



CORNELL CHRONICLE

The official weekly of record for Cornell University

Vol. 2 No. 33

Thursday, May 20, 1971

Senate Vote Backs Gurowitz As V.P. for Campus Affairs

Nomination Now Goes Before Board of Trustees

William D. Gurowitz has been nominated by Cornell President Dale R. Corson, with the concurrence of the University Senate, for the new post of vice president for campus affairs.

Gurowitz, a 1953 graduate of Cornell, has been executive director of the Department of Chemistry in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell since 1967. His appointment as vice president is subject to approval by the University Board of Trustees. If approved, Gurowitz would assume his new responsibilities before the start of the 1971-72 academic year.

The new post, which replaces the current vice president for student affairs position, was established by the trustees when they approved the University Senate structure last spring. The Senate is a governing body composed of elected representatives from the faculty, student body and employees of the University.

The Senate has policy-making jurisdiction over the Division of Campus Life which is to be administered by the new vice president. The Division's responsibilities include housing, dining, student unions, student organizations, athletics, the Campus Store, University Health Services and traffic and parking regulations.

Tuesday night (May 18) the Senate approved Corson's nomination of Gurowitz. Gurowitz was recommended to Corson for the post by the President's Search Committee for a vice president for campus affairs. The eight member committee of faculty, administrators and students considered six outside candidates and Gurowitz since first convening in early January.

The committee members were Lisle C. Carter Jr.,

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Also Names Kisker, Yaffe Administrator, Ombudsman

The Cornell University Senate Tuesday backed the nomination of William D. Gurowitz, executive director of the Department of Chemistry, as vice president for campus affairs by a vote of 65 to 8 with 10 abstentions.

Now that the nomination has been made by President Dale R. Corson and endorsed by the Senate, it will be presented to the Board of Trustees, which will elect a vice president for campus affairs.

The Senate also approved the appointments of Byron Yaffe, assistant professor in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR), as ombudsman, and of Hartwig (Harry) E. Kisker, deputy judicial administrator, as judicial administrator. Yaffe's appointment to the half-time ombudsman position is for two years. Kisker was appointed for a one-year term.

Yaffe was endorsed for the ombudsman position because of his wide experience in arbitration and mediation.

Kisker has served as deputy judicial administrator at Cornell since September, 1969. In his term as judicial administrator he will succeed Joseph B. Bugliari, associate professor of agricultural economics. Bugliari plans to continue teaching.

Yaffe will succeed Alice H. Cook, ombudsman, who will return to teaching next year.

Before coming to Cornell in 1969, Yaffe was a mediator for the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission. From 1965-67 he was attorney advisor to John H. Fanning, a member of the National Labor Relations Board. He served as an employe-management cooperation specialist for the U.S. Civil Service Commission from 1964-65.

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Corson Meets Faculty For Question Session

Questions dealing with the costs of administration at Cornell University were posed to University President Dale R. Corson yesterday afternoon during a question-and-answer period at the spring meeting of the University faculty in 120 lives.

In the first such session at a Cornell faculty meeting, Corson was asked to give a broad idea as to the percentage of the University budget that is spent on administrative costs.

He noted that it is difficult to apply a narrow definition to the term "administration," but explained the guidelines that are used by the Budget Office.

Corson said that approximately three per cent of the total budget was spent on what is known as "General Administration" — the offices of the president, treasurer, personnel, etc. Another three per cent of the budget goes for "General Institutional Administration." Corson said that encompassed public affairs, development, purchasing, telephone service, etc. Finally, he said that about one per cent is spent for the offices of the deans of the various colleges.

"The total University administrative operating cost is about seven per cent of the total budget," Corson said. He went on to

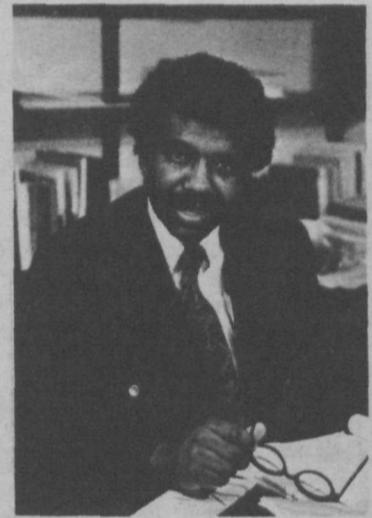
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Carter Will Resume Full-Time Teaching

Lisle C. Carter Jr., Cornell's vice president for social and environmental studies, is leaving the University's administration September 1 to resume full-time teaching and writing as a Cornell faculty member.

Carter, a Cornell vice president since September 1969, will hold a joint appointment as professor of public policy in both the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration (B&PA) and the New York State College of Human Ecology. Carter, who carried a part-time teaching assignment in both schools for the past year, will assume full-time teaching responsibilities in the fall.

In B&PA, he will teach three courses: "Institutions and Values in Contemporary Society," "National Government: Institutions, Processes, and Problems" and a seminar in



LISLE CARTER, JR.
Returning to Faculty

political economy and public policy. He will also assist in the development of new curriculum, continuing education and

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Chronicle Capsule

BLUE BUS hits the educational trail.

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SAM WOODSIDE tells it like it was.

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WOMEN engineers are on the increase.

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SENATE voting records for the spring semester.

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The Cornell Chronicle publication schedule for the remainder of the academic year is as follows: June 3, June 10, June 24, July 8 and August 5.

Resumption of Cornell Chronicle publication for the 1971-72 academic year will be on Thursday, September 2.

'Production' of Birds May Save Species

What could be the first step toward "assembly line production" of endangered birds for releasing into the wild has been taken at Cornell's Laboratory of Ornithology.

Ornithologists here have successfully reared, for the first time, a bird of prey hatched from an egg fertilized by artificial insemination.

Tom J. Cade, research director at the laboratory, said the achievement is considered significant because it shows that the techniques used in this case can be applied to the problem of the captive breeding of Peregrine Falcons and other endangered birds.

Artificial insemination is a well-known technique in poultry science but only recently has it been considered for wild birds. Cade said there is only one other reported case in which eggs of a bird of prey have been artificially fertilized. This took place last year in Pennsylvania but the two Goshawk eggs failed to hatch.

The bird hatched from the artificially inseminated egg at Cornell is a Redtailed Hawk. The chick weighed one and a half-ounces and was about three inches long when hatched.

The tiny bird is kept in a container with special temperature controls and is fed meat several times daily by Stanley A. Temple of Cleveland, Ohio, a graduate student in Cornell's Division of Biological Sciences. Temple did the actual insemination work in a newly-built Behavioral Ecology Building. He had raised the male used in the experiment since it was a



chick, 14 years ago. The female Redtailed Hawk was presented as a gift to Cornell earlier this year.

"We tried at first to get the male and female together but they usually ended up fighting," Stanley said. "We decided on artificial insemination after we saw that the pair would never cooperate in producing young."

The Cornell researchers said they feel experimental techniques such as artificial insemination should not be used on birds as rare and irreplaceable as the Peregrine Falcon until the techniques have been perfected on a common species such

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Cornell Gets Grants For Minority Hiring

About \$50,000 in grants for the training and upgrading of minority group members including financially disadvantaged persons has been awarded to Cornell by the New York State Department of Labor

and the United States Department of Labor, Division of Employment.

The grants, which are coordinated by the state labor department, will provide financial assistance for on-the-job training for new employees in 17 specified jobs and for upgrading the skills of present employees so they may fill six higher grade jobs.

"Because of budget cuts and the job freeze, it has been difficult to find openings in the jobs," said Diedrich K. Willers, director of personnel at Cornell. "As openings occur, we will attempt to fill both the upgraded and the new positions," Willers said.

On-the-job training will be provided for minority group persons who are placed in the following positions: stock clerk, clerk-general office, stenographer I, animal caretaker, library assistant, field assistant, keypunch operator, bus driver, control room operator, general mechanic, computer operator and experimentalist.

Five persons have been hired and are receiving on-the-job training under the program in the positions of senior clerk, electrician apprentice, carpenter apprentice, systems analyst and high-pressure fireman.

Although there presently are no openings in these positions, a list of applicants is available from Chester Williams, coordinator of minority employment in the Cornell Personnel Office. Job descriptions are available from E. Peter Tufford, administrative assistant in the Personnel Office. Applications for these jobs may be made in that office, located in the basement of Ives Hall.

professor of vegetable crops, in the course on general horticulture (Vegetable Crops 103). The sale serves as a final marketing laboratory and Sheldrake said his students have found it to be the most valuable experience of the term.

Planning for the plant sale actually begins in February, Sheldrake said. Students in the course are then assigned plants they are to grow for the sale. This year's sale will include hanging baskets of fuchsia, Small Fry Hybrid tomatoes, Ithaca lettuce (a new variety released this year by Cornell's Department of Vegetable Crops), and Portulaca. Also for sale, Sheldrake said, will be the old favorites: petunias, geraniums, hybrid melons, impatiens, salvia, begonias, coleus, marigolds, pansies, peppers and herbs.

"We have plenty of plants this year," Sheldrake said, "so you won't have to worry about being first in line unless you happen to want a fuchsia hanging basket."

Eisner Named To Florida Ecology Unit

Thomas Eisner, professor of biology in Cornell University's Division of Biological Sciences, has been named to a council established to advise the State of Florida on how to protect and preserve the natural features of two unspoiled islands of scientific interest.

The two small Florida keys are Lignumvitae and Shell, both regarded as isolated ecological systems. Both keys were purchased for \$1.95 million last year by the state of Florida and the Nature Conservancy. The Nature Conservancy is a Washington-based environmental organization that purchases threatened islands and then turns them over to governmental agencies so they will not be exploited by man.

Lignumvitae and Shell Keys will be administered by Florida's Department of Natural Resources as units of the state's recreation and park system. A primary management objective will be the preservation and judicious use of the islands' natural values for scientific benefit. To insure this objective, a University Council was established consisting of representatives of Cornell, Harvard University and the University of Miami.

Annual University Plant Sale To Be Held This Afternoon

The annual Cornell Plant Sale will be held today from noon to 6 p.m. at the Judging Pavilion on Judd Falls Road.

The sale, an annual event, is a term project of the students of Raymond Sheldrake Jr.,

CORNELL CHRONICLE

Published weekly by the Office of Public Information of Cornell University and distributed free of charge to faculty, students, staff and employees. Mail subscriptions \$10 per year. Editorial office 122 Day Hall, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850. Telephone 256-4206. Editor, Robert Smith. Managing Editor, A.J. Mayer. Photo Editor, Russell C. Hamilton.



Kudos Fourteen Win Dyson, Link Stipends

Seven Cornell students have won Dyson Fund scholarships and seven others were awarded Link Foundation scholarships to participate in the program, An Introduction to Marine Science. The summer program is presented jointly by Cornell, the University of New Hampshire (UNH) and the State University of New York (SUNY) at the Isles of Shoals, 10 miles offshore in the Gulf of Maine and at the Jackson Estuarine Laboratory and Durham campus of UNH.

The Dyson Fund scholarships totaled \$1,500 and the Link Foundation awards totaled \$1,000.

Dyson scholarship winners were Jeffrey Corwin, Riverhead; Gail Cottet, Syracuse; Jill Hamilton, Blooming Grove; James M. Miller, Binghamton; Carolyn Neuland, Niagara Falls; Howard Seeherman, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Richard Sherman, New York.

Link scholarship winners were Lewis M. Brown, Brooklyn; Doris Bull, Far Rockaway; Douglas A. Dixon, Massapequa Park; Howard Leibowitz, North Bellmore; Deane M. Morrison, Northville; Linda M.

Parker, Mineola, and Nino Zosorin, New York.

The summer course emphasizes practical as well as academic aspects of marine science and enrolls students from colleges throughout the eastern United States and Canada. Its faculty members some 45 specialists from the participating universities, the fishing industry, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the U. S. Coast Guard and the U. S. Navy.

The Link Foundation, closely identified with the aviation and marine exploration industries, this year will support programs of mutual interest at 16 universities. Since it was established in 1953, the foundation has aided projects at over 100 universities and non-profit institutions with grants of more than a half million dollars.

The Dyson Fund supports several programs through grants to the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell. Dyson Fund grants are for furthering undergraduate programs in agricultural and biological sciences.

Blackall Elected to Philosophical Society

Eric A. Blackall, the Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of German Literature in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University, has been elected a member of the American Philosophical Society. The Society was founded in 1743 upon the initiative of Benjamin Franklin "for the promotion of useful knowledge."

In 1958 Blackall came to Ithaca from Cambridge University to become chairman of the Department of German Literature at Cornell. He had been a member of the Cambridge faculty since 1938. Blackall served as department head until 1965. He relinquished the post after being named Avalong Foundation Professor in the Humanities at Cornell in 1964. He was named to his present professorship in 1967.

Blackall also has been a member of the faculty of the University of Basel, Switzerland. He has delivered numerous lectures by invitation of universities in Europe, the United States and Canada.

Among his publications are "The Emergence of German as a Literary Language" and "Adalbert Stifter, a Critical Study." He also collaborated with Vida Harford on the authorized translation of Alban Berg's opera "Wozzeck." That translation is used at Covent Garden and the Metropolitan Opera. Currently he is working on two books, "Goethe and the Novel" and "The Romantic Novel."



Eric A. Blackall

Four Join AAAS

Four Cornell scientists were elected last night to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, one of the country's oldest learned societies.

They are Roderick K. Clayton, professor of biology and biophysics; Quentin H. Gibson, professor of biochemistry and molecular biology; Roald Hoffman, professor of chemistry, and Bruce Wallace, professor of genetics and biological sciences.

Since its founding in Boston in 1870, national leaders and distinguished scholars have been included in the academy's membership. In addition, foreign dignitaries are elected to honorary membership.

The principal activity of the academy is to sponsor interdisciplinary study projects on topics in the public interest. In recent years, projects undertaken by the academy have included studies on the future made by the Commission on the Year 2000, a series of seminars examining aspects and causes of poverty, a committee on studies of arms control and a comprehensive examination of the role of higher education in contemporary society.

Winch Wins Award

Fred E. Winch Jr., professor of natural resources at the N.Y. State College of Agriculture is this year's recipient of the Heiberg Award of the N.Y. State Forest Owners Association. Prof. Winch was honored in Syracuse this week for his "contributions to the general welfare of forestry and conservation."

As an extension forester, Winch is responsible for the development of forest resources for wood products, recreation, and water resources.

A native of Middlesex County, Mass., Winch was graduated from the University of Maine with a B.S. degree in forestry. He received the M.S. degree in 1937 from Cornell.

From 1937-43, Winch was with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and in 1943 he returned to Cornell as an extension specialist.

In 1952 he was elected chairman of the N.Y. Section, Society of American Foresters and he has held other section offices since that time. While on sabbatic leave he has studied forest management and multiple use of land in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Italy.

Totten Plays Cited

Joseph E. Totten, a senior in the College of Arts and Sciences, has won two prizes in annual University-wide playwriting competitions sponsored by the Department of Theatre Arts.

For his one-act play, "I'm Not Really Here: This Is Not Really Happening," Totten has been awarded the \$50 first prize in the George A. McCalmon Playwriting Competition and a \$50 second prize in the Forbes Heermans Playwriting Contest.

The \$100 first prize in the Forbes Heermans competition went to a graduate student, Douglas Fowler, a candidate for a doctorate in English, and a 1962 graduate of Cornell. Fowler's play, "A Simple Mechanism," was described by the judges as "... the play which demonstrated the most dramatic use of dialogue ... and concerns ... students ... trying to come to terms with their reality."

Second prize, worth \$25, in the McCalmon competition went to John Buskin, a senior majoring in theatre arts.

Alumni U. Camps To Feature Ecology

Summer day camps at Cornell which will feature pollution and ecology studies will be open to all youngsters and teenagers in the Ithaca area this year.

The day camps, which are run in conjunction with Cornell's Alumni University, are for children age 3 through high school. They will be conducted in four one-week units from July 11 through August 6. The cost for local children will be \$40 per week, half the fee for children of alumni who return for the summer education program.

In the past, the day camp program was available only to families enrolled in Cornell's Alumni University.

"The day camps provide an ideal opportunity for one or two weeks of varied summer activity," according to G. Michael McHugh, director of public affairs education programs at Cornell. He noted that the \$40 fee includes all materials, supplies and lunches for the day



LIKE IT WAS — The Alumni University day camps will once again feature studies in ecology, as they did last year. The teenagers above participated in the program last summer.

camps which will run from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and will be based at Donlon Hall.

A major feature of the day camp for junior and senior high school students will be the continuation of the ecological action program. Last year the teenagers participated in a research project to determine the amount of pollution going into Fall Creek from the Etna area.

"This project will be conducted again with the cooperation of the local health department and the Etna Community Association," according to McHugh. "This was a tremendous learning experience for the young people as well as a service to the community. We hope

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Smidt Tells Conference Small Investors Victimized by Abuse Of NYSE's Free Enterprise Rule

Small investors are the particular victims of an abuse of the free enterprise principle written into the rules and operating procedures of the New York Stock Exchange, according to a Cornell business school professor.

Speaking at the 24th annual Conference of the Financial Analysts Federation in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, Seymour Smidt said the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) is now aware of these abuses and has the power to eliminate them.

The Cornell professor said his comments were based on more than a year and a half of research as associate director of the SEC's recently completed study of institutional investors. Smidt worked at the SEC while on leave from Cornell's Graduate School of Business and Public Administration (B&PA) where he is a professor of managerial economics.

He explained that the rules and operating procedures of the New York Stock exchange, which are subject to SEC regulation, have erected barriers to competition that bestow significant monopoly power on the some 400 "specialists," who are both members of the Exchange, and a powerful element in its governance.

Specialists are traders on the floor of the NYSE who buy and sell stocks to fill orders coming from brokerages all over the world. The specialist may either match buying and selling orders or buy and sell the stocks for himself. Each company whose stock is listed on the Exchange is assigned by the Exchange to a single specialist. A single specialist, however, handles the stock of several firms.

In explaining his highly technical talk designed for a specialized audience, Smidt said: "The function of an exchange specialist is to reduce temporary fluctuations in the prices of the stocks assigned to him. To carry out his obligations, he is supposed to buy stock when there is a temporary excess of public selling. Under a competitive system, the specialist who was unwilling to buy when there was a temporary excess of stock available would lose business to his competitors. Under the NYSE system the 'monopolistic specialist' is faced with a real conflict of interest. If he buys stock, he exposes

himself to greater risks. If he does not, the price of the stock will decline more than is necessary, and public investors who are selling will get lower prices than they should.

"Self-regulation is supposed to ensure that the specialists perform their functions. But the lack of effective enforcement makes regulation ineffective.

"In other words, specialists are motivated by morality, that is the Exchange regulations, to stabilize stock prices, while they are motivated by the profit incentive to do just the opposite. Although competition is one of the cornerstones of the free enterprise system, the Exchange has succeeded in virtually eliminating this element as a motivating factor for its specialists.

"Each specialist is more or less free to decide how much risk he will take to try to stabilize prices. Not surprisingly, the range of performance in this regard is very large. The study found that, on days when the price in a sample of similar stocks declined by three to five per cent, one group of specialists bought an average of \$276,000 worth of stock to help prevent a larger decline, while a second group bought less than \$90,000 worth. As a result, price declines of more than five per cent in a single day occurred more than twice as frequently in stocks assigned to the second group of specialists.

"The fact that the stock market works as well as it does and that the securities specialists have not profited more, is a source of amazement to me. Never-the-less, research shows that securities specialists often make a quarter of a million dollars a year from a single stock. If they don't stabilize prices too well, this can amount to a return of 200 per cent a year on their capital.

"How is it that the small investors and not the big institutional investor are more victimized by the Exchange? For the simple reason that the big investors with their greater knowledge of the workings of the Exchange, can by-pass the specialist in their stock transactions. They do this by utilizing the services of block traders and third-market dealers.

"As of now, investors have no way of by-passing the specialist monopoly."

HAP's Blue Bus Hits the Educational Trail



A mobile summer program of practical instruction, library facilities and activities for adults and children in nearby rural communities will be carried out as part of the Blue Bus project with the assistance of students in Cornell's Human Affairs Program (HAP).

The bus, which is a joint project of the Tompkins County Economic Opportunity Corp. (EOC), HAP and the Cornell-Ithaca Volunteers in Service (CIVITAS), began making its weekday rounds of Enfield Center, West Danby, Caroline Center and West Dryden on April 1.

The summer schedule will begin June 15, according to Peter G. Fitzpatrick, a Cornell senior and a participant from HAP. During the mornings the bus will be used as an instruction site, probably offering a health course, a course on the woman and her body and high school equivalency instruction. Essentially, Fitzpatrick said, the bus will be female-oriented during the day, because women are usually the ones who are home in the daytime.

During the afternoons, the bus will offer a program similar to its present one. It will provide library facilities, games and activities for children and welfare and Medicaid counseling.

The evening programs of the bus will be family-oriented, said Fitzpatrick. It will be a place to gather and talk, and short films will probably be shown nightly.

"What the bus is trying to do is develop some rapport with the communities which we're going to," said Fitzpatrick.

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Chronicle Comment

Chronicle Comment is a forum of opinion for students, staff and employes. Comment may be addressed to A.J. Mayer, managing editor, Chronicle, 122 Day Hall.

Motivation in Women Undergrads

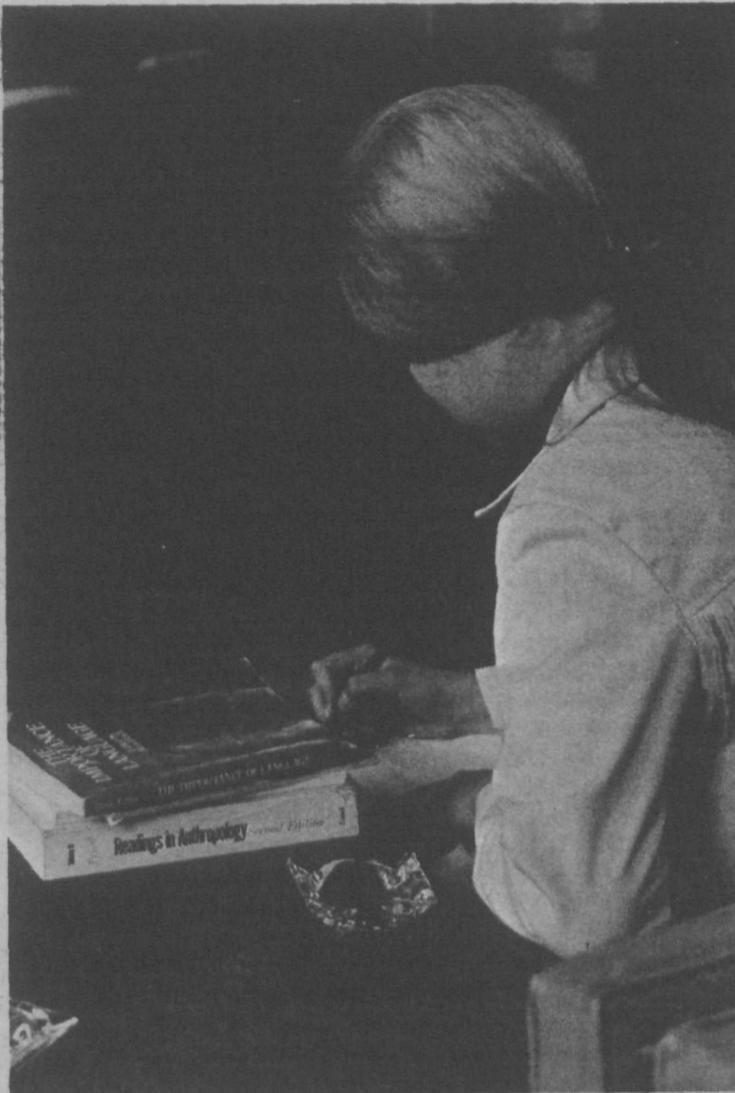
The following is taken from remarks I delivered during a meeting between representatives of N.O.W. (The National Organization for Women) and members of the Cornell administration to do with student personnel and counselling services. This meeting was brought about by Barbara Francis, (H.D. & F.S. and the then-Chairman of the Cornell branch of N.O.W.).

I indicated then that much was needed in the way of change; two years have passed and a little has been accomplished, but much more is still required to be done.

There was no Female Studies Program at that time, and the first person plural refers to the women of the Cornell branch of N.O.W., who were the forerunners of our present Female Studies Program. The Education Committee of N.O.W., co-chaired by Jane Jaquette (currently Assistant Professor of Political Science at Occidental College in Los Angeles) and myself, undertook a series of surveys. One was a motivational and attitudinal survey of all Cornell women graduate students. Another was one of admissions procedures to Cornell graduate and undergraduate programs. A third was a more informal one of counselling and career guidance personnel at Cornell. The remarks below are obviously a distillation of results from all three of these surveys, plus some common sense projections based on present knowledge.

One would hope that undergraduate teachers of women students, particularly women teachers, few though they may be, will take into account the complicated and contingent nature of the problem of motivation for their women students. Our survey of graduate women showed that they relied for guidance during their high school and undergraduate years almost solely on friends and teachers, and not, as one might think, on either professional guidance staff or parents. So, in these confusing times the teacher has a great responsibility to encourage and motivate the student, beyond the bare bones of the subject being taught.

I would like to address myself briefly to what is not really considered much of a problem by a good many highly dedicated professional women. They see themselves as successful after a long hard struggle against discrimination. They feel that if a woman really wants to "make it" she will, and that feminist movements ought to devote themselves to the girl or woman who is highly motivated, who is aware of herself as a person, and who wants and needs help in



The 'Wasted' Coed With A Vague B.A.

specific areas to overcome discrimination.

But increasingly we have become puzzled by this whole problem of motivation: whence it comes, and if not, why not? At this point, I am, of course, referring only to the university woman. In our preliminary study of the professional schools, a self-selection process has already taken place, as we have been told by various administrative people in those schools, but we are growing concerned with the girl, probably in Arts and Sciences, who is *not* motivated. Consequently, I will devote my remarks to this sort of girl, and not to the other areas we have been working on, such as admissions quotas in various schools, the complex housing question, the university acting *in loco parentis* for women, but not for men, discriminatory treatment for married undergraduate women, and the like.

To return to motivation, a decided career motivation is rare in both men and women, in the early undergraduate years. It would appear that the bright but undecided person drifts into arts and sciences because the wide variety of course work and intellectual perspectives seems

to offer the most options, plus the possibility that these options will remain open for a longer time than is possible in the professional schools. Consequently, it appears that the greatest percentage of unmotivated graduates without chosen careers are women in arts and sciences. The men may be just as unmotivated and unwilling to commit themselves to what might later prove unsatisfactory careers, but it is an inescapable fact that they must make *some* choice at graduation, either to a specific discipline in a graduate school, or to a specific job in a career field. The equally bright girl "knows" just as surely that she will be getting married, because our society places marriage and family for a woman above any kind of a career to begin with, and considers marriage to be the career *par excellence* for a female; therefore, this girl feels that she will lose any professional identity she might gain very soon anyway, so why bother with the anguish of trying to make a life-long commitment to a career at this stage? She probably feels that she might be able to make up her mind in a few years and begin a career after that of her husband is well established, but in fact she will probably never do so. Then we have the product which is the despair of everyone trying to persuade admissions committees to get rid of quotas. *Continued on Page 16*

Trustee's Letter to GM

Cornell University will vote its General Motors Corporation (GM) proxies with management at the annual GM shareholders meeting Friday in Detroit, Mich.

In a letter to James M. Roche, chairman, GM Board of Directors, Charles M. Werly, chairman of the Investment Committee of the University Board of Trustees wrote:

"I am writing this letter at the request of the Investment Committee of Cornell University following discussions of the proxy material covering the forthcoming annual meeting of the General Motors Corporation.

"Under separate cover we are forwarding the proxies covering the 39,392 shares of General Motors owned by the University.

"The Investment Committee voted against the stockholder proposals, including Proposals V, VI, and VII submitted by The Project on Corporate Responsibility, Inc. There was a difference of opinion within the Committee as regards Proposal VII, although the majority felt that this proposal as presented was entirely too detailed, too rigid, and too arbitrary.

"The Committee, however, wishes to emphasize the importance in the minds of many of your shareholders of the information called for in Proposal VII, and it urges you to give careful consideration to ways and means of presenting such information to shareholders in reasonable detail.

"I think you should also know that the University Senate by a

Cornell Voting Proxies With Management

vote of 69 to 12 (with one abstention) recommended that Cornell vote its shares for Proposals V, VI, and VII. Also, for your information, I am enclosing a copy of the "Investment Policy Statement" passed by the full Board of Trustees on April 17, 1971.

"As Trustees responsible for the management of Cornell's important Endowment Funds, we appreciate the outstanding job the General Motors management has done for its shareholders over many years, and we wish you equal success in meeting the new demands and the new problems of the 70's."

The three proposals were developed by a group called "Campaign GM."

These proposals would (V) afford shareholders an opportunity to vote on the corporation's proxy form for directors nominated by shareholders as well as those nominated by management, (VI) provide that three members of the GM board be nominated by constituent groups of employees, consumers and dealers, respectively, and (VII) require the corporation to include in its annual report certain information on air pollution control, auto safety, and minority-hiring and franchising practices.

Netanyahu Will Head Department of Semitics

Benzion Netanyahu, a leading Judaic scholar, has been named professor of Judaic studies at Cornell where he will assume the chairmanship of the Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures, effective July 1.

Currently the holder of the Rabbi Charles E. Hillel Kauer Chair of Hebraic Studies at the University of Denver, Netanyahu has published extensively in history, literature, religion and philosophy. He has been editor-in-chief of what are considered two of the most significant scholarly projects of this age in Judaic studies — the multi-volume, "Encyclopaedia Hebraica," and "The World History of the Jewish People."

Netanyahu has been at the University of Denver since 1968. He was professor of Hebrew language and literature at Dropsie College in Philadelphia, Pa. from 1957 to 1966 where he was named professor of Medieval Jewish history and Hebrew literature there. He was chairman of the department of Hebrew Languages and Literature at Dropsie from 1962 to 1968.

From 1948 to 1962 he was editor-in-chief of the "Encyclopaedia Hebraica,"

working most of this period in Jerusalem. During the period 1954-64 he was general editor of the "The World History of the Jewish People," working out of offices in both Jerusalem and New York City.

Netanyahu's languages include Hebrew, Aramaic, Latin, English, German, French and Spanish. He is an authority on the Jews in Spain and is author of the books, "The Marranos of Spain," and biography, "Don Isaac Abravanel." He has two books about to be published on "Spanish and Non-Spanish Historiography on the Marranos and the Inquisition" and "A New History of the Spanish Inquisition."

At Cornell next term, Netanyahu will give two courses: an introductory course on the origins, principles and teachings of Judaism as they evolved through the ages (Semitics 220) and a study and reassessment of the Jewish heritage by the foremost Jewish thinkers in modern times from Spinoza to Buber (Semitics 320).

Netanyahu is married to the former Cela Segal of New York City. They have three sons, Jonathan, Benjamin and Iddo.

Sam Woodside: 'The Sane Approach to College Athletics'



"... the kind of people who make up the athletic teams at Cornell are 'real people.' Nobody is here because they're trying to use it as a stepping-stone into professional sports. They're balanced people. They have serious things on their minds, and while they give full attention and effort in their athletic endeavors, they have other interests too. I think this is the sane way to approach college athletics."

(Sam Woodside, who has been broadcasting sports for WHCU in Ithaca for 30 years, has retired. The following interview with the man who has reminded countless Cornellians to "Keep your eye on the ball" was conducted by Bob Smith, director of editorial services at the University.)

Smith: Sam, can you tell us how you got your start in sports broadcasting?

Woodside: I've always been interested in sports and I was the correspondent in Ithaca for the Syracuse Post-Standard when the station started. I was covering sports at the time and I picked up a three nights a week sports program which we did from the old Countryman Building, where Malott Hall is now. When they went downtown and set up their first studio they called me in and I took a regular sports show and branched out in other departments too.

Smith: You've become well known for your expression, "Keep your eye on the ball." When did you first start using this line?

Woodside: Way back in the beginning. We had a real old time radio man who was here at the time the station was getting started. He told me in the very beginning that I should have a "signature," as he called it. I said, "What do you mean by a 'signature?'" He said, "Some phrase of sports." I said, "You mean like, 'Keep your eye on the ball?'" He said, "That's it." And so, that was it from then on. The only place I changed it was in hockey where I changed it to "Keep your eye on the puck."

Smith: What was your biggest thrill or most memorable moment in broadcasting?

Woodside: I think for sustained excitement there's nothing to top hockey. But I had some great days in football. I traveled with (Guy) Snavley and his great teams for seven straight years, from the time he first came to Cornell. I was with them at Ohio State. My first attempt to do a play-by-play broadcast was the fifth down game at Dartmouth in 1940. In those days the station was just

"scratching." The first two or three football broadcasts we did, they paid for the (telephone) lines by having Tag Day sales on campus. The kid that worked with me was the former sports editor of the *Sun* who was then in Law School, Lym Smith '40. Lym and I did this together. I started that Dartmouth game and did the first half and it was a very dull game. It was a rainy day, a muddy day. It was houseparty weekend at Dartmouth and their fans were very dampened by the weather. Late in the second quarter Dartmouth finally got a first down, the first for either team. The stands found something to cheer about — a first down

"I think the changes in the players and the games are just natural progress. I don't think there have been many basic changes over the years. There are many different kinds of people and, naturally, different kinds of athletes — their approach to the game, their dedication, their interest. But there were differences in the old days and there are differences today."

in the middle of the field. At half time I thought this was not for me and I gave the microphone to Smith and I said, "It's all yours, baby." Then the whole thing blew up in the second half. Boy, it was a thriller. We went back to Hanover a couple of years ago on the 25th anniversary of that fifth down game. Lym Smith is now a Yates County judge, but he found time to go, and we went back up and we had a great reunion up there with some of the people who participated in the game.

I used to attend all the workouts. They had spring practice in those days, so if you went up and were around them in spring practice and in the fall when they came back, you could get to know them very well. I remember one game in particular up there at Dartmouth. I think it was '37, it was a very muddy game on a very dark afternoon. I was able to identify the players from the pressbox in a goal line stand when you couldn't see their numbers or anything. But when you got to know your own team, you could identify them through a little mannerism or something when you couldn't see the numbers or anything else.

Smith: Over the years you've covered a variety of sports. What's been the biggest challenge for you in covering an event?

Woodside: Crew racing is tough unless you're in a following boat. I've worked a lot of them from the finish line, but here when we used to race two miles on the lake, it's the only way to see a crew race. We'd get in a cruiser because it's high enough off the water and we'd follow the race. I've broadcast a lot of those and the only way to do it is in a following boat. From the shore, waiting for the crews to come to you, it's purely an imaginative thing.

"When you get into hockey, it's a different thing. Every move could be it. Any time that puck is not in the net, it might be on its way to the net."

Basketball is easy; you can make a dull game sound exciting just by following the ball. In football there's only about 11 minutes of real action in a 60-minute game.

When you get into hockey, it's a different thing. Every move could be it. Any time that puck is not in the net, it might be on its way to the net. If you don't stay up with the puck, if you lose it... It's such a noisy thing. The people are packed in those rinks. We started out doing home games. Then as it became more popular

we began following the team to places. I had been accused of being a "homer," not getting excited when the other team scored, but when Cornell scored, you'd think the roof came off. I didn't know the answer to that, but I didn't feel I was being a "homer" until we did our first road game. It happened to be over at Colgate. When I came back from that my friends had their eyebrows up in the air saying, "Well, you really changed shirts." Then I discovered what the story was: The home team always has the vociferous crowd. If you're going to be able to say that they scored before the crowd drowns you out, you've got to stay with it and get the fact

of the score in before the crowd roars. The visiting team never gives you that kind of a problem.

Smith: Do you see any big difference between the players of today and yesterday?

Woodside: I think the changes in the players and the games are just natural progress. I don't think there have been many basic changes over the years. There are many different kinds of people and, naturally, different kinds of athletes — their approach to the game, their dedication, their interest. But there were

"Basketball is easy; you can make a dull game sound exciting just by following the ball. In football there's only about 11 minutes of real action in a 60-minute game."

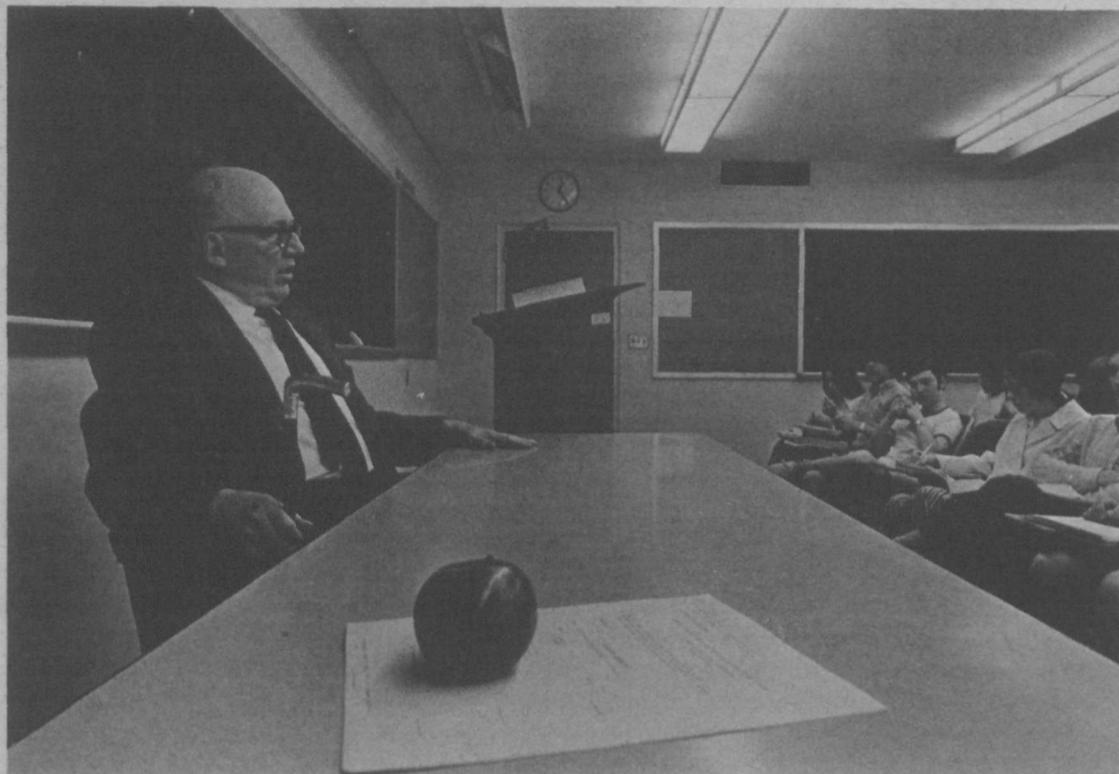
differences in the old days and there are differences today.

I remember a boy, Dick Eales '58, who started out on the junior varsity football team. They used to scrimmage against the varsity and finally he caught the eye of the varsity coaches as a defensive back. Football was an uphill struggle for him, but he made the varsity and played end. At the same time, he was a chemical engineer student and he worked hard at that too. In his senior year I interviewed him on my sports show, "The Big Red Huddle." I asked him, "If you were coming into Cornell again and could know in advance what you know now, would you go out for football?" And he said, "Yes. I'd go out for football, or track, or the bridge team, or something, because the pressure of studies is such that you have to have a safety valve and football is mine." Now I think that's as true today as it was when he played in the '50's.

Smith: Do you have any closing comments or advice for Cornell players and fans?

Woodside: I think Cornell athletics are a quality production — it always has been — and I see no signs of its deteriorating. I think that there will be changes, they'll adjust to the times, but the kind of people who make up the athletic teams at Cornell are "real people." Nobody is here because they're trying to use it as a stepping-stone into professional sports. They're balanced people. They have serious things on their minds and while they give full attention and effort in their athletic endeavors, they have other interests too. I think this is the sane way to approach college athletics."

An Apple a Year...



SOME THINGS NEVER CHANGE — Though some say this is an era in which tradition is scorned, you'd never know it by looking at Prof. George Healey's class in British Literature. Every year for the past twenty, Prof. Healey's students have, on the last day of class, presented him with an apple. This year was no exception. Says Healey: "I haven't the faintest idea how the outgoing class lets the incoming one know about it."

Dannhauser, Cott and Williams Win Clark Undergrad Teaching Awards

Three members of the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences have been named 1971 recipients of John M. and Emily B. Clark Awards for Distinguished Teaching, worth \$3,500 each.

They are Werner J. Dannhauser, assistant professor of government; Robert M. Cott, professor of physics, and L. Pearce Williams, the John Stambaugh Professor of History and chairman of the Department of History.

The Clark Awards were established in 1966 by John M. Clark and Emily Blood Clark to honor faculty who have demonstrated devotion to undergraduate teaching.

Dannhauser joined the Cornell faculty in 1968 and is an authority on political theory. He was an associate editor of *Commentary Magazine* from 1964 until coming to Cornell.

Born in Germany, he became a United States citizen in 1944. He received a bachelor's degree in 1951 from the New School for Social Research in New York City, and has done graduate work at the Universities of Chicago and Berlin and Heidelberg. His writings include numerous translations from German and extensive articles on Nietzsche and the history of political theory.

Cott, a specialist in solid state physics, joined the Cornell faculty in 1957.

Williams, a 1948 Cornell graduate, is a specialist in 19th century science. His prize winning book, "Michael Faraday," is considered the definitive biography on that British physicist. He received his doctorate from Cornell in 1952 and taught at Yale University and the University of Delaware before joining Cornell's Department of History in 1960.

Bulletin of the Faculty

Meeting of the University Faculty, May 19

The spring meeting of the University Faculty opened with an introduction of the Speaker, Prof. John Whitlock, by the President. The Speaker announced a ruling to establish a quorum. This would be ten per cent of the number of voting members present and working in Ithaca or Geneva as estimated by the Dean of the Faculty. Attendance at this meeting fell short of a quorum, there being less than 140 faculty members present.

The slate of nominees for Faculty Trustee for a five-year term was presented on behalf of the Committee on Nominations. No additions were made from the floor. The slate included the following:

M.H. Abrams, Frederic J. Whiton Professor of English
George H. Hildebrand, Maxwell M. Upson Professor of Economics and Industrial Relations

William N. McFarland, Associate Professor of Zoology, Ecology and Systematics

David Pimentel, Professor of Insect Ecology.

John H. Whitlock, Professor of Parasitology, Veterinary Pathology

Robin M. Williams, Jr., Henry Scarborough Professor of Social Sciences, Sociology

A second slate of candidates for two-year terms for non-tenured faculty was presented. Again, there were no additions from the floor. The slate included the following:

Henry A. Alker, Assistant Professor of Psychology and Sociology

Philip L. Bereano, Assistant Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering

Paul P. Feeny, Assistant Professor of Entomology

William P. Fisher, Assistant Professor of Hotel Administration

John E. Kinsella, Assistant Professor of Food Science

Bruce T. Wilkins, Assistant Professor of Conservation

Prof. David Call, chairman of the Committee on the Economic Status of the Faculty, reported that his committee was seeking faculty involvement in those decisions that would determine the future economic helath of the University, particularly as they relate to the Faculty's own activities.

Prof. Call also stated that his committee expects to have plans for a group automobile insurance policy and a deferred compensation plan ready for presentation to faculty and administration in the fall.

The Registrar, R. Peter Jackson, reported on the findings and recommendations of a special committee on the grading system. The committee's full report will be published in the *Chronicle* and their recommendations will be placed before the Faculty Council of Representatives next fall. The committee was appointed by the Faculty Council a year ago and consisted of one faculty member and one student from each of the colleges. They had been asked by the Faculty Council to review S-U grades after a five-year "experimental" period. The committee will recommend an S-L-U system which roughly translates into C- or better, D+ to D-, and failure.

The Coordinator for Religious

Continued on Page 15

Chi Psi Helps Set Up New Day Care Unit

The brothers of Cornell's Chi Psi fraternity, 810 Highland Avenue, have played a key role in the new child care Drop-In Center located in the Ithaca YMCA on the corner of Tioga and Buffalo Streets. Mothers can leave their pre-school children at the center for a few hours while they shop, keep doctors' appointments or attend community activities.

The fraternity men decided they wanted to make a permanent contribution to the local community, according to Robert Gravani, Chi Psi's alumni advisor.

"We were looking for something to do," Gravani explained. "We went to CIVITAS (a program for Cornell students who wish to serve as volunteers in the Ithaca community) and they suggested that a downtown drop-in center would be a good idea. Then, at our request, our national fraternity provided over \$400 for renovating and furnishing a room at the 'Y'. The brothers planned the necessary improvements, cleaned and painted the room, built shelves and cases, and purchased educational toys."

The center is open Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday from 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m., according to

Continued on Page 11



AND A CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM — The brothers of Chi Psi made the scene pictured above possibly by playing a key role in establishing the new child care Drop-In Center located in the YMCA. The big people in the picture are (from left): John Lorner of the YMCA, Sperry DeCeu, president of Cornell's chapter of Chi Psi, whose idea the project was; and Bob Gravani, the chapter's adviser.

The Senate Page

The Senate Page is the official bulletin of the Cornell University Senate. Publication is supervised by Ellen C. Mandell, secretary of the Senate, 133 Day Hall, 256-3715.

Bills Passed on May 13

Female Studies

Recommendatory Resolution for the Support of the Female Studies Program

Whereas: The Female Studies Program has demonstrated its commitment to teaching, research, and public service aimed at bringing about a greater understanding of women today.

This program is of vital interest to women in the Cornell Community.

Cornell University benefits greatly from the Female Studies Program, which is one of the first of its kind in the country.

Therefore: Be it resolved that the Cornell University Senate strongly urges the University to insure the continuation and development of the Female Studies Program.

Public Order

Recommended Revisions to the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order

A. The University Senate recommends the Board of Trustees that the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order, as adopted on September 5, 1969, be amended by the deletion of the second paragraph of section b (entitled "Hearing Procedure") and the insertion in lieu thereof the following:

"The University Hearing Board shall hold a hearing within twenty-one (21) days of receipt of the charges by its Chairman, unless the same be adjourned by the Chairman for good cause shown. Making a good faith effort to ensure that the individual knows of the hearing, the board shall cause a written notice to be served upon the charged person either (a) by personal service at least seven (7) days in advance of the hour set for the hearing, unless a shorter time is agreed upon by the accused, or (b) by placing an envelope containing a copy of the same under the door of his last address of record with the University at least seven (7) days in advance of the hour set for the hearing, unless a shorter time is agreed upon by the accused, and by depositing a copy of the same in the United States mail, certified mail, to his last address of record with the University, at least seven (7) days in advance of the day of the hearing, unless a shorter time is agreed upon by the accused, which said notice shall clearly set forth (a) the time and place of the hearing, (b) a specification of the charges against him, and (c) his right to be accompanied by an advisor or counsel of his choice, to hear the evidence against him, to cross examine witnesses, and to give evidence in his own behalf."

The Senate recommends to the Board of Trustees that paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article VI of the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order, as adopted by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees on September 5, 1969 and November 18, 1969, be repealed, necessary changes in the numbering of other paragraphs be made, and language substantially as follows be inserted:

"For violations of these regulations, the Uniform Penalties and Remedies Act of 1971 shall apply."

This legislation shall fulfill prerequisite (b) required to make the Statement of Student Rights effective.

B. The Senate further recommends to the Board of Trustees that the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order, as adopted on September 5, 1969, be amended by the deletion of the first paragraph of section d (entitled "Appeal Procedure") and the insertion in lieu thereof the following:

"d. *Appeal Procedure.* Any person against whom a penalty has been imposed shall have the right to appeal the Hearing Board's decision provided he serves upon the President or his designated representative a written notice of appeal. Such notice shall be served, personally or by registered or certified mail, not more than ten (10) days following the decision of the Hearing Board. This appeal shall be heard by the University Review Board. The appeal hearing shall be conducted within ten (10) days after the notice of appeal has been served. The appellant shall receive written notice, served in the manner provided for in Section b, thereof as to the time and place for such hearing. A faculty member upon whom the penalty of dismissal has been imposed may elect to have his case reviewed by a hearing board as provided in the Faculty Dismissal Procedure established by the University Board of Trustees on April 28, 1951, in lieu of appealing to the University Review Board by giving similar written notice to the President or his designee within ten (10) days after the Hearing Board's decision."

Uniform Penalties

Uniform Penalties and Remedies Act of 1971.

Section V of the Student Code as approved by the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs on July 24, 1969, except subsections B and H thereof, is hereby repealed.

The Senate recommends to the Board of Trustees that paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article VI of the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order, as adopted by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees on September 5, 1969 and November 18, 1969, be repealed, necessary changes in the numbering of other paragraphs be made, and language substantially as follows be inserted:

"For violations of these regulations, the Uniform Penalties and Remedies Act of 1971 shall apply."

ARTICLE I Penalties

The following penalties may be

Senate Calendar

Thursday, May 20 — Military Training Committee, Loft 2, WSH, 4:30 p.m.; Counselling and Advising, 615 Clark, 9:05 a.m.; Campus Life, Clark 123, 12:15 p.m.; Educational Innovation, Goldwin Smith 248, 4:15 p.m.; Calendar, 3rd floor Morrison, 4:30 p.m.; Executive Committee, Senate Office, 4:30 p.m.

Friday, May 21 — BOSH, Gannett Conf. Room, 12 noon.

Meeting Schedule

Tuesdays (12)

September 7, 21
October 5, 12
November 9, 23
December 7, 14* Independent Study Period
January 25
February 8, 22, 29

imposed in all cases arising under the jurisdiction of the University judicial system.

Section 1. — Faculty and other Employees (excluding full-time students)

(a) *Written reprimand.*
(b) *Fine* of not less than \$25 nor more than \$250 payable to the University Treasurer.

(c) *Suspension from the University duties* for a stated period not to exceed one month, with loss of salary but without loss of other rights and privileges.

(d) *Dismissal from the employ of the University and termination of any contract or tenure.*

Section 2. — Students

(a) *Written reprimand.*
(b) *Fine* of not less than \$25 nor more than \$250 payable to the University Treasurer.

(c) *Probation* for a stated period not to exceed one year. For any violation during the probationary period, the student may be suspended for a stated period, not to exceed one year.

In addition, probation may include:

(i) In cases of misconduct in connection with University services or facilities, the student may be prohibited from further use of the facilities or services

Report on the Incident Of December 5, 1970

On Saturday afternoon December 5, 1970, a seminar on the topic "Political Dynamics of the Southern African Continent" was scheduled to be held in the Willard Straight Hall International Lounge under the sponsorship of the Cornell International Affairs Association. The scheduled speakers were Edward Botha, Senior Information Officer at the Information Service of South Africa in New York, His Excellency Nyemba Wales MbeKeani, Ambassador of Malawi to the United Nations, Mr. Ernest Dube, a member of the African National Congress, and Professors Locksley Edmondson and Arthur Rovine of the Cornell Government Department. The original schedule was not adhered to

because Mr. Botha, the first scheduled speaker, was prevented from speaking by a group of people from the audience, who took over the meeting. These events received front page attention in the Cornell Sun of Monday, December 7.

On December 15, the Executive Committee of the University Senate instructed the Committee on Committees to form a committee of five people to investigate the facts of the above incident, report them to the Senate, and — if a violation of academic freedom did occur — recommend steps which the Senate or the University Administration might take to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. Acting on those

Continued on Page 11

involved other than those used in his course of work or study.

(ii) In cases of misconduct in connection with University-owned or operated housing, the student may be ordered to vacate such housing.

(d) *Suspension from the University for a stated period* not to exceed one year, or indefinitely with the right to petition the hearing board at any time for readmission.

(e) *Dismissal from the University.*

ARTICLE II — Remedies

The following remedies may be imposed in all cases arising under the jurisdiction of the University judicial system.

Section 1.
(a) *Restitution* to the victim of the violation.

(b) *Order* to the offender to perform or to cease and desist from stated actions.

Section 2.

The imposition of any remedy or penalty shall not preclude the imposition of any other remedy or penalty under this Act.

ARTICLE III — Records

Section 1.
Violations, penalties, and remedies shall be recorded in the

Office of the Judicial Administrator and/or Supervisor of Public Safety in all cases arising under the University judicial system. Copies of such records shall not be released to outside sources without the written consent of the subject of such record.

ARTICLE IV — Notifications

Notifications of violations, penalties, and remedies shall be sent as directed by the Hearing Board to the University officials necessary to make the penalties and remedies effective, and to other persons who might provide counseling assistance to the offender.

ARTICLE V — Compliance

For noncompliance with penalties or remedies, the offender shall be suspended until he has complied.

ARTICLE VI — Ejection

For conduct adversely affecting public order, offenders may be ejected from the University campus or property, or any part thereof, by the President of the University or his designated representative, as necessary to comply with the provisions of Section 6450 of the New York Education Law.

Senate Actions on May 13, 1971

NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	ACTION
B-63	Sub-Committee Bylaw Change	Eliot J. Greenwald	Passed
B-77	Retired Employee Definition Amendment to Bylaw	Robert Platt	Passed with amendments
B-84	Uniform Penalties and Remedies Act of 1971	Codes Committee	Passed with amendments
B-85	Recommended Revisions to the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order	Judiciary Committee	Passed with amendments
B-91	Recommendatory Resolution for the Support of the Female (Revised) Studies Program	Eliot J. Greenwald for the Committee on Minorities and Disadvantaged Interests	Passed

Current Senate Legislative Log

NUMBER	DATE SUBMITTED	TITLE	SPONSOR	COMMITTEE REFERRED TO
B-93	5/11/71	Recommendatory Resolution on Day Care Centers	Eliot Greenwald for MDI	University as an Employer Minorities and Disadvantaged Interests
B-94	5/11/71	Legislative Procedures (Legislation)	Peter Heywood for the Committee	Executive Committee
B-95	5/12/71	Proposed Amendment to Bylaws Concerning Costing Out Senate Action	Jim Houck for the Committee	Planning Review
B-96	5/12/71	Interim Recommendatory Resolution on Costing Out Legislation	Jim Houck for the Committee	Planning Review
B-97	5/17/71	A Bill to Establish a Summer Research Staff Committee	D.P. Fitcher	Executive Committee
B-98	5/17/71	Recommendatory Resolution on Freedom of Inquiry	Clifford Earle	Executive Committee

Library Recommendations

The future growth of Cornell University Libraries should follow a course that will facilitate the inevitable development of a national library system while still responding to the specific needs of the Cornell academic community, according to a comprehensive study released today.

The report by a 15-member faculty-administration committee makes a number of recommendations, one of which calls for immediate planning of a storage library, hopefully in conjunction with several other upstate New York universities.

(A detailed listing of the recommendations appears below.)

The committee, charged by University President Dale R. Corson in late 1969 to take a long range view of the University Libraries' needs in space, new acquisitions and services, also states:

"The Libraries top priority should be to maintain if at all possible the current rate of acquisition of books and periodicals . . ." and "The Administration should make every effort to avoid cutting budget for the library for acquisitions and services."

The committee points out, however, that with the inflation in the amount of printed matter and

based on the findings of a special committee of librarians, architects and engineers to be appointed by Corson. The committee would make cost and engineering studies of the relative advantages of the two alternatives as well as an overall estimate of the practicality and usefulness of the cooperative effort.

The committee argues that a storage library is both the most economical and logical answer to providing Cornell with added library space. It states that an extensive collection of "little-used books," is the heart of a great research library "but does not mean that all the little-used books must be housed in the center of the campus."

The committee states:

"Recent studies have shown that in terms of frequency of use, central space is likely to be too expensive. Studies of patterns of use in large research libraries . . . have demonstrated that in selected fields in humanities and social sciences as high as 25 per cent of the books in the collections are used on the average no oftener than once in a hundred years. A study by R.W. Trueswell at Northwestern . . . found that in the humanities and social sciences "over 99 per cent of the use was concentrated on only 60 per cent of the collection. Put another way, 40 per cent of the collection is being maintained to satisfy less than 1 per cent of the total use. In the case of science and technology the concentration was even greater, as one would expect in disciplines where older materials are usually less significant. Here he found that over 99 per cent of the use was concentrated on only 25 per cent of the collection, and that 75 per cent of the collection was being maintained to satisfy less than 1 per cent of the use."

In arguing for top budget priority for the purchase of books, the committee states:

"It should be further emphasized that cutting the book budget of a research library has a number of long-range effects that cutting the budget for teaching and administrative personnel does not. A university can cut staff within reasonable limits and the effect ten years later will scarcely be noticeable. To cut the Library book budget will for years thereafter impose a further financial burden on the university to retrieve the losses. Such cuts are in effect borrowing money at a very high rate of interest. One of the major costs of financing the library in the past twenty years has been that of paying dearly to obtain needed books that over many years of financial stringency had not been bought. Searching for out-of-print books and journals is an expensive business, and the prices are usually much higher than the original published prices."

The committee concludes its report with the following:

"In the long run, however, neither Cornell nor any other university is likely to be able to finance a completely self-sufficient library. Only through the continued expansion of many forms of interlibrary cooperation can research libraries hope to supply the steadily growing research needs of their own universities and of the nation at large."

The Library Study Committee was made up of: Mineka; David Kaser, director of libraries, vice chairman; and Douglas A. Bakken, associate archivist, University Libraries, secretary.

Members of the Sub-committee on Faculty and Student Use of the Library are: Walter F. LaFeber, the Marie Underhill Noll Professor of American History, chairman; Milton J. Esman, director, Center for International Studies; and W. Donald Cooke, dean of the Graduate School.

Sub-committee members on Mechanization are: Michell J. Sienko, professor of chemistry, chairman; Harry G. Henn, Edward Cornell Professor of Law; and Gerard Salton, professor of computer science.

Members of the Sub-committee on Interlibrary Relations are: A. Gerd Korman, *Continued on Page 9*



the inflation in its cost, "it is becoming increasingly evident that no one library system can meet all the research needs of a university community."

The committee, headed by Francis E. Mineka, The Class of 1916 Professor of English, concluded its recommendations with: "Wherever possible, the Administration (Cornell) should exert its influence in favor of the development of state and national library systems."

In following this course of what it calls increasing "cooperative ventures and centralization," the committee discussed the need for retaining a certain amount of local autonomy.

"There are some reasons for caution, especially on the part of the greatest research libraries. The 'haves' in the cooperative systems are called upon to make sacrifices on behalf of the 'have-nots'. Some limits to those sacrifices will have to be imposed, especially if the sacrifices have to be made at the expense of the regular users of the library's resources. The great libraries have a duty to share their wealth but they have also a duty to their consituencies."

The committee recommended that Cornell build its own off-campus storage library, if the cooperative approach proves impractical. A determination of the cooperative approach's feasibility should be made as soon as possible



Alumni U. Camps to Feature

Continued from Page 3

there will be more participation and continued favorable reaction this summer."

The teenagers will place packets of dye in the toilets of a number of homes in Etna, then check in various areas to see if the yellow-green marking powder has escaped from the sewage disposal systems. They will re-visit some homes tested last year as well as some not previously tested. They will also visit water treatment and sewage treatment plants and will learn the uses of aerial photography in pollution studies.

The program will not be all work and no play for the teenagers. In addition to the pollution study they will tour state parks in the area and visit various academic centers on the Cornell campus.

Youngsters in the elementary school (6 to 11) group will have an opportunity to learn something of the ecology of the Finger Lakes region through visits to area parks. They will also visit Sapsucker Woods, Cornell's honeybee laboratory, the University's animal barns and Cornell Plantations. A swimming period is scheduled every afternoon.

The nursery school for children 3 to 5 will include play and wading pool periods. They will also visit the animal barns.

The entire day camp program is supervised by trained and experienced personnel under the direction of Jack Warner, head coach of track and cross country at Cornell. The assistant director is Helen Hamilton, a physical education teacher in Cayuga Heights. Two Ithaca teachers, Ken Carnes and Mrs. Connie Lambert, also have supervisory responsibility.

Terry Jones and Christopher White, both Cornell graduate students,

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Courses, Not Women's Lib, Drawing Coeds to Engineering

book now, but the powderpuff set is more and more engineering courses and making it tough academically on who ruled the College of Engineering

ing ago. More, the numbers of slide-rule-coeds will be increasing, college

at the distaffers are seeking to assert as feminists, the officials say. It's just changing nature of some of the courses is more attractive to the

Johnson, assistant director of admissions, pointed out that the numbers of girl engineering students to the general trend in which the

PHOTO: The increasing number of freshmen at Cornell's College of Engineering, say, is a result of Women's Lib as well as the changing nature of engineering courses. **BELOW:** Marcia Connolly '74, Rosalyn Croppier '74 and several dozen women enrolled in the college.



numbers of engineering applications has dropped significantly in the past year.

The general decrease in engineering applications, Johnson said, is attributed to the softness in the nation's economy. Recruiters brandishing job applications are for the moment not waiting in line in university hallways to snatch new engineering graduates as had been the case in the recent past.

The number of female applications for Cornell engineering courses totaled 80 last fall compared with 50 in 1968. Twenty girls will enroll as freshmen at Cornell's College of Engineering next September compared with just four in 1968. This will bring the college's total female enrollment to 50 students for the 1971-72 academic year. The total undergraduate enrollment is expected to be about 2,100.

Female interest in engineering is not restricted to Cornell. Last year more than half of the scholarships awarded by the National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE) were to women. The organization awards an average of 25 scholarships each year.

Nationally, the numbers of women in engineering are not too impressive, but the picture is changing rapidly. In the 1968-69 academic year, there were only 328 bachelor degrees in engineering awarded to women out of a total of 39,720.

Johnson said much of the impetus for women's interest in engineering now is due to a change in society's attitude toward women in that field.

"High School guidance counselors," he said, "are beginning to recognize the opportunities for women in engineering. Formerly when a girl was strong in math or science, she was directed to a teaching career. Now they don't hesitate about suggesting an engineering career, particularly in the environmental field or in the computer sciences."

The academic rate of retention — the ability to stay successfully in the engineering curriculum — has been 10 per cent better among the women than among the men during the past five years, Johnson said. And if the present crop of high school seniors scheduled to come to Cornell next September is any criterion, that record is bound to be maintained or even bettered.

Take Holly J. Baum, for example. Holly, a tall, blue-eyed redhead, will start at Cornell next fall after winning all kinds of academic honors at Olean (N.Y.) Senior High School where she was

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Ecology

ectly with the teenage and the elementary groups. Jack Warner will be in charge of the nursery school. Children will be attending the day camps are urged to the orientation programs each Sunday in 7:30 p.m.

g plans for the day camps, McHugh also revealed that Cornell's Alumni University will be open to Ithaca area first time. Community residents may enroll at a rate of a reduction of \$50 from the fee for Cornell alumni.

ersity participants attend two lectures and a two-hour. All books and materials, valued at more than \$2, are free. Persons interested in attending should contact Cornell, 256-4800.

and the Human Condition" is the topic of this year's program is conducted in two one-week courses offered through August 7 and is taught by Cornell faculty

stitutions and responsibilities will be the focus for the July 25-31 sessions. Topics to be discussed include "The Greening of America."

members for this session are Walter LaFeber, Marie Professor of American History; Mrs. Eleanor Macklin, an development and family studies in the New York of Human Ecology; Daniel Sisler, associate professor of Economics, and Robert S. Summers, professor of law.

ponses to change and the impact of change on society in the second sessions, July 18-24 and August 1-7.

Hotel Courses

New course numbers for the School of Hotel Administration will become effective for the 1971 fall term. They are used in the Supplementary Announcement of Hotel School courses which is distributed to other schools for reference when preregistering.

Particular attention is called to the 100, 200, 400 and 600 Series which contain the principal courses elected by out-of-school students. For example: the 600 Series includes the typing, shorthand and letter writing courses.

Please check with the Hotel School Registrar or the particular department concerned before concluding that a course has been discontinued — it probably just has a new number.

**Keep Up With Cornell;
Read the Chronicle
Thursdays**

Library Recommendations

Continued from Page 8

associate professor of industrial and labor relations, chairman; Stuart M. Brown, Jr., former vice-president for academic affairs, now at the University of Hawaii; and Herbert L. Everett, director of resident instruction.

Members of the Sub-committee on Housing are Barclay G. Jones, professor of city and regional planning, chairman; Thomas W. Mackesey, vice-president for planning; and William L. Maxwell, professor of operations research.

(By the academic year 1970, Brown had left the University, Maxwell had resigned from the Committee because of other duties, and Salton and Sienko were on leaves of absence abroad. Although the four made significant contributions to the work of the Committee in its first year, they did not participate in the final adoption of the Report.)

The committee's recommendations concerning University policy are as follows:

—1. The Administration should confer as soon as possible with the Administrations of the other four major universities in central and western New York about the possibility of establishing a cooperative storage library for the five institutions.

—2. The President should appoint a special committee of librarians, architects, and engineers to help plan such a regional storage library, or if that proves impracticable, a Cornell Storage Library. The committee should make cost and engineering studies of the relative advantages of the two alternatives.

—3. The Administration should consider setting up in the Library an office for library systems, reporting perhaps to an Assistant Director for Library Systems. It should concentrate on developing and implementing broad strategy for improving the storage and retrieval of information, with especial attention to the needs of science and technology, and should include among its responsibilities the acquisition of non-book materials.

—4. The Administration should make very effort to avoid cutting the budget for the Library for acquisitions and services.

—5. The Development Office should be encouraged to direct more effort to the raising of endowment funds for the Library. The Office should also do all it can to foster the program of the Library Associates.

—6. Consideration should be given to including a sum for the library needs of holders of endowed chairs in the establishment of such chairs.

—7. The Administration should promulgate a policy whereby before appointments are approved by a Dean, the impending appointments should, in some systematic way, be made known to the Director of Libraries, who could then inform the Dean of any. Preferably, the Director of Libraries should be informed of the nature of the appointment (the Department and special field) even before the appointment is recommended to the Dean. The Director, of course, would have no veto power over the appointment, but both the Department and the Dean should be fully informed of the extent to which the Library is able to provide adequate materials for the teaching and research of newly appointed faculty. Recent failures to exchange such information have resulted in discontented Faculty as well as sudden, heavy, and unplanned-for library expenditures.

—8. Wherever possible, the Administration should exert its influence in favor of the development of state and national library systems.

The committee also made 14 recommendations concerning the operation of the libraries. These are as follows.

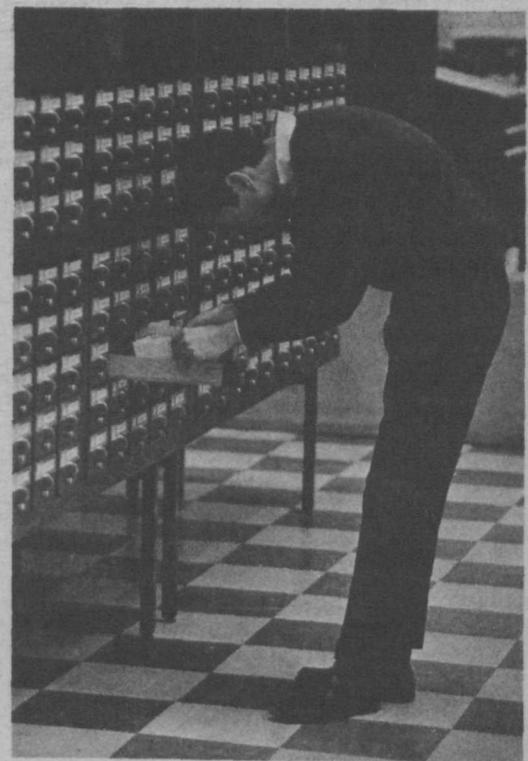
—1. The Library's top priority should be to maintain if at all possible the current rate of acquisition of books and periodicals. This ranks in priority over duplicating volumes or

periodicals or using space for such other purposes as private studies. Preferably acquisition of new titles should be accelerated in view of the increasing amount of publication throughout the world.

—2. The Library should intensify cooperative efforts with other New York Library systems with a view to cooperative cataloging and increased interlibrary lending so as to increase faculty and graduate student access to a larger number of titles.

—3. Changes should be made in the handling of bound and current periodicals. Bound periodicals should not leave the Library nor should they be checked out to student carrels. Current periodicals need to be more rapidly processed and made available to users within the Library. A checklist of current periodicals and the date of most recent number should be made easily available. Numerous complaints about periodicals being inaccessible because they are being bound suggest the need of accelerating the binding process and the shelving of the newly bound volumes.

—4. A much improved copying system should be provided, especially in libraries such as Olin, Mann, Engineering, and Physical Sciences, where periodicals are in heavy use. (The



committee is pleased to observe that the Library this year is experimenting with an inexpensive, do-it-yourself copying service in Olin and Uris.)

—5. The recently adopted policy of fining Faculty members who do not promptly return books which have been recalled should be continued. There appears to be widespread support for this policy.

—6. The policy of permitting Faculty to check out books for unlimited periods should be discontinued, and a three-month limit be placed on loans to Faculty. (This limit represents a compromise between the 54 per cent of Faculty respondents to our questionnaire who favored limited the check-out time to one month or less, and the 41 per cent of respondents who wish indefinite loan privileges to be continued.)

—7. The Library staff responsible for acquisitions should work more closely with the Faculty. This is recommended despite the justified satisfaction which the Faculty has expressed with current purchasing policies. Every department should have a Library Committee which should work with the Library staff on acquisitions. This is especially important at a time when budget cuts make essential greater selectivity in purchases, and will be of perhaps even greater importance when books have to be chosen for removal to storage.

—8. In view of the probability that audio-
Continued on Page 16

Registrar's Report on Guidelines for Grading

In order to develop a greater awareness of Cornell University's grading philosophy and to further standardize grading throughout the University, the Registrar's office has prepared a report on the guidelines for grading.

Edward C. Maynard, assistant University registrar, explained that "while grading is and should be largely a matter of individual judgment, it is hoped that the report will contribute to a common understanding of grades and grading at Cornell.

If grades are to be just to the student, and useful to both the University and other groups, they must be interpretable to those who use them, they must be comparable throughout the University over a period of years, and they must differentiate among the levels of student performance."

The Uniform Grading System

In May, 1965, the University faculty established an A-plus to F, 13 step grading scale for undergraduate and graduate grades reported to the Registrar. The lowest passing grade is D-

Most colleges and universities use a letter system similar to that used at Cornell. Descriptive equivalents of the letter grades are as follows:

Grade	Description	Knowledge & Understanding of Subject Matter	Perception and/or Originality
A+, A, A-	Excellent to Very Good	Comprehensive	Marked
B+, B, B-	Good	Moderately Broad	Noticeable
C+, C, C-	Satisfactory	Reasonable	Some
D+, D, D-	Marginal	Minimum	Limited
F	Failure	Unacceptable	Severely Limited

"S" (satisfactory) and "U" (unsatisfactory) may be given as final grades in physical education, for events such as field trips or colloquia, or in courses deemed by the school or college to require no greater precision in grading.

At mid-term, either A-plus to F or S-U grades may be used. A U grade at this time signifies that unless the student's performance improves, he is in danger of failing the course. Each division determines what action, if any, should be taken when a student receives either a U or F grade at mid-term.

As a final grade, S entitles the student to the number of credit hours stipulated for the course. No credit is received for a U grade.

Students in S-U courses, or with individual options for S-U should receive the appropriate grade. End of term grades will be edited to assure the proper type of grade was assigned.

Reporting of Grades

Grade cards for each student in each course are sent to the division offices prior to the mid-term marking period and prior to final examinations. Each division office distributes the cards to the departments or instructors.

Grade cards should be marked only with electrographic pencils, which are available in division offices.

Only one grade designation or not attending (NA) should be marked on a card. Cards "double marked" edit out and result in missing grades.

If the card requires special attention, the "discrepancy" oval should be marked. This is the only way the card can be spotted for individual attention.

The grade card of a student no longer attending should be marked NA. If the course has officially been cancelled, the Registrar's office will note this on the student's record. Otherwise the NA will convert to an F grade. Students are responsible for following through on any F they think may be incorrect.

"Incomplete" should be used only to indicate that a student's course work is not complete. It should not be used where a grade simply has not been

recorded, although the make-up grade is added later.

Some divisions have special rules governing incompletes. The Registrar's office recommends instructors grant "INC" for only a

limited number of clearly valid reasons, and only to students with a substantial equity in the manual processing and recording of all late grades. Students who need accurate and

Grades reported late will not appear on the grade report received by the student. It is paramount that instructors submit grades on time. Failure to meet the deadline necessitates

made on the Grad Report Form signed by the instructor giving the grade, and then sent to the office of the division offering the course. The change is posted on the student's record in the Registrar's office, and a copy is sent to the student's division office.

Make-up Grades

An undergraduate desiring to make-up a grade for which an incomplete (INC) was originally given should obtain a Special Registration Form from his division for permission to make up the grade.

Permission is not required for graduate students.

The charging of a fee (if any) is determined by the student's division of registry. After paying the appropriate fee to the cashier in the Treasurer's Office the student submits the Registrar's copy of the Special Registration Form to the instructor and returns the receipted division copy to his division office. When the make-up work is completed the instructor gives a grade on a Grade Report Form, attaches the permission slip presented by the student and submits both to the office of the division offering the course. One copy is retained by that office and the remainder of the form (including the Special Registration Form) is forwarded to the Registrar's office, which sends a copy to the division in which the student is enrolled.

INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT OF MISSING GRADE CARD

STUDENT'S NAME: James B. Anderson STUDENT'S COLLEGE: Hotel

DEPARTMENT: English COURSE NUMBER: 225 CREDIT HOURS: 3

TERM: Spring 1971 MID-TERM: FINAL: GRADE: B

NO GRADE CARD WAS INCLUDED FOR ABOVE STUDENT

INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE: J. Chung DATE: 5/26/71

INSTRUCTOR: SEND BOTH COPIES OF THIS REPORT TO THE COLLEGE OFFICE OF THE STUDENT CONCERNED. THAT OFFICE WILL NOTIFY THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE BY FORWARDING A COPY OF THIS FORM.

(STUDENT'S COLLEGE O.K.: MC) (INDICATE BY INITIALS OF AUTHORIZED PERSON.)

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

GRADE REPORT FORM

COURSE TITLE: Primitive Art DEPARTMENT: Art History COURSE NO.: 314 CREDIT HOURS: 4 TERM TO WHICH REPORT PERTAINS: Spring 1971 YEAR: 1971

Check Type of Report: Make-up of Incomplete only Late or Missed Grade Grade Change Former mark report—enter grade or incomplete status Regular Report

Note: The removal of an incomplete does not result in substitution of a grade for the "INC" symbol on the student's record. A second entry to show the disposition of the original "INC" symbol is required. See Grades and Grading.

NAMES OF STUDENTS	STUDENT'S COLLEGE	GRADE	NAMES OF STUDENTS	STUDENT'S COLLEGE	GRADE
<u>Patrick J Caldwell</u>	<u>Arts</u>	<u>B+</u>			
<u>Thomas M Jones</u>	<u>Agr.</u>	<u>C</u>			
<u>Cynthia Roberts</u>	<u>HuEc</u>	<u>A</u>			

INSTRUCTOR IN CHARGE: Philip J Cory DATE OF REPORT: 6/10/71 INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE: Philip J Cory COLLEGE OR DIVISION SIGNATURE: W. Williams

course after reaching a firm and definite agreement on the conditions for make-up.

Graded cards should be returned to the division offices as soon as possible after completion but not later than the

prompt transcripts are also inconvenienced.

Changing a Grade

Grade changes should be

SYMBOLS USED ON GRADE CARDS

SYMBOL	DEFINITION OF SYMBOL
A+ to D-	Passing grades, A highest, D- lowest.
F	Failing grade: did not complete course satisfactorily. F is also given when NA (not attending) is marked on grade card but no official cancellation of course has been made.
S or U	Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory. Given only in courses offering S-U grading exclusively or to individual student permitted S-U option.
NA	Not attending; no record of enrollment or student has discontinued attendance. Converted to F if official cancellation has not been made.
INC	Incomplete; student in good standing but course not completed for reasons acceptable to instructor; rules for make-up at option of division offering course.
NMG	No mid-term grade; student enrolled and attending but not practical to give grade.
OTHER	To be used when other category does not apply; explanation given in appropriate space on front of card.

determined. The makeup of an "INC" (incomplete) does not result in removal of the incomplete from the student's

final return date set by the division. They should not be stapled, clipped, or folded.

If an instructor finds he has a student for whom he received no grade card, he should fill out an Instructor's Report of Missing Grade Card and return it to the division office with his completed grade cards.

Late Grades

Once the deadline for returning grade cards is past, all late cards plus a completed Grade Report Form should be submitted by the instructor to the office of the division giving the course.

COURSE AND GRADE CARD

USE ELECTROGRAPHIC PENCIL ONLY. DRAW A DEFINITE LINE END TO END IN THE PROPER OVAL. IF THERE IS ANY DISCREPANCY OF INFORMATION, OR OTHER REMARKS, EXPLAIN BELOW, MARK THE PROPER GRADE AND ALSO MARK HERE.

EXPLANATION OF DISCREPANCY AND/OR GRADE SYMBOL "OTHER":

ADJECTIVE EQUIVALENTS FOR EVALUATING ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND SYMBOL USAGE EXPLAINED ON BACK OF CARD.

AT MID-TERM ONLY → NO MID-TERM GRADE

STUDENT NAME: _____ COLLEGE: _____ COURSE NO.: _____ SECTION: _____

GRADE: A+ A A- B+ B B- C+ C C- D+ D D- F S U NA INC NMG OTHER

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
SPECIAL REGISTRATION

William K. Lockwood
MAY UPON PAYING TO THE TREASURER'S OFFICE

THE SUM OF \$ 5

REGISTER LATE

COMPLETE COURSE WORK IN Bio Sci 201

FILE STUDY CARD AFTER DATE SPECIFIED BY DIVISION

CHANGE SCHEDULE

DATE 10/21/71 TREASURER'S COPY Alan P. Reed DEAN

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
SPECIAL REGISTRATION

William K. Lockwood
MAY UPON PAYING TO THE TREASURER'S OFFICE

THE SUM OF \$ 5

REGISTER LATE

COMPLETE COURSE WORK IN Bio Sci 201

FILE STUDY CARD AFTER DATE SPECIFIED BY DIVISION

CHANGE SCHEDULE

DATE 10/21/71 DIVISION'S COPY Alan P. Reed DEAN

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK
SPECIAL REGISTRATION
INSTRUCTIONS

- WITH THE EXCEPTION OF UNIVERSITY LATE REGISTRATION FEE (\$10), SPECIAL REGISTRATION FEES ARE DETERMINED BY THE STUDENT'S DIVISION OF REGISTRY. SUBMIT THIS FORM TO THE CASHIER IN THE TREASURER'S OFFICE WITH PAYMENT OF THE APPROPRIATE FEE. THE TREASURER'S OFFICE WILL RECEIPT ALL COPIES AND RETAIN TREASURER'S COPY.
- FOR LATE UNIVERSITY REGISTRATION, RETURN APPROPRIATE RECEIPTED COPIES TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE WITH REGISTRATION MATERIAL. A STUDENT WHO BELIEVES HE IS LATE FOR REASONS BEYOND HIS CONTROL MAY PETITION THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE FOR A REFUND OF THE FEE. (FORM MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.)
- FOR COMPLETION OF COURSE WORK (MAKE-UP OF INCOMPLETE GRADE), SUBMIT RECEIPTED REGISTRAR'S COPY TO INSTRUCTOR FOR INCLUSION WITH GRADE REPORT AND DELIVER THE RECEIPTED DIVISION COPY TO YOUR SCHOOL OR COLLEGE OFFICE.
- FOR CHANGE OF SCHEDULE OR FILING A STUDY CARD AFTER DATE SPECIFIED BY SCHOOL OR COLLEGE, PAY THE APPROPRIATE FEE AND RETURN RECEIPTED COPIES TO YOUR DIVISION OFFICE.

NOTHING IN THE ABOVE SHALL PREVENT A COLLEGE OR SCHOOL FROM IMPOSING ADDITIONAL ACADEMIC PENALTIES AND REGULATIONS.

The Senate Page

Report on the Incident Of December 5

Continued from Page 7

instructions, the Committee on Committees appointed an Investigating Committee of five persons on January 30, 1971. An additional member, Mr. David Fritchey, was appointed February 8, 1971, and on February 9 Professor Norman Penney was appointed by President Corson to serve as a non-voting member. All of the undersigned have served actively on the committee. Professor Penney has also been an active participant and concurs in this report.

During February and March the committee interviewed people involved in the incident or its investigation and gained information sufficient to reach conclusions about various aspects of the event:

1. *The action of the disrupters:*

The seminar of December 5 was disrupted, and the panel discussion as planned was prevented from continuing. Not only was this disruption a serious violation of the Rules for the Maintenance of Public Order, but it was also a grave breach of the right of freedom of speech of the participants, and a similar breach of the right of free inquiry of the entire Cornell Community — an offense which strikes at the heart of the academic community.

The disruption was also contrary to express Senate policy as represented by the recently passed but not yet effective Statement of Student Rights. Article IV, section 1 states in part: "Free inquiry is central to the function of the University; therefore, student groups shall have the right to invite any person of their own choosing to speak on campus for the purpose of hearing his ideas and opinions."

Article IV, section 5 states in part: "The right to listen shall not be abridged by any member of the Cornell Community." Article IV, section 4, while directed against administrative suppression of speech nevertheless demonstrates the

thrust of legislative intent in this area: "It is not sufficient reason for University suppression of the peaceful expression of ideas that they are so outrageous to others that there is a risk of misconduct by those offended." Clearly in adopting the Statement of Student Rights the Senate made a strong endorsement of the concept of free inquiry so necessary to the integrity of any academic community.

It is also clear to the committee that the disruption was previously planned and was not sparked by anything that took place at the time of, or immediately preceding, the scheduled discussion. Therefore, it seems doubtful that anything could have been said or done at the time of the meeting itself to prevent the disruption by the several people who appear to have come to the seminar intent on that purpose.

2. *Problems in communication:*

Several individuals who spoke to the committee indicated that a cause of the disruption may have been communicative failure between the sponsors of the event and the individual disrupters. Apparently there were rumors and misunderstandings circulating as to the participants on the panel, the balance of viewpoints to be expressed and conditions imposed upon the speakers as to seating arrangements. From the information before the committee, we are unable to exclude with complete certainty the possibility that such misunderstandings were a significant contributing factor to the disruption; but we note that it would have been a simple matter for the disrupters to have dispelled the rumor by contacting the sponsors, had they wanted. However, even assuming that there was a genuine misunderstanding, the disruption was, nevertheless, a breach of freedom of expression and of the community's freedom of inquiry. Any possible

confusion or misunderstanding can only go to the question of mitigation, not to the question of whether a breach of freedom did occur.

It is also possible that there may have been some failures on the part of the sponsoring group to inform interested segments of the community, including the disrupters, of its plans. It is desirable for sponsoring committees to talk to interested groups, not only to minimize the chances of disruptions stemming from misunderstandings, but also to enlist broader community participation and support. Still we are unable to say precisely what additional contacts the Cornell International Affairs Association could or should have made, or how it could have determined what if any additional specific contacts to make. Placing an affirmative duty on the sponsoring organization to seek out interested groups that might disrupt and to "clear" their programs with those groups or to persuade those groups that their best interests lie in letting the program continue, not only

places an unreasonable burden on the sponsoring organization, but also accepts the pernicious proposition that interested individuals have a right to veto proposed programs of inquiry. While the committee wishes to encourage communication between sponsoring groups and interested parties, it should be clearly understood that any affirmative undertaking by a sponsoring group is purely voluntary; the sponsoring group can in no way consistent with the principles of academic freedom be held responsible for a disruption of its event because it failed to initiate contact with disrupters or meet their demands.

The committee rejects the conclusion that lack of communication between the sponsoring group and the disrupters caused the disruption of December 5.

3. *Actions in the wake of the disruption:*

The willingness to "do something" about this unhappy event was notable by its absence. Few critical voices were raised. The strident

indignation raised by the banning of C. David Burak, while allegedly based on commitment to an "open campus," roared its way obliviously past the events of December 5. After a complaint by Professor Arthur Rovine to President Dale Corson, the President ordered an investigation by the Office of the Judicial Administrator.

It is apparent to this committee that the disrupters, or at least one or two of them could have been readily identified and later brought to account, but nothing was done other than the carrying out of a cursory investigation by the Office of the Judicial Administrator which produced a report to the President and, in turn, served as a basis for the President's apology to the diplomats and his statement printed in the Cornell Chronicle dated January 7, 1971.

(To be concluded next issue.)

Notice

The meeting for exempt supervisory and management staff on May 25 has been cancelled until further notice.

Senate Nominates Gurowitz

Continued from Page 1

vice president for social and environmental studies; Gurowitz; Jon T. Anderson, assistant to the vice president for administration; Joan Bodner, a senior; Herbert J. Carlin, director, School of Electrical Engineering; David C. Knapp, dean of the New York State College of Human Ecology at Cornell; Thomas Marchitto, graduate student and Cornell Class of 1970, and Diana Short, a junior.

In his capacity as executive director of the Chemistry Department, Gurowitz is responsible for making and administering the department's multi-million dollar academic and research budgets. He also establishes and coordinates departmental teaching programs and supervises the recruiting and directing of the department's some 160 graduate students and 75 post doctoral students.

His other activities have included membership on the Board of Governors of University Unions; chairman of the Search Committee for a Director of University Unions; member of the University's

facilities Study Committee; moderator since 1968 of the Baker Lab Community, and chairman of the Chemistry Department's Student Affairs Committee. He is also an underclass advisor for students in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Gurowitz graduated from Cornell with a bachelor's degree in chemistry and received his doctorate in chemistry from Purdue University in 1958. He served as an officer with the Air Force from 1958 to 1960. In 1960 he joined the Eastern Research Laboratory of the Dow Chemical Company as a research chemist. From 1964 until coming to Cornell he also served as assistant to the director of the laboratory. He is the author and co-author of nine technical articles and papers and holds three patents and has two patent applications pending.

Gurowitz, whose hometown is Gloversville, is married to the former Sandra Rubinstein of South Bend, Ind. They have two children, Leah, 10, and Ronald, 6.

Senate Names Kisker, Yaffe

Continued from Page 1

From 1960-64 he was a labor law administration advisor for the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Labor-Management, Welfare-Pension Reports.

Yaffe received a bachelor of arts degree from Washington University, a master of arts degree from the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois and a bachelor of laws degree from Georgetown University.

He and his wife, Barbara, live on Wilkins Rd. They have two children.

Kisker came to Cornell in 1968 as assistant dean of students. He previously served as assistant to the dean of admissions at Colgate University from 1966-67.

From 1965-66 he served in various positions on radio stations in Glendive, Mont., Norwich and Utica.

Kisker received a bachelor of arts degree from Colgate and has done graduate work at Cornell.

Active in theater work in the Ithaca area, he was a member of the Ithaca Summer Repertory Theater in 1969 and 1970. He was a member of the Mayor's Narcotics Guidance Council from 1968-69 and was executive secretary of the Cornell President's Commission on University Governance during the summer of 1968. He is a member of the University Drug Education Committee.

Kisker lives at 2 Forest Park Lane.

In other business the Senate approved a bill requiring registered student organizations seeking

the use of University space for meetings to state whether their meetings are open or closed. According to the bill, open meetings will be given priority for space and any violations will be brought before the judicial board.

The Senate recommended that Corson appoint a committee to review the need for day care facilities to be established by Cornell. The committee, which would develop proposals for such facilities in consultation with other major employers in the area, is to report to the Senate by September 15, 1971. The Senate recommended that day care facilities be available by September, 1972.

In a resolution on freedom of inquiry, the Senate expressed its disagreement with the disruption on Dec. 5, 1970, of a seminar on Southern Africa. The seminar was disrupted as a representative of the South African Information Agency was about to speak.

The resolution called on the leaders of the University to be more outspoken in condemning such disruptions and that they see that such disrupters are prosecuted in the future. It also suggested methods by which the Cornell community should become more conscious of its responsibility to free expression and free inquiry.

The Senate also recommended that a central office be established for coordinating student employment. The goal of the office would be to help students get part-time employment so that they could help finance their education.

Day Care Unit

Continued from Page 6

Mrs. Jean Matlack, coordinator of the CIVITAS program. Ithaca College and CIVITAS volunteers staff the center and cover the nominal rent charged by the "Y".

"The fraternity did a lovely job of decorating and renovating," Mrs. Matlack said. "They made the room into a great place for children."

Gravani, who is a graduate student in Food Sciences at Cornell, credited Sperry DeCeU, Arts and Sciences '72, the chapter president, with heading the project.

In addition to providing a needed community service, the fraternity hopes the project will encourage other campus organizations to undertake similar projects. Gravani said. Chi Psi hopes to continue their "community action" program next year, he added.

The Senate Page

Resolution on Sex Discrimination

Responses from the Deans

<u>School/College</u>	<u>Current Enrollment</u>	<u>Recruiting Program, Plans for Next Year</u>
Agriculture	Women comprised 19% of total enrollment in 1970 as compared with 16% in 1965. Accept as high a proportion of women who apply as men who apply.	"...our present policies are in no way discriminating against employment of women or the admission of women as students in the College." "I believe the records show that we accept as high a proportion of the women who apply for admission to the College as we do the men who apply. Our number of women continue to increase as opportunities for them are provided. As one would expect, they find greater acceptance in certain fields of work in the College than in others. However, their broad interests reach across most of the departments and sections."
Architecture, Art and Planning	In Architecture, men outnumber women, in Art women are in the majority. Admissions policy is to make no distinction regarding sex and, as a result, students enrolled have about same sex distribution as applicants to the college.	"An arbitrary attempt to equalize proportions without reference to quality of applications would seem to me unwise...female applicants to Architecture and male applicants to Art may increase; we are doing what we can to encourage such an increase."
Arts & Sciences	In 1969 admitted 460 men & 290 women. In 1970, admitted 504 men and 439 women. During 69-70, Arts College decided to move as rapidly as possible to a policy of admitting men and women in equal proportions.	For the class entering in 1971, estimated composition of class: 460 men 468 women
Engineering	Increase in women enrolled from 8 in 1969 to 18 in 1970. 75% increase in applications for next year. Currently, women comprise 2%.	"We will continue to do everything in our power to attract as many qualified women applicants as possible and to matriculate as many qualified freshmen as possible."
Human Ecology	The problem in recruiting men.	Proceeding to achieve a proportion of men and women accurately reflecting that in the general population. The Dean suspects it will be at least 20 years before as many men as women enrolled.
Hotel Admin,	15% of student body is female. Considerable difficulty in placing women graduates.	"The demands of the hospitality industry are that it would serve as an injustice to women to increase their numbers to a 50-50 ratio. Job opportunities would not be available at such a ratio and it would be unfair to accept people in our School if opportunities for employment were not available. At the present time (with approximately 15% of our study body being female) we have considerable difficulty in placing our girls. I have been working with several organizations to provide greater job opportunity and I have for years been fighting for "equal pay for equal work."
I. & L.R.	26 women accepted in 1970, 35 for 1971. "If anything, women have been favored."	Policy is to admit women on the same basis as men without regard to any quota.
B. & P.A.	Applications from women have been increasing. General policy to accept women on equal basis with men.	"Our general policy, clearly stated in our catalog, is to accept women on an equal basis with men. We do not have an objective of forcing numerical equality of women and men applicants, nor do I look upon such a policy with favor. We have and are prepared to lead graduation of female management students in advance of market demand for them. The facts of the matter are that women management graduates are not accepted now by business. We have had and will probably continue to have substantial difficulty in placing female students. To date, however, we have been fortunate in placing all of our graduates, and propose to continue to make every effort to see that they are placed."
Graduate School	Same percentage of women applicants are offered admission as men; however, there are more male graduate students than female.	The matter of working toward equal numbers is complicated by 80 fields of study with widely varying sources of students but it is under discussion.
Law School	Women entering in 1968: 6. In 1969: 9. In 1970: 20. In 1970, 47% of women applicants were accepted as opposed to 28% of male applicants.	Have sent representatives of Law School to womens colleges to recruit. Policy is to accept women on an equal competitive basis with men.

The Senate Page

Resolution on Sex Discrimination Responses from the Deans

Medical College Presently 20 women enrolled. An average of 5 women per class has prevailed throughout the past decade.

For 1971, committee attempted to evaluate women candidates impartially; as a result 9% of women applicants accepted, (8% of male applicants). Total of 24 accepted, 16 will enroll so that next year's class will consist of 17% women, (national average 10-11%).

Nursing School Problem is that of recruiting men into the program.

Nutrition Current enrollment shows far greater proportion of women than men.

Trying to encourage more men to enter the field of Nutrition.

Veterinary Medicine For the class entering in 1971, the acceptance ratio is 1:9. Has been practice of the college to accept the same ratio of women to men as that seen in the applications received.

"In more recent years opportunities in veterinary medicine practice have been changing, with greater opportunities appearing in small animal practice and public health positions. These are attractive to women and there has been a greater interest among women in applying for admission to studies in veterinary medicine."

NOTE: This was an enclosure with a letter from President Corson to Senate Speaker, J. Robert Cooke, April 22, 1971.

Senators' Voting Records for the Spring Semester

VOTING SENATORS	March 2	March 9	March 25	April 6	April 22	May 6	May 13		Roll Call I	Roll Call II		March 2	March 9	March 25	April 6	April 22	May 6	May 13		ROLL CALL I	ROLL CALL II	
									Y	N										Y	N	Y
ASMIS, ELIZABETH	F	X		X	X				Y			S	X	X	X		X					
AST, DEITER	F	X	X		X	X	X		Y	Y		F	X	X	X	X		X	X			Y
BARAN, STEVE	S	X	X	X		X	X	X	N	Y		F	X	X	X	X		X	X		N	Y
BARWIND, JOHN	F	X	X		X		X			Y		F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y
BEER, STEVEN	F	X	X	X		X	X	X		Y		F	X	X	X	X	X	X			N	Y
BIENSTOCK, STEVEN	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y		S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y
BISHOP, JONATHAN	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N	N		F	X	X		X	X	X			Y	Y
BRATTON, C.A.	F	X	X		X	X	X	X	Y	Y		F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y	Y
BRIGGS, DANIEL	S	X	X		X	X	X	X	Y	Y		S	X	X	X	X		X	X			N
BREWSTER, HARRY	S		X	X	X		X		Y	Y		F	X		X	X	X	X	X		N	Y
BROMBERG, MARK	S	X	X		X							F	X		X	X	X	X			N	Y
BROWN, NEIL	S	X		X	X	X	X	X	Y	N		F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y	N
CAPPANNARI, CHARLES	S	X		X		X				Y		S	X	X		X					N	
CHERNIAVSKY, JOHN	S	X		X	X				N			F	X	X	X	X		X			Y	
COLLINS, DWIGHT	S	X	X									S	X	X	X	X	X	X			N	
COOKE, J. ROBERT	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				S	X	X	X	X	X		X		N	
COOKE, W.D.	VP	X	X	X	X	X						S	X	X	X		X	X	X			Y
COULTER, GLEN	S	X	X	X		X	X	X		Y		S	X		X	X	X	X	X		Y	N
COWAN, J.M.	F	X	X		X				Y			F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y	Y
CUMMINGS, GORDON	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Y	Y		S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y	Y
DAVIS, AMY	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N	Y		S	X	X		X		X	X		N	Y
DEFRIESE, GORDON	F	X			X							F	X		X	X	X	X			N	Y
DETHIER, B.E.	F	X	X		X		X					O	X	X	X		X	X				Y
EARLE, CLIFFORD	F	X	X				X		N			F		X	X	X	X	X			Y	N
ETTIN, ANDREW V.	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N	Y		O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y
FARRELL, PAUL	F											F	X	X	X		X	X	X			N
FITCHEN, DOUGLAS	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N	Y		F	X	X	X							
FORWARD, STEPHEN	S	X	X		X	X	X		Y	Y		S	X	X		X						
FREEDMAN, DAVID	S	X		X	X		X		N			F	X		X	X		X				
FREY, JEFFREY	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N	Y		S	X	X		X	X				N	
FRITCHEY, DAVID	S	X		X	X		X	X	N			S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y
FURRY, RONALD	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Y			S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y
GALLAGHER, RICHARD	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Y	Y		F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y
GIBIAN, GEORGE	F	X	X	X		X		X				S	X	X	X	X	X	X				Y
GAZIANIS, TOM	S	X		X	X	X	X		N	Y		S	X		X	X		X			N	
GREENWALD, ELIOT	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N	Y		O	X		X	X	X	X			Y	Y
GOLDSMITH, MICHAEL	S	X	X	X								S	X	X	X		X					
HAMMES, GORDON	F	X	X		X	X	X		Y	Y		F	X	X	X	X		X	X			Y
HARDING, JOHN	F	X	X	X		X	X		N	Y		F	X	X	X	X		X	X		N	Y
HARTMAN, PAUL	F	X	X		X		X			Y		F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y
HENRY, NEIL	F	X	X	X		X	X	X		Y		F	X	X	X	X	X	X			N	Y
HEYWOOD, PETER	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y		S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y
HITCHNER, STEPHEN	F	X	X		X	X	X		N	N		F	X	X		X	X	X			Y	Y
HIXON, LAWRENCE	F	X	X		X	X	X	X	Y	Y		F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y	Y
HOBBS, ROBERT	S	X	X		X	X	X	X	Y	Y		S	X	X	X	X		X	X			N
HOUCK, JAMES	F	X		X	X	X	X	X	Y	Y		F	X		X	X	X	X	X		N	Y
HOWLAND, HOWARD	F	X		X	X	X	X					F	X		X	X	X	X			N	Y
HUTCHINS, JOHN	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Y	N		F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y	N
ISPA, JEAN	S	X	X		X					Y		S	X	X		X					N	
JACKSON, CAPT. RALPH	F	X	X	X	X				N			F	X	X	X	X		X			Y	
JACOBS, ROGER	S	X	X	X	X	X	X					S	X	X	X	X	X	X			N	
JOHNSON, GEORGE	S	X	X	X	X	X	X					S	X	X	X	X	X		X		N	
KANTOR, SCOTT	S	X	X	X		X	X	X				S	X	X	X		X	X	X			Y
KATZ, JONATHAN	S	X		X	X	X	X	X		Y		S	X		X	X	X	X	X		Y	N
KELLY, W.C.	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Y			F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y	Y
KERTZ, ALOIS	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Y	Y		S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y	Y
KESTON, DALE	S	X	X		X		X	X	N	Y		S	X	X		X		X	X		N	Y
LABELLE, ROBERT	F	X			X		X	X				F	X		X	X	X	X			N	Y
LEE, MERRILY	O	X	X	X		X	X					O	X	X	X		X	X				Y
LEVINE, P.P.	F		X	X	X	X	X		N			F		X	X	X	X	X			Y	N
LITTAUER, S.A.	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N	Y		O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y
LORBEER, JAMES	F	X	X	X		X	X	X				F	X	X	X		X	X	X			N
LOWE, JOHN	F	X	X	X								F	X	X	X							
LOWENS, DAVID	S	X	X		X				Y	Y		S	X	X		X						
LOZANO, ANTHONY	F	X		X	X		X		N			F	X		X	X		X				
MALCHOFF, KEITH	S	X	X		X	X			N	Y		S	X	X		X	X				N	
MANDELL, ELLEN	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N			S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y
MASS, CLIFFORD	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Y			S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y
MATLACK, JAMES	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Y	Y		F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y
MCALEER, BILL	S	X	X	X	X	X	X					S	X	X	X	X	X	X				Y
MCCARTHY, NANCY	S	X		X	X	X			N	Y		S	X		X	X		X			N	
MCLELLAN, ELIZABETH	O	X		X	X	X	X		N	Y		O	X		X	X	X	X			Y	Y

Senators' Voting Records for the Spring Semester

		MARCH 2	MARCH 9	MARCH 25	APRIL 6	APRIL 22	MAY 6	MAY 13		ROLL CALL I	ROLL CALL II		MARCH 2	MARCH 9	MARCH 25	APRIL 6	APRIL 22	MAY 6	MAY 13		ROLL CALL I	ROLL CALL II	
MCMILLEN, TOM	S	X	X	X	X	X		X					STREICHER, CARYN JO	S	X	X		X	X				
MELNICK, GARY	S	X			X	X	X	X		N	Y		THORP, JAMES	F	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y	Y
MILLER, FRANK	F	X		X	X	X	X	X		N	Y		TOFALO, MICHAEL	S	X		X	X	X				N
MOONEY, WALTER	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y		TOPS, GUY	S	X	X	X		X	X	X		Y
MORRIS, EARL	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y	Y		TURCOTTE, D.L.	F	X			X	X			Y	Y
MORRIS, JAMES	F		X	X		X							VAN SOEST, PETER	F	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y	Y
MORRISON, MARY	F	X	X	X	X		X	X			Y		VERSAGE, DOMINIC	O	X	X	X	X	X			Y	Y
MORROW, ROBERT	F	X		X	X			X		Y			WALKER, MACK	F	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y	N
MUKA, ARTHUR	F		X		X	X	X			Y	Y		WEHE, ROBERT	F	X		X	X	X	X		Y	N
MURPHY, JAMES	S	X	X	X	X	X		X		Y			WILKINS, JOHN	F	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y
NATELSON, ROBERT	S	X		X	X	X	X				Y		WINTER, MARY	F		X	X		X	X	X		Y
NEISSER, ULRICH	F	X	X	X	X		X	X		N	Y		WALLACE, GLENN	S	X	X		X	X				
NEWROCK, RICHARD	O	X		X	X					N			WANDERSTOCK, JEREMIAH	F	X	X	X		X				
OAKSFORD, MARGARET	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y	Y		WURZEL, MARK	S	X	X	X	X	X		X		
OREMLAND, JOAN	S	X	X	X				X					YANG, PETER	S	X	X	X	X		X		N	Y
PADAMSEE, RIAZ	S	X		X	X	X	X			N	Y												
PARDEE, WILLIAM	F		X	X	X		X	X		Y	Y												
PECK, NATHAN	F	X		X	X	X	X			Y	Y		NON-VOTING EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS										
PENNY, NORMAN	F	X	X			X	X	X			Y												
PERMUTT, THOMAS	S	X		X	X			X		N			BARLOW, MARK		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
PETER, GEORGE	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y	Y		BARNES, RICHARD										
PIERIK, PETER	O		X		X	X	X				Y		BARTTER, SCHARLIE		X	X							
PLANE, ROBERT	O						X				A		BECK, ROBERT A.										
PLATT, ROBERT	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y		BRONFENBRENNER, URIE										
PORGES, AMY	S	X	X	X	X	X				N			BUCHANAN, J. ROBERT										
REITH, DOUGLAS	S	X		X	X	X	X	X		N	Y		CHANG, GORDON		X	X	X	X	X	X			
ROPER, MAXINE	S	X	X	X	X	X	X			N	Y		CRANCH, EDMUND										
ROTHBARDT, PATRICIA	S	X		X			X	X			Y		CURTISS, W. DAVID										
SAGAN, CYRIL	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Y	N		DARLING, RUTH W.		X			X	X		X		
SAMPSON, MARTIN	F	X	X	X			X	X			Y		DAVIDSON, H. JUSTIN										
SAUNDERS, BYRON	F	X	X	X		X	X				Y		FORRESTER, RAY										
SHEWCHUCK, RONALD	O		X	X	X	X		X		N			GOTTLIEB, ROBERT				X	X					
SILVER, MICHAEL	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N			HUNTER, DELRIDGE										
STEPONKUS, PETER	F	X	X		X	X	X	X			Y		JACKSON, R. PETER			X							
STOROZUM, SID	S			X	X	X							JACOBS, DESDEMONA										
STRAUSS, STANLEY	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	Y		JONES, W.D.		X	X	X	X		X			
													KAHN, ALFRED E.										
													KELLY, BURNHAM										
													KNAPP, DAVID										
													LOOMIS, RONALD N.		X		X	X	X	X	X		
													MEYER, ELMER		X	X	X			X	X		
													MOORE, DAVID G.										
													MUNSCHAUER, JOHN		X	X		X	X				
													OLUM, PAUL										
													PALM, CHARLES E.				X						
													POPPENSIEK, GEORGE C.										
													SCHULTZ, ANDREW										
													SEREMETIS, STEPHANIE										
													SHELLEY, LOUISE				X						
													YARNELL, JAMES W.		X	X	X	X	X				

LEGEND

- X Present at Meeting
- Y Voted in favor (yes)
- N Voted against (no)
- A Abstained

- F Faculty
- S Student
- O Other
- VP Vice President

ROLL CALL I

Furry motion to amend B-49 (substitute) Sense-of-the-Body Resolution on College of Agriculture and Migrant Labor Camp. failed 36-45.
 [Yes in favor of Furry amendment. No opposed to amendment]

ROLL CALL II

Recommendatory Resolution on Voting University's GM Shares (B-81) carried 69-12-1. [Yes in favor of resolution, no opposed to resolution]

Faculty

Continued from Page 6

Affairs, W. Jack Lewis, reminded the Faculty that the appearance of a student on campus as a freshman now roughly coincided with his attainment of full citizenship as measured by eligibility to vote and to serve in the armed forces. Accordingly, he urged the Faculty to attend a freshman convocation scheduled for September 1 at 4 p.m. in Barton Hall to join in a celebration of a "rite of passage".

The President then responded to a question from a Faculty member who wished to know what portion of the University budget was expended on administration costs. After explaining the complexity of assigning administrative costs, the President indicated that a figure of about seven per cent could be assigned to the cost of operating the offices of the college deans, the offices of the President and the vice presidents, and items included in "institutional services".

The Dean then read to the Faculty at the request of the Speaker of the University Senate, J. Robert Cooke, the text of a recommendatory resolution adopted May 18 by the Senate. This resolution had to do with measures that seemed to be called for to cope with disruptions exemplified by the incident of December 5 involving a panel discussion on South Africa (See Chronicle, Jan. 14 and page 7 of this issue). The Dean went on to emphasize the importance of the fourth recommendation in that resolution having to do with the responsibility to bear witness.

Prof. Isadore Blumen endorsed the recommendation of the Senate. He asserted that on two occasions the Chronicle had failed to fully and promptly report such incidents.

The President then read a letter just received from the retiring Judicial Administrator, Prof. Joseph Bugliari. In his letter, Prof. Bugliari stated his conviction that his office should not, as some have suggested, play the role of public prosecutor in the absence of complaining witnesses. Instead, he proposed that when appropriate a special investigating office be appointed to serve this function, thereby preserving the neutral position of the Judicial Administrator which is so valuable in disposing of the great bulk of the business of his office.

After a few words by Prof. Urie Bronfenbrenner calling attention to the completion at this meeting of the Dean's service to the Faculty, the meeting adjourned.

Blue Bus Hits the Educational Trail

Continued from Page 3

The bus has been inadvertently associated with poverty areas, he said. "That is not what the intention of the bus is. Ultimately, we just want to develop a sense of community," he said.

The Blue Bus initially attracted children from the communities in which it stopped. But now, said Fitzpatrick, it is attracting increasing numbers of adults who want to know what the purpose of the bus is and who sponsors it.

Fitzpatrick explained that the staff members of the Blue Bus want suggestions from adult residents so the Blue Bus staff can develop projects to meet the needs of individuals and communities.

The Tompkins County Library contributed \$1,200 worth of books to the Blue Bus library. The books, which were chosen with the assistance of

Corson Meets Faculty For Question Session

Continued from Page 1

point out that according to several recent studies Cornell, like most universities, is "under-administered."

Other major non-instructional costs mentioned in the discussion which followed, included financial aid to students, housing and dining, maintenance of the physical plant and libraries. The costs of research and construction were cited as the biggest items.

In response to a question on why the percentage of increase for administrative salaries was higher this year than for faculty salaries, Provost Robert A. Plane stated that non-academic salaries in general are lower and the impact of cost of living increases is felt more sharply. Therefore greater percentage increases were regarded as necessary.

Plane also observed that recent studies revealed that Cornell salaries for administrative employees are below average. He said that these salaries must be raised as much as practical if Cornell is to retain its administrative talent.

The faculty was unable to pass any resolutions at yesterday's meeting because a quorum was not present. Faculty rules require a quorum — 10 per cent of 1,400 faculty members — in order to take any action.

Discussion took place on several matters, including a grading system that would replace the S/U (satisfactory/unsatisfactory) option with a S-L-U system. The "L" would stand for "low pass but credit given." (Minutes of the faculty meeting appear on page 6 of the Chronicle.)

Robert D. Miller, dean of the faculty, read the University Senate recommendation based on last December's disruption

of the South African debate. (Full text of the recommendation appears on page 7 of the Chronicle.)

In commenting on the Senate recommendation, Miller stressed that one of the problems facing the judicial administrator is the unwillingness of most people to "get involved" in the critical matters. He said the judicial administrator can not always be blamed when an incident occurs, nothing happens, and people get annoyed.

"We must be prepared and stand up and be counted when there is trouble," Miller said.

Members of the faculty urged prompt response by the faculty to the Senate recommendation and asked that full publicity through the Chronicle and all news media be given to all disruptions.

Corson stated that there was growing confusion over the role of the judicial administrator. He is supposed to be a neutral who impartially gathers the facts and, if the situation warrants, he either deals with the matter administratively or places it before a judicial board, Corson said. Some people are viewing the judicial administrator as a prosecutor and district attorney, he observed.

At the conclusion of the meeting Urie Bronfenbrenner, professor of human development and family studies in the New York State College of Human Ecology, asked the faculty to recognize Miller for his efforts as dean during the past two "difficult" years. The faculty responded with a standing ovation for Miller who will be replaced by Norman Penney, professor of law, as dean of the faculty next year.

Carter

Continued from Page 1

student recruitment.

In Human Ecology, Carter will teach a course in the spring term titled "Introduction to Social Policy" (Consumer Economics and Public Policy 350).

"Lisle Carter has been an extremely effective administrator and a most valued advisor," University President Dale R. Corson said. "He has been a major asset to the administration. However, I understand fully his desire to resume full-time teaching and scholarship and therefore must agree with his decision, particularly because he has already stayed on for an additional year at my request."

Corson praised Carter's accomplishments in "stimulating innovations in environmental and social studies at Cornell. Under his leadership, basic organizational patterns have been developed and new projects launched in these important areas that will benefit the University for many years."

Commenting on his decision to return to academic work, Carter said, "I accepted this assignment with the understanding that it

Women Engineers

Continued from Page 9

a straight "A" student and valedictorian of her class. Holly, whose father is a chemical engineer with an Olean company, wants to study either that field or electrical engineering.

She is one of two Burrell Women's Engineering Scholarship winners for 1971-72. The scholarships were established in 1970 in recognition of the "large and essentially untapped contribution that young women can make to the engineering profession and through it to the many problems facing society."

Not all the female applicants are fresh out of

high school. Rosalyn Gwen Croppier of Brooklyn did a three and a half year hitch with the Air Force before she entered the College of Engineering to study industrial engineering. She enrolled at Cornell three days after getting her honorable discharge from the service.

Another pair of engineering students are Michele and Marcia Connolly, 19-year-old identical twins from Fayetteville, Ark. The green-eyed brunettes agreed on the same engineering school but differed in their fields of study. Michele is interested in environmental systems studies and Marcia is interested in electrical engineering.

was temporary and that I would return to teaching and writing when the necessary new programs were underway. I have found very rewarding the issues with which I have been concerned as a Cornell vice president. However, I am most anxious to return to the problem areas with which I have the greatest concern and this can be done only through academic work."

Since Carter assumed his vice presidency there have been a number of significant innovations in environmental and social study and research at Cornell. The Water-Resources Center has been expanded to include marine

sciences. The University, as part of a consortium with the State University of New York (SUNY), has applied for Sea Grant status which would make them eligible for federal support for research and extension projects in the marine sciences.

Cornell also has received one of the first grants by the National Science Foundation (NSF) for "Interdisciplinary Research Relevant to Problems of Our Society" (IRRPOS). The Cornell project involves a team of

experts from many fields studying the problem involved in meeting the nation's energy requirements while minimizing pollution effects.

In addition, Carter and W. Donald Cooke, vice president for research, have developed a plan that will eventually pull together the various environmental resources of the University in order to make possible broader approaches to environmental problems and thus increase the prospects of obtaining additional program support.

'Production' of Birds

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as the Red-tailed Hawk. The particular male and female Red-tailed Hawks used at Cornell have had a long association with humans, a condition necessary for successful artificial insemination.

Cornell ornithologists now are rearing Peregrin Falcons so that those birds of prey will be tame enough to be cooperative subjects for insemination later.

The semen from the male Red-tailed Hawk, an old-timer by bird age standards, was injected into the female's oviduct on March 25. The egg was laid on April 5 and another fertile egg is expected to be hatched on May 20. The normal incubation period for the Red-tailed Hawk is 30 days. The egg was incubated at Cornell's Department of Poultry Science.

A fully grown Red-tailed Hawk has a wing spread of about three and a half feet and weighs about three pounds. It is characterized by a red tail and has a brownish body and a light belly. Its principal food is rodents and rabbits. The bird is found commonly in all parts of North America.

Calendar

May 20 - June 2

Thursday, May 20

Independent Study Period.

4 p.m. Colloquium. "Re-evaluation Counselling Towards Self-help Communities." Thomas J. Scheff, Professor of Sociology, University of California at Santa Barbara. Interdepartmental Program in Social Psychology and Personality, sponsor. Stimson G-1.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Tristana*. (also May 21). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Statler Auditorium.

8 p.m. *Film. *Ben-Hur*. (also May 21 and 22). (Attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Ives 120.

Friday, May 21

Independent Study Period.

4:15 p.m. Varsity Baseball. Rochester. Hoy Field.

4:30 p.m. Materials Science Colloquium. "The Computer as an Ultramicroscope." D. deFontaine, Professor, University of California at Los Angeles. 140 Bard Hall.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Tristana* (see May 20). Statler Auditorium.

8 p.m. *Film. *Ben-Hur* (see May 20). Ives 120.

Saturday, May 22

Independent Study Period.

2:00 p.m. Varsity Baseball (double-header). Syracuse. Hoy Field.

2:00 p.m. Freshman Lacrosse. Syracuse. Lower Alumni Field.

2:30-6 p.m. Law School Convocation. Statler Auditorium.

8 p.m. *Film. *Ben-Hur* (see May 20). Ives 120.

Sunday, May 23

Independent Study Period.

11 a.m. Sage Chapel service. Lawrence R. Flake, Latter-Day Saints Chaplain, Cornell.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Tom Jones*. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Statler Auditorium.

Monday, May 24

Final Examinations Begin.

4:30 & 9 p.m. Film (final in series). *Heroic Materialism*. Last in series entitled, "Civilisation-A Personal View." Cornell University Lectures, sponsor. Room 200, Baker Hall.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *The Bank Dick*. with W.C. Fields. (attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio, Lincoln Hall.

Tuesday, May 25

Final Examinations.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *The Maltese Falcon*, with Humphrey Bogart. (attendance limited to Cornell community.) Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio, Lincoln Hall.

Wednesday, May 26

Final Examinations.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *You Can't Cheat an Honest Man*, with W.C. Fields. (attendance limited to Cornell community.) Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio, Lincoln Hall.

Thursday, May 27

Final Examinations.

7, 8:15, 9:30 and 10:45 p.m. *Films. *The Marx Brothers. Duck Soup* (7 & 9:30 p.m.) and *Horse Feathers* (8:15 & 10:45 p.m.) Attendance limited to Cornell community. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio, Lincoln Hall.

Friday, May 28

Final Examinations.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Psycho*. (attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio, Lincoln Hall.

Saturday, May 29

Final Examinations.

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. Drummond Studio, Lincoln Hall.

7:30 p.m. *Film. Satyajit Ray's *Nayak* (in Bengali, with English subtitles). Cornell India Association, sponsor. Goldwin Smith D.

Sunday, May 30

11 a.m. Sage Chapel service. Robert Beggs, Interim Episcopal Chaplain, Cornell United Religious Work.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *My Little Chickadee*, with

W.C. Fields and Mae West. (attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio, Lincoln Hall.

Monday, May 31

Final Examinations.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *The Treasure of Sierra Madre*, with Humphrey Bogart. (Attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio, Lincoln Hall.

Tuesday, June 1

Final Examinations End.

7 & 9:15 p.m. *Film. *Dial M for Murder*, with Ray Milland, Grace Kelly and Robert Cummings. (Attendance limited to Cornell community). Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Drummond Studio, Lincoln Hall.

Wednesday, June 2

4:30 p.m. Food Science Seminar. "Production and Food Applications of Microbial Lactases," presented by Leopold Wierzbicki, Cornell University. Auditorium, Stocking Hall.

Exhibits

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE MUSEUM OF ART. R.B. Kitaj Graphics (closes June 6). 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: "Morris Bishop, Author, and Alison Mason Kingsbury, Illustrator." History of Science Collections: The Quetzal.

URIS LIBRARY: Printers and Calligraphers at Cornell.

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

ART ROOM, WILLARD STRAIGHT HALL. Athens Print Workshop Traveling Exhibit. Hours: 9 a.m.-9 p.m. May 15-June 1.

Special Events

May 22. Law School Convocation. Statler Auditorium.

* Admission charged.

Attendance at all events is limited to the approved seating capacity of the hall in which they are presented.

All items for the Cornell Chronicle Calendar must be submitted to the Office of the Secretary of the University, 312 Day Hall, at least ten days prior to publication of the Chronicle. The Calendar is prepared for the Chronicle by the Office of the Secretary.

Library

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visual materials will take on increased importance over the next 20 years, the Library is to be congratulated on the inauguration of a program for the collecting and making available of such materials. Close contact should be maintained with those Colleges and Departments which have indicated that they will increasingly use audio-visual materials in teaching and research.

—9. Current policy on stack privileges in Olin should be continued.

—10. In terms of space needs, the Library staff should be alerted to the rapid outdateding of technical books. A special Faculty-Library Committee, appointed by the Director of Libraries in consultation with the Chairmen of appropriate Departments, should review frequently the Library's holdings in this area and recommend obsolete works for removal to storage. Such a Committee should begin this work as soon as possible.

—11. Better communications need to be worked out between the Library and new or expanding Departments. This is especially true with respect to such areas as Computer Science, B & PA, Physical Sciences, and Engineering, the areas where some discontent has been expressed with regard to present Library holdings.

—12. The Library should consider adopting some sort of simplified temporary cataloging, independent of exhaustive bibliographical searching. Every effort should be directed to

Motivation in Undergrad Women

Continued from Page 4

that is, the "wasted" bright girl grad, with a vague B.A., perhaps immediately followed by secretarial training, perhaps a year or two in a "fun" job, such as that of an airline stewardess. She will drift through the suburban housewife/mother years, and wake up, almost literally, at forty-five or so, when the last child has left home, and very likely feel that a third of her life has been spent in pursuits that however necessary our

present society may say they are, certainly are irrelevant at that stage to any career goals she may then want.

The only way out of this awful predicament is to start very much earlier than we do now, to make young girls take themselves seriously as people living in a society to which the girls owe a greater responsibility than opting out at twenty-one after a long and expensive education, to spend a quarter of a century doing pointless tasks that could be better and more efficiently done by machines, service industries, and well organized and staffed social and educational agencies.

Guidance and counselling are desperately needed toward this end, to help girls overcome their conditioned submission to an outmoded role, to bring a self-awareness of themselves as not only capable, but necessitated to become a professionally trained and working member of society in a career that will be her commitment for her lifetime. Here and now at Cornell, this can be begun to be achieved by involving newly arrived eighteen-year-old girls in this thought

process during Freshman Orientation Week. The involvement of all university counsellors and guidance personnel should be focused toward an awareness of the deep psychological and social roots of this problem. Ironically, those who should be most concerned with this problem are the least concerned; they appear merely to accept this lack of motivation as a *fait accompli*, rather than to try to work to change it, or indeed to see it as something which even needs changing.

And even more, the continuing involvement throughout their university years of the women students is needed, to make them see themselves as participating and responsible members of the university in the world, and not as the perpetual fringe personnel who do the secretarial and domestic work for the male leaders of whatever organizations they belong to

Patricia Latham,
Instructor,

English Dept.;

Member, Steering Committee,
Female Studies Program.