

# Senate Supports Lettuce Boycott Grange Protests Decision

The Cornell University Senate has passed a bill making it Cornell University policy to purchase United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC; AFL-CIO union lettuce. The bill was passed in a 60-21 vote at the Senate's meeting Thursday, January 7.

The Senate has policy-making jurisdiction over this area.

According to the legislation that was passed, the new policy "applies only to the purchase of iceberg (head) lettuce from California, Arizona and New Mexico." The bill, which became effective immediately upon its passage, does not refer to the purchase of non-disputed lettuce from other areas and therefore does not preclude the possibility of buying New York and New Jersey head lettuce when it is in season.

## Corson Speaks On Access

Cornell President Dale R. Corson presented a five-point proposal regarding the banning of persons from the Cornell campus to the Cornell University Senate, Thursday, January 7.

Corson, whose entire statement appears on Page 6 of today's Chronicle, proposed:

—that the Senate's Special Committee on Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Access to the Campus (the Mayer Committee) or another committee continue the study of freedom of speech and access.

—that Corson would appoint a group of persons to work with the Senate committee, particularly "to discuss difficult cases that might arise during the remainder of the year."

—that Corson would not, except under very extraordinary conditions, invoke any general campus ban, and if he felt the need to invoke such a ban he would try to follow the advice of the Senate committee. Also, that if he felt he could not follow the committee's advice he would explain his reasons to the Senate.

—that he would not, as the Senate has recommended, "ask any court to consider limiting access to the campus as a condition of setting bail."

—that before the next school year, the Senate and the administration attempt to find a mutually agreeable set of policies and procedures for working with each other.

A proposed resolution by Daniel I. Padberg, faculty senator, which essentially

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The Tompkins County Pomona Grange protested the Senate's decision saying that the move causes Cornell University, a tax-exempt, tax-supported institution, to discriminate against non-union and union growers. Because the bill makes it University policy to buy UFWOC lettuce, the Grange said, growers who have contracts with the Teamsters Union are discriminated against. Also, the Grange accused the University of supporting what the Grange called an illegal secondary boycott.

Carl Kukkonen, graduate senator and author of the lettuce bill, replied to the Grange in a letter, which appears on Page 10 of today's Chronicle. Kukkonen explained that the nation's largest lettuce grower, Interharvest, agreed last August to hold union representation elections supervised by the Catholic Bishops Committee. In those elections, UFWOC won 92 per cent of the vote over the

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## Leavitt to Direct Gov't Museum Plan

Thomas W. Leavitt, director of the Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art, has been appointed director of a \$1,000,000 pilot program of federal assistance to the nation's museums. The program is sponsored by the federally

funded National Endowment for the Arts.

The program is the first long-range effort to support museums in the five-year existence of the Endowment, and was recommended by the National Council on the Arts at its November meeting.

Leavitt will maintain his post at Cornell as director of the White Museum, while opening an office in Washington, D.C. for his new duties under the federal program.

Before coming to Cornell as director of the White Museum in July, 1968, Leavitt was director of the Santa Barbara (Calif.) Museum of Art. He will also be director of the new Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art, which is under construction now at Cornell.

Leavitt received his bachelor of arts degree from Middlebury College, his master of arts degree from Boston University and his doctor of philosophy degree from Harvard University. At Harvard he served as assistant to the director of the Fogg Art Museum. He later took the position of director of the Pasadena (Calif.) Art Museum.



THOMAS W. LEAVITT  
Director of Federal Program



# CORNELL CHRONICLE

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## Faculty Approves Pasley Proposal; Referendum Set

The Cornell University Faculty yesterday gave first-round approval to a reorganization that would delegate many of the faculty's duties to a smaller, elected representative body.

By a vote of 171-60, the faculty voted in favor of a resolution in support of the report of its Temporary Committee on Organization and Procedures (the Pasley Committee).

The next step will be for the report to be submitted to all voting members of the Faculty in a referendum, which is expected to be conducted by mail in early February.

The new structure, if approved, would create a Faculty Council of Representatives, which would meet monthly, with the full Faculty meeting only three times a year.

The Council would have powers to legislate on Faculty matters, but through a petitioning procedure the matter could be brought before the full Faculty for either nullification or postponement. There is also provision for a referendum procedure, as a further appeal mechanism.

Several amendments to the resolution, as well as one motion to recommit the report to a committee for a more modified reorganization, all failed to pass. (Details on Faculty Page.)

The Faculty, in a two-hour session at Ives 120, also heard a

brief report from President Dale R. Corson on two matters.

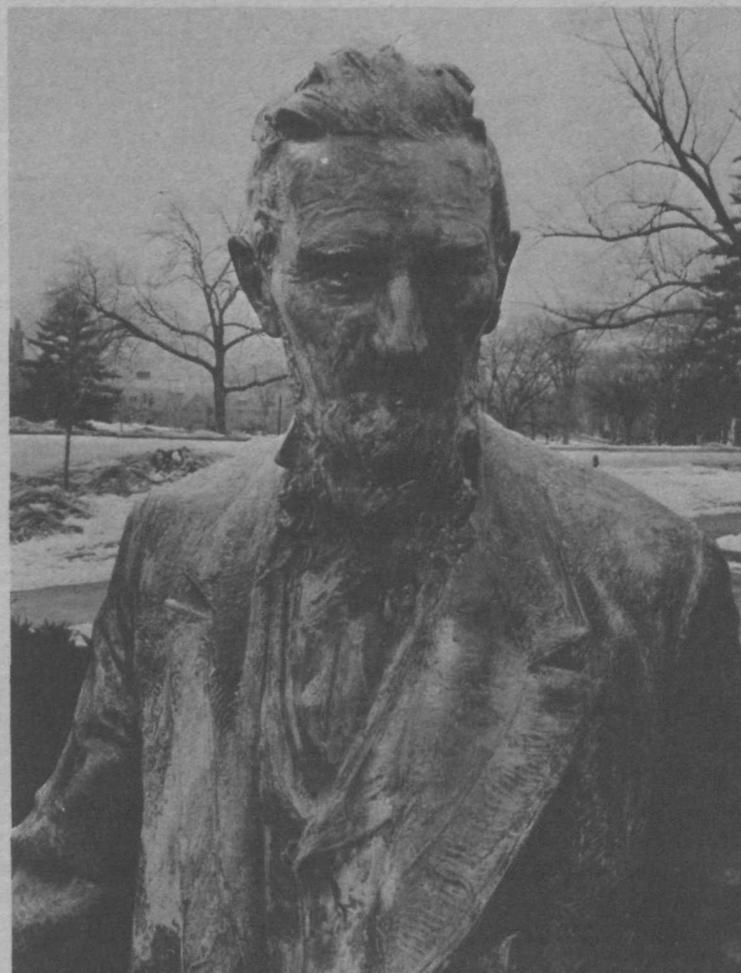
He reviewed his presentation to the University Senate on the

question of access to campus and the relationship of the

Senate to the administration

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## Ezra's Birthday



HAPPY 154th — The stony visage of Ezra Cornell seems not to take note of the fact that Monday, January 11, was the anniversary of Ezra Cornell's birth back in 1807 in Westchester Landing, New York.

## Trustee Committee Studying University's Relation to State

The relationship of Cornell to the State of New York, both financial and educational, is currently being studied by a special committee of the University Board of Trustees, appointed by Robert W. Purcell, board chairman.

Purcell said the committee has two over-all objectives — to determine how Cornell University can contribute to higher education in New York State, and how the statutory colleges at Cornell can best serve the state, the State University of New York (SUNY) and Cornell University.

Statutory units at Cornell include the Agriculture, Human Ecology and Veterinary Colleges, and the State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

The Cornell-State Relations Committee is headed by trustee Morton Adams of Rochester. Other members are Dr. Bruce W. Widger of Marcellus, Patricia J. Carry of New York, Gilbert H. Wehmann of New York City, Urie Bronfenbrenner of Ithaca, Jacob Sheinkman of New York, Martin P. Catherwood of Ithaca, Joseph P. King of Rochester and H. Victor Grohmann of New York.

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## Chronicle Capsule

LOOKING BACKWARDS — Prof. Gustavus Robinson reminisces on 41 years at Cornell.

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EXAMS begins, semester ends — Chronicle photo feature.

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FACULTY meeting minutes.

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EAGLE hitches ride to safety from two Cornellians.

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CHRONICLE COMMENT on lettuce boycott, South Africa.

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**RITSON AND COACH** — Cornell junior trackman Phil Ritson, shown here with his coach, Jack Warner, during the 1970 Heptagonal Indoor Games in Barton Hall, had a more joyous look about him Saturday when he broke the all-time Cornell record in the two-mile run with a time of 8:56.2 against Rutgers on Barton's Tartan oval. Ritson's run broke the Cornell indoor and outdoor two-mile marks held by teammate Jon Anderson. Anderson placed second in Saturday's dual meet with Rutgers won by the Big Red 73-36 for their second straight dual meet victory of the current indoor track season. In his record-breaking effort, Ritson topped Anderson's former indoor mark of 8:57.6 set last winter at West Point and bettered Anderson's old outdoor Cornell record of 9:00.4 set last spring at Yale.

## Alternate Transportation Sought After Cutback

The director of the University's Division of General Services said Monday that his division has been exploring ways in which the University's Travel Office in Day Hall can provide more efficient and economical means of official University travel.

"The current Mohawk strike, which has left Ithaca without any regular commercial service," Wallace B. Rogers, the director said, "has brought into focus several areas where permanent changes to existing internal procedures can be made to improve our situation."

Cornell has meanwhile protested a proposed cutback in service by Mohawk Airlines Inc. in a letter to the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB).

Specifically, the University's letter to the CAB's Community Relations Office protested the proposed cancellation of a 12:30 p.m. flight from Rochester, a 1:15 p.m. flight from Newark, N.J., and the airline's evening roundtrip service to Cleveland, Ohio.

University officials learned of the proposed cancellations from information published in the Official Airlines Guide. University officials urged other interested persons to send protest letters to the CAB at Washington, D.C. 20428.

"In the event full service by Mohawk is not restored," a University spokesman said, "the University Travel Office will work with the Chamber of Commerce and other interested groups in the community to try to develop appropriate air commuter service to either Rochester or Syracuse which will enable travelers to make convenient connections with major air carriers to points not accessible on local commercial flights."

University officials also have sent letters to Governor Rockefeller, Senators Jacob Javits and James Buckley and Congressman Howard W. Robison urging them to take whatever measures they can to seek an early solution to the

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## News Seeks Essayists

The Cornell Alumni News is conducting an undergraduate essay contest, with a prize of \$100 to the winner.

The News is soliciting essays on undergraduates' attitudes on any of a wide-ranging series of subjects, including welfare, war, career, sex, love, marriage, religion, race, democracy, capitalism, drugs, education and parents.

## Law School Aids In New Program

A Cornell Law School team of faculty and students is helping to create an experimental program on law which is designed to fill "a major void" in secondary school curricula.

The other partners in the endeavor are the New York State Department of Education, contributors of \$15,000, and the Ithaca City School District whose teachers and classrooms provide a laboratory for the program's experimental teaching. The endeavor already has resulted in

## Cornell - NYS Relations

*Continued from Page 1*

In charging the committee, Chairman Purcell said:

"I hope the Trustee Committee will become fully acquainted with the teaching, research, extension, and international programs of the statutory colleges and with the numerous fiscal and administrative problems of these units. The committee should focus its attention on, but not be limited to, the following areas:

"1. An analysis and evaluation of the current operating budgets and capital construction programs of the statutory colleges.

"2. Review of tuition and fee schedule, accessory instruction formula and separate fund-raising activities of the statutory colleges.

"3. How the committee can help the statutory college deans find new sources of financial support.

"4. How the programs of the statutory colleges can be coordinated with those of Cornell University and the State University of New York.

"5. Review admissions program of each statutory college to determine if it is compatible with the educational objectives of Cornell University and if it contributes to the Master Plan of State University of New York.

"6. Examine present administrative and financial arrangements between the statutory colleges and Cornell University.

"7. Explore possibilities for increased direct State-aid for private higher education.

"8. Suggest means for improving communication with state officials, state legislators, and members of statewide organizations."

News Editor John Marcham said entrants are asked to avoid a typical "goody-goody" piece which tells the alumnus what he wants to hear. He said essays "may be subjective or objective, evaluative or purely factual."

Entries should be typed, double-spaced and delivered in person to the Alumni News office in Alumni House, 626 Thurston Ave. before Monday, February 8.

a pilot project at DeWitt Junior High School.

Officially, the program is titled "Basic Legal Concepts and Processes in the Secondary School Curriculum." Project director is A. Bruce Campbell, a 1970 Law School graduate. Program consultant are Robert S. Summers and Ian R. Macneil, law professors.

The program was started because its sponsors believe that law is one of the last important branches of the humanities not represented in a significant way in secondary school curricula.

"There is a core of liberal and humanistic content here which, in our view, should be part of the citizens' general education," Campbell said.

The lawyers and teachers are cooperating to compile a series of syllabuses for the eighth and eleventh grades in Ithaca Schools. The syllabuses recommend use of some original legal source materials such as cases and hearings from actual legal proceedings. State officials are scheduled to get all the completed experimental syllabuses by July.

"We're fairly certain that 10 years from now this subject matter gap in the secondary school curriculum will be closed," Summers said.

The aims of the program are to try to show why laws are necessary, how the law treats conflicting values, the limitations of the law, the techniques available to law in helping solve social problems and the interaction between law and social changes. The program also will be designed to stress that the law is limited in what it can accomplish and that it is a double edged instrument that can be misused as well as used for just ends.

"This is not a law and order enterprise," Summers said. "Instead, we are trying to develop some basic understanding of law's nature, functions and limits."

Law students are involved in advising Ithaca school teachers on how they should use the materials developed by the Cornell law school team.

Macneil stressed that their work should be considered a "substantial supplement" rather than as a "substitute" for materials on sociology and political science already in the secondary studies.

"In devising the materials," Campbell said, "efforts are being made to take account of important insights of social scientists concerning the law."

"The law can be a liberating and facilitating force in society and one of our major objectives is to show how this is so."

Officials of the Ithaca City School District who have been substantially involved in the project are Leonard C. Buyse, assistant superintendent for instruction, and Mrs. Anne Gunning, director of curriculum.

## Ag Offers Women Early Decision Plan

The New York State College of Agriculture has accepted women in the early decision admissions program for the first time, according to its admissions director.

Under this program, outstanding high school seniors are notified in early December whether they have been accepted to the college of their choice.

Formerly, the College of Agriculture only accepted men under this program. However, this year with the addition of women applicants, early decision applications increased 100 per cent, according to Donald Burgett, associate director of admissions.

"The policy change is an attempt to equalize the opportunities for both men and women at the College," commented Leonard W. Feddema, admissions director. "About one quarter of this year's freshmen are women, and this percentage will probably increase each year."

This admissions policy complies with the abolition of admission quotas for women throughout the University and the new relaxed rules governing women's residence in dormitories. Previously, the number of women admitted was limited by the dormitory space available.

Of the 204 applicants, more than half, or 114 students, were accepted for admission. One hundred twenty eight men and 76 women applied; 73 men and 41 women were accepted.

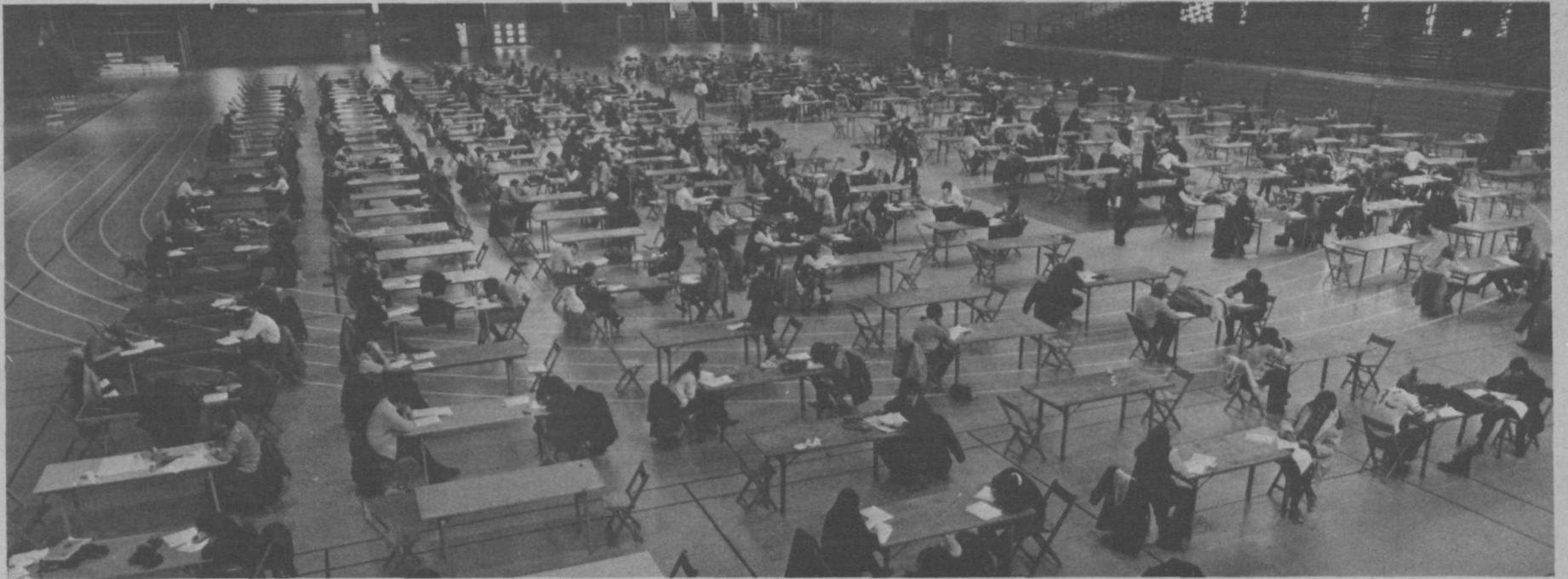
Those students who apply and are not accepted initially as early decision candidates are automatically considered under the regular admissions program.

## Bulletin Available

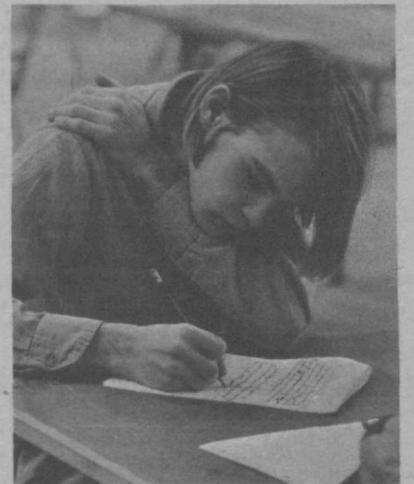
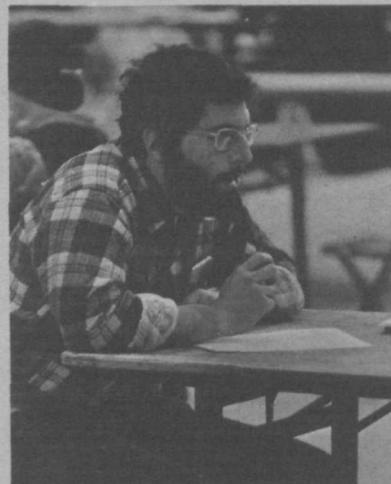
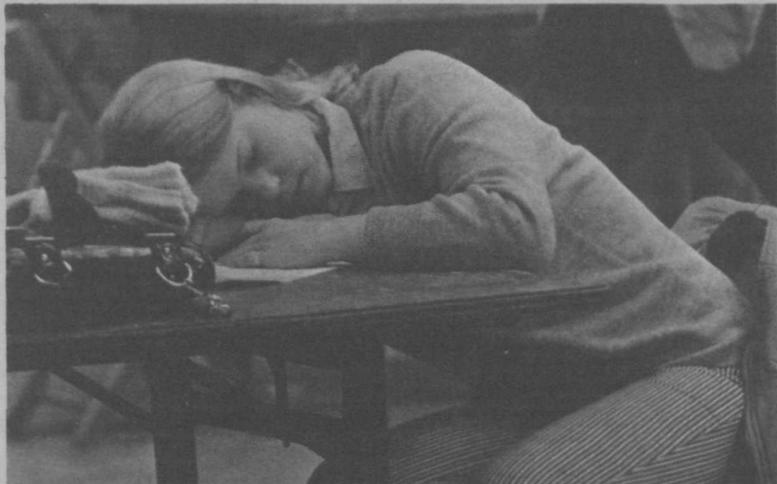
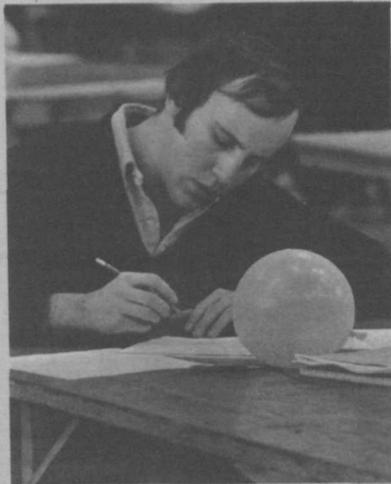
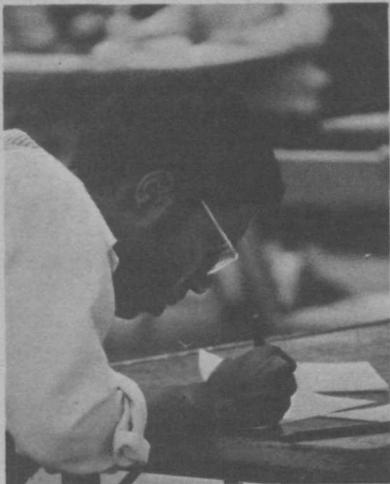
Cornell Bulletin E1117, "Care of Flowering Plants in the Home," is available to New York State residents and single, free copies may be ordered from the Mailing Room, Research Park, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

## CORNELL CHRONICLE

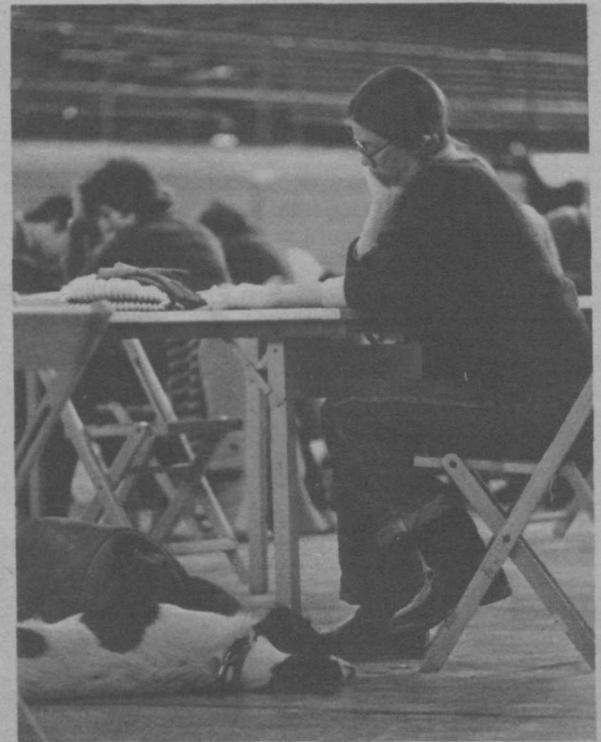
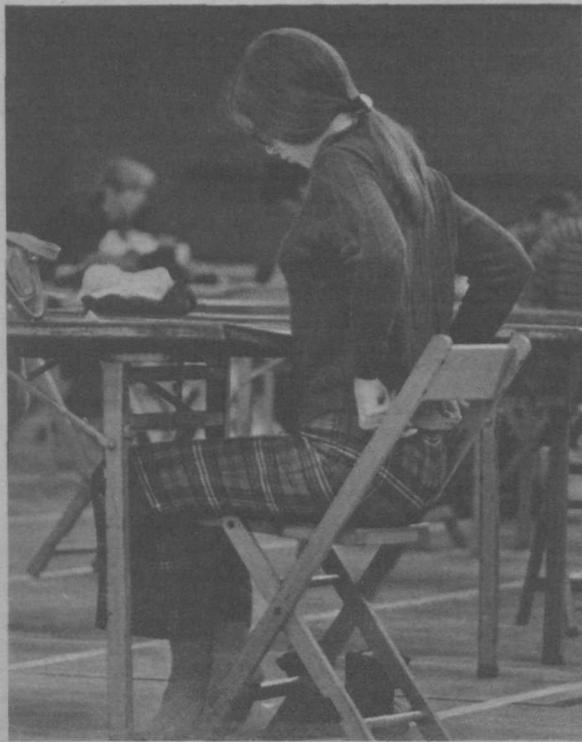
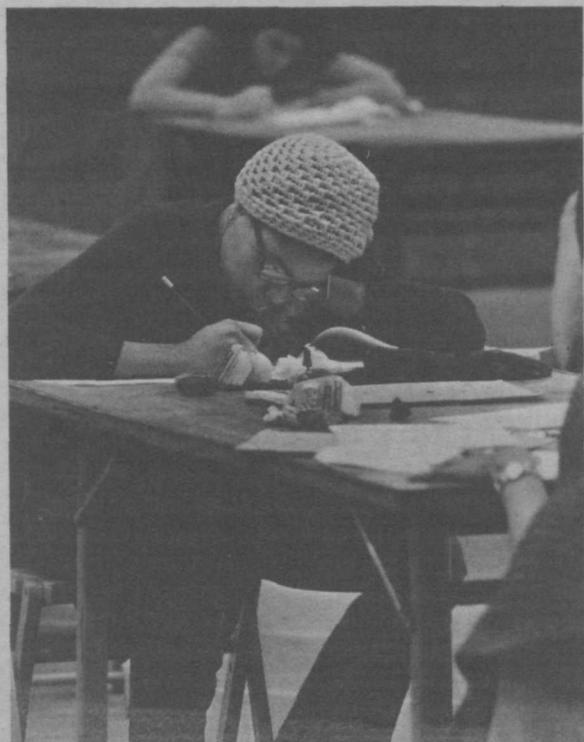
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# Final Exams. . .



# . . . Here Again



# Bulletin of the Faculty

(Publication of this Bulletin is supervised by the Secretary of the University Faculty William T. Keeton, 315 Day Hall, 256-4843.)

## Faculty Meeting January 13, 1971

The President began the meeting by reporting to the Faculty on the actions he had taken concerning proposals from the University Senate on access to the campus. The President's response to the Senate has been published in an earlier edition of the Chronicle.

The President also reported on an incident that occurred in Willard Straight Hall concerning a program sponsored by the Cornell International Affairs Association. At that program, a group of demonstrators prevented a representative of the Republic of South Africa from speaking. The matter was referred to the judicial administrator, and the President called attention to his report (See Chronicle, January 7).

Prof. William Tucker Dean, Law, reported to the faculty that the University Senate has authorized formation of a commission to investigate this incident.

The Dean of the Faculty, Robert D. Miller, then reported the results of the recent faculty election.

"There were 579 ballots cast of which 561 were valid and the following were the results:

"1. For a member of the Faculty Council for the remainder of the academic year (replacement for Alan McAdams, on leave), 522 ballots were cast, of which 350, a majority, were cast for the Associate Professor, Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, Edward S. Flash, Jr.

"2. For another member of the Faculty Council to complete the term of Kurt Hanslowe (resigned), 527 ballots were cast, of which 297, a majority, were cast for the Professor of Physiology, Biochemistry and Pharmacology in the Veterinary College, John F. Wootton.

"3. For a member of the Committee on Nominations to succeed Paul P. Van Riper (resigned), 521 ballots were cast, of which 287, a majority, were cast for the Professor and Associate Dean of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, David A. Thomas.

"4. For a member of the University Hearing Board, 501 ballots were cast, of which 292, a majority, were cast for the Assistant Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations, Marshall W. Meyer."

Prof. J.H. Whitlock, Veterinary Medicine, who chaired the meeting, then announced his ruling concerning the conduct of the faculty consideration of the report of the Temporary Committee on Organization and Procedures of the University Faculty (the Pasley Committee). Whitlock's ruling was as follows:

"Professor John H. Whitlock has agreed to assume the chair in today's meeting of the University Faculty as it considers the report of the Pasley Committee. In preparation for this task, he has

prepared the following statement:

"Faced with the practical problem of chairing a faculty meeting with a minimum of procedural problems, the undersigned has made the discovery that amending an unwritten constitution is exactly like trying to pin a tail on a non-existent donkey, and although he agreed in general with the sentiments of the letter sent out by the Dean of the Faculty on January 8, 1971, he (and his consultants) have had to change their minds. The basic fact is simply that the University Faculty has neither constitution nor bylaws and has (as far as can be determined) always carried on its administrative procedures by standing rules, i.e., 'rules which can be adopted or changed upon the same conditions as any ordinary act of the society.' (Robert's p. 15, 1970 ed.) In the absence of any special rule it is obvious that the faculty can adopt the report of the Temporary Committee by a simple majority vote. Whether the faculty wishes to adopt special procedures to implement, confirm or ratify the report will have to be worked out through the defining of the wishes of the assembly in accordance with relevant Robert's Rules. It also turns out that the report of the Temporary Committee since it deals with (1) Name of the Organization; (2) Its Object; (3) Members; (4) Officers; (5) Meetings; (6) Executive Board; (7) Committees; (8) Parliamentary Authority and (9) Amendment" is essentially the report of a bylaws committee as defined by Robert's. In the absence of prior bylaws it is also subject to adoption by majority vote according to Robert's. The motion submitted by Professor Bowers and colleagues is clearly not a set of bylaws but a motion to commit. As long as it is not used to prevent debate (after 1/2 hour by rule of the chair) it too will take only a majority vote to pass.

"Since the chair has only Robert's as a guide he will proceed to follow the procedure in that guide for the initial establishment of bylaws and the amendments proposed by Professors Orear and Ewing will be taken up as the assembly goes over the document seriatim."

Professor Robert S. Pasley, Law, was recognized to present the report of his committee. First, he called attention to the fact that several changes have been made in the proposal since it was circulated to the Faculty. A summary of the most important changes follows:

"Art. IV Meetings of the University Faculty.

"Section B-2 has been changed to provide for three regular meetings a year, one at the beginning of each semester and one toward the close of the Spring semester.

"Section B-5 has been changed to reduce the quorum requirement for ordinary

meetings to 10 per cent.

"Art. V Dean of the University Faculty.

"Section F-2 has been changed to eliminate the review by the Review and Procedures Committee of nominations for the deanship made by the Committee on Nominations.

"Section F-4 has been changed to eliminate the two-step procedure formerly proposed if no candidate should receive a majority and to substitute an election by a simple plurality.

"Art. VII Committees of the University Faculty.

"The duties of the Review and Procedures Committee have been redefined to make clear that its functions shall be primarily liaison with the Council of Representatives and a monitoring of procedures. Your Committee has not adopted the suggestion that it be consolidated with the Executive Committee. The two are quite distinct. One is a committee of the University Faculty, with a liaison and monitoring function. The other is a committee of the Council of Representatives, with the normal functions of an executive committee.

"Art. VIII Establishment of Council of Representatives.

"Section D has been modified (i) to authorize the Committee on Elections to subdivide the larger constituencies into smaller units, and (ii) to give every constituency at least one representative initially, with the proviso that if it should subsequently fall below five members, the Committee on Elections is authorized to combine it with another constituency.

"Art. IX Powers and Meetings of the Council of Representatives.

"A new Section C has been added to state the expectation that in exercising its powers the Council of Representatives will take all reasonable steps to ascertain the opinion of the University Faculty and will keep the latter informed of the reasons for its decisions. Provision is also made (Sections D-3 and X-A-4) for distribution to the University Faculty of the agenda and minutes of the Council of Representatives.

"Section D-6 (old C-6) has been changed to permit faculty visitors at meetings of the Council of Representatives to participate in debate (but not to make motions or vote) when so authorized by the Executive Committee or, if necessary, the Speaker.

"Art. X Officers and Committees of the Council of Representatives.

"In Section A it is now provided that the Speaker shall be selected by the Council of Representatives, which may also select an alternate Speaker.

"In Section B, the duties of the Executive Committee have been restated.

"Art. XI Relations Between the University Faculty and the Council of Representatives.

"In Section C a 20-day time limit has been set for the initiation of a proposal that the University Faculty postpone or nullify an action of the Council of Representatives. The same time limit has been set in Section F for initiation of a referendum.

"In Section F, provision for a referendum is also made with respect to actions of the University Faculty in the exercise of its reserved powers, without prior action of the Council of Representatives."

Professor Pasley also called attention to two corrections that should be made in the proposal,

as follows:

"On page 20, Article XIII-A-3-b should read as follows:

"b. Any recommendation for a change in existing legislation, or otherwise, made by the University Senate to the University Faculty, as described in paragraph 2 above, shall be placed on the agenda of an early meeting of the Council of Representatives, unless it relates to a power or function reserved to the University Faculty under Article IV, Section A hereof, in which case it shall be placed on the agenda of an early meeting of the University Faculty. If necessary, a special meeting of the Council of Representatives or of the University Faculty shall be held for this purpose.

"On page 22, Article XIII-B, 2d line from bottom, the word 'familiar' should read 'failed.'"

(The full text of the proposal was published in the Chronicle in two issues in November)

Professor Pasley then introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved That

"1. The Revised Proposals for Organization and Procedures of the University Faculty, dated December 15, 1970, submitted by the Temporary Committee on Organization and Procedures of the University Faculty, are approved;

"2. Said proposals shall be considered adopted if, but only if, they are further approved by a majority of those casting valid ballots in a referendum conducted in accordance with paragraph 3;

"3. The Committee on Elections, with the assistance of the Temporary Committee on Organization and Procedures of the University Faculty, is instructed to submit said proposals to the voting members of the University Faculty for their approval or disapproval in a referendum conducted by mail (or messenger envelope) ballot;

"4. Upon adoption, said proposals shall forthwith become effective, and the Dean and the appropriate committees of the University Faculty shall thereupon take all necessary steps to implement them."

Next, Professor Pasley moved "that this meeting consider the revised proposal of December 15, without the necessity of seriatim reading discussion." This motion carried unanimously.

The chair then announced that he had entered into an agreement with Professor Raymond Bowers, Physics, that a motion by Bowers could be introduced one half hour after debate began. He asked and received unanimous consent to this procedure.

Professor Pasley summarized briefly the steps that had led to the proposal of his committee, and he called particular attention to a series of major issues that his committee had felt were the principal ones for consideration in any reorganization of the University Faculty.

Professor Richard D. O'Brien, Biological Science, introduced an amendment to Point 2 of Professor Pasley's resolution. His amendment would have required a two-thirds vote for passage of the proposal. The amendment was defeated.

Professor Elmer Ewing, Vegetable Crops, spoke against the Pasley resolution, calling attention to what he considered to be unwieldy and time-consuming procedures that might be invoked when

controversial issues were being considered. He pointed out that even assuming no complication or failure to meet quorums or requests from the University Senate for reconsideration, it might take as much as 72 days before action by the new Faculty Council could become final.

The chair then called on Professor Bowers for his motion, which was as follows:

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

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

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

Professor Bowers summarized briefly the reasons that he and six co-signers preferred this motion. (The full text of Bowers' statement was published in the Cornell Chronicle after the December faculty meeting.)

In the debate that followed, the chair recognized, alternately, speakers for and against the Bowers motion. Five Faculty members spoke in favor and four against.

The Faculty then voted on the Bowers motion, and it was defeated.

Professor Ewing moved an amendment to the proposal as follows:

"That Section F of Article XI (entitled 'Referendum by University Faculty') be deleted from the Pasley Committee's proposal, and that editorial corrections be made in other parts of the proposal to conform with this deletion.

"Comments — This amendment removes the provision for referendum from the proposed legislation. I feel that the provision for referendum is undesirable for the following reasons:

"a) There would be no assurance that those voting in the referendum would avail themselves of the opportunity to hear the question debated before casting their votes.

"b) The document already provides for one review of any action taken by the Council of Representatives. This review is by a Faculty Meeting with quorum requirement. A second review is unnecessary.

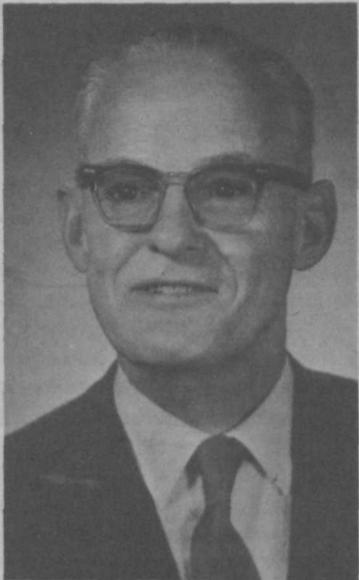
"c) The provision for referendum, when added to the other review procedures, could be used to prevent the faculty from assuming a firm, final position on a question for a very long period of time, providing only that approximately 6 per cent of the Faculty was willing to sign the needed petitions. This period of indecision would be 2 1/2 months under the most optimistic circumstances. If the Senate called for reconsideration, if there was a failure to meet the 25 per cent quorum requirement at the Faculty meeting, or if vacation periods intervened, then the delay could be much longer. Perhaps a delay would not matter greatly on many questions, but surely there will be time when the Faculty must have the ability to settle an issue both expeditiously and

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## Kerns, University Printer, to Retire

The man who has directed printing operations at Cornell University for the past 43 years, and who has seen that segment of the University and its allied operations expand from a \$5,000 to a \$1-million-a-year business, will retire April 1.

M.R. (Pete) Kerns announced today that he plans to continue several consulting jobs with colleges and industry, and that he and Mrs. Kerns will do a lot of traveling, particularly in the Southwest, while keeping their home in Ithaca.



M.R. "PETE" KERNS  
Retires April 1

## Two Profs Featured In NYC Concert

Two Cornell faculty members, George Green and Robert Bloch, will be featured in a concert of contemporary music at 8:30 p.m., Wednesday, January 20, at the Composers Theater, Studio 58 Playhouse, 150 W. 58th St., New York City.

Two of Green's works, "Five Pieces for Piano" and "Fantaisies Concertantes" for violin and cello will be performed by Lloyd Shupp, piano; Bloch, violin; and Alan Harris, cello. The latter work was premiered at the Cornell University Festival of Contemporary Music in 1968 by Green and John Hsu, cellist and former chairman of the Cornell Department of Music.

Bloch, a violinist and composer, also will play his own work for solo violin, "Carmen Avium (1970)"; "Fantasy for Violin and Piano" by John Watts; and "Stravaganza VII (1968)" for solo viola, by Richard Swift.

Green, who studied violin and composition at the Eastman School of Music, Yale and Cornell, was awarded the composition prize of the Cummington School of the Arts in Boston in 1963. His works have been performed extensively in Europe and the United States.

A native of Chicago, Bloch studied violin there with Paul Stassevitch and Alexander Bloch. He received his master of arts degree in composition from the University of Chicago. In 1961 he received an Alfred Herz Memorial Fellowship for study with the Belgian virtuoso Arthur Grumiaux. The following year, Bloch won the Aranichsteiner Musikpreis at Darmstadt for his performance of contemporary music.

He has seen the University grow from the 50 buildings that were there when he came in 1927 to the 112 listed on the current Cornell map of the Ithaca campus.

Kerns started work in the Print Shop in September 1927, when the operation consisted mostly of cutting and punching paper, and a little mimeographing, and was done in cramped quarters in the basement of burned-out Morse Hall. At that time there were two employes. A year later, Kerns was named manager of the Print Shop.

A used printing press arrived in 1929, and the first new press in 1931. By 1938, the shop had outgrown its Morse Hall quarters, and a new building was built on Maple Avenue in East Ithaca, shared by the Print Shop and College Stores. Two years later, the Print Shop took over the entire building, and in 1948 an excavation was made under the building for paper storage.

In the post-war years, there was a competitive appeal among universities for the nation's top students, and for funds to help educate those students. Economical production of the many promotional brochures to meet these needs required that the University "farm out" many printing jobs since its Print Shop was not equipped to meet the typographical demands of modern public relations material.

The Office of University Printer was created in 1955, with Kerns at its head. Included immediately in his jurisdiction was responsibility to contract for the printing of hundreds of bulletins published by the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics and other state units at Cornell.

Since so much of the printed material was intended for off-campus distribution, the Addressograph and Mailing operation of the endowed colleges also was placed under Kerns in 1957, and was moved from Day Hall to Rand Hall.

Kerns has been married since 1928 to the former Dorothy Lucas of Ithaca. They live at Apartment A-5, Carriage House.

He has been active in the community in United Fund, Chamber of Commerce, and numerous fraternal, social and Masonic organizations.

At Cornell, he has been a member of the Commencement Arrangement Committee from 1955 to the present, and a member of the Administrative Systems Planning Board from July 1969 to the present.

## C.U. Press Book on POW Reading List

Copies of a book published over a year ago by the Cornell University Press found their way into the hands of several American prisoners of war in North Vietnam, according to a recent television interview conducted by a Canadian journalist.

"Vietnam — the Unheard Voices," written by Don Luce and John Sommer, was mentioned on an NBC network television broadcast December 27 by Robert J. Schweitzer, a U.S. Navy commander who was interviewed by Michael Maclear of the Canadian Broadcasting Company in Hanoi.

Schweitzer and six other American soldiers were visited by Maclear in the Hanoi prison camp where they are currently being held. Another of the prisoners, Lieut. Col. Edison W. Miller, was shown holding the book in a photograph accompanying an account of the interview in the December 28 New York Times.

Although initially sympathetic to the American intervention in Vietnam, the authors became convinced that the war must be ended after viewing its effects on the land and people of the country. Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts wrote the Foreword of the book.

The book is available from the Cornell University Press.

## "Biology and Society" Set for Spring Term

The popular course and lecture series, Biology and Society, will start again at 8:15 p.m. Feb. 1 in the Statler Auditorium, with an estimated 1,000 students signed for credit.

The series, considered a pioneering effort when it began at Cornell in the fall of 1969, will continue through May 10. The first lecture in the weekly series will be presented by Dr. Charles G. Rickard, professor of veterinary pathology in the New York State Veterinary College. He will discuss "Cancer: A Population Explosion on the Cellular Level." The lecture is open to the public as well as to students and others in the Cornell community.

Although the first lecture is scheduled for 8:15 p.m., subsequent ones may start at 7:45 p.m. The series is planned by Bruce Wallace, professor of genetics in the Division of Biological Sciences, and Stanley A. Zahler, associate professor of microbiology in the division.

Thirteen lectures and one panel discussion are scheduled for the spring semester on topics such as man's diseases, problems of the Black community and man's use of other men.

Wallace said that even though preregistration is not permitted for the course, designated Biology 202, about 500 students in the New York State College of Agriculture alone have indicated on their registration forms that they hope to enroll.

"By extrapolation," Wallace said, "it appears that nearly 1,000 students in the Agriculture, Arts and Sciences and Human Ecology Colleges hope to sign up for Biology 202 this spring."

Wallace said the semi-annual search for faculty members willing to serve as discussion leaders in the course is underway. Fifty leaders of weekly discussion sections who will meet with 20 students each are needed if the students' expectations are to be met, Wallace said. Twenty faculty members have volunteered so far, he added, enough to accommodate 400 students at most. Students enrolling for credit must attend and participate in weekly discussion groups. Registration for the discussion groups will be held in the lobby of Bradfield Hall on Feb. 2 and 3 from 9 a.m. to noon and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Wallace and Zahler urged faculty who are hesitant about serving because they feel inadequate in some of the topics to reconsider their decisions.

Persons wanting a complete schedule of speakers for the semester may write to Biology and Society, 209 Bradfield Hall.

## Hitching a Ride

### Eagle Safe in Carolina

A young golden eagle, extremely rare in eastern North America, has thumbed his way from Ithaca to a second chance at life in North Carolina.

The hitchhiking bird had started its migratory flight in Quebec but wound up as a back seat passenger in a station wagon driven by a pair of Ithaca area ornithologists. The unscheduled switch in flight plans came after the six-month-old golden eagle ran into tough flying weather in Central New York.

The rare eagle had attracted the attention of several birders in the region when it was found in a starving condition on a snowy field near the Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge in Seneca Falls.



**HITCHHIKING EAGLE** — Walter R. Spofford of Etna, a research collaborator at Cornell's Laboratory of Ornithology, holds a young golden eagle just prior to liberating it in western North Carolina. The bird, rare in this part of the country, caused a stir among birders in Central New York when it was found starving near the Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge.

Eventually, the golden eagle was taken home by Walter R. Spofford of Etna and his wife, Sally, research collaborators of the University's Laboratory of Ornithology. There, the golden eagle recuperated.

"We fed the bird about two pounds of steak and chicken each day," Spofford said. "It was kind of tough on the food budget, but we had to regain its strength."

After several weeks, the Spoffords, with the bird in a box, drove to western North Carolina to free the bird in a mountainous region in the Pisgah National Forest near Asheville.

The Spoffords had to get special permission from the U.S. Department of the Interior to handle the golden eagle since it is protected by a special act of Congress which prohibits anyone from shooting or capturing one.

The Etna ornithologists left the bird on a craggy mountainside knoll with some pieces of steak and a promise by U.S. Forest Service personnel that they would keep an eye on the eagle.

Golden eagles are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere but the bird is extremely rare in the Appalachian region. Its principal food supply is rabbits.

The Spoffords speculated that the bird was passing over central New York on its way to North Carolina from Quebec, where some of the birds are known to nest. Being young and inexperienced, the golden eagle was hard pressed to find food in this region and eventually became too weak to fly.

Spofford, who earned a doctor of philosophy degree in zoology from Yale University, retired recently from the Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse where he was a professor of anatomy. His wife was administrative assistant at the Laboratory of Ornithology in Sapsucker Woods.

# The Senate Page

The Senate Page is the official bulletin of the Cornell University Senate. Publication is supervised by Kay R. Hanna, Senate administrator, 133 Day Hall, 256-3715.

## Trustee Search Committee

The Search Committee for a trustee to be elected by the Senate from outside the University requests that the

public submit names of proposed nominees to Professor Frank Young, Department of Rural Sociology, Warren Hall.

## Senate Elections - Petition Due Dates

Petitions for Students running for the Board of Trustees are due Friday, January 22, not January 8, as previously announced.

Petitions for students, faculty and staff members running for the Senate are due on Tuesday, February 2.

Petitions for faculty member elected by the Student Body to the Board of Trustees are due Tuesday, February 2.

All petitions are due at 12 noon on the dates listed at the Senate Office, Room 131 Day Hall.

## Academic Calendar

The "Proposed Academic Calendar" printed on page one of last week's Chronicle was

adopted by the Senate at its meeting of December 17, and is thus the official calendar for next year.

## Lettuce Purchasing

At its meeting of January 7, the Senate adopted the following

policy by vote of 60 to 21 (with 10 abstentions):  
"full text of the lettuce bill"

## ROTC

At its meeting of January 7, the Senate passed the following recommendatory resolution on

ROTC by vote of 50 to 22 (with 2 abstentions):  
"full text of Matlack resolution"

## Educational Innovation

At its meeting of January 7, the Senate established an Agency for Educational Innovation, with a guaranteed annual budget, which shall serve as a voluntary clearing house for student-initiated and/or student-run courses, including giving assistance in finding faculty sponsors, technical advice, and financial support, and in obtaining approval from the appropriate Educational Policy

Committees. It will also collect, organize and disseminate information on the courses offered in the various colleges and schools, and in general strive to alleviate the unnecessary and accidental compartmentalization of knowledge at Cornell.

Interested Cornellians are encouraged to contact the Agency through the Senate Office.

## Board On Student Health

At its meeting of January 7, the Senate proposed an amendment to the Senate Constitution reorganizing the administrative membership of the Board on Student Health and regularizing its budgetary procedures. This proposed amendment will

therefore appear on the ballot at the February 16, Senate elections for ratification by students and staff, and will be sent to the University Faculty for their ratification as well, as required by the Senate Constitution.

## Senate Calendar

The next meeting of the Senate is set for Tuesday February 2 at 7:30 in Kaufmann Auditorium.

trustee(s) is Tentatively scheduled for Monday, February 1 at 7:30 in Kaufmann Auditorium.

## Campaigning Rules

The Senate Nominations and Elections Committee has proposed the following campaigning rules to apply for the February elections:

on campaign literature are available in the Senate Office.

2) Publicity may not be affixed to trees, traffic signs, etc.

3) No campaigning or distribution of campaign literature shall be allowed in Barton Hall during polling hours on February 16.

1) The Senate shall try to make arrangement to have posters kept up from February 1 through February 16. Guidelines

## Corson to Award Nursing Degrees

President Dale R. Corson will award degrees to 64 candidates from the Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing on Saturday, January 16, at the Rockefeller University's Caspary

Auditorium. At the commencement exercise for the Class of January, 1971, candidates for graduation will be presented by Dean Eleanor C. Lambersten.

# Senate - Lettuce

Continued from Page 1

Teamsters. The Teamsters withdrew their contract, Kukkonen said, and a UFWOC contract, providing higher wages, grievance procedures, job security and a pesticide clause, was signed.

Also, Kukkonen said in the letter "The consumer boycott called by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee is not illegal under any national labor legislation."

The boycott on non-UFWOC head lettuce grown in California, Arizona and New Mexico was initiated by Cesar Chavez, head of the UFWOC, in September, 1970, as part of the workers' effort to get growers to sign UFWOC contracts.

Replying to the opposition expressed to the University by the Grange and later by the Tompkins County Farm Bureau, Vice President of Student Affairs Mark Barlow Jr. said that the new policy is to express support of the poor conditions experienced by farm workers in the specified areas. Barlow further said he explained that he thinks the University will purchase, as it has in the past, New York State and New Jersey lettuce when it is in season.

He said the University does not look upon the decision to buy union lettuce as a statement of support of the union. Rather, he explained, the decision expresses concern for the struggle of the people for decent living conditions in an area where conditions for farm workers are exceptionally low.

Before presenting the bill to the Senate, Kukkonen consulted with University counsel David B. Hayter, who supported its legality. In a statement of findings which Kukkonen prepared to explain the need to support the boycott, Kukkonen said that the growers maintain all the power in labor management relations with their employees and that, there currently exist no protective measures to insure good faith in collective bargaining. The UFWOC was presented as the union that seeks to set forth terms and conditions of employment for the farm workers, who, the statement said, are subject to "union breaking and baiting; vigilante terrorism, blacklisting of union members, company towns, false advertising of jobs; and particularly sub-human wage rates and benefits."

Chavez, in a telephone interview Friday, January 8, said he announced the Cornell Senate's decision to several hundred UFWOC workers at a meeting in Delano, Calif., "and they were very, very happy."

In other actions at the January 7 meeting, the Senate approved an additional resolution on ROTC at Cornell. The resolution urged that the content of ROTC courses receiving degree credit but not taught under the auspices of a department of the University should be worked out by representatives of the military

and the University faculty.

Also, the resolution said that all ROTC staff who are granted faculty status should be selected by an ad hoc committee of the faculty from a list of candidates supplied by the Department of Defense.

The Senate passed a bill to establish an Agency for Educational Innovation. The Agency will act as a co-sponsor for student-initiated or student-run courses as such courses are presented to the appropriate Educational Policy Committees for approval; will serve as a clearing house for proposals for such courses; and will help such courses to obtain financial support. The Agency will also "collect, organize and disseminate information on the courses offered in the various colleges and schools." This effort is aimed particularly at courses that are not listed in catalogs put out by the University.

In another action, the Senate revised the part of its constitution dealing with the Board on Student Health. According to the changes, the board will no longer be responsible for determining the details of the health budgets, but will be consulted by the director of University Health Services on the matter of the budgets.

Also, the makeup of the board was changed to include the vice president for campus affairs as an ex-officio, non-voting members, rather than as a regular member of the board, and to add a University administrative officer, to be appointed by the President.

## Mohawk Alternatives

Continued from Page 2.

Mohawk strike.

In any event, the Travel Office will establish a complete record of official University travel plans on a daily basis, Rogers said. Records will be maintained not only on air travel, but also trips which are to be taken by University or rental cars and charter buses. Copies of these logs will be distributed to several campus locations so that faculty and staff can examine them to determine how cars and buses can be shared. Daily log sheets will be available at the main desk of the Statler Club, the office of the dean of the College of Engineering in Carpenter Hall, Arts and Sciences dean's office in Goldwin Smith Hall, the business office of the New York State Veterinary College and the Finance and Business Office in Mann Library.

"Through the distribution of this information, it is hoped that faculty and staff will be able to share the use of ground transportation to common points of interest," Rogers said.

The Travel Office has obtained the use of a station wagon which may be rented by departments for one day trips at a lower rate than is available from commercial rental agencies.

# Text of Corson

Following is the text of University President Dale R. Corson's speech to the Senate last Thursday, January 7, concerning access to campus and the administration's relationship to the Senate.

Mr. Spitzer, members of the Senate. I think the best purpose that I can serve here tonight is to discuss how the Senate and the University can work together most effectively for the maximum welfare of the University, and to do that in the context of the Access to the Campus report. In keeping with the procedure which Mr. (Arthur) Spitzer has suggested, I propose to proceed as follows: I will state at the very beginning my position on the Access Report, and then I will discuss for a little while the problems that I see of working together most effectively. And finally we'll have the discussion and questions and answers that Mr. Spitzer suggested.

I said to Mr. (A.J.) Mayer, and I also said in the letter which I sent to Mr. Spitzer, that I consider the Mayer Committee report to be an excellent report, and that I intend to keep as closely as possible to its spirit and assumptions in responding to it. Insofar as personal safety and property damage or threats thereto are not involved, I accept the Senate recommendations, and I will follow them, with the exception of the recommendation about bail.

I have had extensive discussions with the Senate Executive Committee and with the majority of the Mayer Committee in recent days, and I believe that the only real difference which exists between my point of view and that of the Senate's recommendations has to do with the difference over prohibiting general access to the campus as opposed to limiting access to portions of the campus. The Mayer Committee was prepared to have access limited to portions of the campus and to have certain activities on the campus proscribed.

In this discussion, I'm discussing persons who are not members of the campus community, and who have threatened such conduct or exhibited irrational behavior of a violent or a particularly offensive nature.

With these ideas in mind, I propose that we operate for the remainder of the academic year as follows:

1. That the Senate continue the Mayer Committee or another ad hoc committee specifically designated for the purpose.

2. That I appoint a small group of people to work with the Senate committee in a continued examination of the issues and in particular to discuss difficult cases which might arise during the remainder of the year.

3. I will not invoke any general campus ban during the remainder of the academic year unless some event of such extraordinary nature arises that a

general ban is indicated. In the special Senate shall expect advice.

If, nevertheless, I explain personally at the earliest opportunity the reasons why I will not consider limiting campus as a bail. The University any court to take any action before the s begins, we attempt to mutually agree on policies and procedures that there were the Senate's minimum and I believe at weaknesses, which the Administration to the Senate's recommendation.

Now, let me discuss the specific issue in my opinion, further concerning my situations where personal damage involved. I've already discussed the bail issue.

As far as I'm concerned, this procedure, and in many cases, the most effective which has been a couple of years ago. There are, however, which I mention, which examination in my opinion.

The first of the with the need there should be may be necessary to keep off the campus short notice perhaps is not an injunction or as for example holding court in the The second needs to be a question of whether court might relief injunction provided remedies available University exhausted. And with the injunction that has given me a concern, and associates brings up by outside law agencies come what goes on the During the years, we have avoid having enforcement the campus successful, and can continue the future.

circumstances would not be of those circumstances involved with

# Speech To Senate, Jan. 7

seem to be procedure. It's been argued that the ban is ineffective if a person is determined to come on to the campus. This is certainly true and so is an injunction. No kind of legal restraint or administrative restraint, is going to prevent a determined person from coming on the campus to engage in some destructive or violent activity if he is determined to do so and is prepared to face whatever penalties are involved. Any such ban or injunction simply serves as a deterrent.

In my reply to the Mayer Committee's report which the Senate adopted, I sought to keep the possibility of a general ban available but to make my judgment in such a matter subject to review by an appropriate review body. In the extensive discussions which I've had with the Executive Committee and a major portion of the Mayer Committee, I've been convinced that such a review might very well prejudice the case against the person who had had criminal charges brought against him in a court, and thereby limiting the usefulness of the review.

The fundamental problem in these issues is consideration of the rights of the individual involved which must be balanced against those who perceive themselves to be endangered or threatened. And the broader that perception of threat or danger is, the broader the scope of the ban which might be involved. In the past there have been two or three cases where the threat has seemed so great as to justify extending the ban to the general campus in order to insure its safety.

The President should not be deprived of any effective remedy which he might have available to him to meet complex and often dangerous problems which he alone has the responsibility to resolve. The ultimate accountability of the President, of course, lies in his continued support by the various University constituencies. There are many matters which these various constituencies can better resolve, can better decide than can the President, and I've been enthusiastic about the Senate's action in the matters that it has undertaken.

I have great respect for the recommendations which have come from the Senate and I expect to continue to have that respect. The time and the effort and the thought which have gone into the effort by the Senate is impressive, and the campus owes the Senate a debt of gratitude for the tremendous effort which it has made. There are bound to be differences of opinion between actions which the Senate may take and with the view that I or other administrative officers of the University may hold. The Senate may have one set of priorities paramount, and I may have another set paramount. I hope

and believe that we can learn to accommodate these differences of opinion without each such difference becoming a constitutional crisis.

Now, to this end, let me look to the future at how we might proceed. It seems to me that there are two ways that the Senate can consider problems. The first way is to proceed without administrative representation on the Senate committees as was the case with the Mayer Committee. The recommendations then come to the Senate, as they did in this case, and non-Senate priorities can be inserted or taken account of after the Senate has taken its action. This is a way which assures that there is no administrative bias inserted into the Senate action, and there's no danger of the Senate being coopted by administrative views. The second way is to have continuous administrative representation on the Senate committees as you have on your campus life sub-committees, but do not have on the standing committees or on the ad hoc committees. In this way complete administrative information can be available to the Senate committee through the consultant agreement that could prevail, before the final recommendations were formulated.

Let me relate a bit of the history of my relationship to the Senate, and in particular the history of my relationship to the Mayer Committee and the Access Report. I've been unsure of how best to carry out my relationship with the Senate, how much to try to influence the Senate action before it took final action. I have leaned far in the direction of leaving the Senate complete freedom to take action as it saw fit. I have met at frequent intervals with the Executive Committee of the Senate, and these have been good meetings. We have discussed the problems before the Senate and it has seemed to me to be a good way to proceed, for me to learn what's on the Senate's mind and for the Senate Executive Committee to learn concerns that are before me. In respect to the Mayer Committee, Mr. Mayer met with the Senate Executive Committee and with me and with Vice President (Mark) Barlow on one occasion, and we discussed the problem before the Committee.

The Mayer Committee discussed the problem widely with members of the Administration and with others on the campus, and in particular Mr. Mayer himself discussed the problem extensively with Vice President Barlow who is the liaison between the Administration and the Senate. In the discussion with the Executive Committee, and with Mr. Mayer, and in my discussions with Vice President Barlow as part of his discussion with Mr. Mayer, I emphasized

that I was convinced about the view which seemed to be emerging from the Committee about access to the campus as long as no bodily injury or property damage considerations were involved, but where there were considerations of bodily injury or property damage I felt that I needed to retain whatever remedies there were available to me in order to protect the campus in the most effective manner possible.

Unfortunately it was not possible to discuss the recommendations of the Mayer Committee with me before those recommendations were made public.

I regret that my administrative colleagues and I have not been organized adequately for quick response to Senate issues. I think we are now organized for quick response, although I would point out that inadequate notice could prevent effective input even with the proper organization which we now think we have.

In summary, I hope that we can move forward in a rational manner along the lines I proposed on the matter of access to the campus. And I hope that the Senate will give careful consideration to the way in which administrative inputs are made available to the various Senate committees. Thank you.

## Senate-Corson

*Continued from Page 1*

supported the President's ideas of forming a committee to work closely with the administration on this matter, was presented but could not be considered because of parliamentary rules that would have required the proposal to go through committee before being considered by the body.

After it was established that the Padberg resolution could not be considered, W. Donald Cooke, a senator representing University vice presidents, made a motion calling for the Senate to rescind its recommendatory resolution that asked the University to remove the alternative of exclusion from campus from the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order. The motion was defeated.

In the discussion that followed the Corson statement, some senators said they questioned the sense of having a University Senate if the President planned to follow its recommendations only when he agreed with them, and others indicated they were disillusioned with the idea of the formation of another committee to study an issue they felt had already been studied.

The Senate generally reacted favorably to the President's suggestion that there be more administrative interaction on Senate committees.

No action was taken on the President's five-point proposal at the meeting.

# 41 Years on the Hill Prof. Robinson Looks Back

Gustavus Hall Robinson, the William Nelson Cromwell Professor of International Law, Emeritus at Cornell, and "Robbie" to his friends, celebrated his 90th birthday on Monday.

"Everybody thinks of January 11 as Ezra Cornell's birthday," he told *Chronicle* in an interview, "but I tell them they're really celebrating my birthday. I said that in a speech to a Cornell club once and it didn't go over very well, he added.

Robbie is generally considered the leading authority on admiralty law in the United States. After graduating from Harvard Law School, he worked for a New York City law firm that handled the many cases resulting from the sinking of the Titanic. In 1944, his exposition of U.S. admiralty law was placed on board every American merchant ship. He is currently updating the exposition.

Irreverent is a good word to describe Robbie's views on the current scene. A member of the Cornell faculty since 1929, he looks back on 41 years in Ithaca with no regrets but also with no obvious signs of sentiment or of sugar-coating facts.

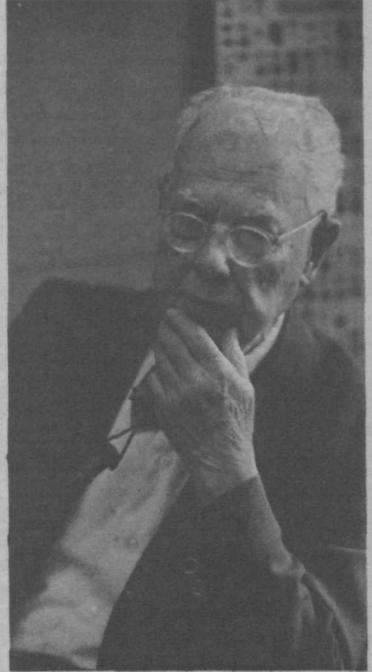
"One of the major things," he said of change at Cornell in the past 41 years, "is the proliferation of you. You represent the non-teaching employe of the University, and in my 40 odd years here that has been the most conspicuous thing I think. When I got here the University staff was what you might call the handworkers working around the place and the professors.

"I'm not a pessimist, but I am a realist, and I do think that what we suffer from more than anything else is bigness, just plain bigness. Now (when I came here) Cornell had about 6,000 people in all, and when the President walked up the street everybody knew him and he knew most everybody he met, including the students. But I don't know that many fellows would know Dale Corson if they saw him now. And it's inevitable. And so far as I'm concerned, I feel sorry for him. Because I think Farrand (Livingston Farrand, Cornell's President from 1921 to 1937) had a much easier time, a much pleasanter time."

"And now you've got the tremendous number of fellows who are not teachers, and they're not potwallopers . . . And if you're a real honest-to-God professor, you say what the hell are all these fellows doing here? and there's no answer except that they've got the jobs . . . And the professor, I think, has slipped down in the estimation of the whole profession, and I'm not sure it is a profession. I think it's a damn dirty trade sometimes."

"Bigness is a major problem for society, not just the University, Robinson added. "I am what you might call a cheerful pessimist," he said, "but I think that probably mankind has for once overplayed his hand. He's going to put himself out of business by simply having too many of him in the cage. Furthermore, we're the only animal that breeds from the bottom of the deck so to speak. Every other animal kills off, or allows to be killed off those who can't keep up in the environment in which he's living. But here we go coddling those fellows."

"And you've got it already. Brother Lindsay down in New



**GUSTAVUS H. ROBINSON**  
*Emeritus Professor of Law*

York says we've come to the point where we can't carry the load anymore. By God, he's shouting very early."

The second most noticeable change at Cornell since 1929, Robinson noted, is the amount of money currently in circulation at the University. "The University may be hard up," he said, "most of them are, but the amount of money that's floating around, flitting around, is something staggering."

"Now I go to a party, I don't go to so many of them, and there are lots of drinks, free drinks too, paid for by somebody and it's a charge on the general budget of the University. Nothing like that in my day here, or elsewhere for that matter. Education was an eleemosynary process and now it's become a business."

Robinson's office is lined with books, and his desk and two tables are covered with stacks of books and papers. "I'm updating my exposition of the admiralty laws," he said. "I won't be able to finish that, but I've got a man doing it with me. You know the trouble with all law writing is that nothing is ever done. It takes you time to write, and these courts are grinding out new junk all the time."

Teaching the law is as difficult as writing about it, he added. The Law School faculty at Cornell "are all capable men," he said, "clubbable, amiable and capable, and I think their job now is much harder than it was. Of course the accent has been changed a great deal. The backbone of the Law School curriculum historically was real

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# Bulletin of the Faculty

Continued from Page 4

decisively."

The amendment was defeated, 111-135.

Professor Ewing moved a second amendment as follows:

"(2) That Section B-6 of Article IX (entitled 'Visitors at Meetings') be replaced with the following paragraph:

"The provision of Article IV, Section B-7, relating to the presence of non-faculty visitors at meetings of the University Faculty, shall apply to meetings of the Council of Representatives. Any member of the University Faculty who is not a member of the Council of Representatives shall be entitled to attend and participate in debate at any meeting of the Council, except that by a two-thirds vote of the Council members present and voting, debate on a particular question may be limited to Council members.

"Comments — This amendment permits members of the Faculty who are not members of the Council to speak at Council meetings without obtaining prior permission from the Executive Committee. If the privilege is abused, or if time is pressing, then the Council retains the power to limit debate to Council members. The making of motions and voting would be reserved to Council members at all times."

The amendment was defeated.

Professor Richard M. Talman, Physics, then introduced the following amendment on behalf of Professor Jay Orear, Physics:

"In Section IV. A., insert the following item, with the original item 8 becoming item 9:

"8. Its present power to legislate.

"In addition, the Pasley Committee is instructed to make editorial corrections in other parts of the proposal which would allow both the University Faculty and the Council of Representatives to have the legislative powers of the present University Faculty. The changes in Section XI should specify that the University Faculty in a special meeting would not only have the power to nullify action taken by the Council of Representatives, but it could modify or amend the contested motion passed by the Council of Representatives."

"Discussion: As the Pasley Committee report now stands, the University Faculty would no longer have power to legislate or even to modify or perfect legislation made by the Council of Representatives (it could only nullify such legislation)."

The amendment was defeated.

The Faculty then proceeded to a vote on Professor Pasley's resolution, which passed 171-60.

Professor William Tucker Dean, Law, introduced the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, that in order to assure the largest possible participation, the Faculty suggests that the University Senate conduct the faculty vote for the Senate by university mail, using the mailing list of the Dean of the Faculty."

Approximately 285 faculty members attended the meeting,

which was adjourned at 6:40 p.m.

## Teaching Loads

(University Provost Robert A. Plane has issued the following memorandum to the deans of the University's various colleges and schools.)

After much consideration of the question, which was originally raised as a modified sabbatic leave policy for humanists, we finally came up with an administrative policy which leaves intact the present sabbatic leave policy, but allows faculty members having such heavy teaching loads that they are not getting sufficient blocks of time to do research, to rearrange their schedules internally so they are essentially full-time teachers for a period and then take a term as study leave. I cannot see that this policy will cost us any money and so we are implementing it at this time.

The policy which has been approved by the Executive Committee of the University's Board of Trustees is as follows:

"1. Upon recommendation from the appropriate academic dean or director, the President may relieve a member of the staff of instruction from teaching duties for one full term in order that he may pursue uninterrupted study and research for that period.

"2. The staff member must submit a specific plan of study and-or research with his application. His plan must include provision whereby his teaching responsibilities will be met with existing departmental resources without additional staff appointments. Normally this would include an extra-heavy teaching load for himself the semester just preceding or following the period of relief from teaching.

"3. Those eligible for this benefit are University professors, professors, associate professors and assistant professors whose opportunities for scholarly development are found to have been impaired by heavy teaching loads and who have served the University continuously in a teaching capacity for at least six full terms, or the equivalent thereof as determined by the President.

"4. The period during which the staff member is relieved of teaching duties may be counted toward his qualification for a sabbatic leave of absence.

"5. The staff member receiving this benefit shall continue within his regular employment status at regular salary and not be deemed to be on leave of absence.

"6. The period of relief must be used for study of personal research, and may not be used, for example, for outside consulting or other non-university endeavor."

Keep Up with Cornell:

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Thursdays

## Sage Notes

The Division of Biological and Medical Sciences of the National Science Foundation has recently announced the availability of grants for "improving the quality of doctoral dissertations in the field sciences," such as systematics, ecology and biological oceanography. Funds may be used for travel to specialized libraries, museums, or field research locations; costs of specialized equipment, and for field research expenses. Grants will be judged on scientific content, and will be made only when it is clear that they are required to develop a dissertation of high scientific quality. Funds may not be used as a stipend.

Application must be made by a faculty member on behalf of a student, and must follow the usual format of a regular research proposal. For more information write: Division of Biological and Medical Sciences, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550.

## Interession Dining Schedule Listed

The Department of Dining Services has issued the following schedule of facilities for the interession period:

Martha Van — Open daily 7:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Closed weekend.

Willard Straight — Open daily 7:15 a.m.-6:30 p.m. Jan. 19-27.

Clara Dickson — Closed after Lunch, Wednesday, Jan. 20. Reopen with Breakfast, Thursday, Jan. 28. Closed Weekends Second Term.

Hughes Hall Dining — Open daily 7:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m. Closed on weekends.

Noyes Center — Closed after Dinner, Wednesday, Jan. 20. Reopen for Lunch, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Noyes Lodge — Closed after Lunch, Wednesday, Jan. 20. Reopen with Breakfast, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Sage Hall Dining — Open daily 7:30 a.m.-2:00 p.m., Jan. 21-28. Closed weekends.

The Pick-Up — Will be open on a limited schedule Jan. 20-22 and Jan. 25-27, from 4:00-10:00 p.m.

Regular service 4:00 p.m.-12:00 m. will be in effect for Second Term.

## Bulletin Available

Ideas for cooking for one person can be obtained from Cornell Bulletin 993, "Cooking for One in the Senior Years." Residents of New York State can obtain single, free copies of the bulletin from the Mailing Room, Research Park, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

## Rare Bird Is Missing In Area's Annual Count

A Lesser Black-backed Gull, a bird rare in the United States that has been spotted in Ithaca for the past seven years, was among the missing in an annual bird count coordinated by Cornell's Laboratory of Ornithology. Results of the bird count were announced last week.

The European bird has attracted attention to this part of the country because it spent the past seven winters here, James Tate, Jr., assistant director of the laboratory, said. Telephone calls from points as widespread as Maine and Texas have been received asking about the bird, Tate said.

"We really don't know why the bird hasn't shown up this year," Tate said. "We're still hoping to see it before the winter ends."

The bird was reported missing after an annual bird count which Ithaca area birders hold in cooperation with the National Audubon Society. Birds spotted inside a 15-mile circle centered at Mount Pleasant and Turkey Hill Roads are counted as part of a nation-wide effort. The count was for 24 hours starting at midnight, December 31.

Ithaca area birders this year spotted 12,297 birds in 71 species compared with 8,437 birds in 67 species last year, Tate reported. The increased numbers spotted this year, he said, probably can be attributed to the fact that last year's count was held in 15-degree-below-zero weather while the count this year was held in a comparatively balmy 15 degrees above zero.

The top three species reported were the Starling, Mallard Duck and House Sparrow. The Starling and Mallard Duck, with a count of 6,115, accounted for more than half of the total birds counted.

One rarity in this area during the winter was a Chipping Sparrow. The bird, common here in the summertime, did not choose to migrate south this year, for some unexplained reason. Three Robins also were spotted.

Last year dozens of Winter Finches such as Red Crossbills, Evening Grosbeaks, Pine Grosbeaks, Pine Siskins and Redpolls were counted. This year, however, only one of these species was seen — the Evening Grosbeak.

This year is proving a good one for hawks, Tate reported. Seven species of hawks were sighted, including 23 Red-tailed Hawks



and four Goshawks.

Four species of owls were reported — the Screech Owl, Great Horned, Barred and Long eared.

The local count this year attracted participants from as far away as New Hampshire, Tate said. Birders, he explained, often go to other areas to help during countdown periods.

## Morrison In Movies

George H. Morrison, professor of chemistry, is one of seven of the nation's top lunar scientists featured in a motion picture on the chemistry of the moon.

The 23-minute, 16-millimeter color film, was produced by the American Chemical Society and is expected to be used widely by television stations, educational groups, libraries and the society's professional and student chapters.

A film crew visited Cornell and the laboratories of the other scientists recently to learn how the chemists sought answers to such lunar mysteries as the age of the moon, what elements are in it, where it came from and what minerals it holds.

Morrison studied moon samples returned by Apollo 11 and 12 astronauts using source mass spectrometry, a technique he and his students have perfected during the past seven years, to measure amounts of elements present in moon samples. He also used Cornell's Ward Nuclear Engineering Laboratory to bombard samples with neutrons. Since every element under bombardment emits gamma rays of different energies, Morrison's team was able to pinpoint precise amounts of each element present in the samples.

The six other scientists featured in the film are Harold C. Urey, Nobel laureate from the University of California at San Diego; Paul Gast of Columbia University; G. J. Wasserburg of the California Institute of Technology, Robert L. Fleischer of the General Electric Company, and John A. Wood of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.

The film, titled "Museum of the Solar System," was produced in cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology.

## Incompletes Due

All "Incomplete" grades for students in the College of Arts and Sciences for the Spring term of 1970, are due in the Office of Recording and Scheduling, 134 Goldwin Smith, by January 20, 1971. If they are not received by that date, they will be reverted to F.

## Barton Blotter

### While Students Study...

Final exams aren't the only nemises plaguing the Cornell community. The Division of Safety and Security reported a number of incidents of robbery and criminal vandalism between January 1-12.

Coats, wallets and cameras were reported missing by some students, while one student discovered his car stolen and another found the top of his convertible slashed.

—Last week, a manager of the Graduate dorms, Housing and Dining, reported the theft of a coffee table, foot stool, floor lamp, table lamp and a tapestry from the Residential Club sometime between August 1970 and January 7. The value of the missing articles is \$144.

—A hungry thief stole a number of canned goods from a locked linen closet in Clara Dickson Hall sometime on January 4. The report was made by a dorm supervisor. The value of the canned goods is estimated at \$8.

—An administrative aide in CURW reported several incidents of criminal mischief and the theft

of a speaker from a phonograph cabinet in the One World Room sometime during the past few days. The value of the speaker is \$5.

—While the Ithaca weather continues to get colder, many students are finding their coats and jackets missing from the coat rack outside the Ivy Room. A student in the Arts school and one in the Hotel school reported their coats missing from the rack outside the Ivy Room in Willard Straight Hall last week.

—A coed in Risley Hall reported the theft of her 35mm Pratica camera from Room 301 in Roberts Hall last week. The value of the camera is \$80.

—A thief anticipating warmer Ithaca days, stole two summer tires from the porch of a law student at his residence in Hasbrouck Apartments. The value of the two tires is \$71.

—An Architecture student reported the theft of his stereo, pre-amplifier and his overcoat from Von Cramm Hall this week. The value of the missing items is \$110.

—A law student reported unknown person(s) had broken into his vehicle while it was parked in the Hughes Hall parking lot and damaged the tape deck unit and taken a wallet from the glove compartment. The wallet contained \$1 in cash, a drivers license, a social security card and his Cornell ID card.

—An engineering student found his convertible top slashed while it was parked in the parking lot near North Campus 6. The incident occurred early this week.

—A law student reported to Safety Division authorities that his 1965 Pontiac Lemans, maroon with black top, license OH4650 (Pa.) was missing from the University Halls parking lot. The keys and registration were not in the vehicle. All Police agencies were notified.

### Three Faculty Promoted, Honored

Gerald Gordon has been named professor of industrial and labor relations and sociology, while two other professors, Raymond Loehr, and Donald Grout, have been honored by professional associations.

Gordon, a Cornell sociologist, is currently on leave and is writing a book concerned with the sociology of science, to be published by Praeger Publishers. He joined the Cornell faculty in 1966, after four years as an assistant professor at the University of Chicago.

Raymond Loehr, a professor of agricultural and civil engineering, was named president of the American Association of Professors in Sanitary Engineering. He assumed the leadership of this national organization on January 1, for a one year term. He was vice-president during 1970.

Loehr has been a member of the Cornell faculty since 1968, and teaches at both the New York State College of Agriculture and the College of Engineering.

He has been instrumental in planning and constructing the recently completed pilot waste treatment facility at the College of Agriculture.

Loehr is the principal director of an interdepartmental training program for graduate students doing advanced study in the management of agricultural wastes.

Donald Grout, the Given Foundations Professor of Musicology, emeritus, has been elected an associate member of the Royal Flemish Academy for Sciences, Letters and Fine Arts of Belgium.

He was a Cornell University faculty member from 1945 until his retirement last June. He was chairman of the Department of Music from 1947-49 and 1953-58.

Since 1961 he has been a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Grout is the author of "A Short History of Opera" and "A History of Western Music."

### Better Animal Care Could Cut Meat Costs, Reports Says

One way to cut high meat prices is to provide better animal disease facilities in the state, a committee of consultants employed by the state Department of Agriculture and Markets has reported.

The 50-page report by the three-man committee urged strongly that a central animal disease diagnostic laboratory at the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University be improved and expanded to provide better services.

"The committee firmly believes," the report said, "that recognition and control of animal diseases provides increased opportunity to maximize food potential and to conserve the animal industry resources better than any other single effort at this time. Animal diseases pose a constant threat to the production of food and therefore have an economic role in every household budget. Thus the diagnosis and surveillance of animal diseases is imperative."

The committee's report said that although state supported laboratory assistance has long been recognized and provided to the human health profession, and while it has long been recognized in most other states as a prime need for the veterinary medical profession, it has never been provided adequately in New York State.

The report points out that direct and indirect losses from animal disease now cost each state resident \$8.38 per year and that the operating cost of a laboratory to help reduce this loss would be only four cents per person per year.

The report also pointed out that 65 of 86 known major diseases of animals and birds transmissible to man are known to be in New York State or could appear at any moment.

"The cost of an adequate veterinary diagnostic facility could easily be justified on the basis of human health protection alone," the report said. "It is ironic to the committee that the State of New York which is one of the most heavily populated and one of the most wealthy

states does not now provide complete disease control protection to its animal industry, its food supply of animal origin nor its human population from diseases transmissible to man."

Dr. Grant S. Kaley, director of the Division of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture and Markets, said funds for the new laboratory will be proposed in the forthcoming state budget. The laboratory would be operated under contract by the college.

### Staff to Speak At ACPRA Conference

Several Cornell University specialists in public information, university development and alumni affairs will participate in the American College Public Relations Association's Middle Atlantic District conference January 25-28 in Rochester.

Vernon W. Smith, associate director of University Publications at Cornell is chairman of the program committee for the conference. Raymond L. Handlan, director of Cornell's Middle Atlantic Regional Office in Philadelphia is also on the program committee.

Cornell participants in the program will be: Handlan; Smith; Frank R. Clifford, director of alumni affairs; Thomas L. Tobin, director of university relations; Arthur W. Brodeur, director of public information; Alan L. Sapakie, administrative assistant to the ombudsman; Wesley F. Tree, director of radio-television services; and Robert J. Haley, director of the Cornell Fund.

Kelvin J. Arden, director of university publications at Cornell, will present awards at a special luncheon during the conference.

Speaking on the conference theme, "Campus Seventies: The Crisis of Understanding," will be Sol M. Linowitz, chairman of the American Council on Education's Special Committee on Campus Tensions, and a member of the Cornell Board of Trustees.

### Africana Center Honors King

The Africana Studies and Research Center will be formally closed tomorrow (January 15) to allow students, faculty and staff to honor the memory of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

James E. Turner, Africana Center director, said those associated with the Center have decided to use Friday, the anniversary of King's birth, as a day "to seriously reflect upon Martin Luther King Jr. — the man, his ideas and the questions he raised as important social issues for society."

### Medieval Manuscripts Shown in Olin

Medieval illuminated manuscripts, an exhibition drawn from the holding of the Rare Book Room, Cornell University Library, are on display in the Main Foyer, the Lower Level, and the Rare Book Room of Olin Library.

The manuscripts range from the Eleventh to the Sixteenth Centuries.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES  
Schedule of Hours  
Interession 1971

	B&PA	Engineering	Entomology	Fine Arts	Hotel	I&LR	Law	Mann	Mathematics	Music	Olin*	Physical Sciences	Uris	Veterinary**
January 20	8A-5P	8A-7P	8A-12 noon 1P-5P	8A-5P	8:30A-5P	8A-5P	8A-11P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-6P	8A-12 midnight	8A-5P	8A-5P
January 21	8A-5P	8A-7P	8A-12 noon 1P-5P	8A-5P	8:30A-5P	8A-5P	8A-11P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-6P	8A-12 midnight	8A-5P	8A-5P
January 22	8A-5P	8A-7P	8A-12 noon 1P-5P	8A-4P	8:30A-5P	8A-5P	8A-11P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-6P	8A-12 midnight	Closed	8A-5P
January 23	Closed	8A-1 noon	Closed	Closed	Closed	8A-12 noon	8A-5P	8A-12 noon	1P-5P	8A-1P	8A-6P	8A-12 midnight	1P-6P	9A-12 noon
January 24	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	1P-5P	Closed	Closed	8A-12 midnight	Closed	Closed
January 25	8A-5P	8A-7P	8A-12 noon 1P-5P	8A-5P	8:30A-5P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-6P	8A-12 midnight	8A-5P	8A-5P
January 26	8A-5P	8A-7P	8A-12 noon 1P-5P	8A-5P	8:30A-5P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-6P	8A-12 midnight	8A-5P	8A-5P
January 27	8A-5P	8A-7P	8A-12 noon 1P-5P	8A-5P	8:30A-5P	8A-5P	8A-11P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-6P	8A-12 midnight	8A-5P	8A-5P
January 28	8A-5P	8A-7P	8A-12 noon 1P-5P	8A-5P	8:30A-5P	8A-5P	8A-11P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-6P	8A-12 midnight	8A-5P	8A-5P
January 29	8A-5P	8A-7P	8A-12 noon 1P-5P	8A-4P	8:30A-5P	8A-5P	8A-11P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-5P	8A-6P	8A-12 midnight	8A-5P	8A-5P
January 30	Closed	8A-1P	Closed	Closed	Closed	8A-12 noon	8A-5P	8A-12 noon	1P-5P	8A-1P	8A-6P	8A-12 midnight	1P-6P	9A-12 noon
January 31	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	1P-11P	Closed	1P-5P	Closed	1P-6P	8A-12 midnight	1P-6P	Closed

\*Open for Cornell Faculty and Graduate Students upon presentation of Cornell I.D. card, Monday through Friday, 7 P.M. - 12 Midnight.

\*\*Veterinary Library, January 18, 19; 8A-5P.

# 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.*

## Lettuce Boycott

*Editor's note:* The following letter was sent to the Tompkins County Pomona Grange, in Freeville, by Carl Kukkonen, graduate student senator, in response to a recent article in *The Ithaca Journal*.

Dear Sirs:

I believe that your criticism of the action taken by the Cornell University Senate to make it University policy to purchase lettuce picked by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee was made without adequate consideration of the facts and reasoning behind that decision. As a senator and sponsor of the legislation, I would like to respond to your criticisms as reported in *The Ithaca Journal* on Saturday, January 9.

1. The position taken by the national Grange was that "farm workers have a right to organize and bargain, but that there should be supervised elections to determine who the bargaining agent will be."

This is precisely the position of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee AFL-CIO. On July 23, 1970, Cesar Chavez sent telegrams to Salinas growers asking for union representation elections. The growers refused and they immediately approached the Teamsters about a contract for their field workers. Other growers in California, Arizona, and New Mexico soon followed suit. The workers had no voice in this matter, and many were fired for refusing to join the Teamsters.

Mr. Chavez protested these "sweetheart" contracts and on August 11, top Teamster, United Farm Workers, and AFL-CIO officials resolved their earlier differences and reached an agreement whereby the Teamsters recognized the United Farm Workers jurisdiction of field workers, and the United Farm Workers, in turn, recognized the Teamsters' jurisdiction over canneries, frozen food processing plants, warehouses, and truck drivers. The Teamsters further agreed to terminate the contracts of any grower who requested it. None did.

As reported editorially in *The New York Times* on December 8: "The leaders of the truck union, both nationally and on the West Coast, have acknowledged that their union has no business in this field. But most of the Salinas growers refuse to relinquish their pacts with the Teamsters, even though the union has instructed its locals not to collect any dues or provide any service under the rush contracts."

On August 24 a strike in the Salinas Valley was called by the United Farm Workers. A large majority of the valley's field workers went out on strike and production fell to one third of

normal harvests. On August 30, Interharvest, an independent subsidiary of United Fruit and the nation's largest lettuce grower, agreed to hold union representation elections supervised by the Catholic Bishops Committee. The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee won with 92% of the vote.

2. The Grange statement said, "We believe that Cornell University, in accepting the action of the Senate, has placed the university in the position of supporting an illegal secondary boycott."

The consumer boycott called by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee is not illegal under any national labor legislation.

3. Allan LaMotte, chairman of the Grange Agriculture Committee, said that the main issue was "the moral issue of a tax-supported institution choosing sides in a dispute of this nature."

Cornell University purchases approximately five hundred cases of lettuce per month during the period from late September through mid-May. This lettuce originates from California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and is involved in a labor dispute. The Cornell University Senate is responsible for these purchases. The Senate investigated the moral, social, and legal questions involved and decided in favor of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. Farm workers, and particularly migrants, are among the most oppressed groups in this country. Migrant families have an average of over five persons, with an average annual income of less than \$2,000 per family. The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee is striving to improve these conditions and has the support of the workers.

The Cornell University Senate, an elected body of faculty, students, and employees, voted democratically 60-21 to make it Cornell policy to purchase United Farm Workers Organizing Committee AFL-CIO label lettuce. This position of Cornell University, a tax exempt and tax supported institution, has been based on moral, social, and legal grounds.

*The Ithaca Journal* reported on January 5 that another tax supported institution, the United States Department of Defense, has tripled its purchases of boycotted Bud Antle Inc. lettuce, and is paying a premium for it. Also, Interharvest which has signed a contract with the Farm Workers union has experienced a sharp drop in military sales. The Department of Defense also tripled its purchases of grapes during the dispute in that industry.

4. LaMotte said the dispute is not a local one since, "to my

knowledge the UFWOC has not tried to organize farm workers in New York State."

Legislation passed by the Cornell University Senate reads: "The policy applies only to the purchase of iceberg (head) lettuce from California, Arizona, and New Mexico..." In late May, New Jersey lettuce becomes available, and New York lettuce becomes available in late summer. The legislation says nothing about the purchase of non-disputed lettuce and is not meant to preclude this option.

In summary, the Cornell University Senate recognized the fact that the University does purchase disputed lettuce, and made a decision based on clear moral, social, and legal grounds to make it university policy to purchase iceberg lettuce bearing the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee AFL-CIO label.

I shall be happy to provide any further information or clarification.

Carl Kukkonen  
Graduate Student Senator  
Cornell University Senate

## South Africa

Editor:

First of all in this letter I thank Professor Ian R. Macneil for his defense of academic freedom in his letter of December 11th which appeared in the Cornell Chronicle January 7, 1971. Although many members of the Cornell community were disturbed by the undisguised attack on the academic freedom of the Cornell community, it was Professor Macneil who spoke out, not the administration, nor the Faculty Committee on Academic Freedom, nor the Faculty Council. Professor Macneil's letter is in marked contrast with the report from the Office of the Judicial Administrator. I take issue with that report.

The report of the Judicial Administrator deals with what it terms "the alleged disruption of the panel discussion on South Africa on 5 December 1970." The report states that "a disruption did in fact occur." That means that two speakers, the Ambassador of Malawi to the United States Mr. N. W. Mbekeani and Mr. Eddy Bothe of the South African Information Agency, were invited to participate in a panel discussion and that they were prevented from speaking to the members of the Cornell community who had gone to hear them. One has to go back in Cornell history to the time when Dean Rusk was almost prevented by a few students from speaking at Bailey Hall in order to find anything of a similar nature. On that occasion it was almost impossible for the lecturer to speak. That almost is now a reality at Cornell.

Academic freedom is assaulted by physical force and the Office of the Judicial Administrator concludes that "the institution of judicial proceedings against any particular individual involved is not warranted." Furthermore it is requested that the Judicial Administrator's report on the attack on academic freedom remain confidential "because a number of individuals asked that they be not identified."

The Cornell community should ask itself where it is going; whether it is willing to accept forcible overt repression of academic freedom as its way of life. It is significant that the very vocal segment of the Senate is concerned with the freedom of the disrupter to continue disrupting Cornell functions and defends that unacceptable freedom in the name of freedom of speech, but is utterly complacent in the presence of an actual attack on that very freedom. Equally significant is the discreet and timid editorial silence of *The Sun* on that subject.

Even more disturbing, and to me utterly indefensible, is the norm which guided the conduct of the Office of the Judicial Administrator. It is that the institution of formal proceedings against any individual is not warranted because there has been no official complaint made. This is the medieval concept of law which considered murder reprehensible only if the relatives of the victim demanded reparation. The Office of the Judicial Administrator seems to hold that the denial of academic freedom to a member of the Cornell community is purely an individual matter, the sole concern of the individual affected and is not the general concern of the community. And not only that; the Office of the Judicial Administrator tells us that nothing really happened because after the incident the lecturers found another room in which to speak. If this is the future administrative policy, then what it means is that we can have freedom to present ideas uncongenial to militant segments of the community if we can find some obscure place where we will be left unmolested, the more obscure the better, the subway connecting Uris and Olin Library would be ideal.

President (Dale R.) Corson's statement mentions that his apology and an invitation to return to Cornell was sent to Ambassador Mbekeani; it does not mention what action was taken regarding Mr. Bothe of the South African Information Agency.

Attacks on the academic freedom of the Cornell community should be repulsed by the community or its representatives; it should not be

left to Professor Macneil to do by himself.

Dalai Brenes

Professor, Romance Studies

## City Planning 649

Editor:

This is to reply to The Cornell Campus Coalition charges regarding City Planning 649 and the alleged "whitewashing" job in which the Educational Policy Board is now engaged. I should also like to clarify some points attributed to me in the December 18 Cornell Daily Sun story.

The Coalition attack implies that there is something very unusual about a Department or Program undertaking its own evaluation study — in the first instance. In fact, this is the usual academic procedure, and very few academic programs are ever evaluated by anyone except those involved in the program being evaluated. Such internal studies serve two purposes. They aid those most concerned to learn from experience and to make plans for the strengthening of the program. They also provide interested outsiders with a body of information regarding program objectives and activities.

Such internal studies do not preclude outside investigations. At the very least, the program report provides essential background data for any outside group that might want to make its own study.

In its October meeting the Educational Policy Board voted to undertake an assessment of the educational aspects of the Human Affairs Program, including City Planning 649 but not limited to that course. We regard this as a "shakedown period" in a program that is without precedent on the Cornell campus — nor do we know anything very much like it on other campuses. Not having had the benefit of past experience, we have inevitably made some mistakes. Staff members have been the first to point out to me certain deficiencies in their own projects, and they are working with students and faculty members to build on the lessons of their experience. They also feel that HAP has provided unusual and highly valuable educational experience to many students, and they have every interest in making the nature of this experience widely known to the whole campus community.

The field work in HAP is organized into eleven projects. For each project, the Educational Policy Board has set up a three man committee to draw up a preliminary report covering the nature of the field work, the relationship between field work and library work and other courses of study, the means being used to evaluate what students have learned, and other significant academic questions.

Continued on Page 11

# Chronicle Comment

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*Continued from Page 10*

The committee in each case consists of the project director, a student working on the project, and a faculty member. The faculty members have been chosen for their competence in the field of knowledge within which a given project operates. In no cases have these professors had any responsibility for the project which they are evaluating. Furthermore, eight out of eleven of these professors are drawn from outside the ranks of the Educational Policy Board.

To be sure, all of the professors so selected believe in the value of field work in undergraduate education, but this does not mean they are prepared to rubber stamp everything HAP has done. They recognize that the best way to kill off undergraduate field work at Cornell is to bungle the job of organizing and directing the field work that is now under way. They therefore have every interest in recognizing whatever defects may exist in the present program and in pointing out improvements that must be made.

The reports of these committees are now being circulated for the next meeting of the Educational Policy Board on January 11. At this meeting, the Board will determine how to utilize the project reports in the preparation of an overall assessment of the Program. This report will not be ready on January 11 (as reported in the Sun), but we are committed to submitting the report before the end of January. In view of the magnitude and complexity of our task, we feel we are proceeding as rapidly as could reasonably be expected.

We feel that Dean (Alfred) Kahn quite properly declined to ask the Educational Policies Committee of the Arts College to make an investigation until the HAP report is completed. Important as is the Arts College at Cornell, the students in 649 come from six colleges, which would give the other five colleges an equal right with Arts to make their own studies. Professors engaged in studies for their own colleges would have to come to HAP staff members and to students taking the course to gather information about the nature of the projects and to ask for interpretations as to what is being done. We would then find ourselves so fully occupied in describing, explaining, and defending the Program that there would be no time left for carrying it out.

We feel that much of the criticism of the Human Affairs Program is based upon misinformation or lack of information. The first responsibility of the Educational Policy Board is to clear up this information gap. Only as this is done will it become possible to reach a fair and reasonable

judgment on the current state of the Human Affairs Program.

The report of the Educational Policy Board will be available to anyone interested in it, and we hope it will be widely read and discussed on the campus. While we will not be intimidated by those who threaten to "stop at nothing short of anything which would jeopardize life or property," we are ready at any time to engage in public discussion on the important educational issues involved in this controversy.

Critics of HAP are under no obligations to accept the evaluation presented in the report of the Educational Policy Board, but we do have a right to ask them to consider carefully the information we present. Our report will be submitted to the Educational Policies Committee of the Arts College and to the comparable committees in the other colleges. If they wish further information or question the validity of any information or interpretations in the report, they have the right to carry out any further investigation they deem necessary to arrive at their own judgments of the Program. HAP will collaborate with such studies to the fullest extent possible. As things are going, HAP may turn out to be more fully evaluated, assessed, and investigated than any program in my 22 years at Cornell.

I want to emphasize that the Educational Policy Board is not seeking to have the last word in judgment on City Planning 649 or any other aspect of the Human Affairs Program. If HAP is to survive and develop further at Cornell, this can only come about through increased involvement in HAP policies and activities of increasing numbers of professors, graduate students, undergraduates, and members of the administration.

*William F. Whyte, Chairman  
Educational Policy Board*

*Editor:*

We have received many queries about the part the Association of Cornell Employees-Libraries played in Cornell's recent decision to allow its employees a ninth paid holiday. In looking through the literature the University published last spring in its campaign against CSEA, we came across a list of benefits that all Cornell employees enjoy. One of these benefits was "nine paid holidays." Due to the University's policy which defines Christmas leave as the calendar day before and after Christmas, we were only receiving eight of the nine holidays. We brought this matter to Dr. (Daniel) Kaser's (director of libraries) attention, requesting that he recognize Cornell's promise by granting us the ninth paid holiday. He forwarded the matter to the personnel department since the decision ultimately affected all

## "Robbie" Looks Back

*Continued from Page 7*

estate ... criminal law was beneath contempt. Of course we had it, but in a good law school they kind of looked down on criminal law."

"The Law School curriculum was oriented towards state law," Robinson continued. "Now I imagine the curriculum is more federal than it is anything else, but at least it reflects what the boys are going to meet out in the world."



PROFESSOR ROBINSON  
*"Full Speed Ahead"*

Robinson taught at the University of California, at Tulane and at Boston University before coming to Cornell. When asked if he could say what made him decide to stay here, he answered, "the association with the people here and the countryside. I think we have a very great asset here. We have some fellows who can't stay here because it's so damn hicky, have you heard that? It turns out really that living in the country where the air is fresh — (to the Chronicle photographer) pull that chair around, brother, and sit down on it. You know that chair? It came from the old law building, Boardman Hall. I knew damn well there wouldn't be any better chairs down here. When we came down here we had a woman, a Mrs. Ackerman, an 'interior desecrator,' and she had the desk all laid out, and a chair, and a table and some plush chairs, but she didn't have a filing cabinet. It kicked out the plush chairs and got some cheaper ones. And John Jordan (senior purchasing agent, Cornell Purchasing Department; gave me those eight file cabinets. I got more than anyone else."

Asked if he had been personally involved in lawsuits that arose from the Titanic disaster, Robinson said, "Oh yes, I was working on the Titanic."

Robinson supplied his own version of the Titanic's collision with an iceberg in the North

employees. The result was a statement published in the *Chronicle* which rather ambiguously referred to the efforts of several groups who had brought the problem to the University's attention.

*Association of Cornell  
Employees-Libraries.*

Atlantic: "The captain, of course he was not on watch, but the first officer, Murdoch — I had met him on a voyage before — he sees this damn thing looming up in front of him, and his question is now what do I do: hit it full speed or do I seek to evade? And he made the decision to seek to evade. That is, he started veering off to the port side. That opened his starboard side, and 300 feet was ripped off.

"Now if he'd made the other decision, if he'd hit the damn thing full speed, he might have crumpled the bow of the ship back a third. On the Arizona, I think it was, 20 years previously or more, the fellow on the watch had said, 'now dammit, bing!' And he put on full speed and hit the iceberg and he crumpled his own ship back. Of course, he lost some fellows on the impact. They were in the forward section. But he crumpled his bow back almost to the bridge and then he went on."

Robinson makes it a habit to eat lunch at the Statler Inn with a group of colleagues. "I eat lunch with a bunch of fellows from different disciplines, as they like to say," he said. "We never talk shop. We're dedicated to frivolity at lunch. The earnest guy, he's a damn nuisance in the world isn't he, the guy who insists on talking about something lofty?"

We asked him what he thought of changes in the appearance of the campus during recent years. "Well, the most conspicuous visual change," he said, "is this damned silo (Bradfield Hall). That is the most conspicuous eyesore on the premises. And I think that the Olin Library reminds me of a jail I saw somewhere. On the other hand, I like the statue of dear old Ezra

## Faculty Meets

*Continued from Page 1*

(Text of Corson remarks to Senate on Page 6).

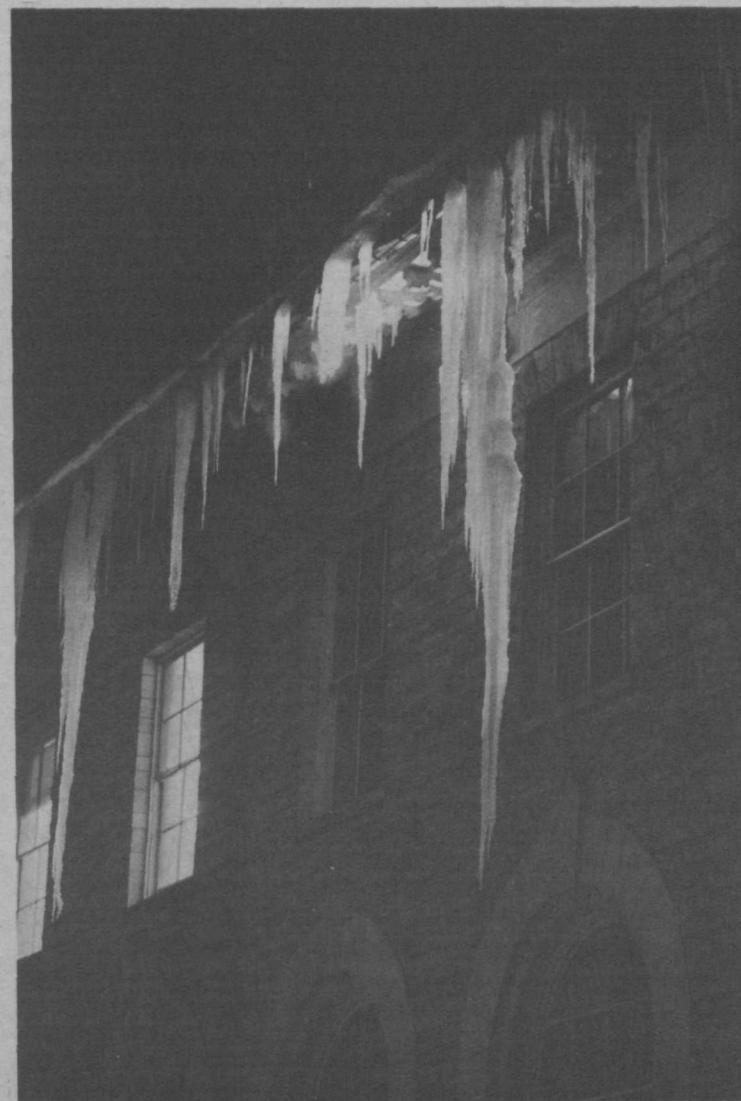
He also reported on the incident at Willard Straight Hall on December 5, when a representative of the government of South Africa was not allowed to speak at a meeting on apartheid sponsored by the Cornell International Affairs Association. (Texts of judicial administrator's report and Corson statement on this matter appeared in Chronicle, January 7.)

The Faculty Committee on Elections reported that Edward S. Flash Jr., professor in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, and John F. Wooten, professor of physiology, biochemistry and pharmacology in the Veterinary College, had been elected to the Faculty Council in recent balloting.

Also elected were David A. Thomas, professor and associate dean of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, to the Committee on Nominations, and Marshall W. Meyer, assistant professor of industrial and labor relations, to the University Hearing Board.

Cornell. He looks like somebody."

Thanking Robinson for the interview, we asked him for a parting thought. "One thought at 90 for Cornell," he replied. "God bless it, it's been a very good employer for me. My pension isn't much, I'm living on an annuity I bought with my own money. But Cornell can't afford it. On the other hand, it's been a very good employer."



# Calendar

## January 14-27

### Thursday, January 14

Final Examinations.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Days of Wine and Roses*. Cornell Cinema, sponsor (attendance limited to Cornell community). Ives 120.

### Friday, January 15

Final Examinations.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Films. *Funeral in Berlin* (at 7 p.m.); and *The Ipcress File* (at 9:15 p.m.) (attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Ives 120.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Films. *Original Frankenstein* (at 7 p.m.); and original *Dracula* (at 9:15) Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Statler Auditorium.

### Saturday, January 16

Final Examinations.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Films. *Funeral in Berlin* and *The Ipcress File* (see Jan. 15). Ives 120.

7 (9:15 p.m. \*Films. *Frankenstein* and *Dracula* (see Jan. 15). Statler Auditorium.

### Sunday, January 17

11 a.m. Sage Chapel Service. Michael P. Sternfield, Seminary Intern, Assistant to the University Jewish Chaplain, Cornell United Religious Work.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Public Enemy*, with James Cagney and Jean Harlow. (attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Ives 120.

### Monday, January 18

Final Examinations.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *The Big Sleep*, with Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall. (attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Ives 120.

### Tuesday, January 19

Final Examinations.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *The Roaring Twenties*, with Humphrey Bogart and James Cagney. (attendance limited to Cornell community.) Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Ives 120.

### Wednesday, January 20

Final Examinations End.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film *The Wild One*, with Marlon Brando. (attendance limited to Cornell community.) Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Ives 120.

7 p.m. Panel Discussion. "Japanese Militarism in South East Asia." Shi-Kuo Chang, Assistant Professor, Electrical Engineering, and Cornell students. Chinese Student Club, sponsor. Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall.

### Thursday, January 21

Intercession Begins.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Passage to Marseilles*, with



Humphrey Bogart, Peter Lorre, and Sidney Greenstreet. (attendance limited to Cornell community.) Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Ives 120.

(attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Ives 120.

### Friday, January 22

Intercession.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Tell Me That You Love Me, Junie Moon*, with Liza Minnelli. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Statler Auditorium.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Films. *The Odd Couple*, with Jack Lemmon and Walter Matthau (at 7 p.m.); and *Bedazzled* (at 9:15 p.m.). (Attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Ives 120.

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

### Saturday, January 23

Intercession.

1 p.m. \*Varsity Wrestling. Penn. Barton Hall.

3 p.m. \*Freshman Hockey. Oakville Blades Jr. B. Lynah Rink.

4 p.m. \*Freshman Indoor Track. Colgate JVs. Barton Hall.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Tell Me That You Love Me, Junie Moon*, (see Jan. 22) Statler Auditorium.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Films *The Odd Couple* and *Bedazzled* (see Jan. 22) Ives 120.

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

8:15 p.m. \*Junior Varsity Polo. Yale University JVs. Cornell Riding Hall.

### Sunday, January 24

Intercession.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *I am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang* with Paul Muni. (attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Ives 120.

### Monday, January 25

Intercession.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film *They Drive By Night*, with Humphrey Bogart and George Raft. (attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Ives 120.

### Tuesday, January 26

Intercession.

Fraternity Rushing Begins (ends February 1)

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Oklahoma Kid*, with James Cagney and Humphrey Bogart. (Attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Ives 120.

### Wednesday, January 27

Intercession.

Sorority Rushing Begins (ends January 31)

7 p.m. \*Varsity Swimming. Hobart. Teagle Pool.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Captain Blood*, with Errol Flynn

### Exhibits

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE MUSEUM OF ART. *Sculptors as Printmakers* (closes Feb. 14); Selections from the Permanent Collection (closes Feb. 21). Hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 11 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sunday, 1-5 p.m. Closed Monday.

JOHN M. OLIN LIBRARY: Rare Book Room, Gallery and Lower Level. *Medieval Illuminated Manuscripts* (Opened January 7); History of Science Collections: *Suspension Bridges*.

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

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

\* Admission charged.

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

