

# Corson Lifts Ban; Replies to Senate

Two developments occurred this week on the question of freedom of access to the Cornell University campus.

On Tuesday, C. David Burak '67, pleaded guilty in Ithaca City Court to trespass charges resulting from his appearance in Kaufmann Auditorium of Goldwin Smith Hall at a Gay Liberation Front (GLF) meeting in September, after he had been barred from campus following a disruption at Commencement Exercises in June.

Immediately after his appearance in court Tuesday, when he was sentenced to an unconditional discharge, Burak was given a letter from Cornell President Dale R. Corson informing him that the ban on his presence on campus had been lifted. The text of the letter follows.

On Wednesday, Corson sent a letter to Arthur Spitzer '71, speaker of the University Senate, in which he responded to the report issued last week by the Senate Committee on Access to the Campus (the so-called Mayer Report, after its chairman, A. J. Mayer).

Essentially, the Corson's response was that there may well be situations in the future that justify exclusion from the campus, and that the University will not suggest to any court that a ban from campus be made a condition of bail, since the purpose of bail is to "assure the appearance of the defendant in court and is entirely the responsibility of the court."

The Senate Committee report had called upon the administration to suggest in certain cases "that constitute a clear and present danger to the safety of the University community," that a judge set exclusion from the campus as a condition of bail, or, as an alternative, that the administration seek a restraining order or an injunction forbidding such an individual from entering the campus.

Corson's letter to Spitzer in reply to the committee report follows:

"Dear Mr. Spitzer:

I have studied the report of the Senate Committee on Access to the Campus and the recommendations which the Senate adopted. I have discussed the report with my administrative associates and with others. The Senate Committee has done the University community an important service by its thoughtful analysis, and I

commend it for the quality of its effort.

In thinking anew about how best to meet my responsibilities in the areas covered by the report, I have tried to keep as close as possible to the spirit and

## Season's Greetings



REFLECTIONS — Glare from the lights of Olin Library and Sage Chapel reflect the seasonal atmosphere of the campus.

assumptions to the Committee report.

I believe that the recommendations of the Report may not provide the appropriate remedies for all the conceivable situations which might arise and I differ from those recommendations in two ways:

1. In any case where the University Administration brings court charges against any individual for whatever reason, the facts of the case will be set forth in the charge but the Administration will never suggest to the Court the conditions of bail which the Court might set. The purpose of bail is to assure the appearance of the defendant in court and is entirely the responsibility of the Court.

2. While I concur with the

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# CORNELL CHRONICLE

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## University Signs Union Contract

The first collective bargaining agreement covering employees of Cornell University has been signed by the University and the Tompkins-Cortland Counties Building Trades Council — Maintenance Division. The agreement covers some 110 craft-maintenance workers at Cornell.

John Cortright, council president, and Diedrich K. Willers, Cornell personnel director, signed the contract at a meeting last Friday. The agreement is effective until June 30, 1972, with provision for renegotiation of wages in June 1971 and March 1972.

Most of Cornell's craft and maintenance workers have been union members for years. But it was not until State legislation last year extended the State's Labor Relation Act to cover non-profit, private educational institutions that they elected a bargaining agent.

"The contract," said Willers, "incorporates the existing fringe benefits, wage rates, and personnel policies which have been in effect for these employees. It also includes a joint affirmation by the University and the Council not to discriminate with regard to employment on

the basis of sex, age, race, religion or national origin."

The Council is composed of six member locals including Local 241 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 109 of the Plumbers and Pipe fitters, Local 603 of the Carpenters, Local 17 of the Bricklayers, Local 178 of the Painters and Local 112 of the Sheetmetal Workers.

The agreement provides for a *Continued on Page 8*

## Senate Views Calendar; Says ROTC to Stay

A proposal for the 1971-72 academic calendar that would place the end of the fall semester before Christmas vacation, is expected to be voted upon at the University Senate meeting at 7:30 a.m. today in Kaufmann Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall.

A decision on the future of



DALE R. CORSON  
*Responds to Senate Move*

ROTC at Cornell was made in a five-hour long meeting last week. The Senate approved a resolution recognizing "the prudence of maintaining a voluntary, commission-granting military education program on campus."

The resolution, which was the third of four resolutions concerning ROTC proposed by the Senate's Military Training Committee, said that ROTC is the only available program in this vein and encouraged President Dale R. Corson "to develop more desirable programs" by making revisions in ROTC suggested in November by the American

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## Senate Committee Asks For More Employee Reps

The University Senate's Special Committee on Employees has recommended that employee representation in the Senate be increased and that a Committee on the University as an Employer be established.

The recommendations come from the committee report which will be given to the senators at their meeting tonight. No action or discussion relating to the report may be taken at this meeting. The recommendations are expected to be put to a vote January 7. (See Page 6 for full text of Senate report)

The committee recommends that employee representation on the Senate be raised from five senators to 13. Under the committee's plan there would be nine non-exempt and four exempt employee senators. According to the committee report, additional employee senators are needed because the present employees in the Senate are overworked in their committee assignments and are unable to cover many areas of concern to them as employees.

The Committee on the University as an Employer was recommended to examine the controversial areas concerning the role of the Senate in relation to personnel policy and procedures, grievance procedures, employment practices relating to minority group members and other areas.

Although the law says that the University Senate, as an instrument of the University, cannot legally intervene in labor organizing or union elections, the Committee on the University as an Employer would serve to inform the Senate about labor laws that apply to matters before the body.

Another committee proposed in the report would serve as a liaison between the Senate and the University personnel director and would clarify to the employees how any proposed senate legislation might affect them.

### Chronicle Capsule

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MULLER on University income—text of an interview.

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TEXT of Senate report on the University's relation to employees.

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KUNSTLER and Fraser speak tonight.

Page 2

The Cornell Chronicle extends the best wishes of the season to all members of the community. The Chronicle will not be published during Christmas Recess. Publication will resume Jan. 7.

## Kunstler, Dowd And Fraser Speak Tonight

Defense attorney William Kunstler, Steven Fraser, defendant in the Philadelphia bomb conspiracy case, and Douglas F. Dowd, professor of economics, will speak tonight on "Political Repression" in Bailey Hall at 8 p.m.

Kunstler, who represented the Chicago Eight, the Berrigan brothers and the Black Panther Party in various trials across the country, will be speaking in behalf of the defense committee set up in support of Fraser and his co-defendant, Richard Borgmann.

Fraser, a leader and founding member of the National Caucus of Labor Committees, is charged with conspiring to destroy national monuments during the spring of 1969. The Fraser-Borgmann Defense Committees set up in 12 cities across the country, are calling for an impartial National Commission of Inquiry to investigate the case simultaneously to the trial, which is set to begin January 7.

A large number of notable political and academic figures have signed a petition circulated by the Defense Committees calling for the Commission of Inquiry. Included among the signers are Noam Chomsky, professor at MIT; Howard Zinn of Boston University; Eugene Genovese and Christopher Lasch, professors at the University of Rochester; Paul O'Dwyer, former Democratic candidate for the Senate; Kunstler, Dowd and a number of other Cornell faculty and administrators.

Fraser and Borgmann were arrested on April 9, 1969 on charges of possessing and conspiring to use explosives. The two were then engaged, with the rest of the Philadelphia Labor Committee, in an extremely successful city-wide strike for housing centering at the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University.

The charges were based on testimony of the Philadelphia police department's Civil Disobedience Squad, and material Fraser maintains they planted in his apartment at the  
*Continued on Page 10*

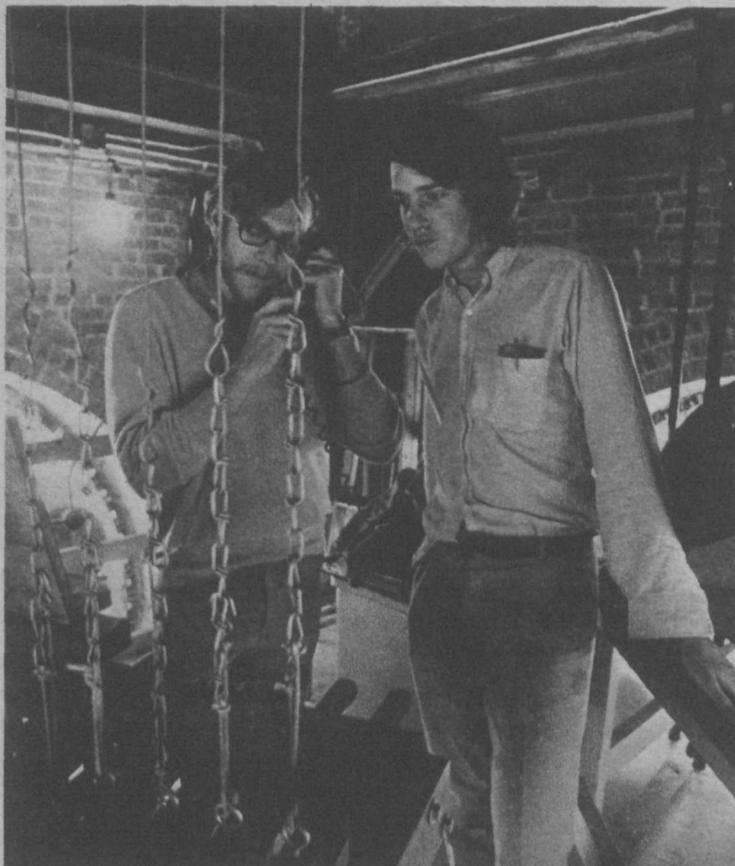
## Graphic Show at White

Graphics by master sculptors will be featured in the "Sculptors as Printmakers" exhibition which will be shown starting today and running through Sunday, February 14, at the Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art.

The exhibition aims to demonstrate how in modern times the graphic media have been utilized by artists who are not primarily printmakers. Sculptures and graphics by the same artists will be shown to illustrate the versatility of masters such as Rodin, Bonnard, Moore, Arp and Bontecou.

Other artists whose prints will

## Memorial Bell-Tolling Stops



**BELLS AREN'T RINGING** — Doug Kenyon, grad (left) and Alan MacRobert '72, listen in disappointment Tuesday as they learn that permission to ring the McGraw Tower bell in memory of Vietnam War dead has been withdrawn.

A plan to "dramatize" the continuing deaths resulting from the War in Indochina by ringing the McGraw Tower bell for 15 minutes each day was silenced Tuesday after several complaints.

Blanchard Rideout, secretary of the University and professor of Romance Studies, called two members of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee Tuesday, just one minute before they were to begin the second day of bell-tolling, to inform them that the permission they had previously secured had been withdrawn from their plan. The group had announced Monday in a letter to The Cornell Daily Sun that they would "ring the large bell in McGraw Tower once for each war death on all sides, every week." The ringing began Monday and was to go on from 11 to 11:15 a.m. every day until the total number of dead had been reached.

Rideout cited a large number of calls received after the first day's ringing, complaining about the noise in the libraries and nearby classrooms, as one reason for withdrawing permission. "There were also others (complaintants) who registered views that the chimes shouldn't be used for political purposes," Rideout said Tuesday.

After consultation with other University representatives, Rideout said, he called Alan M. MacRobert '72 and Douglas Kenyon, grad, in McGraw Tower to tell them that permission had been withdrawn. The Office of the Secretary of the University, Rideout said, supervises the chimesmasters and chimes themselves.

## Muller Forsees More Gov. Aid to Colleges

Continuing success of the University's annual giving program and the likelihood of increased government support for higher education have been forecast by Steven Muller, Cornell vice president for public

affairs.

In a Cornell Chronicle interview on gift income and its effect on the University budget, Muller said the current year's alumni gift program is "shooting for the \$4-million mark and we hope to pass beyond it." Noting that last year's Cornell Fund totaled just over \$4-million, he said: "Fund solicitations conducted so far are up no less than 20% over last year and in some cases we are beyond that ... over the next couple of years we hope to increase annual expendable income from private unrestricted gifts from \$4-million a year up to at least \$5-million."

*See full text of Muller interview on Page 5.*

Muller also placed special emphasis on the importance of unrestricted government support to the University. He praised the New York State program which

*Continued on Page 11*

# Employees Receive New Insurance

Most Cornell University employees will be covered by unemployment insurance for the first time as of January 1.

The coverage is the first step, explained Diedrich K. Willers, director of personnel, in meeting the federal legislation signed into law this summer which requires unemployment insurance programs at non-profit institutions. The cost of the program will be borne entirely by the University, said Willers, and it is estimated at \$400,000 for the first year.

There are a number of exceptions, he said, in who will be covered during the program's first year. He explained those who will not be covered are "persons engaged in a professional capacity in scientific research, persons employed in a teaching or other professional capacity, students and student spouses, also physicians, surgeons, dentists and medical interns."

## Personnel Dept. Explains Xmas Vacation Policy

Numerous questions have been raised as to whether or not the Christmas holiday policy as announced on October 14, 1970 is inconsistent with the statement of University holiday policy prior to the NLRB election in July 1970. At that time the Personnel distributed a handout indicating that there are 9 paid holidays, but did not enumerate them. However, the following is quoted from *You and Cornell*, (a handbook for employees), page 16:

"The University recognizes the following holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, the Friday after Thanksgiving, Christmas Day, and the calendar days before and after Christmas. When you are required to work on a holiday, you will receive regular compensation for the time worked. In addition, you will receive compensatory time off equal to the actual hours worked on the holiday at a time mutually convenient to you and your department head. As many employees as possible are off on regular holidays."

The purpose in having the calendar day before and after Christmas as a holiday was to recognize the unique character of the non-academic staff, a great number of whom leave the community for Christmas, and this policy freed them from having to drive on Christmas Day.

Although several hundred employees will receive Saturday as a holiday because of their shift schedule, the July handout has been construed by many as inconsistent with the policy in *You and Cornell*, and the Personnel Department letter to Deans, Directors and Department Chairmen dated October 14, 1970.

This year the Deans, Directors and Department Chairmen may grant employees who are not now scheduled for 3 day holiday (such as Dining employees, Buildings and Properties employees, employees in charge of animals, etc.) an additional day to be taken prior to March 1st at a time mutually convenient between the individual and the department head.

"Persons in all these categories, however," Willers said, "with the exception of students and student spouses will come under the program as of January 1, 1972, the date set by federal legislation."

"Persons benefitting from the program will receive approximately half their weekly salary to a maximum of \$75 per 26 weeks.

The Personnel Office will administer the new program, Willers said, and will conduct a series of meetings to explain its operation and benefits in detail to Cornell supervisors and employees. Karl Keller, an administrative assistant in Personnel, will administer the program.

Willers outlined some of the details of the program as follows:

In order to be entitled to file for a benefit, an employee must have worked at least 20 weeks during the 52-week period immediately prior to his filing for a claim. He must also have earned at least \$600 in wages during that period. Most Cornell employees will be eligible to file for a benefit if they become unemployed through no fault of their own after May 23, 1971.

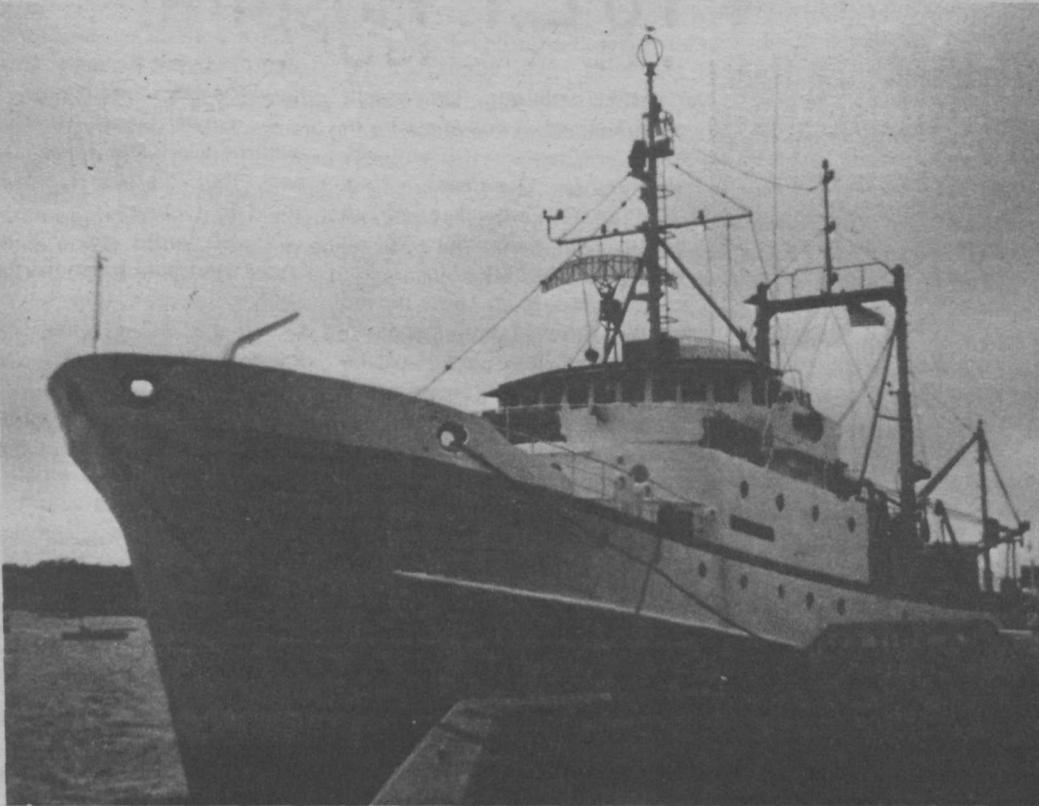
A person unemployed through no fault of his own must meet certain tests in order to collect a benefit. The unemployed worker must be willing, able and available for work. He must report once a week to a State Employment Service office as partial proof of his availability for work. He must also seek work on his own. The employee may not refuse suitable work.

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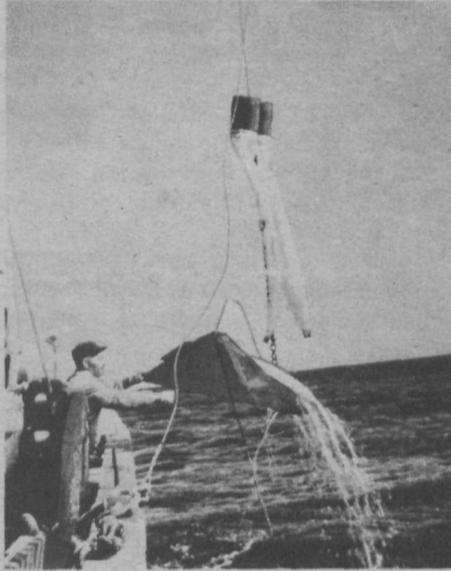
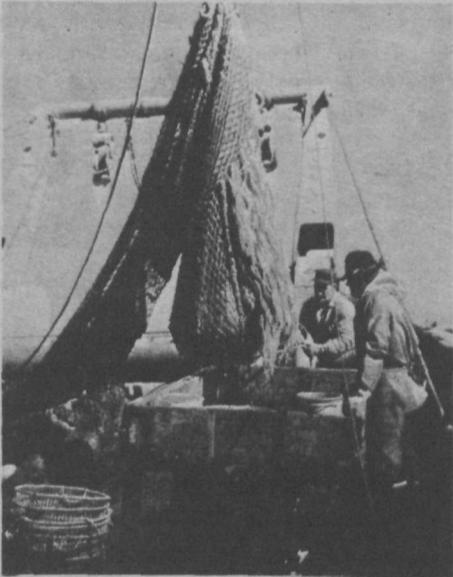


## Offshore Cruise with Russians.



**AMERICAN RESEARCH SHIP** — The Albatross IV is shown tied up at Woods Hole, Mass., prior to departure on a six-week cruise. The ship carried a crew of 20 and 16 scientists from all parts of the country. The vessel is owned by the National Marine Fisheries Biological Laboratory of the Department of Commerce. It's considered one of the best equipped ocean research vessels in the country.

**SEARCH FOR PLANKTON** — A crewman gets set to put out duplicate plankton nets used to catch microorganisms, tiny animals which serve as important food source for many fish species. ▶



**NET RESULTS** — Crewmen of the Albatross IV bring in a catch of fish which will be released into a fish checker where scientists will examine them for length and weight and take scale samples to determine their age. A fish's age can be determined by counting the number of rings present in the pattern of the scales, very much like the way a tree's age can be determined by rings. ◀



**ALBATROSS TOSSES** — As the research ship tosses on the choppy North Atlantic, Shealy makes good use of his sea legs to get to the stern. Picture was taken about 250 miles off the New England coast.

## Grad Student Takes Part in Sea Reunion

A confused pigeon and an astonished Cornell graduate student gave some unexpected research help recently to a Cornell bird behaviorist from 35 miles at sea.

The pigeon attracted the attention of Mac H. Shealy Jr., a Cornell fisheries biology doctoral candidate, when it fluttered to the deck of an American research vessel operating in the midst of a dozen Russian fishing boats east of Block Island, R.I.

Shealy, from Spartanburg, S.C., was one of seven visiting scientists who participated in a joint U.S.-Soviet research program responsible for surveying commercially important species of fish from Cape Hatteras to Nova Scotia.

He was on the 190-foot American motor vessel Albatross IV, a stern trawler, during his research association with the Soviets who were aboard the Russian trawler Kvant. Together, the vessels completed bottom trawls and made physico-chemical water samplings over a 35,000 square mile area.

Shealy said he was processing fish as part of his work aboard the research vessel at 3 a.m. when the bird, attracted by floodlights, flew out of the inky blackness and landed on the deck.

The pigeon, which made no attempt to evade capture when it landed on the trawler, had a metal tag on its right foot with a note asking the finder to notify William T. Keeton, professor of biology here who conducts experiments with homing pigeons.

"I had to look twice to be sure it was a Cornell note," Shealey said. "Of all the boats in the area, it's quite a coincidence that the bird picked mine."

Shealy noted the exact location and the bird's condition before releasing it. He then relayed the information to Keeton at Cornell.

Keeton said the bird was one of about 100 that had been released in an experiment near Washington, D.C. several days earlier. Just after the release, gale-force winds hit the area, sweeping some of the birds to sea. Several, Keeton said, arrived back to their starting point days late and some never made it. The pigeon probably was forced into night flight by his abnormal predicament, Keeton said.

Shealy returned last week from the six-week research cruise on the North Atlantic.

"The objectives of our survey," he said, "were to assess fish production potential of the North American coastal waters and to monitor fluctuations in structure and size of commercially important fish populations."

The Russian and American research vessels, working as a team, also sought to determine environmental factors controlling fish distribution and abundance. Another principal objective was to provide basic ecological data on fish so that the interrelationships between fish and their environment can be better understood. The data gathered by the researchers is being analyzed now.

Concern for the fate of some species of fish was heightened in recent years by the plight of the haddock. Russian fishermen, using small meshed nets between 1965 and 1967, nearly depleted the haddock supply by sharply reducing the numbers of that fish that could bear young. It will be years before the haddock supply in the North Atlantic can be replenished to the point where it was before 1965, fish scientists say.

The U.S.-Soviet venture was part of an ongoing study sponsored by the International Committee on North Atlantic Fisheries. The studies are conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Mass., and Atlantniro Institute of Kaliningrad, Russia.

The cooperative venture might interest social scientists as well as fisheries scientists, according to Shealy.

"By the end of the survey," he said, "I feel all of us, Russians and Americans alike, had discovered that our individual differences are small indeed compared to what we hold in common as scientists and men."

## Flamingo, Pollution Victim, Donated to Ornithology Lab

A four foot tall flamingo, a tropical bird that has startled birders by its appearance in several sections of central New York, has been presented to Cornell University's Laboratory of Ornithology — a victim of oil pollution on Onondaga Lake.

The pink bird, the second one ever to be spotted wild in this region, will be added to Cornell's collection of vertebrate animals. The bird was brought to the Laboratory by a pair of birders from Syracuse who found it on Onondaga Lake. The first flamingo to be detected wild in the region was seen in 1956.

Despite fears of birders that

the flamingo would perish from cold or lack of food, Cornell ornithologists reported, after an autopsy, that the bird was in good condition prior to encountering the oil in Onondaga. The oil caused the bird's death by matting his feathers, allowing the cold water to penetrate to the skin, ornithologists said.

Flamingoes are found wild in this country only occasionally on the Florida coast. Ornithologists speculated that the bird may have gotten loose from a bird collection, although none has been reported missing.

## Blood to Zambonis General Services Buys It All

Take six gallons of blood, a couple of buckets of sheep eyes, a rat's brain and toss in one Zamboni — just for good measure — and that still only covers part of the requests that cross the desk of Cornell's director of general services in a week.

After 23 years of involvement in purchasing, Wallace B. Rogers doesn't bat an eyelash at any request — not even when he's asked to pay for vampire bats.

"We get some real dandies,"

Rogers said in reference to requests.

Most of the requests are for research projects — but not all of them. The 21-member department still buys typewriters and pencils, too, but the purchasing staff is constantly bewildered by some of the requests.

The blood — six gallons a week — comes from a nearby slaughter house and is fed to a colony of vampire bats used by a zoologist. The bats themselves are bought not from Transylvania, but from South America. The going price for a gallon of blood — either from pigs or cows — is between \$1.50 and \$2.

A request for 240 sheep eyes for a genetics course caused no problem and cost \$57.60. Ten bull frog skeletons also were ordered for the same department at a total cost of \$275. The rat's brain, along with six animal hearts and a preserved wood tick were routine for the purchasing staff. Another order — this one from an entomologist — was for 250 grasshoppers and, for those who may be interested, the whole lot cost \$30.

The department Rogers heads spent \$16,437,569 last year buying more than 40,000 items ranging in price from 17 cents for a few screws to \$927,062 for some computer components.

"When you buy that many things, especially at a place like Cornell, you're bound to get some peculiar requests," Rogers said.

The department buys everything for the University except items for new construction, foodstuff or books for the library. Many of the items are bought directly from companies that specialize in out-of-the-ordinary things for research. But others take some research from the buyers before they come up with a filled order.

Sometimes — but not often — they run into a brick wall. A noted bacteriologist in the dairy department asked for a complex chemical for which there was no known source. Rogers wrote to a manufacturer who made a product similar to the one requested by the scientist. This manufacturer referred Rogers to another firm — and so on until about a dozen firms were canvassed. After about six weeks a letter came from a firm with this message:

"To the best of our knowledge, the only person who can possibly develop the item you want is a noted bacteriologist on the dairy staff at Cornell."

Other unusual purchase requests to the department included a syringe needle "small enough to use for artificial insemination of a bee," \$81

worth of bras and girdles for the College of Human Ecology, and adhesive to tape a shark's eye shut during underwater experiments.

Once a professor in the New York State Veterinary College telephoned Rogers and asked for approval for purchase of a dying cow.

"Fifty dollars may seem like a lot of money to pay for a cow that's about to leave this world," Rogers said, "but the professor needed a dying cow, not a healthy one or one already dead. We approved the purchase."

Then there was the professor who wanted some red tinted eyeglasses for chickens. In this way, the professor explained, chickens might be kept from pecking wounded chickens when they saw blood on them.

Another request asked for a thermometer with a bulb diameter of not more than 3/32 of an inch. This one came from a graduate student writing a thesis on "The Life of a Barn Swallow." He needed to measure the temperature of a newly-hatched barn swallow. A manufacturer of special thermometers was located and the problem was solved.

Once a zoologist asked for eight miles of telephone wires.

The request came in because the professor had imbedded transistorized radio transmitters in woodchucks and he needed the wire to string up an antenna to pick up the radio signals from the transmitters. He was trying to learn more about the migratory habits of woodchucks.

A few years ago an urgent call came from a professor in the College of Agriculture asking for a 40-ton carload of sand—right away. He needed it to condition a test garden plot. In the same breath, he asked purchasing to get on a "rush" basis a 10-gram weight to replace one he had misplaced from a set of balance weights.

After all of this, Rogers said, nothing surprises him—not even a recent request for "handful of house dirt" or a pint of bedbugs—or a handful of seaweed.

Oh, yes, that request for a Zamboni. For those few Ithacans who aren't hockey fans, a Zamboni is the jeep-like vehicle specially equipped for cleaning and resurfacing ice in a skating area. The request was from the Department of Physical Education and Athletics.

"The vehicle has long been paid for with the money saved in time and maintenance costs," Rogers said.

## Bronfenbrenner Reports in White House Forum on American Family

"America's families, and their children are in trouble, deep trouble," according to Urie Bronfenbrenner professor in the department of human development and family studies at the New York State College of Human Ecology.

The source of the trouble lies not so much in the family, he said, as in the surrounding institutions in our society. He referred to the problems as "pollution of the social environment."

Bronfenbrenner is chairman of the forum on "Children and Parents: Together in the World" which reports this week to the White House Conference on Children.

Bronfenbrenner said, "The process of making human beings is breaking down in American society. The actual patterns of life today are such that children and families come last."

"What is needed," he stated, "is a change in the family pattern of living which will once again bring people back into the lives of children and the children back into the lives of people."

The failure to reorder our priorities will result in more rapid growth of alienation, apathy, drugs, delinquency, and violence among the young, and not so

young, in all segments of national life, he warned. "We face the prospect of a society which resents its own children and fears its youth."

Bronfenbrenner pointed out that society imposes pressures and priorities that allow neither time nor place for meaningful activities and relations between children and adults.

Society expects its citizens first of all to meet the demands of their jobs and then to fulfill civic and social obligations, he said. Responsibilities to children are to be met, but this is spare time activity.

"The frustrations are greatest for the family of poverty," he said, "but even for families who can get along, it's a rat race."

In our modern way of life, children are deprived not only of parents, but of people in general, according to Bronfenbrenner.

Factors cited as helping to isolate children from the rest of society are: the fragmentation of the extended family, the separation of residential and business areas, the disappearance of neighborhoods, zoning ordinances, occupational mobility.

He also included in his list: child labor laws, the abolishment

## Kunken Transferred To L.I. Hospital

Kenneth J. Kunken, the critically injured lightweight football player, is convalescing in South Nassau Community Hospital in Oceanside, New York, but has been keeping up with two of his courses with the aid of his professors.

"Ken is not ready to be moved to a rehabilitation center," Robert A. Cullen, coach of the 150-pound football team, said "His progress thus far has been a little slow, but he has managed to continue some of his studies."

With the aid of some audio tape records, Kunken has been able to keep up with the lectures in Human Development and Family Studies 115 and Psychology 101.

"Part of the normal work with Prof. Bronfenbrenner's course, Development of Human Behavior, is to broadcast his lectures to televisions in several rooms in Martha Van Rensselaer," John D. Hershberger, director of the Educational TV center explained. "Ken was in one of the sections receiving the TV broadcast, and we are able to make records for the old video tapes of lectures he has missed," Hershberger continued.

The lectures are recorded on cassette tapes, which make it easy for Kunken to listen to the recordings with the aid of a tape recorder.

James B. Maas, associate professor of psychology, tape

records all his lectures and then forwards them to Kunken.

"I usually tape record my lectures every few years," Maas said, "but this year I decided I could do it for Ken."

"I also wrote and told him I could send him questions for his final exam and that he could record his answers and send them back to me," Maas continued.

Besides his, Maas informed Kunken that other professors in the psychology department would be willing to volunteer to tape record any lectures of courses in which Kunken might want to enroll.

"We could also do this if Ken wanted to major in this field," Maas said.

"When Ken is in better condition and able to sit up," Cullen said, "an electronic device will be available to turn the pages of the book for him. The device will be activated by moving his chin."

Cullen said that everyone has been helpful, particularly in donating the recording equipment for Kunken's lectures.

"Money is still coming in for the fund," Cullen also said, "and we hope that people will continue to donate." Donations should be sent to the Kunken Fund, Teagle Hall.

Cullen, also gave the address where mail, particularly for the holiday season, could be sent to Kunken.

The address is: Kenneth J. Kunken, Massau Community Hospital, Oceanside Rd., Oceanside, New York, 11572.

## 1970-1 Cornell Fund Drive Underway

The Cornell Fund's annual Phonathon is underway and early results show pledges totaling more than \$91,000, an increase of at least 60 per cent over last year's record effort in the same time period.

Leaders of the Cornell Fund, the University's alumni annual giving program, are especially pleased with the early results since one of the big psychological hurdles they face is topping last year's record Fund grand total of \$4,000,000. This year's Fund goal has not been announced.

Before this year's phonathon is over, more than 3,000 volunteers will have manned telephones for a total of 250 nights in 80 areas throughout the country. As in past years, the Phonathon is divided into two efforts — area campaigns which are now underway and class campaigns which get underway in the spring during class reunions.

The latest area to come up with optimistic results is Washington, D.C., where volunteers worked a regular four

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# Muller Discusses Donations, Government Aid

Following is the second in a series of Chronicle interviews with University administrators on the financial situation of Cornell:

**Question:** What has been the effect of gift income on University budgets?

**Muller:** The University has done rather well in increasing gift income from private sources, although like other sources of income, it has not been rising as fast as expenses. Gift income, however, has been rising faster in recent years than in the past history of the University. The immediate problem is to control the rise in expenses so that increases in income, including gifts, can sustain the University on a break-even basis. To be more specific, the big crunch, or problem is in unrestricted income.

Most other income is tied to specific purposes such as research, fellowships and the like. Unrestricted income is what pays for faculty salaries, the libraries, and in effect, the basic teaching program in the

**Muller:** We have to have several hundred thousand dollars more in currently expendable gifts in any given year just to offset the effects of inflation. We also plan to increase unrestricted annual gift income, or add to endowment, beyond that level so as to provide for healthy growth. At the accelerating rate at which we have been receiving gifts, we will in fact, be able to meet both challenges. Over the next couple of years we hope to increase the annual expendable income from private unrestricted gifts from \$4 million a year up to at least \$5 million. To accomplish this, a small portion of our total gift program becomes very important. I refer to annual alumni giving — the Cornell Fund.

**Q:** How well has Cornell done in this area?

**Muller:** We have had remarkable success. Our total gifts from private sources last year were \$24.3-million, up \$3-million from the year before, and the Cornell Fund is a separate

success is that we not only received so much money but that it came from a larger number of donors than we had in the past. The increase in the money is obviously important, but so is the record number of contributors — 27,500 — an increase of 1,600 over the year before.

This continues the Cornell Fund's steady increase in recent years not only in dollars but in number of donors and indicates a base of alumni support that is not only stable but increasing. I should also note that this includes a great many recent graduates, not just the older alumni, and that the size of individual gifts has been rising. Five years ago gifts of more than \$5,000 on an annual basis were rare. We had 19 such gifts in '65-'66. Last year we had 82 individual gifts exceeding \$5,000, including 30 over \$10,000 and 17 over \$25,000. I think we are within sight of having 100 gifts in excess of \$5,000 every year and maybe 25 individual gifts of over \$25,000 each. So there is great hope here.

**Q:** How does this year's budgeted annual gift income compare with a year ago?

**Muller:** With the "step-ahead challenge" announced for this year, we are shooting for the \$4 million mark and hope to pass beyond it. We won't know until our fund year ends on June 30 but we are quite hopeful because of the small group of alumni who have gotten together to put up another pool of matching money for the "step-ahead challenge." This level, by the way, would be

the University's endowment through pledges made now. We have always had faculty and staff participating in the annual program and that is not confined to faculty and staff who are alumni of the University.

**Q:** What has been Cornell's experience with corporate gifts?



STEVEN MULLER  
Discusses Cornell Income

**Muller:** You have to distinguish between corporate gifts for particular purposes and for unrestricted support. In recent years, corporate gift support has averaged about \$3 million a year. This includes between \$250,000 and \$300,000 of unrestricted

whole. I would have to say that Cornell and most other institutions of higher education have been concerned that the total fraction of the unrestricted support from the business sector of American society is small. It's small in terms of Cornell's total support and total needs. And it's small in terms of the proceeds and profits from American business.

**Q:** How about the level of support coming from

*"... there was a real vested interest on the behalf of the people of the State of New York in maintaining strong and vigorous private institutions."*

foundations?

**Muller:** Foundations have been providing a significant part of annual gift receipts, but very little of this is unrestricted. There are several factors worth noting here. Cornell has done reasonably well in attracting foundation support. But we can do better and we are making every effort to do so.

Foundations are particularly interested in supporting something new, in supporting change, in supporting innovation, in making it possible for institutions to do things that can be started only with outside help. And this is vital. However, when money is not only tight but it looks as if it will continue that way for some time, then you want to be certain that you know exactly what it is going to cost you in the long run to start a new program with foundation support.

You must determine whether the University can afford to continue a program after foundation support has ended or whether foundation support will carry a program through to completion. At Cornell we are doing this and we are also making every effort to interest foundations in supporting continuing activities as well as establishing new ones.

**Q:** What has been the level of unrestricted government support and what are the possibilities for the future?

**Muller:** In this area Cornell has been very fortunate. The New York State legislature and the governor initiated a program several years ago whereby the State makes some support available to the private institutions of higher education in New York. This was done with a clear recognition that no matter how successful the State University becomes, it would cost the taxpayer a great deal if the total burden of higher education in the State shifted to SUNY and had to be paid by tax funds.

They recognized that there was a real vested interest on the behalf of the people of the State of New York in maintaining

*"The challenge, then, is to get enough additional unrestricted gifts each year to keep up with inflation and rising expenses."*

endowed units of the University. That's why unrestricted income is the very life blood of Cornell and three principal sources of unrestricted income are: tuition and fees, returns from unrestricted capital investment, and unrestricted gifts.

So it's in the area of unrestricted income that gains are needed to offset rising costs. Unrestricted gifts and income from investments — and the bulk of unrestricted capital also comes from private gifts — amounting to 27.6 percent of Cornell's unrestricted income. But the return from investment depends on the market and is not very predictable from one year to the next, so anything you can do to increase the amount you can get from annually expendable gifts is terribly important. In the current year this amounts to 8.3 per cent of the estimated unrestricted income. The challenge, then, is to get enough additional unrestricted gifts each year to keep up with inflation and rising expenses. The ultimate goal, of course, is to eliminate the deficit, provide for growth, by increasing gift income.

**Q:** Does unrestricted gift income affect the endowed units only?

**Muller:** Not really. Although it is true that the bulk of the unrestricted money that Cornell gets is spent on academic and research programs of the endowed colleges, there are other large expenditures in the libraries, museum, academic services, financial aid, athletics, student affairs, and general administration. These affect the entire University.

**Q:** What kind of goals have been set for unrestricted gift income?

success story all by itself.

In five years our annual campaign has increased from \$1,400,000 in 1965-'66 to a record total of just over \$4 million in '69-'70. That's an increase of \$2,600,000 in five years, or almost 300 per cent, a record unequaled by any other institution of higher education. Now there were special factors last year — the \$1 million challenge gift and the alumni response to it. Some people will look at that \$4 million and say, "Yes, but \$1 million of that was from one person, Nicholas Noyes of the Class of '06." That's true. But it is also true that without a penny of that money, except insofar as it constituted a big incentive, our total contributions went up by \$500,000 over the previous year and we had a larger number of donors. That by itself would have been a very significant increase in any given year but it had particular importance last year. The '69-'70 campaign followed the turbulent spring of 1969.

A lot of alumni were upset and worried about the University. The national context was also very

*"On the whole, I would have to say that Cornell and most other institutions of higher education have been concerned that the total fraction of the unrestricted support from the business sector of American society is small."*

difficult. There was a declining stock market and uncertainty because of new tax legislation. So the '69-'70 campaign total is a remarkable tribute to the present leadership of the University and to the loyalty and the understanding of the alumni. In long range terms, what is most pleasing about last year's

*"In the long run I believe this will be considered a very healthy period because, as we have already discovered, a lot of things have not been done as well as they might have been."*

quite a bit in excess of what the current budget anticipates from unrestricted gifts.

**Q:** How does it look so far?

**Muller:** We are having a good year. Cornell Fund solicitations conducted so far are up no less than 20% over last year and in some cases well beyond that.

**Q:** Is the annual giving program directed to alumni exclusively?

**Muller:** No. The annual giving program is for all individuals who want to support the University.

We call it alumni annual giving because alumni comprise by far the largest number of participants. We have also had very active participation by faculty, students and staff. Each year's senior class, in particular, has participated. The class of '71 has an ambitious program to raise a very substantial sum for

support. Cornell and many other universities benefit greatly from restricted grants. When you have companies like Eastman Kodak, Agway, Xerox or IBM that are active in one particular area and have close relationships to one particular department of the University, you may get grants for faculty members and students working in that area. We call that restricted support, not because it places restrictions on the people doing the research, but because it is restricted to a particular department or a particular academic field.

For example, we are greatly in debt to Eastman Kodak for help in the funding of the renovation of Baker Laboratory. There are also a number of fellowships in particular academic areas that are given by companies. Unrestricted corporate giving, however, is not a very large feature of our total annual support. Obviously, it is much more difficult for companies to justify unrestricted support to universities to their stockholders although a strong case could be made for such support. On the

# Report on Relationship of Employees to Senate and

## I. Committee Charge and Activities

This committee was appointed in response to the following Senate resolution passed on September 29, 1970:

"A special committee shall be formed to consider the following items and make recommendations to the Senate by December 15, 1970.

1. Increased representation for employees on the Senate.
2. The proposal from the Task Force on Committees for a committee on the University as an Employer.
3. Labor Law as it affects these questions.

The membership of the committee shall be three Faculty, three Students, and three Employees to be appointed by the Committee on Committees with the approval of the Senate."

This committee has met frequently over the past two months to discuss these matters as a group and with visitors. Among the latter were:

Mrs. Janet McCandless (Librarian Assoc.); Mrs. Merrily Lee (Agronomy Assoc.); Mr. David Hayter (Assistant Univ. Counsel); Mr. Deidrich Willers (Director of Personnel).

Committee representatives also met with: Mrs. Alice Cook, University Ombudsman; Dean Robert Risley, ILR - Chairman, University Personnel Committee; Mr. Paul Sansoucy, personnel specialist; Mr. Neal Stamp, University counsel.

Oral and written statements from a number of people were also received.

Although the members of this committee hold different personal views on these matters, we felt that the Senate wanted us to come back with recommendations which could receive broad support from the community. Thus our recommendations are not what any one of us would choose if the decision were his alone, but we believe they do provide a reasonable basis for action on these questions at this time.

## II. Increased Representation for Employees

What should be the representation for employees in the Senate?

At the present time the representation ratio in the Senate varies widely. The 1600 faculty have 60 senators, or about 1 in 27. The 15,000 students have 60 senators, or about 1 in 250. The 5,000 non-academic employees have 5 senators, or about 1 in 1,000. And the alumni have two senators. Clearly the Senate is not based on equal representation for all members of the Community.

It seems to us that the representation of a particular category of the Cornell community in the Senate is determined primarily by three factors. These are: 1) the number of people in that category, 2) the degree to which matters

concerning this category come before the Senate, and 3) the degree to which this category of people bears responsibility for these matters.

For instance, the faculty has a large representation primarily because of (3), that they have traditionally been and still are the primary group responsible for the educational functions of the University. The students have a large number of Senators, both because the matters before the Senate affect them the most and because they were granted a large measure of responsibility for Campus Life matters two years ago by the administration. The alumni have only token representation, in spite of their numbers and their crucial support of the University, because the matters before the Senate seldom affect them directly and are not their responsibility.

What is the situation for employees? On the factor of numbers, there are about 4300 non-exempt employees and about 900 exempt employees. (A non-academic employee is designated as exempt or non-exempt by the Personnel Department on the basis of the responsibilities of his job according to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Exempt employees are generally those with supervisory responsibilities and higher salary level who are exempt from wages and hours provisions of the Act.) On the factor of the degree to which matters before the Senate affect them, it is clear that several functions included in Campus Life affect employees directly, for instance, traffic and parking, campus safety, dining facilities, sports facilities. Some other matters before the Senate may also affect them directly, such as the academic calendar and the campus judicial system.

However, on the third factor, the majority of employees do not bear the primary responsibility for the determination of policy with respect to such matters.

A consideration of these three factors leads us to support an increase of employee Senators from five to thirteen at this time. This mainly reflects our opinion that the second factor was underestimated in arriving at the original number, and that in fact the matters before the Senate affect employees more than was thought.

In order to have their interests represented effectively in the Senate, the employees need to have enough Senators to serve on those of the 17 standing committees and 10 Campus Life subcommittees and occasional special committees which deal with matters of concern to them. The present five Senators are overworked in their committee assignments and still are unable to serve on many committees in which their interests are of appropriate concern. Employee non-Senators may also serve on most Senate committees and we

recommend that further efforts be made to include employees in this way. However we do not see this as a substitute for more Employee Senators.

One additional factor which determined the size of Senate constituencies was the attempt to match Senators with identifiable and not-too-unwieldy constituencies. For students and faculty, these constituencies are generally the schools and colleges, and then graduates or undergraduates, tenure or non-tenure faculty within these. For the employees, no subdivision was made other than exempt or non-exempt. Thus the three non-exempt Senators are now elected at large by a constituency of 4,300 spread all across the campus and beyond. Communication between a Senator and such a large and diverse constituency is difficult at best.

We propose that with the increase in Employee Senators the non-exempt constituency should be subdivided into smaller units. We also propose that the distinction between exempt and non-exempt constituencies be maintained as these comprise distinct communities of interest.

We have considered the question of apportionment at some length, and can appreciate the Assembly's dilemma. We are convinced that there is no magic number or perfect fit. An increase to 13 seems feasible, with the apportionment shown. We prefer not to specify the number of Senators in each category, since the number of non-exempt employees changes with time. While accurate and up-to-date figures are not available at the time of this report, we show in parentheses the estimated present number in each category and the apportionment of Senators which would result.

- Non-Exempt Employees (4,300)*
- 9 Senators divided proportionately among five categories.
- (1) Statutory Colleges (1,350) (3 Senators)
  - (2) Endowed Colleges (600) (1 Senator)
  - (3) Housing and Dining (500) (1 Senator)
  - (4) Buildings and Properties (650) (1 Senator)
  - (5) Other (1,200) (3 Senators)
- Exempt Employees (900)*
- 4 Senators at large.

There are two ways in which this change in Employee representation can be put into effect.

One is by an amendment to the Senate Constitution following the procedure defined in Article XIII - Amendments:

"Amendments are proposed by an affirmative vote of at least 51 per cent of all voting members of the full Senate, and ratified by simple majorities of a) a referendum of all students on the campus together with all persons employed by Cornell University, excluding members of the University faculty b) a

meeting of the University faculty, c) a meeting of the Board of Trustees."

An alternative procedure is defined in Article II, Section 7, for changing the number and apportionment of Senators:

"Every three years the Senate shall reconsider, and may by a two-thirds vote change, the provisions of section 1 and 2 provided that student-faculty parity shall be maintained and voting membership shall not exceed 150." The Trustee Legislation for the University Senate also makes such reapportionment "subject to approval by the Board of Trustees." Presumably, the first such reapportionment cannot occur until the Spring of 1973.

We recommend that the increase in Employee representation be achieved by a Constitutional Amendment at the earliest possible time, rather than by waiting until 1973. We believe that the case for an increase is clear now, and that there should be substantial support for this change in the ratifying bodies. We do not mean to suggest that this change should necessarily be the final adjustment. Indeed, re-examination of the question in another two years would seem most desirable.

It appears extremely unlikely that this amendment could be ratified in time for candidates to file for the next Senate election in February 1971. Therefore, we recommend provision of a special election in the event that the amendment is ratified after February 1, 1971 and more than three months before the next regular election.

## III. Committee on the University as an Employer

What stance should the Senate take on personnel policy and employment matters?

It is quite clear from the Constitution that the Senate does not have policy-making jurisdiction in this area. The Board of Trustees recently reaffirmed that these matters are the responsibility of the Personnel Director.

Nevertheless, it seems inevitable that from time to time the Senate will have to deal with questions which affect employee relations. For instance, in setting policy and budget priorities for the Campus Life division, the Senate may frequently make decisions which have repercussions on personnel policy or conditions of employment. It would seem wise to us to have a committee responsible for alerting the Senate to such situations before action is taken. Such a committee could also provide liaison between the Senate and the Personnel Director and various groups in the University concerned with personnel policy and procedures.

A more controversial area is the role of the Senate with respect to certain problem areas

in personnel policy and procedures — such as the grievance procedures themselves, policies on graduate assistantships and employment of scholarship students, employment practices for women and minority group members, to name a few. The Senate certainly has broad powers "to examine and make recommendations with respect to overall policy considerations" in many areas, and it seems inevitable that these or similar problems may occasionally be brought to the Senate.

We recommend establishing a Committee on the University as an Employer to consider such matters. It would seem appropriate to be able to air problems and suggest new directions for policy in such a forum. However, we feel that this committee must avoid becoming directly involved in either the policy-making chain or the grievance procedures. It should stand on the side and examine how these are functioning.

Still another area of personnel policy and employee relations involves collective bargaining, union elections, and other activities recently opened up by the New York State Labor Law. Here the legal situation seems fairly clear — that the Senate as an instrumentality of the University cannot intervene or attempt to influence results without jeopardizing NLRB acceptance of union elections. We recommend that the Committee on the University as an Employer investigate and keep the Senate informed on Labor Law as it may apply to matters before the Senate.

## IV. Legal Constraints

Labor relations at Cornell have been in a state of flux for the past two years, and the legal situation is definitely complicated. It is not clear exactly how labor law applies to Universities, let alone to a group as unique as the Cornell Senate.

Nevertheless, at the present time, the NLRB has jurisdiction over labor relations at Cornell, and the University has pledged to "follow applicable policies, regulations, and procedures of federal statutes and of the National Labor Relations Board."

One of these regulations prohibits employers from recognizing, aiding, or assisting "labor organizations" which do not represent a majority of their employees. The law (Taft-Hartley Act, Section 2 (5)) states:

"The term 'labor organization' means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work."

It is clear that the Cornell

Senate, as an instrumentality of the University, is not a "labor organization" as defined in the Act.

Primarily, this is the function of the Committee on the University as an Employer, assuming a "representative" function. It also must not "discuss" grievances, labor wages, rates of employment, or work."

The NLRB and the University construed the "labor organization" definition liberally. These included informal and other organizations, any formal structure, represent or control views of employees. It is the opinion of the Counsel of the University that the proposed increase in representation in the establishment of a Committee on the University as an Employer will not be within the jurisdiction of federal labor laws.

## V. Recommendations

This Committee recommends that the Senate ratify the following resolution:

1. Resolved, that the Senate proposes the amendment to the Constitution to increase the number of employee senators from five to thirteen.

## Amendment to the Constitution of the University of the State of New York

Amend Article 13 of the Constitution of the University of the State of New York to read:

"The Senate shall consist of 140 voting members apportioned as follows: Amend Article 13 to read:

"Two alumni, two professors, one professorial associate, one librarian, one representative of the non-academic employees, and one at large (to be elected by the respective constituencies of the non-exempt employees) shall constitute the Senate. The Senate shall be divided into nine non-exempt constituencies: (1) Statutory Colleges, (2) Endowed Colleges, (3) Housing and Dining, (4) Buildings and Properties, (5) Other, (6) Exempt Employees, (7) Faculty, (8) Students, and (9) Alumni. Each constituency shall elect one representative to the Senate. The Senate shall elect a President and a Vice President. The President shall preside over the Senate and shall be the chief executive officer of the University. The Vice President shall act in the absence of the President. The Senate shall have the power to propose amendments to the Constitution of the University of the State of New York. Amendments shall be proposed by an affirmative vote of at least 51 per cent of all voting members of the full Senate, and ratified by simple majorities of a) a referendum of all students on the campus together with all persons employed by Cornell University, excluding members of the University faculty b) a meeting of the University faculty, c) a meeting of the Board of Trustees."

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 Agenda

Thursday, December 17, 1970  
Kaufmann Auditorium, 7:30

1. Agenda Approval
2. Minutes
3. Reports of Standing Committees
  - a. Credentials Committee — Report on results of ILR Faculty By-election.
  - b. Bylaws — Voting on proposal to require committees to take minutes and make a written annual report
  - c. Educational Innovation — A proposal on a structure for an Agency on Educational Innovation to be received but not discussed
  - d. Calendar — 1971-1972 Academic Calendar; to be decided at this meeting
  - e. Parking and Traffic — Proposal to request the Board of Traffic Control to continue to administer Parking and Traffic until a somewhat later date
  - f. Nominations and Elections — Ratification of any proposed Constitutional Amendments
  - g. Minority and Disadvantaged Interests — Recommendatory resolution on achieving sexual equality in admissions policy
  - h. Campus Life (Dining) — Legislative proposal that the University should purchase only UFWOC, AFL-CIO label lettuce
  - i. Minority and Disadvantage Interests — Recommendatory resolution to protect against discrimination due to observance of religious holidays
  - j. Public Safety — Recommendatory resolution concerning poisonous ornamental plants within the married student housing areas

4. Reports of Special Committees

a. Employees' Relations to the University Senate — to be received; and notification given of intent to amend the Constitution at the next meeting

5. Old Business

6. New Business

### ROTC Resolution

At the Senate meeting on December 10, 1970, the issue of ROTC was discussed. Roll call vote I concerns the substitution of Resolution III for Resolution I. The vote to substitute passed 70-42. Roll call vote II is on the acceptance of Resolution III. This vote for acceptance passed 70-41. The following is the resolution that was adopted:

#### BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Cornell University Senate recognizes the prudence of maintaining a voluntary, commission-granting military education program on campus; and that

1. The Senate recognizes that the Reserve Officers Training Corps is the only available program which fulfills these requirements at the present

time; and further that

2. The Senate encourages President Corson in his negotiations to develop more desirable programs along the lines of the AAU Resolution of November 1970 and urges the University Administration and Trustees to adopt such desirable programs expeditiously as they are developed.

The two roll call votes follow:

### Vice Presidential Search Committee

Herbert Carlin, director of electrical engineering, has been appointed to the Vice Presidential Search Committee to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Professor John Whitlock.

### Change In Location

The Senate Office will be moving to 131 Day Hall on Monday, December 21, 1970.

### Senate Elections

Nominating petitions will be available for all seats on the

1971-72 University Senate beginning Monday, January 4, 1971 and continuing through Tuesday, February 2, 1971.

Petitions will be available in room 131 Day Hall throughout this entire time period.

A student must have 20 signatures of people in his constituency in order to run, a faculty member needs 5 signatures, and an employee needs 10 signatures. Along with the petition, a brief statement of qualifications and reasons for running must be submitted.

The Senate elections will take place on Tuesday, February 16, 1971. Polls will be open in Barton Hall for the entire day.

Continued on Page 10

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

Y - registering a vote of yes  
N - registering a vote of no  
X - registering no vote  
AB - absent from the meeting

### Careers Calendar

The Senior Fulbright-Hays Program's Committee on International Exchange of Persons provides awards to established scholars for all or part of the academic year of 1971-72. Most appointments are lectureships abroad which pay travel costs plus about \$400 a month or the local equivalent. Ample time for research is generally allowed.

after February 1, 1971 and before November 15, 1971, a special election shall be held to elect the additional exempt employee Senators and the additional non-exempt employee Senators on an at-large basis for the remainder of the Senate term.

II. Resolved, that participation by employee non-Senators on Senate committees be encouraged.

III. Resolved, that a Committee on the University as an Employer be established as a standing committee of the Senate with the following charge:

The jurisdiction of the Committee on the University as an Employer shall include the examination of overall policy considerations concerning the University's employment policy and employee relations, such as:

- a. The personnel-policy-making process at the University level.
- b. The existence of individual and group grievance procedures.
- c. The specific personnel-policy implications of Senate actions, particularly in the Division of Campus Life.
- d. Labor law as it affects the Senate's role in those areas and, where appropriate, the issuance of recommendations to the Senate with respect to such matters.

Nothing in this charge shall be construed as authorizing either the Committee or the Senate to represent any interested party (including either Cornell University or its employees) in matters concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work, nor may the committee investigate the merits of individual grievances.

The recommended guideline to the Committee on Committees for staffing this committee is:

Senators: Student—2; Faculty—2; other—2; non-Senators—3.

*Bill Babiskin, Law '71 (non senator)*  
*Irene Brown, non-exempt employee*  
*Gordon Chang, arts '73*  
*Robert Cooke, faculty (non senator)*  
*Douglas Fitchen, faculty, chairman*  
*George Peter, exempt employee*  
*LaVerne Rolle, ILR '74 (non senator)*  
*Byron Yaffe, faculty (non-senator)*

# Muller Discusses University Income

Continued from Page 5

strong and vigorous private institutions, justifying some State support. Under this program, the State pays a per capita award for each degree granted in the private institutions of the State and Cornell benefits considerably.

At the moment, the Regents of the University of the State of New York and the State Education Department have recommended that in 1971 the total amount spent by the State of New York on this program should be doubled from some \$20 million to some \$40 million and that the per capita award for each undergraduate degree granted should be doubled from the present level of \$400 to \$800. The State, however, faces terrible financial problems of its own and there is no guarantee that the legislature and the governor will find it possible to expand the program in this way. I hope it will be passed.

Eventually there will have to be similar programs at the federal level. Whether they will cover only private institutions or public institutions as well, I don't know. The public institutions are also approaching severe financial problems and financial limits. A federal program may involve institutional support or it may develop as a program to

*"It is worrisome that the Carnegie Commission on the Future of Higher Education, and other national bodies, have been saying for quite some time now that colleges and universities face severe problems that cannot be solved unless the federal government comes to their assistance."*

underwrite the costs of an individual's education. It is worrisome that the Carnegie Commission on the future of higher education and other national bodies have been saying for quite some time now that colleges and universities face severe problems that cannot be solved unless the federal government comes to their assistance, but no program has been developed yet.

I don't think it is a question of whether this will be done, I think it is a question of when. Our hope has to be that the federal government will do it in time to prevent institutions in much greater trouble than we are from going under, and in time to help Cornell before we have to make cuts that we would like to avoid.

Q: Do you feel that the attitude of the general public toward higher education has had an effect on the willingness of the federal government to develop this kind of funding?

Muller: Sure. We are going through a very interesting period. Nationally we have had five years of increasing campus activism during which a lot of questions have been raised about such matters as the quality of higher education, about the current generation of students, and about whether the institutions are run efficiently. In the long run

I believe this will be considered a very healthy period because, as we have already discovered, a lot of things have not been done as well as they might have been.

We have had a period of unprecedented growth in higher education in this country since

*"... the '69-70 (Cornell Fund) campaign total is a remarkable tribute to the present leadership of the University and to the loyalty and understanding of the alumni."*

World War II. Now that's slowed down and this is a good time to reappraise, to make reforms. On a short run basis I believe that there is also a benefit to going through a period of financial scarcity because that forces you to take a hard look at what you are doing and to make sure that everything is being done as well, as economically and as efficiently as possible.

But the question of general public attitude does worry us because a period of general public criticism and concern can be destructive if it prevails for too long a time. Budget cutting can be beneficial for a couple of years but you can't do that for a five or a ten-year period without slicing through the fat and getting into the muscle. Congress or state governments, however, are not going to

support higher education if it is politically bad news to do so. For this reason I think the time has come when without hiding inadequacies we must ask our alumni and friends, our students and faculty, to help us re-emphasize the basic need for higher education in our society.

Q: You indicated that the expectation is that this year's fund will equal or exceed last year's record total. How do you rate the long range potential?

Muller: I'd like to give you a very broad answer to that. Let me begin by saying that there is every reason for optimism. The levels of private support on an annual basis and the contributions to endowment will continue to grow. Cornell has a large alumni body and there are many Cornellians who are in a

*"Unrestricted income is what pays for faculty salaries, the libraries, and in effect, the basic teaching program in the endowed units of the University."*

position, if they choose, to help their University and there is every indication they are interested in doing that.

There are other reasons for optimism about Cornell and I would like to review some of them. In the last five years a lot of questions have been raised about the Board of Trustees —

who these people are, how they came to be there, what qualifications they have for playing the role they do in the management of this University and so on.

I won't attempt to answer all those questions here but I can

say that Cornell has a Board of Trustees which works at developing support for the University with a dedication and leadership that, as far as I know, is without parallel in American higher education. The same can be said for the several thousand alumni volunteers who make the actual solicitations for the annual fund. I also should note that President Corson has managed to squeeze into his schedule an increasingly greater amount of time for support development purposes. And, of course, the development staff in Ithaca and in our regional offices is considered to be one of the most effective groups in American higher education.

A recently completed survey of fund raising programs at public and private higher education institutions in this country places Cornell at the very top of the list; not in terms of total dollars. In terms of total dollars raised from private sources we still trail a few institutions that have been around a lot longer. But in terms of what it costs to raise the gift dollar, Cornell is without equal. It costs Cornell roughly six cents for every dollar that we raise, an extremely satisfactory figure. It is generally accepted in fund-raising circles that when you spend less than ten cents for every dollar you raise, you are doing well and Cornell is doing much better.

Q: So you are exceedingly optimistic in terms of the gift potential for the University?

Muller: Yes, I think we have the leadership in the Board, in the President, and elsewhere. I think we have the staff and organization. The name of our total effort is the Second Century Program. It means that we are working at the level of effort of a permanent capital campaign without having formally announced one. We are the only university that maintains seven — and there will soon be eight

— regional offices across the country, and these have paid for themselves many times over since their establishment in recent years.

In terms of relative growth in dollars raised and in the number of contributors, we are way ahead of all of our fellow institutions in the Ivy League. We

lead the country in the dollar growth of annual giving, and Stanford in the only major private university we know of, whose growth in donor numbers exceeds ours over the past five years. Most important, our alumni have the potential to help, and they do care. We are also trying to help them care. Through Cornell Reports and other publications we try to keep them informed. They hear a lot more from students and faculty than they used to. We have new programs, such as the alumni convocations and the Cornell Alumni University intended to make Cornell intellectually relevant and interesting to alumni.

It has been interesting working with alumni, as I have, for the last five years. They

always have lots of questions, sometimes critical, usually very incisive, but what I always end up appreciating is that all of this is based on a degree of interest, devotion and concern which is one of Cornell's great assets. I would much rather be dealing

*"Cornell Fund solicitations conducted so far are up no less than 20 per cent over last year and in some cases well beyond that."*

with alumni who are apprehensive at times, or who are critical at times, than with alumni who are apathetic and don't care at all. Cornell alumni care and care deeply and that is the great base we have to build on.

## Faculty Opinion...

Editor:

In the Cornell Chronicle on December 10, 1970 there was a brief report of the University Faculty meeting of December 9, 1970 at which approval was voted of the degree of Master of Professional Studies (African, Afro-American), followed by a statement issued by the Director of the Africana Studies and Research Center after the Faculty meeting. This statement appears to be a response to remarks at the Faculty meeting on the degree in question, which remarks were not reported in the Chronicle.

A member of the Faculty noted that the Faculty meeting was an historic one since it was the first time the Africana program had ever come before the University Faculty, having been established by the administration after discussion with only selected members of the Faculty. Concern was then expressed over rumors as to access to Africana courses by non-Blacks, which had been satisfied by word from Day Hall that three non-Blacks were enrolled in Swahili courses

sponsored by the Center last spring. The absence of any listing of Africana courses at registration this fall was noted, although various reasons might be found for this omission. The Faculty member then concluded that since the Director of the Africana Center had assured the Graduate School Faculty that the proposed advanced degree program would be open to non-Blacks as well as to Blacks, the program should be approved.

The Director of the Africana Center was then given an opportunity to reply, which he declined.

The whole question of equal access of all students, regardless of race or color, to all courses offered by the university is not a matter with respect to which the university is offered any choice. State and federal law, and the latter is implemented by specific enforcement procedures of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, compel the university to avoid any discrimination among students on the basis of race or color.

William Tucker Dean,  
Professor of Law

## Locks Changed After Key Theft

New security measures are being taken in North Campus dormitories after the disappearance and apparent theft last week of a set of master keys for the dorms. Safety Division Director Lowell T. George announced Wednesday.

Locks on all outside doors of the dormitories are being fixed so that the keys taken will not work in them, he said.

Students have been concerned about possessions left in their rooms over the Christmas vacation, George said, but the precautions now being taken should keep them secure.

The only buildings that will be open during that period in the North Campus area are Risley and North-Campus Dorm 8, and each person staying in those buildings will be given outside door keys, so that the outside door may be kept locked. All other North Campus dorms will be locked throughout the

holidays.

In addition, George said, the Safety Division plans increased surveillance of dormitories over the recess.

A \$100 reward has been offered by the university for information leading to recovery of the keys, which were on a ring four inches in diameter.

## Contract Signed

Continued from Page 1

union shop in which employees in the covered unit must become and remain members of the respective local unions within 30 days of the signing of the agreement. Also, the council, by terms of the agreement, will receive notification of any job vacancies and will have the opportunity to refer qualified

The University, by terms of the contract, retains its managerial control.

# 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.

To the Editor:

Each year we like to ask people not to cut their Christmas trees in the Cornell Plantations and on campus. For that matter do not cut trees on anyone's property without their permission. The matter becomes especially serious when such unauthorized cutting occurs where the trees are in plant collections, sometimes being the only one of a kind. These trees are used in the teaching and research programs of the University.

In 1964 a Cedar of Lebanon was cut near the Fleet Garage and \$250.00 damages were paid by the culprits. The same year an unusual variety of red cedar was cut and the culprit apprehended, but this does not replace the tree. In 1967 an eight-foot specimen White Fir was cut at the Plantations Field House.

If one has a penchant to cut one's own Christmas tree, and many of us do, there are a number of Christmas tree growers who advertise "cut your own tree" and for a nominal sum. This certainly is cheaper than the potential fine and embarrassment if apprehended. It is a step in the direction of helping protect the "disappearing beautiful environment" we all talk about.

Richard M. Lewis, Director  
Cornell Plantations

Editor:

On July 29, the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee AFL-CIO led by Cesar Chavez won union recognition and contracts with the grape growers of Delano, California. The signing of these contracts was the realization of the dream that began in September of 1965 when the grape pickers walked out on strike.

In the course of the five year grape strike, other workers joined the movement and began organizing. As the victory in Delano drew near, the workers of the Salinas Valley, where 70% of the nation's solid head or iceberg lettuce is grown, asked the growers for union representation elections so they could choose their own union. The Salinas growers met and decided to approach the Teamsters about a contract for field workers. Teamster leaders and growers met in a plush Salinas motel and made agreements without consulting and without the knowledge of the workers. On July 28, the Salinas growers announced that the Teamsters represented their workers. Growers in other parts of California, Arizona, and New Mexico followed suit. The farm workers learned of these agreements from the newspapers. Workers were required to join the Teamsters and many were fired for their refusal.

Cesar Chavez termed the agreement a "stab in the back"

and called for union representation elections. Workers began an intensive campaign to organize UFWOC committees at each farm. They held rallies to express their desire to have their own union.

On August 11, the Teamsters signed a jurisdictional agreement honoring UFWOC's right to organize the field workers. The Teamsters agreed to terminate the contract of any growers that requested it.

A massive strike began on August 24 in the Salinas Valley and Santa Maria. Over 5000 of the valley's 7,000 field workers stayed out on strike and growers were forced to use schoolboys and families to harvest their crops. Production went down to 1/3 of normal harvests. On August 30, Interharvest an independent subsidiary of United Fruit and the largest grower in Salinas agreed to hold union representation elections supervised by the Catholic Bishops Committee. UFWOC won the election by a large majority. The Teamsters released the growers from their contract and Interharvest signed a contract with UFWOC for \$2.10 per hour (vs. \$1.85 with the Teamsters), including grievance procedures, job security, and a pesticide clause. Three other smaller growers also recognized UFWOC.

The growers, faced with the most successful agriculture strikes in recent history and overwhelming support for UFWOC, sought injunctions and restraining orders through the courts based on local anti-union statutes. The growers pointed to their "sweetheart" contracts with the Teamsters and claimed that this was a jurisdictional dispute between two unions. On August 31, Judge Marion Smith in Santa Maria refused to grant an injunction against the UFWOC strike, ruling that the strike was not jurisdictional since the Teamsters were unable to present evidence that they represented the workers. The growers petitioned another court and on September 17, Judge Anthony Brazil issued a permanent injunction against all UFWOC strike activity in the Salinas area.

When their strike was outlawed, UFWOC called for a nationwide boycott of iceberg (head) lettuce from California, Arizona, and New Mexico that did not carry the UFWOC, AFL-CIO label. On October 8, an anti-boycott injunction was issued by a local judge. Mr. Chavez was jailed for violating this injunction.

The Teamsters were injected into this dispute by the growers to obscure the basic issues and to keep UFWOC a one crop union. UFWOC and the Teamsters have resolved their earlier differences and the Teamster leadership has instructed its locals not to collect any dues or provide any service

under the "sweetheart" contracts.

Farm workers are largely migrants and seasonals. Conditions for them are so bad that the life expectancy for migrant farm workers is 48 years, while the average U.S. citizen lives over 70 years. The average migrant family size is over 5 persons but average yearly income is less than \$2000 per family.

The basic issue is that farm workers — like poor and oppressed people around the world — are engaged in a basic self-determination struggle. They want organized strength in a union that is close to them and is responsive to their hopes and needs. UFWOC is that union.

UFWOC has asked for and needs our support. The only way we can help them is to join the boycott and spread the word to others. Buy only UFWOC-label head lettuce or substitute endive or Romaine lettuce. Look for UFWOC, AFL-CIO and the balck Aztec eagle printed on the shipping carton. Talk with store managers and ask them to stock UFWOC lettuce. He will respond to customer demand. Locally Victory Market carries UFWOC lettuce.

UFWOC needs our help, join the lettuce boycott.

Viva La Causal  
Carl Kukkonen  
Grad, Physics

## Coggins Honored

Dr. Leroy Coggins, associate professor of virology at the New York State Veterinary College, has been presented an award by the state Harness Racing Commission for his development of a diagnostic test for detecting equine infectious anemia in horses.

The commission presented its Meritorius Achievement Award to Dr. Coggins at a meeting at the Roosevelt Raceway in Westbury, Long Island. Another award was presented to State Senator Thomas LaVerne of Rochester for his support of harness racing. LaVerne was graduated from Cornell's Law School in 1948.

The award was presented by Robert A. Glasser, chairman of the Commission, at the meeting attended by about 150 state and racing officials and horsemen.

Dr. Coggins, a native of Thomasville, N.C., developed the test after American and Japanese experimenters studied the problem for many years without success. The development is considered a significant advance in control of the disease, which had threatened the state's horse population and tax revenues from race tracks.

The development on the disease, known popularly as swamp fever, was announced Jan. 13.

## Barton Blotter

# Seasonal Spirit Lacking

The Christmas season, and its spirit of giving, may be engulfing many people, but the Division of Safety and Security reports that some are still more interested in taking.

The third incident of grand larceny in Rockefeller was reported recently, and a student was arrested and charged with third degree burglary, after he was apprehended attempting to break into the Green Dragon coffee house in the basement of Sibley Hall.

Coats, carpets, and electronic equipment were taken from students and visitors to campus in the last few days.

—A fifty year architect, was arrested and charged with burglary third degree after attempting to break into the Green Dragon in the basement of Sibley Hall. He was caught while attempting to pry open a locked door with a screwdriver.

—A student reported the theft of his black fur coat from the coat rack outside the Dairy Bar at Stocking Hall. The value of the coat is \$53.

—An administrative aide in Carpenter Hall reported the theft of a red and black tweed, indoor, outdoor carpeting from the landing in Carpenter Hall sometime during the past weekend. The value of the carpeting is \$24.

—Three pieces of laboratory equipment was reported stolen from Clark Hall. The value of the equipment is \$250.

—Two visitors from Wells College reported the theft of their purses during a party at Psi Upsilon. The approximate value of the contents of the purses is \$64.

—A student reported he was accosted and choked by two unknown white males in the parking lot by Psi Upsilon fraternity. He was not injured.

—An Omega watch was reported stolen from the room of a student living in University Hall. The value of the watch is \$175.

—A senior technician in Rockefeller Hall reported the theft of a frequency meter. This is the third recent incident of grand larceny that has occurred in the basement of Rockefeller Hall since December 11, 1970. The value of the missing meter is \$475.

## Sage Service

The Sage Chapel service Sunday, titled "A Chronology of the Nativity," will make use of unusual elements in presenting the traditional story of Christmas.

The 11 o'clock service will include program offerings by a jazz ensemble, the Madrigal Choir of Ithaca High School, and a modern dance group from the Ballet Guild of Ithaca, in addition to the Sage Chapel Choir, directed by Donald R. M. Paterson, assistant professor of music.

Seven student readers will provide the basic scriptures which recount the events of Christmas.

—A co-ed reported the theft of her wallet from her purse in Uris Library. The wallet contained \$9.

—The Ithaca Fire Department responded to a fire alarm from North Campus Drom 7. There was no fire. Unknown persons(s) had pulled the alarm box near the entrance.

## Anthony Kenny To Give Lecture On Descartes

Anthony Kenny, senior tutor and tutor in philosophy at Balliol College, Oxford, will give an illustrated public lecture entitled "Descartes and the Baroque" here Tuesday, January 5, at 8:15 p.m. in Kaufmann Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall. The lecture is sponsored by the Society for the Humanities.

Employing slides, Kenny will attempt to solve a number of paradoxes concerning Baroque art. For example, why the Age of Reason, ushered in by Descartes, found expression in the most emotional of all art styles; and how the tightening of ecclesiastical discipline at the Council of Trent led to completely undisciplined church architecture. It is Kenny's contention that the Baroque mind, despite appearances, was a unified whole.

Anthony Kenny received two licentiates (approximately equivalent to a master's degree) from the Gregorian University in Rome, and his doctorate in philosophy from Exeter College, Oxford. Before becoming a fellow at Balliol he was lecturer in philosophy at Exeter and Trinity Colleges. He has taught at the University of Chicago and at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Kenny is the author of a book on Descartes and an edition of Descartes' philosophical correspondence. His other published works include "Action, Emotion and Will," one volume of the Blackfriars Edition of Aquinas' Summa Theologiae, and "Aquinas' Five Ways." He was one of the translators for the Jerusalem Bible, and his most recent book, a biography of the late Athur Pryor, eminent British logician and a close friend and associate of Kenny's, will be published in the near future.

During his stay on the Cornell campus, Kenny will read a paper on Wittgenstein before members of the philosophy faculty, and will take part in a class on the philosophy of law at the Law School. These two events are not open to the general public.

## The Senate Page

Continued from Page 7

### Senate Calendar

<i>Thursday, December 17</i>	1:30 — Campus Life Committee — Clark
2:30 — Board on Student Health — Hollister 302	<i>Sunday, December 20</i>
10 — Nominations and Elections — 131 Day Hall	2:30 — Codes Committee — 127 Clark
4:30 — Student Activities and Organizations — Loomis' Office, Willard Straight	<i>Tuesday, December 22</i>
7:30 — SENATE MEETING Kaufmann Auditorium	3:30 — Executive Committee, Senate Office, 131 Day Hall
<i>Saturday, December 19</i>	MEETING CANCELLATION
10:30 — Search Committee for Director of Health Services — Collyer Room, Malott Hall	The meeting of the Admissions and Financial Aid Committee scheduled for Thursday, December 17 has been cancelled.

### Trustee Elections

Nominating petitions are now available for three different positions on the Board of Trustees.

1. Student Trustee elected by the Study Body. Nominating petitions for the Student Trustee elected by the Student Body are now available in the University Senate Office. The petitions are due on Friday, January 8, 1971.

A student wishing to run for Trustee must be eligible to vote in the Senate election. He must obtain 200 signatures of students. He must also provide reasonable guarantee that he will remain a student at Cornell University during at least the first fifteen months of his term (meaning that a junior is eligible to run). A person running for this position on the Board of Trustees must be at least 18 years old. He is not eligible to serve on the Senate, but is an ex-officio, non-voting member of the Senate. The student Trustee elected by the Student Body shall serve a two year term. The election shall be held at the same time as the Senate election, on February 16, 1971.

2. Faculty Trustee elected by the Student Body. Nominating petitions for the Faculty Trustee elected by the Student Body are now available in the University Senate Office. The petitions are due on Tuesday, February 2, 1971.

A Faculty member wishing to

run for this seat on the Board of Trustees must have a petition signed by 200 students on his behalf, agree in writing to run, and be at least 18 years old.

The Faculty member elected by the Student Body shall serve a two year term. The election shall take place on February 16, 1971.

3. Student Trustee elected by the Student Senators. Nominating petitions for the Student Trustee elected by the Student Senators are now available in the University Senate Office. The petitions are due on Friday, January 8, 1971.

A student wishing to run for this position must be eligible to vote in the Senate elections. He must obtain signatures of 200 students. In addition, he must have his nomination seconded by five Senators. The student Trustee elected by the Student Senators must provide reasonable guarantee that he will remain a student at Cornell University during at least the first fifteen months of his term. He must be at least 18 years old. The Student Trustee is not eligible to serve on the Senate, but is an ex-officio, non-voting member of the Senate.

The Student Trustee elected by the Student Senators shall serve a two year term. The election shall take place some time during the month of January.

## Basketball Team Makes Ivy Debut with Columbia

The Cornell basketball team, sporting a 2-2 in the early part of their season, will meet, in an Ivy League contest, Columbia University tomorrow night. The team also plays Pittsburg Saturday night.

Thus far, Cornell has upset Penn State 69-59 and defeated Rochester 78-75. Both of these games were won at home. The team lost to Syracuse 93-71 in Barton Hall, and to Colgate in Hamilton, 86-75.

Rick Amato leads all scorers with a 19.7 average. Ken Wiens, the only senior on the team, Tom Sparks, who has been

unable to play because of an ankle injured in the Syracuse game, has a 13.0 scoring average, and John Coles, a sophomore, has a 12.7 scoring average.

Cornell lost its last two Ivy contests against Columbia. Columbia won here 75-57, and trounced the Big Red five 84-63 in New York.

Following this week's games, the Big Red plays at Loyola of Chicago, Dec. 22, Northern Illinois, Dec. 23 and in the ECAC Holiday Festival at Madison Square Garden, Dec. 26.

## Fund Drive Underway

Continued from Page 4

nights. In addition, 24 volunteers worked an extra night to finish their allotted calls. The extra night proved fruitful since Phonathon volunteers collected \$2,400 in pledges from a block of alumni that last year gave \$1,300.

Last year's Cornell Fund total of \$4,000,000 was reached with the help of a million dollar challenge grant from an anonymous donor. Cornell President Dale R. Corson later disclosed the donor to be Nicholas H. Noyes of Indianapolis, Class of 1906 and a University trustee emeritus.

Since last year's Cornell Fund effort set a record unmatched by any major University, the slogan "Step Ahead" was adopted for this year's drive. Efforts to continue the forward momentum generated by last year's effort got welcome help with the second largest challenge grant in the annual giving history of the country. Several Cornellians already have committed funds to this grant and others are expected to join in. The amount of this year's challenge grant has not been made known, but it is exceeded only by last year's once-in-a-lifetime million dollar challenge.

Cornell fund raisers this year are finding a new slide show "Aspects of a University" very useful. The slide show takes a look at recent developments at Cornell during its process of self-renewal and change.

This year's Phonathon has had some interesting twists in some areas.

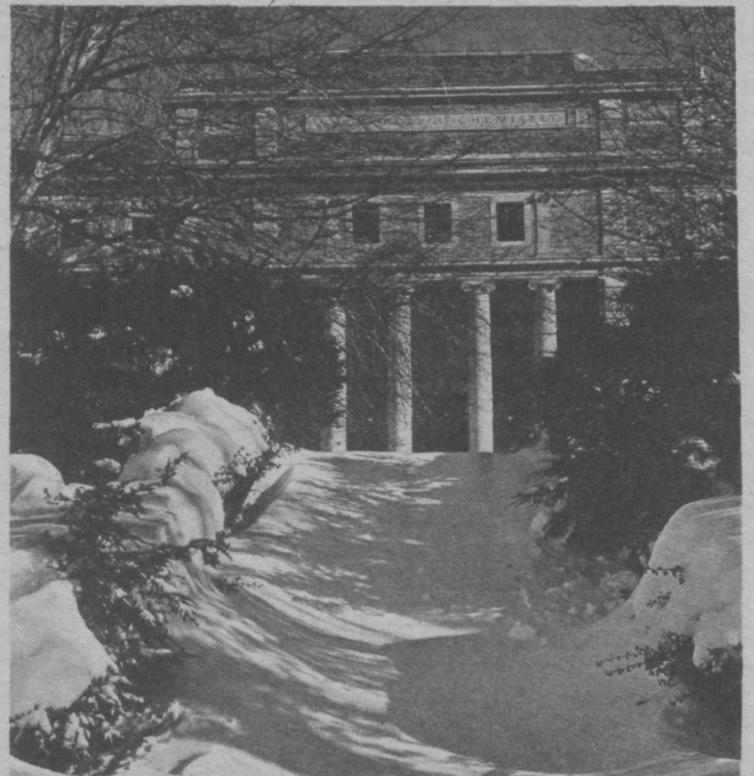
The Cornell Club of Milwaukee, for example, got on the right track and changed its fund raising slogan from "Step Ahead" to "Get Aboard" — and with good reason. Charter Wire Inc. of Milwaukee donated the use of its 1926 private railroad car for use in the fund drive. Charles N. Mellowes, president of the company and a Cornell graduate, said he donated the car's use to the fund raisers because he had heard close quarters generate enthusiasm.

About 50 Cornell alumni made more than 1,000 telephone calls to graduates in Wisconsin, Upper Michigan and part of Minnesota from telephones connected to the railroad car.

Cornell's volunteers in San Francisco got some help from unexpected quarters during their Phonathon. Six observers from Stanford University in near-by Palo Alto actually took part in Cornell's drive and raised more than \$1,000. Their calls were responsible for the receipt of two \$100 gifts from previous non donors.

The Stanford observers' efforts did not go unrewarded. One Cornell alumnus with whom they talked said he gave only to his graduate school — which happened to be Stanford. That card was turned over to the Stanford team for their future use.

## Snowed Out



## Kunstler Here

Continued from Page 2

time of his arrest. "The evidence presented by the district attorney in this case is so patently fraudulent that he would seriously damage his

political career, as well as the reputation of the police force," Fraser said, "by placing this evidence before an unbiased court."

The defendants maintain that "it is impossible for a person committed to Labor Committee outlooks and practices to tolerate, let alone participate in, any steps leading toward acts of political terrorism."

Larry Kramer '70, a member of the Ithaca Labor Committee, stressed that the case is important not only to supporters of the Labor Committee. "The clearcut nature of the Fraser-Borgmann case is such that if they can be judicially framed, any leftist today, and liberal tomorrow, can be judicially framed."

## Sage Notes

The Ford Foundation announces that it is supporting a program of Dissertation Fellowships in Ethnic Studies (1971-72). These fellowships are designed to encourage original and significant contributions to the body of knowledge concerning five ethnic minorities in the United States whose history and culture form an integral but largely neglected part of the American experience — Black Americans, Mexican Americans, American Indians, Puerto Ricans, and Asian Americans.

The program is open to all Ph.D. candidates in the humanities and social sciences (regardless of ethnic origin) who have completed all the degree requirements except the dissertation, who plan to begin writing during the academic year 1971-72, who have chosen to write about one or more of the ethnic minorities mentioned above, and who need an extra margin of financial assistance in order to complete the dissertation.

The application should be made through the Graduate Dean, and must be completed by March 1, 1971, and will be announced about May 1.

Spring registration material for graduate students may be obtained January 13-15 in Ives Hall, Room 112, 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. daily.

## Vet College Sets Standards

The New York State Veterinary College at Cornell has changed its admissions requirements to assure a better and more standard form of pre-veterinary preparation.

The new requirements were adopted by the college faculty Dec. 3 upon recommendation of the 14-member student-faculty curriculum committee and will be applied for the first time in the fall of 1972.

Under the new criteria, minimum educational time requirement for admission is three years of pre-veterinary college education rather than two. New prerequisite courses are modern college mathematics, biochemistry, general microbiology, genetics and basic nutrition. These courses will be required in addition to those now required.

Dr. Peter H. Craig, associate professor of veterinary pathology and chairman of the curriculum committee, said that in exceptional cases students who have completed all the prerequisite courses in two years of undergraduate education may be admitted.

## Access to Campus

Continued from Page 1

report's analysis that in the future an individual should be excluded from the campus only in extraordinary circumstances, there may be cases in the future, as there have been in the past, where the safety of persons and property may be in such danger as to justify exclusion of an individual from the campus. To provide for such possibilities, remote though I hope they are, I have concluded that the word "exclusion" must remain as one of the remedies permitted by the Rules for the Maintenance of Public Order.

"The Administration shares the concern of the Senate to maintain "the University's long established tradition of maintaining our open campus." The Administration, in fact, has the responsibility to assure that all who wish to do so may freely enjoy the benefits of the campus. Conflict arises, however, when the conduct of some endangers the person or disrupts the freedom of others. In such circumstances the President and his designated representatives are the only ones who can act to protect the campus, its constituents, and its activities, and they must remain free to take such actions as in their judgment are necessary and are legally available to them. They must act to preserve the accessibility, freedom and safety of the campus and at the same time to deal fairly with the individual or individuals whose conduct has endangered or disrupted the campus.

"Three guiding principles underlie the procedures which the Administration now proposes to follow in cases of disruption, or threats to the safety of the campus, recognizing that different remedies will be appropriate in the case of those who are visitors to the campus as compared to those who are present by virtue of a formal relationship to the University.

1. To the greatest extent possible the University should handle its own problems with resort to law enforcement agencies and the courts only when necessary.

2. Responses to proscribed conduct should be shaped and limited to courses of action sufficient to deal with the particular conduct or the dangers threatened by it.

3. Courses of action that do result in the continuing limitation of individuals to enjoy the campus, in whole or in part, should be subject to review within the University community.

"In keeping with these principles the Administration proposes to carry out its responsibilities with respect to ejection and exclusion in the Rules for the Maintenance of Public Order in the following manner:

1. In ordinary circumstances, disruptive conduct will be met by ejection from the place where the activity being disrupted is occurring or from the campus, if

the latter appears necessary to restore order; and by arrest and prosecution on appropriate charges if circumstances warrant.

2. In each case the Administration will make a separate determination of whether a disrupting person should be prosecuted for criminal trespass.

3. Where a person has been repeatedly disruptive or an obvious danger to others, the Administration may take steps to exclude that person in accordance with the nature of the threat posed.

In such a case:

a. The person may be excluded by administrative action. Whenever possible, the exclusion will be limited to the activity or to the area of the campus threatened by the person's behavior.

b. If neither ejection or other administrative action, or criminal prosecution provide assurance of adequate protection of the campus, the Administration may seek to exclude the person through injunctive relief. It must be realized that such relief is not always readily available and is not ordinarily granted unless other remedies are not available.

4. Should the Administration, under 3a above, exclude any person from the campus or from any part of the campus, the excluded person may petition the University Review Board at any time to terminate the exclusion. The Review Board may set aside the exclusionary action entirely, or limit it to a specified period, or impose conditions under which it will be set aside.

I hope that the Senate will find that this manner of proceeding improves the response of the University to future situations involving the issue of access to our campus.

Sincerely,  
Dale R. Corson,  
President"

Following is the letter Corson sent to Burak:

Dear Mr. Burak:

I am advised that you have entered a plea of guilty to the charge of criminal trespass arising out of your presence on the Cornell campus on September 16, 1970 in violation of the letter from Provost Plane dated June 12, 1970.

In view of the fact that you have already paid the penalty imposed by the Court for previous offenses, and have given assurances that you will refrain from disruption in the future, I am hereby removing the restrictions previously imposed on your access to University premises and restoring your privilege to be present on the campus.

We accept in good faith your assurances that you will observe the privileges and corresponding responsibilities which are such a vital part of Cornell's long tradition of a free and open campus.

Sincerely,  
Dale R. Corson  
President

## Senate-ROTC

Continued from Page 1

Association of Universities (AAU).

The AAU recommendations called for greater flexibility in ROTC programs allowing such programs to adapt to conditions on individual campuses. Such flexibility was urged in the area of giving academic credit for ROTC courses.

Also, the AAU urged greater cooperation between the military and the host universities of ROTC programs, especially those giving academic credit. Finally, the recommendations said the federal government should reimburse ROTC host institutions for all costs of the ROTC programs.

Corson yesterday wrote to Senate Speaker Arthur Spitzer saying that he accepted the Senate's recommendations as presented, "and I will work vigorously toward their realization."

Corson noted that the Senate action parallels the position adopted by the University Faculty last November, and said that thus "I see no need to seek further faculty comment." (Text of Corson letter at the end of this article.)

Much of the discussion of the four proposals involved consideration of how the University could maintain its land-grant status if it dropped ROTC.

At the same meeting, the Senate voted not to reconsider the recommendations it had approved on freedom of access to the campus. The decision not to reconsider made the approval of the recommendatory resolution final.

The Senate will hear reports from its 10 standing committees at tonight's meeting and will receive the report of the Special Committee on Employees. No discussion or action will be taken relating to this report.

Following is the text of

## Snow Parking

Cleaning snow off campus streets is difficult when those streets are clogged with cars.

Hence, the University has a rule that overnight parking is prohibited on campus streets between December 1 and April 1. The Board on Traffic Control announced this week that overnight parking is any parking on campus streets after midnight, except for dormitory residents who park in assigned spaces.

The board also issued a reminder that parking is prohibited on sidewalks, grass areas, service drives, loading zones and associated turnaround areas, at all times. The only exception is when a Safety Division officer directs parking in these areas in an emergency traffic-control situation.

Recently, the board reports, cars have been parked in many prohibited areas, particularly during sports events.

Corson's letter to Spitzer:  
Dear Mr. Spitzer:

I have received the recommendations from the University Senate concerning the ROTC programs, and I wish to reply to them. It is clear that the Committee made a thorough analysis of the several options proposed to the Senate and that the Senate considered carefully the ramifications of each option prior to reaching its final decision.

I accept the recommendations as presented, and I will work vigorously toward their realization. Since the Senate action parallels the position adopted by the University Faculty last year, I see no need to seek further faculty comment.

I will expect to advise the Senate periodically about progress toward this common objective.

Dale R. Corson  
President

## Muller

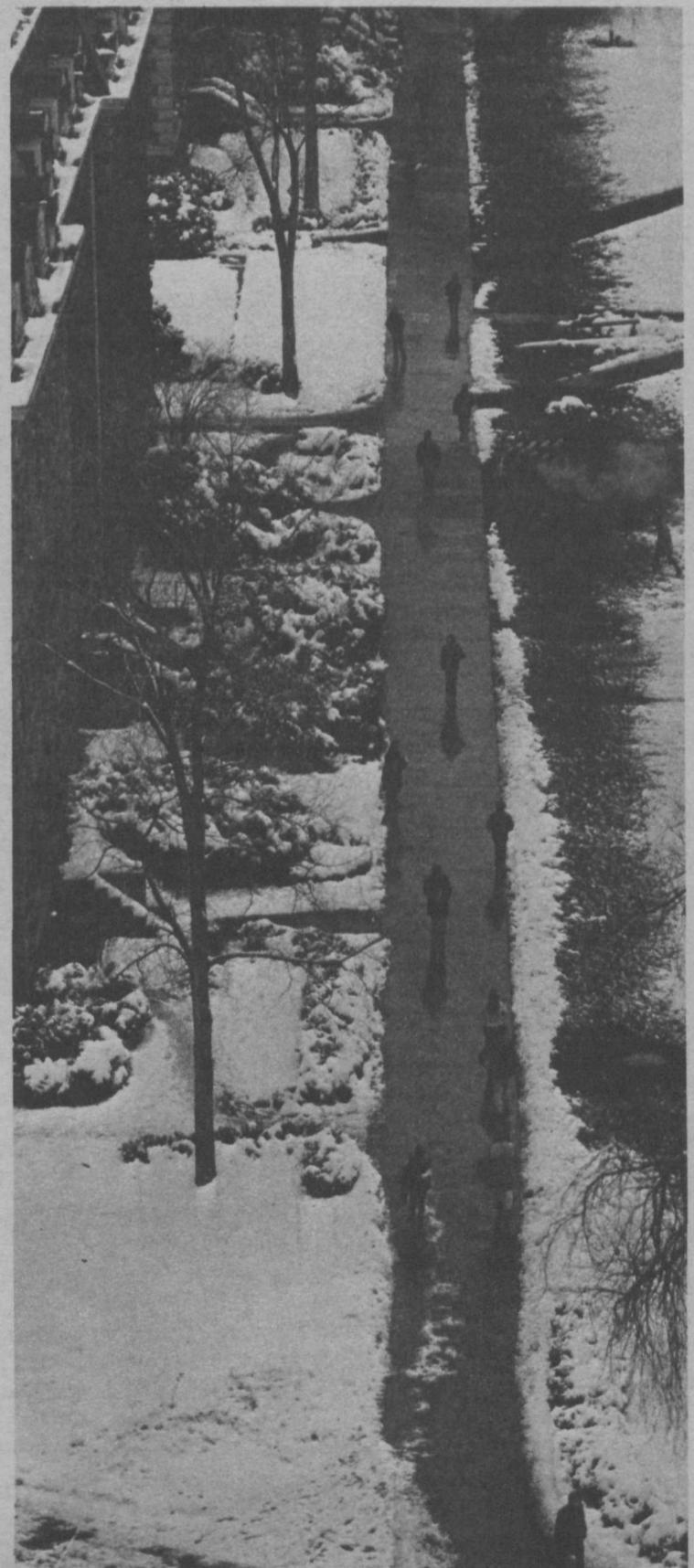
Continued from Page 2

provides degree grants to private institutions of higher education and said he is hopeful that state awards will be doubled as was recently proposed by the Regents of the University of the State of New York and the State Education Department.

"Eventually there will have to be similar programs at the federal level," Muller said but noted that it was "worrisome" that such programs have not yet been developed in spite of the urging of the Carnegie Commission and other national bodies.

"I don't think it is a question of whether this will be done, I think it is a question of when," he said. "Our hope has to be that the federal government will act to prevent institutions in much greater trouble than we are from going under, and in time to help Cornell before we have to make cuts that we would like to avoid."

## Up to Higher Education



# Calendar

## December 17 - January 7

### 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.

8 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. \*University Theatre Series. *The Good Woman of Setzuan*, Willard Straight Hall Theater.

### 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*

### 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, Paul Weiss' jazz ensemble, and dancers of the Ballet Guild of Ithaca. Leader, The Reverend Hollis E. Hayward, United Methodist Chaplain, Cornell United Religious Work.

1 p.m. University Senate Meeting. Bache Auditorium, Malott Hall.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Genesis III*. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. 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. Ives 120.

### Monday, December 21

4-5:30 p.m. Lecture. "Bicultural. Community-Controlled Education — Can It Succeed?" Dillon Platero, Navajo Director of Rough Rock Demonstration School, Arizona. Sponsored by University Unions, COSEP, and Career Center. International Lounge, Willard Straight Hall.

8 p.m. Two Films of the "Expedition in Action." Sponsored by Cornell-Harvard Archaeological Expedition to Sardis. Drummond Studio, Lincoln Hall.

8:15 p.m. Biology and Society Lecture Series. "The Biology of Man: Our Fragile Oceans." LaMont C. Cole, Professor, Ecology and Systematics, Biological Sciences. Statler Auditorium.

### Tuesday, December 22

4:30 p.m. Instruction Suspended for Christmas Recess.

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

### Saturday, January 2

8 p.m. \*Varsity Hockey. Guelph. Lynah Rink.

### Sunday, January 3

7:30 a.m. Instruction Resumed.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Night of the Living Dead* (attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell



Cinema, sponsor. Ives 120.

8:15 p.m. Biology and Society Lecture Series. "The Biology of Man: Habitations: Alternatives in Mass Societies." O. M. Ungers, Chairman and Professor, Architecture. Statler Auditorium.

### Tuesday, January 5

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Night of the Living Dead* (see Jan. 4). Ives 120.

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

8:15 p.m. Lecture (illustrated with slides). "Descartes and the Baroque." Anthony Kenny, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. The Society for the Humanities, sponsor. Kaufmann Auditorium, Goldwin Smith Hall.

### Wednesday, January 6

4:30 p.m. Varsity Squash. Rochester. Grumman Courts.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *The Revolutionary* (attendance limited to Cornell community). Drummond Studio.

Lincoln Hall.

8 p.m. \*Varsity Hockey. Pennsylvania. Lynah Rink.

### Exhibits

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE MUSEUM of ART. Critics Choice (closes Jan. 10); *Sculptors as Printmakers* (closes February 14). Hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday, 1-5 p.m.; EXCEPT the Museum will be closed December 24-27 and January 1-3, and Mondays.

JOHN M. OLIN LIBRARY: Rare Book Room and Gallery; American Institute of Graphic Arts — *Fifty Books of the Year*; Lower Level: Ludwig van Beethoven, December 16, 1770; History of Science Collections: *Suspension Bridges*. (Closed December 24, 25, 27 and January 1).

URIS LIBRARY. Costumé Designs by Doug Marmee, Department of Theatre Arts, 1969-1970.

\* Admission charged.

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