drastic a step to be taken at this time. We do not question the fact that the plan proposed by the Pasley Committee, might, in some circumstances, lead to more efficient conduct of the business of the University Faculty. However, in order to achieve this, two very important changes will be made. First, the University Faculty meeting will no longer be held regularly once a month and provide a forum for exchange of views and the discussion of problems effecting more than one college or school. Second, the change to a representative forum will deprive the individual faculty member of his right to vote on issues that concern him.

"Before accepting such a major change in the organization of the University Faculty, it seems desirable to try to improve the present situation in an evolutionary manner.

"The resolution provides for the maintenance of the present powers of the University Faculty, and the preservation of the Faculty meeting as a forum for debate and discussion. It includes the maintenance of the power of voting for any member of the faculty and his right to introduce motions and make proposals for legislation.

"It has been suggested that some of our past difficulties within the University Faculty results from the fact that the faculty at large and the administration do not consider the faculty council as currently constituted to be a representative body of the Faculty. Our resolution is intended to improve that situation by reorganizing the Faculty Council. We envisage the Council being increased in size, perhaps to 30 members. While specific details are left to be worked out by the committee proposed in the resolution, we envisage a Faculty Council that has the majority of its members elected as representatives of constituencies and the remainder consisting of the chairman of some of the important faculty committees who have been elected at large throughout the University. It is presumed that the new Faculty Council will be large enough to have its own internal subcommittees and task forces that can bring persuasive analysis of proposed actions to the Faculty for consideration. Clearly it will not be possible to provide a fully representative council with only 30 members but there is reason to believe that significant improvements can be made over the present situation.

"While this resolution does reject that part of the Pasley Report which calls for a representative organization, it is compatible with many of the other ideas contained within the committee report. For example, the clarification of the functions, duties and methods of selection of the Dean of the Faculty contained in the Pasley Report can be accepted within the framework of the present resolution. Indeed, one would hope that the new committee proposed under this resolution would carefully examine the Pasley Committee report in order to see what ideas could be retained within the framework of this resolution.

"The arguments in favor of our resolution may be summarized as follows. We recognize the need for improvement in the organization and procedures of the University Faculty but propose an evolutionary improvement which does not reduce the present powers of the University Faculty as a body nor eliminate the right of a faculty member to regularly attend the meetings, to discuss and to vote on any issue of concern to him.

It should be remembered that if the improvements suggested in this resolution do not prove to be effective, then the faculty can always decide, after a reasonable trial period, to change to a representative form of organization. Once we change to a representative organization, it does not seem likely that the faculty will have the chance to return to our present organization; there is clearly an element of irreversibility in the plan proposed by the Pasley Committee. Nor are we persuaded that minor modifications of the representative organization such as making the meetings open or allowing members of the faculty to speak and even introduce legislation, represent practical or effective solutions to the problems that concern us. Nor are we persuaded that when issues of great concern emerge, that a representative organization will necessarily provide the degree of order that it's proposers seek. We do not

believe that the confusion that frequently characterized some of the major debates, such as that on ROTC, in the past can really be blamed on the organization of the faculty. Indeed we ask all members of the faculty to reflect as to whether during the crisis periods during the last two springs they would have preferred to see the business of the University Faculty conducted by a representative body.

## Turner, Africana Director, Statement

(Here is a statement by James E. Turner, director of the Africana Studies and Research Center, following yesterday's faculty vote on the Africana master's degree.)

The vote of the University Faculty to approve the Africana master's program was indeed historic, both in terms of the consistent development of the Africana Center that has led to achievement of both undergraduate and graduate areas of study that is a first at a predominantly white university. But, it is important at this point to reflect upon the problems and crisis which only a short time ago gave rise to the discussions that produced the Africana Center. We at the Center feel that this is important because we have not at this point completely mastered these problems.

Another feature that makes the faculty vote both historic and important is the fact that the Africana Center represents a new dialogue between white and Black educators and students. In fact, it is the attempt by Black and white people to make mutual use of an institution though their interests and needs may be different because of the reality of sociological divergence in which race is an important factor.

Any discussion of race composition of the Center or "participation of white students" must be discussed in the context of the aforementioned. We as a rule do not wish to engage in response to this question because we are not concerned with racial exclusion. Furthermore, we think that it is an inappropriate way to raise the basic concerns about race relations on the campus. To continue to make race the focal point of inquiry about the Center is to create a situation for the logical development of a wider and greater problem. That is, namely, that outside of the faculty at the Africana Center there is virtually no other Black faculty in all the departments and colleges of the University. Moreover, there is very little, if any, serious development to provide relevant and functional education for an increasing Black student community. This is the basic problem that makes a program for Black education at the Center so vital and essentially Black in its composition. The point simply being that there is nowhere else for Black students to go and they must have access to and priority in the Center's educational program.

If we understand correctly that those who question about Black and white participation in the Center mean that there is widespread concern to provide for interaction between Black and white students, then it seems that they should logically press demands for expanded Black participation in every phase of the University. It is

unreasonable to expect that this responsibility should be shouldered by a young program like the Africana Center. However, if we are expected to serve the great needs of the white student community as well, then it must be recognized that we must receive vastly increased support in terms of both financial resources and facilities in order to sufficiently broaden our scope.

The exclusion of Blacks at Cornell, which has been historically a feature of the campus' social organization, and the results that it has produced will not be measurably ameliorated in a short few months, or even years, for that matter. If it is expected that we at the Africana Center are to have a positive effect for the general benefit of the community, then we must be given both the support and sufficient time to do our work well. So we feel that it would be less than honest for others to expect, or for us to contend, that, for the foreseeable future, the Africana Center would be other than it is at present — essentially and primarily a program for Black education.

## Playwriting Competition Announced

The Department of Theatre Arts has announced two different playwriting competitions with a March 15 deadline. Each competition has its own rules and regulations. Full details on submission of entries may be obtained from the Department office, 104 Lincoln Hall.

The Heermans Prizes were established by a bequest of Forbes Heermans, of the Class of '78, and are awarded for the best one-act plays on an American theme. First prize is \$100, with the winner of the second prize receiving \$50.

The George A. McCalmon Awards were established as a memorial to the late Professor McCalmon of the Department of Theatre Arts. Any number of unpublished and previously unperformed plays may be submitted by a single competitor. First award is \$50, with a second award in the amount of \$25.

## Class of '71 Gift Discussed

University President Dale H. Corson spoke to the Senior Class Gift Committee about the importance of alumni involvement in Cornell affairs at a meeting in Ives 110 last Monday. He emphasized the need for continuing alumni understanding and support.

This meeting was for the purpose of outlining the time schedule of the Senior Class Gift program. Beginning next Spring, the Gift Committee will be soliciting the senior class for gifts and pledges to the Class of 1971 Investment Fund.

Henry Ritter '71 is the chairman of this effort. He was chosen at a meeting of the class of 1971 last spring. Ritter asked that any senior willing to assist in this undertaking should contact him at 449 Day Hall.

# Access to Campus: Report to Senate

## Charge to the Committee

Resolved, that the University Senate authorizes an investigation concerning University policy and action regarding the freedom of speech and access to the campus.

Specifically, the Senate seeks findings and recommendations regarding the University policy under which persons or organizations are or may be excluded from the campus.

For this purpose a special committee of seven persons shall be appointed by the Executive Committee with instructions to report back to the Senate (The original charge to the Committee was adopted by the University Senate on September 22, 1970. On Oct. 6, 1970 this portion of the charge was amended to read "no earlier than November 10, 1970") with its recommendations for Senate action.

## Activities of the Committee

This Committee met repeatedly during October and November 1970, and held a public hearing on November 5. Witnesses who appeared before the Committee or its representatives included the following:

Dale Corson, president of the University; Robert A. Plane, provost; Mark Barlow, Jr., vice president for student affairs; Matt McHugh, district attorney of Tompkins County; Joseph Bugliari, University judicial administrator; William Jones, assistant to the provost; David Hayter, assistant University counsel; Lowell T. George, director of the safety division; C. David Burak '67; Harrop Freeman, professor of law.

The Committee also received communications regarding its investigation from the following: Arthur Spitzer ILR '71; Professor Andrew Hacker, government; The Executive Committee of the Cornell Chapter of the New York Civil Liberties Union.

## Introduction

The campus of Cornell University has been "open" for a hundred years. Access to the University's grounds, most of its facilities, and its public functions has been available to the general public on an almost unrestricted basis. This principle, so firmly established that there was no need to state it explicitly, has been an important determinant of the general atmosphere at Cornell. It has facilitated the free exchange of ideas to an extent that would have been impossible otherwise, and has helped to link the University with the surrounding community as well.

Although all segments of the Cornell Community agree on the desirability of the open campus, the University Administration has recently taken a step which moves away from the full realization of that principle. In June of 1970 the Provost informed C. David Burak, a former student, that he would no longer be permitted on University property; when he defied the prohibition in October, he was arrested for trespassing.

The imposition of such a ban (unprecedented in the case of a non-student) was intended as a response to Mr. Burak's participation in disruptions of campus events. (The most important of these occurred at the 1970 Graduation exercises. As a result of his activities on that occasion, Mr. Burak was convicted of disorderly conduct and sentenced to thirty days in jail.) Disruptions of this kind have occurred on many campuses in the last few years, and administrators have been under increasing pressure to do something about them.

Some of this pressure has originated within the universities themselves, whose members want to carry out their affairs without interruption; other sources lie in the wider society outside, where demands for repression of campus "unrest" are heard almost daily. In this situation, the Cornell Administration used the ban as a way of reacting to Mr. Burak's past activities and perhaps of preventing future disturbances. They saw it as a positive, yet measured response, which could reach a non-student (who was, of course, not subject to the regular judicial procedures of the University) and yet would minimize Cornell's dependence on outside agencies of law enforcement.

By implication, the Administration's decision established a policy: persons engaging in disruptive activity could not only be brought to trial on whatever civil charges were appropriate but might be banned from the campus as well. It is this policy which we review here. We must examine its consequences for the persons who are banned, whether or not they are students, as well as for the Cornell community as a whole. We must review the legal and constitutional issues involved, although we are not in a position to settle them. We must consider the alternative modes of response to disturbances which are open to the University, and the consequences of employing them. Finally, we must arrive at recommendations for future policy in this area.

## University Policy on Access to the Campus

### A. Persons unaffiliated with the University.

The University Administration has taken the position that since Cornell is a private institution it may restrict access to its own property; those who have no official affiliation with the University — that is, individuals other than students, faculty, administrative staff, and other employees — are enjoying a privilege when they come onto the campus, and this privilege may be revoked.

This was the procedure followed in the case of C. David Burak, who was not officially affiliated with Cornell. He was considered an invited guest whenever he appeared on the campus. When the Administration felt that his presence on the campus was contrary to the best interests of the University, the invitation was withdrawn.

There are no set guidelines by which the President of the University, who holds the responsibility in this area, decides who is not to be allowed onto the campus. His authority to make this kind of decision, however, has been clearly established by two actions of the Board of Trustees. In 1956, the Trustees adopted a "Statement of Principles with Reference to Policy Concerning Student Conduct and Activities." This statement gave the President the authority to "take such action as he may deem to be in the best interests of the University, including suspension." This of course, applied only to students.

In 1969, Section 6540 of the New York State Education Law, better known as the Henderson Act, became law. It requires the University to "adopt rules and regulations for the maintenance of public order . . . and provide a program of enforcement thereof" for all members of the campus community. It goes on to require that these rules and regulations "shall govern the conduct of students, faculty, and other staff as well as visitors and other licensees and other invitees" on

the campus. And, the law says, "penalties for violation (of the rules and regulations) . . . shall include provision for ejection of a violator" from the campus.

It should be noted that the final paragraph of the law states: "Nothing contained in this section is intended nor shall it be construed to limit or restrict the freedom of speech nor peaceful assembly."

Cornell's Board of Trustees adopted a set of Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order on July 15, 1969 and later amended them on September 8, 1969 and November 18, 1969. These regulations, which include a section forbidding disruption or obstruction of "any instructional, research, service or other University operations or functions . . ." state the following with regard to ejection from the campus:

any person violating any of these regulations shall be subject to ejection and/or exclusion from University premises (including temporary suspension from the University in case of a student) as directed by the President or his designated representative . . .

The President, then, was operating under clear authority given him by the Board of Trustees when he excluded (that is, banned) Mr. Burak from the campus. Whether this was a wise and proper use of authority will be considered later in this report. Here we will note only that while the Henderson Law requires the University to have procedures by which a violator may be ejected, it nowhere requires procedures by which he may be banned. The idea of banning is one which originated within Cornell. It was not imposed upon the University from the outside.

### B. Persons Officially Affiliated with the University

As is the case with those not officially affiliated with the university, individuals who do have such an affiliation — that is, students, faculty, and other employees of the University — may also be denied access to the campus. And as is the case with the former, there are no set guidelines by which this may be done.

Again the President holds the authority to decide when an individual officially affiliated with the University is to be denied access to the campus. This authority, which was given to the President by the Board of Trustees, has been delegated for the past year to the Judicial Administrator.

This authority has been exercised only a few times in recent years and in every case the individual who was banned from coming onto the campus was also suspended from the University. But aside from the fact that suspension and banning are often handed out together, they are two distinct penalties. Indeed, there have been many cases in which students have been suspended from the University without having been denied access to the campus. In such a case, the suspended student — who is considered as a result of his suspension as being temporarily disenrolled from the University as a student — may still enjoy the privileges of the campus afforded any non-student. (There has been confusion on this point; we found a widespread belief that banning from campus was an automatic consequence of suspension. This is not the case.)

The same holds true for expulsion of a student — which is a permanent disenrollment from the University — and for dismissal of a faculty member or employee.

According to Mark Barlow Jr., vice president for student affairs, a student will generally be denied access to the campus only after he has committed a violent crime involving injury to other persons or to property.

### C. Organizations

In order for an organization to function on the campus, it must be allowed to make use of University facilities. The only prerequisite in gaining permission to use the facilities is that the organization must register with the Office of the Dean of Students.

According to Ken Nielsen, assistant dean of students for organizations and activities, the Dean of Students's Office operates only a registration process, not one of recognition. No attempt to evaluate or screen organizations is made. Hence, any organizations which submits an application will be registered and allowed to use University facilities.

All the application requires is the name of the organization, its address and telephone number, its local, state or national affiliation, its purpose, the names and length of terms of its officers and the name of its faculty adviser, if any.

Registration of an organization in this manner does not imply or indicate University sponsorship, control or responsibility for the activities of the organizations.

According to Nielsen, when SCARB was still in existence, organizations were evaluated before they were granted recognition. This resulted in situations like that of the Student Homophile League, which was effectively banned from the campus for two years because SCARB refused to recognize it.

Under the present set-up, there would seem to be no way by which this kind of banning could be done except if the University were to refuse to let an organization register. So far this has not occurred, said Nielsen, nor does it appear likely in the foreseeable future.

The University requires organizations to register so that it might keep track of how many organizations are entitled to use its facilities.

## Instances of Exclusion from Campus

As far as this Committee has been able to determine, there have been four individuals — three students and one former student (hence, a non-student) — who have been denied access to the campus in recent years.

—In the spring of 1969, a student was arrested on a charge of first degree robbery on campus. He was immediately suspended by the President pending a hearing. At the request of the student's lawyer, the hearing was postponed until the case was settled in court.

—In the spring of 1970, a student was charged with assaulting a professor and was suspended by the Judicial Administrator (to whom the President had delegated the authority of temporary suspension) pending a hearing. In this case, too, the hearing was postponed until the matter could be settled in court. Ultimately however, the charge was dropped and the suspension was discontinued.

—In the spring of 1970, a student was apprehended by the Safety Division for telephoning bomb threats. The Judicial Administrator suspended him pending a hearing. Before the hearing date, however, the student withdrew from the University and the case was closed.

—In June, 1970, C. David Burak (a

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former graduate student at Cornell) was banned from the campus for disrupting the Graduation exercises of the Class of 1970. Mr. Burak had been warned the previous November after participating in a disruption of a Naval ROTC drill, that any subsequent disruptions by him would lead to his being banned from the campus.

It is useful to note that these cases fall into two distinct categories. In the first three, the banned person was involved in actual acts of violence or threats of violence; in the last, he engaged in disruptive but non-violent activity. It may be that these categories require different remedies.

The Committee also learned that a number of other individuals who are believed to have participated in disruptions, have been sent letters similar to the one addressed to Mr. Burak in November. They have been warned that participation in any future disruptions will lead to their being banned from the campus.

No complete list of persons who have been warned in this way exists since the Administration's only record of such letters are the copies kept with the files of the individuals involved. However, Safety Division Director Lowell George told the Committee that, to the best of his knowledge, only four such warning letters (in addition to Mr. Burak's) have been sent, all to non-students; one of whom participated in a disruption of Gannett Clinic in August, 1969, and the other three for allegedly participating in the disruption of the Naval ROTC drill in November, 1969.

## Legal and Constitutional Issues

The legal position underlying the policy at issue, under which Mr. Burak was first banned and subsequently arrested, relies on the law of trespass. According to this position, the Cornell Campus is private property, which may be entered only with the permission of the Trustees or of their appointed officers. This permission is tacitly afforded to all. However, any person who enters upon this property after such permission has been explicitly withdrawn is a trespasser and can be arrested, just as if he had entered a private home against the owner's express wishes.

Although this argument seems straightforward, there is doubt as to whether it would actually stand up in court. While the campus—or much of it—may be private property, Cornell is a semi-public institution in several respects. Not only does the general public ordinarily come and go on campus with a freedom which (under certain legal precedents) may mean that Cornell is not strictly a private institution, but many people (students) are required to live on the campus in order to pursue their normal activities. In many cases which seem analogous (for example, "company town") the courts have ruled that the owners of such "quasi-public" lands are not entitled to use the law of trespass as if they were simple private property; to do so would violate constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and due process of laws. The fact that Cornell is partially a state institution might complicate this issue even more.

A ban on any person would certainly interfere in some respects with his freedom to speak, or at least to be heard. Mr. Burak, for example, cannot come to speak to campus organizations without being arrested; he cannot attend the meetings of the Senate at which this matter is debated; he cannot meet with his friends and associates at Cornell in any natural way. By the same token, members

# Access Report

of the University community are denied the opportunity to hear his views freely expressed. It may well be that these consequences of the ban violate freedoms which are guaranteed under the First Amendment, and hence that the law of trespass may not legitimately be invoked under these circumstances. On the other hand, it may be argued that the First Amendment does not guarantee the right to make speeches in any particular place.

It is obvious that we cannot resolve these legal and constitutional issues; only a court test can do that. It is fair to say, however, that the Administration's right to act as it did is not beyond question. (For a particularly clear and well-documented presentation of the argument that such bans are illegal, we recommend a 21-page memorandum to President Corson, written by Arthur Spitzer and dated November 3, 1970.) At best, the action lies uncomfortably near the limit of the constitutionally permissible.

Some of us would argue that this alone is reason enough to reject a policy of banning: the role of a university should not be to exercise the maximum restraint, but to permit the widest possible freedom of expression.

"It was anticipated (by the Sinder Commission and the University Faculty, in adopting principles and policies based on that commission's report) that the University Community's regulation of student misconduct would be more tolerant, humane, and enlightened than treatment of law violators . . . because a university community should exhibit greater understanding and flexibility of action. It was expected that the Cornell Community would be *more receptive to and protective of dissent than would civil society.*" FCSA'

Report of the Judiciary, March, 1969.

Even if the Administration's use of the law of trespass is eventually upheld by the courts, there are several important respects in which it runs counter to established principles of civil liberties. First, it puts the banned person under restraint because of a belief that he is likely to commit a crime, in addition to punishing him for any crime he might actually have committed. This is contrary to the American tenets of law. Second, it involves two different punishments for the same offense. Mr. Burak's activities at Commencement, for example, have earned him both a jail term and a trespass ban. Third, the particular form in which the ban was imposed in the present instance violates accepted notions of due process in ways that seem completely unnecessary. No provision was made for either a hearing or an appeal, although one can easily imagine situations in which this might lead to gross injustice. (For example, the individual who was banned might not even have engaged in the disruptive activity on which the Administration's action was based; he may have been wrongly identified.) Moreover, the ban was expressly imposed without limit of time. This can and perhaps will lead to bizarre situations. If the ban is not explicitly rescinded, Mr. Burak will not be able to attend reunions of his graduating class, for example, and will not be able to accept invitations to speak at Cornell even when his name has long been forgotten by the student body.

## Protecting the University Against Disruptions

The arguments advanced in the previous section suggest that a trespass ban is undesirable from many points of

view even if it is constitutional. However, there is another side to the argument. The decision to ban Mr. Burak was taken only after considerable provocation. The University has endured a sizeable number of disruptions and disturbances in the past several years, and Mr. Burak has played a role in more than one of them. He had been warned that another offense would mean his exclusion from campus, and so in a sense he brought his fate on himself. The Administration clearly felt that something had to be done. President Corson believes that the action was entirely justified: "I regard the banning of anyone from campus as distasteful," the President wrote in a letter to William White, Chairman of the Senate's Executive Committee, "but we must rely on public law to protect Cornell students, faculty, and staff from persistent disruption by outsiders." In this section we address ourselves to two interrelated questions. First, what other means does the University have to protect itself? Second, does the imposition of bans against selected individuals add significantly to its security?

The act of disrupting a public meeting can be construed as a crime: Mr. Burak was sentenced to jail for his disorderly conduct at the June Commencement. Thus, the University has at least one resource against disrupters: it can arrest them on the spot. This has the same disadvantages where disruption is concerned that it has in other circumstances: the crime must already have been committed, and the process of actually arresting the suspect may be difficult. We sympathize with the difficulties encountered by the Safety Division in such cases, as with the similar problems which peace officers face everywhere. Maintaining public order in a free society can be a difficult task. It can usually be accomplished, however, without resort to a trespass ban. Therefore, some argue that the ban should never be used in such cases; others feel that it should be available, but only as a last resort.

Arresting disrupters has another function besides bringing the disturbance to an end. The jail sentences which those arrested will probably receive may well deter them from undertaking such ventures again. After all, it is known that second offenders usually receive stiffer sentences. Other potential disrupters may also be deterred by the prospect of arrest and conviction. Therefore, a simple policy of arresting those who actually break the law, instead of banning those who are thought likely to do so on the basis of previous action, may have the desired protective effect.

To be sure, deterrents are not always effective. A person of deep convictions may feel that he must take certain actions or disrupt certain activities as a matter of conscience, even if a jail sentence is the result. Would it not be desirable to ban such persons from the campus and thus prevent them from carrying out their plans? Desirable or not, such a policy seems self-defeating. The trespass ban can only be supported by arrest and the threat of imprisonment, and these are no deterrent to the type of person we are now considering. Why should someone who is not afraid of arrest for disorderly conduct be afraid of arrest for trespass?

There is, of course, a practical consideration here. Perhaps the Safety Division could arrest a banned person for trespass before he reaches the meeting he (supposedly) intends to disrupt; in that way, the disruption might be prevented.

The proponents of this view point out that the ban makes it possible to apprehend the trespasser at any time or place on the campus. Police need not be posted at every point waiting for a clearly disruptive act in order to make an arrest. Identification can be more precise and the effects on third parties kept to a minimum if the police can choose the time and place. Finally it is said to be clearly easier to obtain evidence of mere presence on the campus than to prove actual participation in disruptive acts. These considerations appear to support the position that the availability of the law of trespass makes it possible for the university to maintain a smaller, less conspicuous police force than would otherwise be the case.

Another point of view, however, emphasizes that actually to ensure exclusion of any individual from campus would require a large police force keeping watch all over the campus in addition to the smaller group needed to keep order at the endangered function. After all, one cannot always assume that the banned individual would publicly announce his presence and thus facilitate his arrest for trespass in advance, as Mr. Burak did when he defied his ban to give a speech to the Student Homophile League. Actually, the ban did not succeed in keeping Mr. Burak off campus even in this case; he was not arrested until after he had been on campus for a considerable time and was in the act of leaving.

Indeed, it can be argued that far from preventing disruptions, the application of the trespass ban may actually make them more likely. A banned person can create a disturbance merely by appearing on campus with a large number of his friends. If the police attempt to arrest him, trouble may well result. Who will be seen as responsible for it? If they do not arrest him, the University will be in the apparently foolish position of having a ban which they will not or cannot enforce.

Some of us feel that the only time the ban can be enforced is when its enforcement does the community the least good. More important, the time when the ban cannot be enforced is the very time when it might be thought most important. If a banned individual really intends to commit an act of violence or disruption, he is not likely to announce it in advance. It is easy to see how such a person could make his way onto the campus unimpeded and, for example, start a fire. It is true that the University could then charge him (albeit belatedly) with trespass as well as with arson. It is hard to see what this would accomplish, however, except for adding 30 days onto a prison sentence that may well last several years.

Before concluding this section, we must briefly consider another means — besides arrest for cause and arrest for trespass — which the University might use to protect itself: the appeal to a court for protection. If there is evidence that one or more persons are contemplating actions which would seriously endanger life or property, a judge can be asked to issue a restraining order against them. Such an order might restrain them from doing various things (e.g. causing public disturbances); it might possibly also restrain them from even entering upon the campus, if the judge became convinced that this was necessary. Such an order would only be valid for a brief period of time, until a hearing could be held. On the basis of arguments presented by both sides at the hearing, the judge might issue a temporary injunction forbidding such actions; after another hearing the injunction might be made permanent. If

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# Chronicle Comment

*Chronicle Comment is a forum of opinion for students, staff and employees. Comment may be addressed to Michael Rosenbaum, managing editor, Chronicle, 122 Day Hall.*

Editor:

In the report by Senate Subcommittee I on ROTC ("Termination of ROTC at Cornell"), questionable arguments are supported by a great deal of misinformation and half truth whose effect is to mislead the reader and distort the situation. As one example, the report claims that Captain (Howard B.) Levy "was sentenced to 3 years at hard labor for saying, among other things: 'The United States is wrong in being involved in the Vietnam War.'" and uses this to imply gagging of ROTC instructors.

While Captain Levy may have made this innocent statement, he was courtmartialed and imprisoned for willfully disobeying a legal order to train medics in dermatology (he is an M.D. specializing in dermatology). The medics would treat South Vietnamese and hope to thereby win their support for the government; a humanitarian act with a practical payoff which to Levy (and apparently to Subcommittee I) was immoral.

Another item on the Subcommittee's list states that civilian crops in Vietnam are sprayed with arsenic compounds. The seeming implication of this is that the arsenic will kill anyone who eats the crops. In fact, the compounds herbicides which kill the crops (which are supposed to be Viet Cong rather than civilian, although the distinction is not always clear) and, in the concentrations used, will not harm anyone eating the sprayed plants.

In its point 9 the Subcommittee objects to the exclusion of some students from ROTC programs. What concerns the University is exclusion from courses, not exclusion from parts of programs outside the University. It is presumably agreed by all that women should not enter combat, although other military posts are open to them (one wonders why the Subcommittee doesn't warmly welcome the proposed AFROTC-WAF program, and request its extension to the other services).

Any student wishing to take ROTC courses (as opposed to non-credit activities, like drill) should be permitted to do so if he (or she) meets the academic requirements, even if not a member of ROTC. It is strange that after disparaging the academic merits of ROTC programs at great length the Subcommittee should so strongly object to restrictions on student membership in these programs, while its members are not known for public opposition to the well known de facto race tests for membership in the academic COSEP Program and Africana Center courses.

Jonathan Katz, grad

To members of the Senate:

In your deliberations today you undoubtedly will hear many arguments that you have heard before. It is not our purpose to summarize them for you. There is, however, one point which seemed so obvious to us that we never took the trouble to explain it. Now when we raise it, we have only ourselves to blame when you say "Haven't they played that song before?" So with your kind indulgence, we should like to say now what we should have said earlier.

In its editorial of November 12, *The Sun* advised its readers that were they to attend the Senate's public meeting on ROTC that evening they would hear the "same old" freedom of choice arguments — arguments it termed "dreadful" and "bankrupt." However, when so many believe their rights are being destroyed, this cavalier approach becomes intolerable.

In one important respect we find ourselves in complete agreement with the SDS. Frequently they claim they are being denied certain rights. Just as frequently they are wrong. But then, in moments of admirable lucidity, they ask for an explanation of why they are wrong. Indeed they have every right to ask this, for any society that expects its citizens to adhere to "the rule of law" must do more than shrug its shoulders when explanations are requested. You may decide that we in ROTC do not have this right of freedom of choice, but should you so decide, you must give us your reasons. You cannot say: "If you are too stupid to understand it, I haven't the patience to explain it to you." Yet this is the attitude we constantly confront.

Lest you think that we in ROTC have seized upon "freedom of choice" in the manner in which student editors seize upon "freedom of the press" to justify irresponsible journalism, we should like to explain what the concept means to us. Most, though certainly not all, of the students now enrolled here, at one time or another, looked at America and said: "With all its problems, divisions, tensions and even its injustices at times, is there something that is inherently good that makes it worth saving?" While that "something" may be no more than an inarticulated feeling, it exists nevertheless. Having chosen to answer this in the affirmative, we asked ourselves how we could best serve it.

Some, because of certain abilities and temperament, join VISTA, legal aid societies, and the like. As for us, we have chosen to prepare ourselves for that dreaded day when we may be called upon to bear arms in its defense. If this makes us naive, then so be it. If this makes us "militarists," then there is no shame. Having made this choice,

we asked the university to give us the intellectual and professional preparation to make our choice a reality. We thought the university, either because it shared our feelings or because it at least respected our choice, would view this as a welcome responsibility. Evidently, we were wrong. What is worse, we have not been told why.

You are quite correct when you say you have heard "freedom of choice" raised before. But perhaps we have been mistaken in assuming you understood what seems so clear to so many of us. We can understand, but not excuse your reaction when you turn a deaf ear. But now, ladies and gentlemen of the Senate, we have given you this explanation. You may decide we do not have these rights—for that is your awesome responsibility—but if you do, you must justify your decision to the community, to the cadets and midshipmen in ROTC, and to ourselves. Whether or not you recognize the fact, many of our futures are now in your hands.

John Ruskin, Commander  
*Scabbard and Blade Society*

## Agriculture Announces Promotions and Award

In the New York State College of Agriculture, two members of the admissions staff have received promotions, one professor has been re-appointed chairman of his department, while another has been named recipient of an award.

Leonard W. Feddema has been appointed head of the admissions staff, while Donald C. Burgett has been made an associate director of admissions.

Robert J. Young, professor of animal nutrition, has been reappointed chairman of the department of poultry science for the second consecutive five year term, and Richard D. O'Brien, director of the Division of Biological Sciences at Cornell, has been named the second recipient of the International Award for Research in Pesticide Chemistry.

Feddema has been on the admissions staff since 1963, serving as liaison with units of the State University of New York (SUNY). In addition to admission duties, Feddema will continue his association with the State units, working with students who wish to transfer to Cornell at the end of two years' training elsewhere.

Burgett joins Gordon L. Peck, who has been on the staff since 1969. Burgett will be responsible for the admission of freshman students. Peck will continue to devote his time to recruitment of high school students.

Young has been a member of the Cornell faculty since 1960. Besides his administrative duties,

## Electronic Music Concert Friday

David Borden of Moog synthesizer fame will collaborate with Gordon Mumma and David Tudor in an electronic music concert sponsored jointly by Risley College and the New York State Council on the Performing Arts on Friday evening, at 8:15 p.m. in the Willard Straight Hall Memorial Room. Tickets are on sale at the WSH ticket office for \$1.50, and remaining tickets will be sold at the door.

Risley College is also hosting an open discussion led by Mumma and Tudor on new directions in modern music, particularly contemporary music. The discussion will be held in the Risley College theatre this evening, at 8:15 p.m., and will be open to all.

Tudor is a contemporary pianist, and has worked with John Cage since 1951. He has recorded on Columbia, Esoteric, Everest, Time and Vega labels. Tudor has also been associated with the Merce Cunningham Dance Company since its formation.

Mumma, trained as a French horn player, set up the coop studio for electronic music in 1958 with Robert Ashley. He also collaborated in the formation of the Once Festivals in 1963, in which he performed with John Cage. His recordings have appeared on Advance, CBS Odyssey, and Time labels.

Borden is currently a composer and pianist for dance classes at Cornell. He was trained at the Eastman School of Music and Harvard, and is the founder of Mother Mallard's Portable Masterpiece Company. He was also composer-in-residence in the Ithaca City Schools on a Ford Foundation grant.

## ORRD Made Part of Urban Research

The Office of Regional Resources and Development (ORRD) at Cornell has been made a component of the Center for Urban Development Research.

Lisle C. Carter, vice president for social and environmental studies, who made the announcement, said that ORRD will maintain its identity as a program in the center and that Oliver C. Winston will continue to serve as director.

"It is important that maximum use be made of the pioneering regional study program which has been conducted over the past five years by ORRD," Carter said. He continued: "Undoubtedly, the new Center will find some of the work produced under ORRD auspices valuable in its activities. Moreover, we believe that ORRD's work and experience will be valuable to other institutions. Therefore, we are integrating the ORRD program into the program of the new Center and will explore further its possibilities as a regional prototype for research and development."

The office was formed in 1965 to demonstrate the application of the University's resources in planning the future development of the region of which Cornell is a significant part. Funding was supplied in large measure by contributions from within the region.

The office has issued five research documents dealing with resources of the Finger Lakes-Southern Tier region of New York State. Four of these deal respectively with educational needs and resources, historic and visual resources, air travel facilities and socio-ecological factors involved in selecting the corridor for highway Route 13. They were prepared by faculty and graduate students.

Additional studies, including the design and development of an industrialized housing system and a study of the economic and social impact on the region of a nuclear power station to be located on Cayuga Lake, are in preparation, according to Winston.

he has been active in research dealing with nutritional problems of poultry. He also serves as chairman of the Interdepartmental Program on Agricultural Waste Management at the college. In this capacity, he has major responsibility for coordinating all research activities dealing with agricultural waste handling, treatment and disposal.

O'Brien's award was made by the American Chemical Society. He was cited for his research on insecticides and their close involvement with the working mechanisms of the nervous system.

For almost 20 years he has been concerned with the chemical actions of a class of chemicals termed organophosphates, including their selective toxicity and their critical effect on the transmission of nerve impulses.

Most recently, his studies have focused on the mechanism of nerve chemicals at the molecular level. He stated that he is "currently attempting to isolate from nerve cell material the components with which DDT and related compounds from complexes."

### Public Hearing

The Senate Subcommittee on Religious Affairs will hold a hearing on the proposed 1971-72 budgets for Sage Chapel and the Office for Coordination of Religious Affairs in the Blue Room of Anabel Taylor Hall at 4:30 p.m., Monday, December 14, 1970.

## Plane Talk on Budget

Continued from Page 4

any program to decide whether it is one that is going to get priority, one looks at what Cornell has that is unique compared to other institutions.

We have many unique strengths based on the presence on this campus of a variety of professionally oriented colleges. In assigning priorities we are also going to build on our strength. We are going to see that we maintain excellence in those areas where we already have it. In general we are strong in the physical sciences and don't intend to let the physical sciences deteriorate. The various colleges outside Arts and Sciences each in its own way stands very near the top of its competition. This includes the statutory units, Engineering and the Hotel School. The competitive position of the Humanities at Cornell was slow to emerge compared to our sister institutions in the Ivy League, but we have made great steps forward in this area and I see it continuing.

“...The first general priority is ... that we are going to keep our excellent faculty ... Secondly, we are going to maintain the areas of strength and uniqueness that Cornell already has.”

Q: What about the specific priorities you mentioned?

Plane: There are three which have been named by the President and approved by the Trustees. They include education of minority group students, social and environmental studies, and the humanities. The need for

priority on the first two is obvious so let me discuss the need for the humanities. As the University continues in its role as a problem solving institution we will be called on with increasing frequency to solve problems of a social and environmental nature. The solutions often will require that individuals make tough tradeoffs between what we have at present and what we would like

“*(Specific priorities) include education of minority students, social and environmental studies and the humanities.*”

to achieve. For example, we are not going to clean up the environment and continue to have all of the things that most everybody desires. Technology cannot tell us how to make these tradeoffs. The answer is humanistic. It involves the determination of human values. And in order to make these kinds of decisions, it is going to be more important, not less important, that students and society in general understand itself, understand its background

and be in a position to say that this is worth more to mankind than that. This is the task that the Humanities should handle.

Q: Does the 4/3/3 formula apply on the departmental level?

Plane: The criteria need not apply to all departments. After all, this is the dean's decision. In

general, he will want to favor some departments while calling on others to make larger budget adjustments. I would guess this means that the dean will have to deal separately with the departments in accordance with his overall budget adjustment. My problem arises when the dean comes in and has not met his four per cent target. I will do everything possible to convince

the dean of the need for meeting the target and ask him to weigh the failure to make this adjustment against faculty raises and against any proposed new programs. If the accommodation cannot be made in this framework, the budget will not be approved.

Q: Which means that he will have to go back to the drawing board?

Plane: He goes back to the drawing board and decides, given this additional flexibility, how he can meet it. And I will also be very interested in how he uses this additional flexibility because I am committed to see that outstanding faculty are reward and I am committed to see that we do have some new programs in line with the President's priorities.

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## Faculty Meets

Continued from Page 1

reorganization said his committee had originally intended to introduce its recommendations for action at yesterday's meeting but asked to defer this action until the January meeting. Pasley said the deferment would afford the committee an opportunity to evaluate positions taken by those attending hearings conducted recently.

At this point, Raymond Bowers, professor of physics, rose to read a proposal which he said he and some colleagues from various departments would introduce at the January meeting as a substitute for the Pasley Committee proposal. The Bowers proposal, cosponsored by Urie Bronfenbrenner, professor of human development and family studies; William T. Keeton, chairman of neurobiology and behavior in the Division of Biological Sciences; Richard D. O'Brien, chairman of the Division of Biological Sciences; Jay Orear, professor of physics; David Pimentel, professor of entomology and limnology; and Martie W. Young, chairman of the Department of the History of Art, asks the Dean of the Faculty, Robert D. Miller, to appoint a committee charged to develop a plan for changing the Faculty's organization and procedures which would meet two conditions: 1.) the powers of the University Faculty and the rights of individual faculty members should remain fundamentally unchanged; and 2.) The Faculty Council shall be

reorganized and enlarged to make it more representative and a more effective instrument for clarifying issues, recommending some actions to the University Faculty and, in some circumstances, representing and speaking for the University Faculty.

The Bowers justification presented to the Faculty yesterday said he and his cosponsors accept the point of view that there is need for improvement in the procedures and organization of the Faculty. However, they said the solution recommended by the Pasley Committee (the Temporary Committee on the Organization and Procedures of the University Faculty) "represents too drastic a step to be taken at this time." Bowers and his cosponsors said they recognized that the Pasley plan "might, in some circumstances, lead to more efficient conduct" of Faculty business. However, they said this efficiency would be gained only with two important changes being made. These were that "the University Faculty meeting will no longer be held regularly once a month and provide a forum for exchange of views and the discussion of problems effecting more than one college or school."

The Pasley Committee proposal would set up an entirely new governing body for the faculty, redefine the duties of the Dean of the Faculty, define the relationship of the Faculty to the University Senate, and develop a new committee structure for the Faculty.

## Access Report

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the persons charged out the actions despite the order or injunction, they would be subject to arrest for Contempt of Court.

Why didn't the Administration take this route in the Burak case? There were probably several reasons. First, it is more complicated than simply writing a don't-trespass letter; one must marshal evidence, prepare arguments, appear in court, etc. Second, it reduces the University's control over subsequent events. Arrests for trespass are made only by the Safety Division at the Administration's request; a person who violates a court order is subject to arrest by officers of the court, who can take whatever measures they find appropriate. Third, there was some feeling that Cornell should look after its own affairs. Finally — and this is particularly important — it is by no means obvious that a judge would have granted either a restraining order or a more permanent injunction against Mr. Burak. Such orders are not issued lightly; there must be evidence of substantial danger to life or property. Mr. Burak, however, has no record of damaging life or property in Ithaca at any time. Thus, an injunction probably could not have been obtained against him. Of course, this route remains open to be used in more dangerous situations, should any arise in the future.

We conclude, then, that the University would not be powerless against disrupters if it abandoned the use of the trespass ban against them. They could still be arrested for cause and jailed for disorderly conduct, which has considerable deterrent value.

For this reason, most of us believe that the ban should never be used in such instances.

What about cases where there is a real risk to life or property? In situations of this sort, the Administration will be able to ask the protection of the courts through restraining orders or injunctions. Moreover, when the source of the danger is a single individual who has already committed a violent act, it can be expected that he will already be under arrest for that act; he will not be released on bail unless a judge is convinced that his release poses no danger to the community.

Most of us are convinced that it is only the courts who have the right to limit the freedoms of any person. While some individuals may disagree with a court's evaluation of the potential danger presented by a particular person, this does no constitute a right to limit anyone's freedom — no matter how threatened one feels. If the court allows a person charged with a crime to be released on bail, it means the court feels the person charged does no present a clear and present danger to society. If it felt otherwise, it would not have allowed the person to be released.

### Recommendations

This Committee, therefore, recommends that the Senate adopt the following resolution:

Whereas, the exclusion of individuals from the campus is contrary to the University's long established tradition of

maintaining an open campus, as well as to many of the fundamental principles of a free society; and

Whereas, the University has alternate and better methods at its disposal to protect itself from those who violate the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order; and

Whereas, the University is not required by law to have procedures whereby an individual may be excluded from the campus;

Resolved, that the University Senate recommends that

1. the Board of Trustees amend the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order to delete all existing references to exclusion from Campus.

2. That except as mentioned below, the University not ban persons from the campus for any reasons whatsoever.

Furthermore,

Whereas, in certain cases the presence of a particular individual on the campus may pose a clear and present danger to the safety of the University Community; and

Whereas, in such cases the exclusion from the campus for a limited period of time of an individual who poses such a danger may be justified;

Resolved, that the University Senate further recommends that in such cases the Administration may follow either of two courses of action:

A. In the case of a person who has been arrested for a crime which poses

such a clear or present danger to suggest that the judge set exclusion from the campus as a condition of bail.

B. To seek a restraining order or an injunction which forbids such an individual from entering upon the campus.

Be it further resolved that the University establish and adhere to a policy of arrest and prosecution in the courts or those who engage in acts of unlawful disruption and violence.

Finally, the Committee recognizes its inability to foresee all the possible future situations involving access to campus. Should situations arise that, in the President's view, require measures not herein provided we recommend that he ask the Senate for a review of this report. Nothing continued in these recommendations is intended nor shall it be construed to otherwise limit or restrict the University's rights and freedom of action under the provisions of the laws of criminal trespass, because the Committee's recommendations are intended to limit only the right of the University to ban a person or organization from general access to the campus.

A. J. Mayer, arts '71; Chairman  
Warren Bracy, law '71 (Non-Senator)

Bonnie Brier, arts '72

Phil Dankert, non-professorial academic  
(Librarian)

Neal Jensen, faculty

Robert S. Morison, faculty (Non-Senator)

Ulric Neisser, faculty

# Calendar

## December 10-20

### Thursday, December 10

8 p.m. — Discussion on Student Participation in Soviet-American Relations. Sponsored by: Operation Bridgehead. Third Floor Lounge, Noyes Student Center.

8:15 p.m. Lecture *Present-day Directions in Modern and Especially Electronic Music*. Gordon Mumma, composer. Risley College Theatre.

### Friday, December 11

8:15 p.m. Concert of Contemporary Electronic Music: David Borden's *Mother Mallard's Portable Masterpiece Company* with visiting composers Gordon Mumma and David Tudor. (see Dec. 10) Willard Straight Memorial Room.

### Saturday, December 12

2 p.m. \*Varsity Swimming. Yale. Teagle Pool.

6:15 & 8:15 p.m. \*Basketball. Freshman and Varsity vs. University of Rochester. Barton Hall.

8:15 p.m. \*University Theatre Series. *The Good Woman of Setzuan* (see Dec. 10).

### Sunday, December 13

11 a.m. Sage Chapel Service. Professor Harmon R. Holcomb, Professor of Philosophy and Director of Religious Studies, Department of Philosophy, University of Rochester.

2:30 p.m. \*Savoyards. Offenbach's *La Perichole*. Statler Auditorium.

6-11 p.m. \*Bridge Tournament, University Unions, sponsor. Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall.

8 p.m. \*Film. *Thief of Bagdad*, with Douglas Fairbanks. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. (attendance limited to Cornell community). Franklin 115.

8:15 p.m. \*University Theatre Series. *The Good Woman of Setzuan*, by Bertolt Brecht. University Theatre, Willard Straight Hall.

8:15 p.m. Sage Chapel *Christmas Program*. Sage Chapel.

### Monday, December 14

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Films. *The Raven* (at 7 p.m.), and *The Pit and the Pendulum* (at 9:15 p.m.) Cornell Cinema, sponsor. (attendance limited to Cornell community). Ives 120.

8:15 p.m. Biology and Society Lecture Series. *The Biology of Man: Nutrition and Development of the Human Brain*. Myron Winick, Professor of Pediatrics, Cornell University Medical College. Statler Auditorium.

### Tuesday, December 15

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Films. *The Raven* and *The Pit and the Pendulum* (see Dec. 14). Ives 120.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. "M", with Peter Lorre. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Statler Auditorium.

8 p.m. \*Film. *The Scarlet Empress*, with Marlene Dietrich. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. (attendance limited to Cornell community). Franklin 115.

8 p.m. \*Varsity Hockey. McGill University. Lynah Rink.

8 p.m. Lecture. *Bell Station Nuclear Power Plant: An*

*example of a current resource management problem.*" Alfred W. Eipper, Associate Professor, Fishery Biology; Leader, Cooperative Fishery Unit, Conservation. Finger Lakes Group, Sierra Club, sponsor. Ives 110.

8 p.m. \*Cornell Duplicate Bridge Tournament. Sage Hall Cafeteria.

### Wednesday, December 16

4:30 p.m. Joint Colloquium. Center for Radiophysics and Space Research, and Thermal Engineering. *"Dissipation in Planetary Atmospheres."* Peter Gierasch, Institute for Geophysical Fluid Dynamics, Florida State University. 105 Space Sciences Building.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film "M" (see Dec. 15). Statler Auditorium.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Downhill Racer*, with Robert Redford. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. (attendance limited to Cornell community). Ives 120.

7:30 p.m. \*Gymnastics. Cortland State. Teagle Hall.

8:15 p.m. \*Concert in Commemoration of Beethoven's 200th Birthday. Cornell Symphony Orchestra, Glee Club, and Chorus. Rudolf Firkusny, piano soloist; conducted by Karel Husa. *Piano Concerto No. 5 ("Emperor")*: Beethoven; *Fantasy for Piano, Chorus and Orchestra*: Beethoven; *Symphonies of Wind Instruments*: Stravinsky; *Concerto for Brass Quintet and String Orchestra*: Husa. Bailey Hall.

### Thursday, December 17

4:30 p.m. Lecture. *"Beethoven's Sketches* (with musical illustrations). Joseph Kerman, Professor of Music, University of California at Berkeley; and Senior Visiting Fellow of The Society for the Humanities. The Society for the Humanities, sponsor. Barnes Hall Auditorium.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Downhill Racer* (see Dec. 16). Ives 120.

7:30 p.m. Lecture. William Kuntsler, attorney for the Chicago 8, Black Panther Party and Catonsville 9, Douglas R. Dowd, professor of economics, and Steven Fraser, leader of the National Caucus of Labor Committees, speaking on *"Repression in America."* Bailey Hall.

7:30 p.m. Cornell University Senate Meeting. Kaufmann Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall.

8 p.m. \*Cornell Duplicate Bridge Tournament. Sage Hall Cafeteria.

8:15 p.m. Biblog Colloquium. *"Oats, Aphids, and Virus."* Professor William F. Rochow, Research Plant Pathologist, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Professor of Plant Pathology, Cornell. Olin M.

### Friday, December 18

4:30 p.m. \*Varsity Wrestling. Princeton. Teagle Hall.

6:15 & 8:15 p.m. \*Basketball. Freshman vs. Canton. Varsity vs. Columbia. Barton Hall.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Genesis III*. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Statler Auditorium.

8 p.m. \*Freshman Hockey. Milton Jr. B. Lynah Rink.

8:15 p.m. \*University Theatre Series. *The Good Woman of Setzuan* (see Dec. 13).

### Saturday, December 19

7 p.m. \*Freshman Hockey. St. Jerome's High School. Lynah Rink.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Genesis III*. (see Dec. 18). Statler Auditorium.

8:15 p.m. \*Varsity Basketball. Pittsburgh. Barton Hall.

8:15 p.m. \*University Theatre Series. *The Good Woman of Setzuan* (see Dec. 13).

8:15 p.m. \*Varsity Polo. High View Polo Club of Rochester. Cornell Riding Hall.

### Sunday, December 20

11 a.m., Sage Chapel service. *"A Chronology of the Nativity"* presented in music and scripture, featuring Sage Chapel Choir, Ithaca High School Madrigal Choir, a jazz ensemble and modern dance. Leader, Hollis E. Hayward, United Methodist Chaplain.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Genesis III*. (see Dec. 18). Statler Auditorium.

7:30 p.m. Hanukah Celebration. One World Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.

8 p.m. \*Film. *Black Pirate*, with Douglas Fairbanks (attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Franklin 115.

### Exhibits

**ANDREW DICKSON WHITE MUSEUM OF ART.** Critics Choice (Dec. 14-Jan. 10). Sculptors as Printmakers (Dec. 17 to January 14). Hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday, 1-5 p.m.; closed Monday.

**JOHN M. OLIN LIBRARY:** Rare Book Room, Gallery & Lower Level; American Institute of Graphic Arts — *Fifty Books of the Year*; History of Science Collections: *Suspension Bridges*.

**URIS LIBRARY:** Costume Designs by Doug Marmee, Department of Theatre Arts, 1969-70.

**McGRAW HALL,** Department of Geological Sciences (first floor, center hall): *Geologic Environment and Man*; *Use of naturally-occurring earth materials - Pegmatites*; *Fossils, Edible and Unusual Mollusks*; *Geological Oceanography Training Cruise (Duke-Cornell)*.

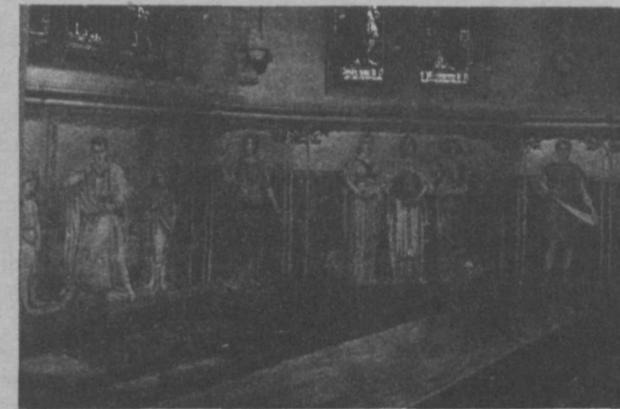
**ART ROOM,** Willard Straight Hall. *"Images from the Past."* (closes Dec. 18).

**TAMMY** (Risley College). *"Our Own Things."* Exhibition of works by student members of Risley College. Through Christmas. Hours: 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. daily.

*Items for the Cornell Chronicle Calendar should be submitted to the Office of the Secretary of the University, 312 Day Hall, at least one week prior to publication of the Chronicle. The Calendar is prepared by the Office of the Secretary and the Office of Public Information, 110 Day Hall.*

\*Admission charged.

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



## Plane Predicts

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considerations become the first consideration in determining academic policy. At the present time, we are evaluating the financial consequences of our various academic decisions, and with the economic consequences in mind, we make what we feel is an academically sound decision."

He said the process of balancing the budget includes not only cuts in expenses, but seeking new sources of income. One of the latter is to increase enrollment in those areas of study where there is unused capacity for more students with present staff and equipment. This could include both transfer students and freshmen in those areas — perhaps somewhere between 300 and 500 students

Plane said the paring process probably will include elimination of some courses.

"Some courses may be offered only in alternate years," he said. "Other courses may have to be dropped altogether. I don't know the exact number yet but I am sure there will be fewer courses offered in the future. I should note that these decisions are made primarily at the college level."

He spoke of honoring the University's priorities during the budget-cutting process, and said there are two general priorities and three specific ones.

The general ones, he said, are "that we are going to keep our excellent faculty ... and maintain the areas of strength and uniqueness that Cornell already has."

Specifically, he said, there are three priority areas which have

and approved by the Trustees. These are education of minority group students, social and environmental studies and the humanities.

Sepaking specifically of the humanities, he said:

"As the University continues in its role as a problem-solving institution, we will be called on with increasing frequency to solve problems of a social and environmental nature. The solutions often will require that individuals make tough trade-offs between what we have at present and what we would like to achieve.

"For example, we are not going to clean up the environment and continue to have all of the things that most everybody desires. Technology cannot tell us how to make these trade-offs. The answer is humanistic. It involves the

## More Transfers

Continued from Page 1

Agriculture led all other units in the numbers of transfer students with 263 last September compared with 171 in September, 1969. The New York State College of Human Ecology, which accepted transfer students at mid-semester for the first time last year, had a total of 304 applications last spring and this fall. Of these, 126 students were accepted and 110 matriculated from 72 colleges and

"And, in order to make these kinds of decisions, it is going to be more important, not less important, that students and society in general understand itself, understand its background and be in a position to say that this is worth more to mankind than that. This is the task that the

universities, including 19 from units of the State University of New York.

The College of Arts and Sciences, which had its transfer admissions quota doubled to 70 from 35, admitted 63 transfer students last September compared with 40 in that month in 1969.

Processing a transfer student is more work and more complicated than processing a new student straight from high school because more records and paper work is involved.

"But its much more fun," one admissions worker said, "because you get to know the transfer kids better since we have to deal with them in greater