



# CORNELL CHRONICLE

The official weekly of record for Cornell University

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# Trustees, Cornell Council Meet

## *Trustees Name Groups To Push CAL Sale*

The announcement that two groups have been appointed by the Cornell Board of Trustees to begin new steps toward the sale of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory (CAL) in Buffalo highlighted a Saturday morning news conference on Oct. 16 following the board meeting here.

In making the announcement, Robert W. Purcell, chairman of the board, noted that the board had renewed its 1968 decision that CAL should be separated from the University. A sale agreement between Cornell and EDP Technology, Inc. of Washington, D.C. was terminated by mutual agreement in July.

One of the new groups appointed, called a "task force" by Purcell, will assemble information on potential buyers and concern itself with the type of entity to which CAL should be sold. The group will find the type of firms into which CAL could "fit" appropriately and which would be satisfactory to lab personnel, Purcell said. Through this group potential buyers will be given information on CAL  
*Continued on Page 8*

## *Corson, at Combined Meeting, Stresses Self-Sufficiency*

"We're going to have to provide our own salvation largely on our own efforts" in order for Cornell to survive the present financial crisis and loss of public confidence in higher education, according to President Dale R. Corson. Speaking before a combined meeting of the Cornell Council and the University Board of Trustees last Friday in Statler Auditorium, Corson said that while the University is grateful for federal and state help, it must help itself through continued efforts to keep costs down and through continued support of Cornell alumni and friends.

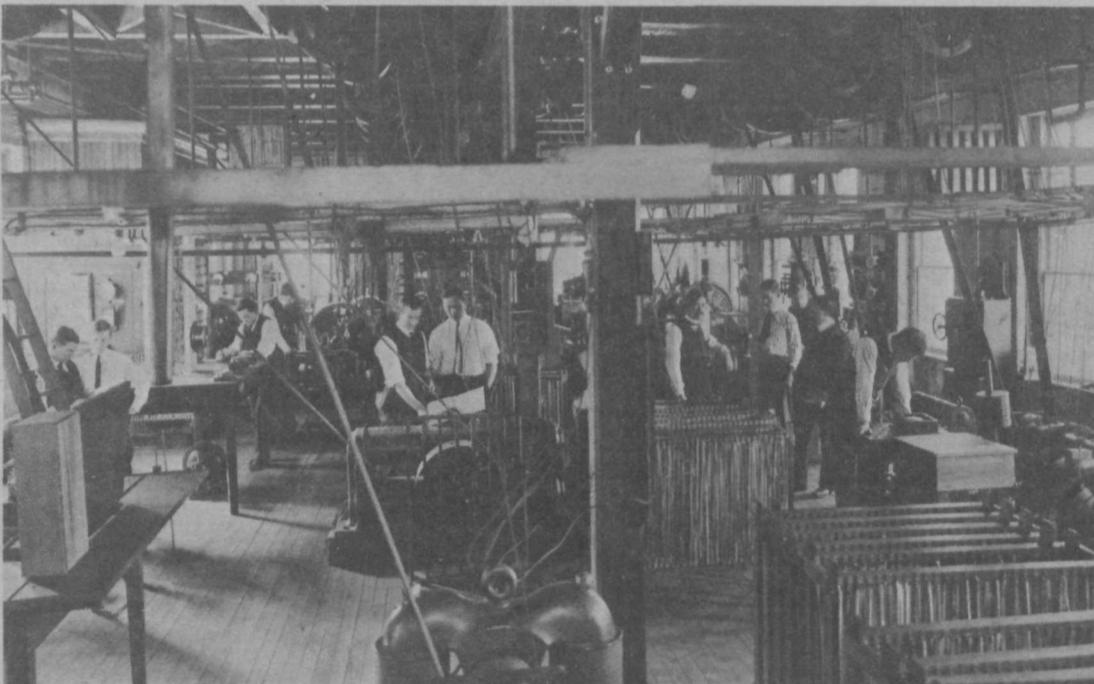
During his address Corson reviewed both the federal and state programs for support of higher education. He made it clear that federal support would probably be either too little or too late for many institutions. On the state level, he praised the program in New York as a "model ... as far as the public support of private higher education is concerned" through the so-called Bundy Plan, but added that New York has a

serious problem since state revenue is down.

Corson said he felt some private schools throughout the country will either "go under" in the next few years, or become part of a state system.

"Cornell is not one of the institutions that's going to go under or that's even going to slough off part of its program," Corson said. He said the University is "relatively well off" but must continue to work at being self-sufficient in the foreseeable future.  
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# Convocation to Mark Engineering Milestones

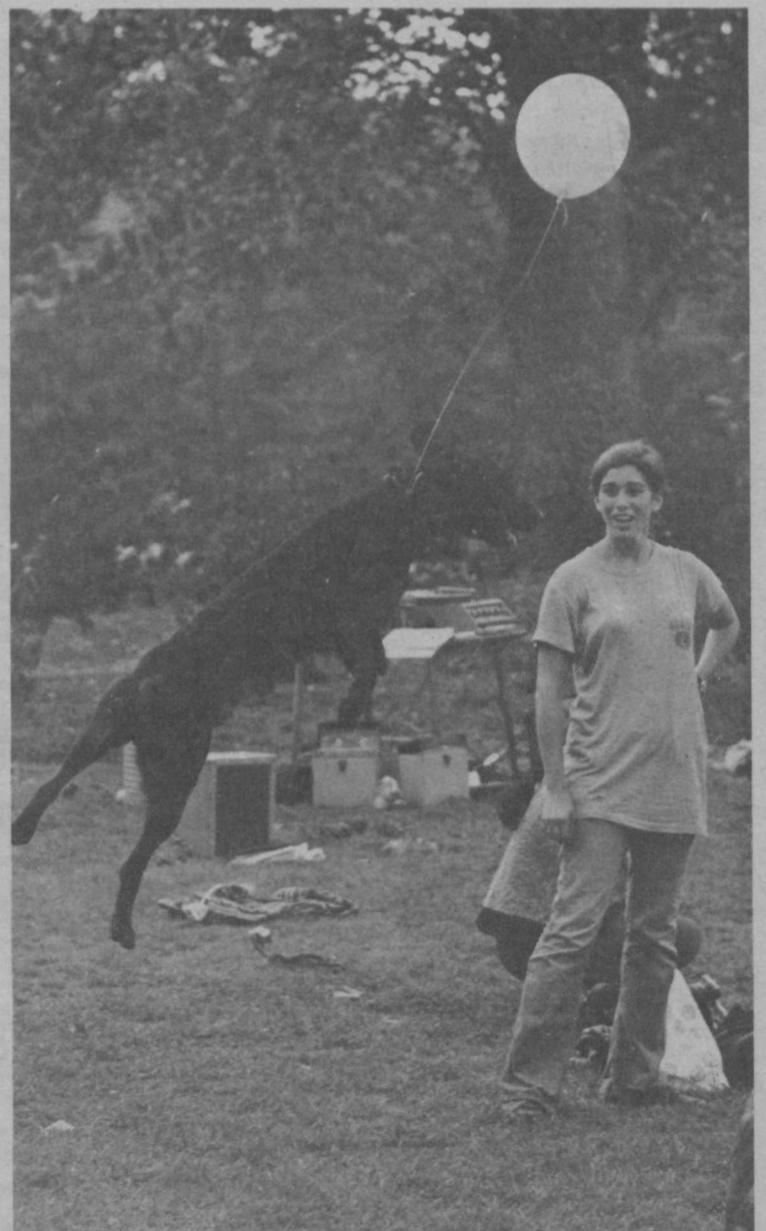


**LET THERE BE LIGHT** — Forerunner of modern electrical engineering laboratories at the College of Engineering was this "dynamo room" around the turn of the century. The first dynamo in America was built at Cornell in 1875 and was considered a technological marvel of its time. It generated direct current which was transmitted through the first known underground electrical transmission line and used to power two arc lamps on the Cornell campus, the first outdoor electric lighting system in the country.

More than 700 alumni and friends of Cornell's College of Engineering will be on campus this week for a two-day convocation marking several milestones, including the 100th anniversary of the awarding of the University's first undergraduate engineering degree. An enlarged meeting of the Engineering College Council will be held simultaneously.

During the convocation, distinguished achievements of engineering at Cornell will be reviewed and alumni and friends will be updated on current programs and exchange ideas on how they can contribute to the future direction of engineering education at the University.

A highlight will be a banquet and a reception by  
*Continued on Page 9*



**Arf!**

What is this canine up in the air about? See Pages 8-9 for the answer.

## Law Course Offered To Non-Law Students

A general course in law for non-law students will be offered at Cornell for the first time during the coming spring term.

The course, which is not listed in current catalogues, is titled "The Nature, Functions and Limits of Law," and will be taught by Robert S. Summers, professor of law in the Cornell Law School.

Open to graduate students and undergraduates from the sophomore level up, the course is being offered on a graded basis for three and four credit hours. Classes will be on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 p.m. in Classroom A, Myron Taylor Hall.

Undergraduates may sign up for the course during pre-registration in the college or school in which they are enrolled. For undergraduates, the course number is Government 313. For graduate students, the course is numbered Law 600.

The course has been approved by the Educational Policy Committee of the College of Arts and Sciences and has been cross-listed by the Department of

Government. It has also been approved by the Cornell Program on Science, Technology and Society and appears in the program's course list.

Summers explained the course is a general education survey in which the "law is presented not as a body of rules but as a set of varied techniques for dealing with such social problems as securing a healthy environment, keeping community peace, reinforcing the family, protecting basic freedoms, assuring some equality of opportunity, and controlling officials of the legal system. Consideration is given to the non-legal factors bearing on the effectiveness of law. The limitations of law are stressed."

Course materials consist mainly of judicial opinions, statutes and other primary sources, Summers said. Extensive use will be made of discussion techniques. There will be some lecturing as well, he added.

The course, he said, should be of special interest to students majoring in government, sociology, philosophy and history.

## Pioneer in Ornithology Peter Scott to Receive Allen Award

Peter Scott, noted British conservationist and son of the famed Antarctic explorer, Robert Falcon Scott, will be presented Cornell's fifth annual Arthur A. Allen Award Saturday for outstanding contributions to ornithology.

Scott will receive the award, established by Cornell's Laboratory of Ornithology, at a dinner starting at 7 in the Statler Inn. More than 100 ornithologists and naturalists from all parts of the United States are expected to attend.

Established in 1966 in the form of a medal, the award honors the memory of Arthur A. Allen, ornithologist and teacher at Cornell for nearly 50 years. Allen's pioneer work in research and teaching are said to have inspired many of his students to enter the field of ornithology.

Scott is honorary director of The Wildlife Trust at Slimbridge, England. In the 1930's, Scott established himself in a lighthouse on the Norfolk coast of England where he assembled a collection of geese and other waterfowl, painted them and wrote two books which he illustrated with some of his finest art work.

After World War II, Scott founded and directed the Wildfowl Trust, bringing together the largest and most representative collection of waterfowl in the world. Several species on the brink of extinction were saved by his initiative, and his writings and paintings have deeply influenced mounting international concern for wildlife.

Most recently, his interests have ranged from piloting glider planes to serving as naturalist-leader on tours to the Antarctic where his father achieved fame earlier in this century.

The award will be presented by Richard D.



TO A WATERFOWL — Noted British conservationist Peter Scott glances at some of his feathered friends.

O'Brien, director of Cornell's Division of Biological Sciences and chairman of the administrative board of the Laboratory of Ornithology. Scott will be introduced by Olin S. Pettingill Jr., director of the laboratory.

## Engineering College Establishes Chair In Honor of Fred H. 'Dusty' Rhodes

Cornell has established the Fred H. Rhodes Professorship of Engineering in honor of the man who initiated instruction in chemical engineering here and served as the first director of the School of Chemical Engineering from 1938 to 1957. Rhodes will be present at an announcement dinner here tonight.

Andrew Schultz Jr., dean of the College of Engineering, said a distinguished engineering educator will be named later to fill the chair.

An unusual aspect of the professorship is that it has been endowed by more than 500 individuals — friends, associates and former students of Rhodes. Contributions to a Fred H. Rhodes Memorial Fund were made over a period of many years. Now valued at approximately \$510,000, it has been redesignated the Fred H. Rhodes Professorship Fund.

Presentation of the endowment to the University will be made at the special dinner for chemical engineering alumni tomorrow, preceding a two-day College of Engineering convocation for alumni. Speaking on behalf of the contributors will be Herbert Dow Doan, former president and chief executive officer of the Dow Chemical Company. Dale R. Corson, Cornell president, will be present in behalf of the University.

Rhodes, known as "Dusty" to hundreds of chemical engineers and educators throughout the country, was one of the two full-

time faculty members in the School of Chemical Engineering when it was created in 1938. In 1942 the school moved into Olin Hall of Chemical Engineering, the first building on the college's present Engineering Quadrangle, and an expansion of the chemical engineering program was facilitated. One of Rhodes' achievements was the establishment in 1947 of a curriculum in metallurgical engineering. The school now has a faculty of 16 and the alumni number 1,500.

Rhodes is a native of Rochester, Ind., and was graduated from Wabash College

in Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1910. After receiving a doctor of philosophy degree in chemistry from Cornell in 1914, he taught chemistry and metallurgy at the University of Montana for a year and then returned to the Cornell chemistry department for a two-year term as an instructor in qualitative analysis.

Upon his retirement in 1957, Rhodes was named professor of chemical engineering, emeritus. The following year he began a five-year term as an alumni member of the University's Board of Trustees. He now lives in Deland, Fla.

## Open Letter Issued On Free Expression

The following open letter to the Cornell community concerning the heckling at the recent speech here by John Lindsay has been issued by Norman Penney, dean of the University Faculty; J. Robert Cooke, speaker of the University Senate; and William D. Gurowitz, vice president for campus affairs:

There has been a blatant violation of freedom of expression on the Cornell Campus, specifically the heckling and disruption of the speech by John Lindsay on October 12, 1971, in Bailey Hall. In accord with the Senate's Resolution on Freedom of Inquiry which recently gained the whole-hearted support of the Faculty Council of Representatives, the University was prepared to act in the event of a disturbance; there were reports that a disturbance might take place. President Corson in a letter to Mr. Hartwig Kisker, Judicial Administrator, said that he had "... directly informed the Safety Division that in the event of such an effort to disrupt or to gain control of the microphone, they were to move immediately and apprehend the individual or individuals and remove them from Bailey Hall."

Before the speech, however, a member of the Mayor's staff instructed the Safety Division Captain in charge that if there were any heckling or an attempted disruption that the Mayor would respond to this situation in his own way and that University Security personnel were not to intercede. The record shows that Mayor Lindsay invited his hecklers to the platform, thereby creating a situation which made it unreasonable for the Safety Division to intervene. The University's position was compromised and little could be done, or appears possible in light of Mayor Lindsay's intervention.

The important point is that freedom of expression was clearly violated. The right to speak and the right to listen must be preserved within the  
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### United Fund Drive

During the first week of the United Fund campaign, the Cornell division raised \$32,000, or about 18 percent of its goal of \$186,200. Five of Cornell's 19 divisions approached or surpassed their objective of hitting the 25 per cent mark, according to Cornell campaign co-chairmen R. Peter Jackson and Joseph F. Metz Jr.

The best results came from Division 11 under the leadership of Woodrow W. Wood and Margaret E. Longcoy which raised 50 per cent of last year's dollar total for its division. The division includes Buildings and Properties, Design, Maintenance, Service Shops, Grounds, Utilities, Mechanical, Care of Buildings and East Ithaca Plant.

The other four divisions showing strong results are headed by Gene H. Oberly (Division 14), Dana C. Goodrich (Division 15), Mariam H. Taitz (Division 16) and Lamartine S. Hood (Division 17).

Three outstanding teams within the various divisions were Industrial Engineering under Henry P. Goode, with 130 per cent of last year's dollar figure raised to date. Buildings and Properties under Herbert S. Wilson was at 100 per cent and the dean's office and academic administration under Helen M. Pai was at 139 per cent.

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# Cornell's Relations With State Examined

A Cornell Board Trustee committee charged with studying the University's relationships with the State of New York has recommended the establishment of a standing trustee committee on Cornell-State Relations and the appointment of a "highly placed" University administrative officer to have full-time responsibility in the State relations area.

The 15-page report of the Ad Hoc Cornell Trustee Committee to Study Cornell-State Relations was released today after being presented to the full Board during its meeting here last weekend.

The trustees received the report Saturday from the

*(The complete text of the Adams Committee report begins on Page 6.)*

committee's chairman, Morton Adams of Rochester, president of the New York State Agricultural Society.

The Board directed the University administration to study the report and to review it over the coming months.

University President Dale R. Corson said today, "The Trustee Committee which developed this report is to be congratulated on both the scope and depth of its analysis. Its recommendations cover a broad range of topics that are of great importance to the Statutory Colleges and to the University. Because of the scope of the report and the consequent need to study it carefully and to discuss it with the deans of the Statutory Colleges and other appropriate members of the faculty, several months will be required before we can hope to present a reasoned response to the Board of Trustees. I hope, however, that our preliminary response can be completed for presentation at the January meeting of the Board."

The report has been sent to the deans of the four state-supported, or statutory, units at Cornell and to the advisory councils of these units. The four state-supported units are the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, the State College of Human Ecology, the State School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR) and the State Veterinary College.

Cornell, as the committee report said "is the only university in the nation to be at one and the same time a private institution, a land-grant college and, in part, a state-supported university."

In recommending establishment of a standing trustee committee on Cornell-State relations, the report said the committee should serve on a continuing basis and concentrate on the affairs of the statutory colleges. Such a committee would give special attention to Cornell's responsibility as a land-grant institution and would be charged with maintaining and improving Cornell's relations with the State University of New York and with other offices and agencies of the state government. It would also be charged with "furthering the welfare, development, and special mission of the statutory colleges as essential components of the total University."

The ad hoc trustee committee's recommendation on a full-time, high-level administrator of Cornell-State relations calls for this individual to give "special attention to the needs of the statutory colleges, both collectively and separately." This recommendation was based, in part, on the ad hoc committee's finding that, in the past, both trustees and University administrators had "given relatively more time to problems of the endowed colleges than to the statutory colleges." "We believe that it is now essential," the report said, "to strengthen the participation of the University administration in anticipating, meeting, and coordinating problems and policies of the statutory colleges" through establishment of the Cornell-State relations administrator position.

The other trustees serving on the committee with Adams were Urie Bronfenbrenner of the faculty of the State College of Human Ecology; Patricia J. Carry, of Knight, Carry, Bliss & Co., New York City stock brokers; Martin P. Catherwood, now trustee emeritus and former State Industrial Commissioner and dean of ILR; H. Victor Grohmann, president of the advertising firm of Needham and Grohmann; Joseph P. King of Rochester, administrator of the Genesee Valley Regional Market Authority; Jacob Sheinkman, vice president and general counsel of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of

America in New York City; Gilbert H. Wehmann of the New York City investment firm of White, Weld & Co.; and Bruce Widger of Marcellus, representing the State Grange.

In making their recommendations, the committee members said they saw "as none of us has ever seen before, the need and opportunity for the Board of Trustees as a whole to become more aware of and involved in the problems of the statutory colleges and to participate in an increased degree in the development of their solutions."

The Committee report said "the problems which have become so apparent recently have no doubt been there all along", but have been "augmented and made more visible" by three recent developments. These are: the increasing demand on universities to be responsive to the growing problems of contemporary society; the need to adapt the mission of the statutory colleges to the requirements of the state and nation in teaching, research and public service; and the current period of financial stringency with respect to both public and private funds.

The committee report went on to say that there were several areas in three broad categories — administrative, budgetary and general — which it felt the State-Relations Committee and/or the administrator should consider.

Among these were:

— a major effort should be undertaken to acquaint the State University of New York and the State Budget Division, as well as other Albany officials and legislators, more fully with the activities, staff, and special mission of the statutory colleges in Ithaca.

— particular emphasis should be placed on communicating the special responsibility of the faculty in the statutory colleges for research and public service, including extension, as these relate to the needs of the State and the larger society.

— an effort is required to increase awareness of the role and importance of the statutory colleges within the entire Cornell community including faculty, students, the

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## Academic Calendar

### For 1972-73

#### (Early Start)

Registration, new students	Thursday, August 31
Registration, old and rejoining students	Friday, September 1
Fall term instruction begins, 7:30 a.m.	Monday, September 4
Thanksgiving recess:	
Instruction suspended, 1:10 p.m.	Wednesday, November 22
Instruction resumed, 7:30 a.m.	Monday, November 27
Fall term instruction ends, 1:10 p.m.	Saturday, December 9
Independent study period begins, 2:00 p.m.	Saturday, December 9
Final Examinations begin	Thursday, December 14
Final Examinations end	Friday, December 22
Registration, new and rejoining students	Thursday, January 18
Registration, old students	Friday, January 19
Spring term instruction begins, 7:30 a.m.	Monday, January 22
Spring recess:	
Instruction suspended, 1:10 p.m.	Saturday, March 17
Instruction resumed, 7:30 a.m.	Monday, March 26
Spring term instruction ends, 1:10 p.m.	Saturday, May 5
Independent study period begins, 2:00 p.m.	Saturday, May 5
Final Examinations begin	Monday, May 14
Final Examinations end	Tuesday, May 22
Commencement Day	Friday, May 25

#### STATISTICS:

Full weeks of classes, fall term	13
Days contained in partial weeks	2 1/2
Full weeks of classes, spring term	14

## Deans' Comments on Adams Report

*Charles E. Palm, Dean, New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences:* "It is gratifying to see the interest that the Trustees of Cornell University have taken in the Statutory Colleges. The report of the Adams Committee, just released for the study by the Deans, identifies important areas of concern as well as opportunities for strengthening relationships in the partnership between Cornell University and State University in developing and administering programs in the statutory units.

"The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences welcomed the opportunity to participate with the Adams Committee in its study. We are pleased to have this opportunity to study its report."

*David C. Knapp, Dean, New York State College of Human Ecology:* "I am pleased by this demonstration of interest in the statutory colleges on the part of the ad hoc committee and the Trustees. While I have not had an

opportunity to study the report in detail, I have the impression that the committee supports the distinctive mission of the statutory colleges and is interested in strengthening their role within Cornell and public higher education within the State. We welcome such an expression of support, and will give the report intensive study within the colleges in the immediate future."

*George C. Poppensiek, Dean, New York State Veterinary College:* "The report of the Adams Committee, which was established through a concern of the Cornell Trustees about the role of the Statutory Colleges at Cornell University, is a forthright, timely and penetrating report. I have studied it carefully and feel enthusiastically encouraged by its position and implications"

*(Robert B. McKersie, dean of Industrial and Labor Relations, has been out of town all week and is unavailable for comment.)*

## Senate Adopts Calendar For '72-73 School Year

Despite attempts to amend the 1972-73 academic calendar so that classes would not be held on Labor Day, the University Senate overwhelmingly approved the "early start" calendar Tuesday, in which classes begin on that holiday.

The early start proposal which appears on this page, was unanimously recommended by the Senate Calendar Committee.

"Since the faculty and student survey in 1968, it has been clear that finals before Christmas was a desirable goal. The recent Calendar Committee survey supported this feeling," said Irene A.

Brown, chairman of the committee.

"If nothing else, the vote has given the Senate more credibility not only as a representative body, but as a governing body which responds to the needs of the community it governs," she said.

Added to the calendar were two statements. One insures that the Law School calendar may be modified to meet a legal requirement that the school have two 16-week terms of instruction.

Another cited the fact that under the new calendar, classes are scheduled on religious holidays. The Senate voted that "students missing classes due to the observance of religious holidays be given ample opportunity to make up work."

# Text of Corson's Speech

*Here is the text of University President Dale R. Corson's speech to the joint session of the University Board of Trustees and the Cornell University Council in Alice Statler Auditorium on Saturday (Oct. 16, 1971).*

I'm not going to dwell long on the state of affairs on the campus. The last two years I've spent the time I had with you talking about the state of campus affairs. We spent these last two years getting our feet under us. Things are different on the campus and better on the campus. I think it suffices to say that recently a girl stopped me on the campus and asked if she might have my autograph. I can think of no better barometer than that.

You've heard a great deal about our financial trouble and I think I can also dispense with the financial troubles briefly. Last year my wife and I went to the Princeton football game at Princeton as guests of President and Mrs. (Robert) Goheen. We sat at the game with President and Mrs. Goheen and with the Chairman of the Board at Princeton, Mr. Manning Brown. Everytime our kicker, John Killian, came on the field, wearing only one shoe, Mr. Brown would lean over and nudge me in the ribs and say that "I know that Cornell's financial position is precarious but I didn't realize that you could only buy one shoe for your football players." The system worked and we did manage to beat Princeton by 6 to 3. But, this year, John Killian is wearing two shoes and so I wrote President Goheen a letter last week and I said, "Please tell Manning Brown that, while Cornell's financial position is precarious, we have improved to the point where we can buy each of our players two shoes."

I, incidentally, asked John Killian's mother the other day, why he was wearing the shoe on his kicking foot this year and she said, "It's very simple. Kicking without a shoe hurts his foot."

While I'm talking about athletics I might tell you a bit about our program. Alumni are always interested in the athletic situation on campus. We did not quite win the NCAA hockey title last year. We did have the satisfaction of beating the eventual winner, Boston University, by a score of 5 to 1 during the season and we'll be back after them again this year. The crew did win the IRA at Syracuse in June to everyone's surprise, including our own. Last year was the first NCAA title competition in lacrosse and we won that. And, this year we've won three football games in a row and I'm not making a prediction about a thing except to tell you that we have far more than a one-man football team.

We spent as much of our time as we possibly could and diverted as many of our resources as we could, this last year, to educational ventures intended to be responsive to the needs of the times and I'm not going to talk much more about what we have done. What I do want to talk to you about is the crisis that exists in this country in higher education. It's a crisis of confidence and it's a financial crisis. I think we are just at the beginning of a national debate on the subject: a debate on such questions as: What is the purpose of higher education these days? Who should the students be? What should they be taught? What is the role of research? Above all, who pays the bill?

The last hundred years has been one of a great deal of innovation in higher education in this country, particularly the half century between 1865 when Cornell was founded and 1915 and Cornell was right in the center of that innovation. You know that we were founded just at the time that the land-grant college concept arose in this country and that we are the land-grant college of New York State and that the land-grant idea introduced the concept of service into higher education. Agriculture has been the great beneficiary of that service. Now the question of the university service role in a whole host of other problems is one that we have to face.

The concept of liberal education, the role of the humanities — very broad liberal education as we now know it — also got a big boost during this period of innovation in the last century and has carried on in this century. Professional education — the schools of law, medicine, business, engineering — grew during this same period of innovation and Cornell has been a pioneer in all of them.

The concept of graduate education and research got its start at the end of the last century. The significant moves there — the most significant probably was the founding of the Johns Hopkins University — I think in 1876. Clark University was also at the forefront. Cornell had a major

hand during a slightly later period. Sigma Xi, the honorary scientific organization, was founded at Cornell and there is a plaque over in front of Sibley that attests to this fact. The Physical Review, which is the principal publication of the American Physical Society, was invented at Cornell and was published here for 20 years, beginning in 1893. I have on the wall in my office the plate from which the cover of volume one, number one of the Physical Review was printed. This is an historic treasure. The American Physical Society was founded in 1900, jointly by Cornell and Columbia. So, Cornell has had major roles throughout this period.

Throughout this period and continuing now, questions about the mission of the University have persisted. Let me quote you some statements that are being made about higher education. "The Ph.D. has almost come to be an employment badge, like a union card." At bottom, most American institutions of higher education are filled with the modern, democratic spirit of serviceableness." One president has complained that his professors are offering too many graduate courses and he's seeking to balance the needs of the undergraduate. One president has said that his institution "is not a place where a student finds his profession but a place where the student finds himself." Another writer says, "that science and other forces steadily increasing in intensity are creating a different world of which the universities must take account — institutions tend to lag behind the lives which they express."

You might like to know who made those statements. The one about the Ph.D. being the union card was made by the dean of the Graduate School of Princeton in 1906. The statement about universities being basically concerned with serviceableness in the society they serve was made by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard in 1908. I might mention in passing that President Eliot served as President of Harvard from 1869 to 1909. I've always considered that there was something a little odd about Harvard. Can you imagine having the same university president for forty years?

The president who complained about too many graduate courses and needing to pay attention to the undergraduates was President Harper of Chicago in 1897. The president who said his institution was a place where the student finds himself was Woodrow Wilson at Princeton in 1904. The person who said that science and other forces are forcing changes on us and that the universities are lagging behind was Abraham Flexner in 1930. Abraham Flexner, from his role in the foundation world, probably had as much influence on the development of higher education in this country as any other single man.

These same questions are being asked now and, in addition, there are other questions that are being asked. I'm not going to take the time to discuss them.

In the face of the criticism which we receive from all quarters — from students, from the public, from the legislators — I want to say that the present system of higher education that we have — the two-year schools, the four-year schools, the universities — is a good system. It serves the country well and it will continue to serve the country well but it's going to have to be modified and changed to correspond to the needs of the times. Let me talk for a few minutes about what's gone wrong. Why do we have this crisis? There are many factors, but the first one I would point to is numbers — sheer numbers of students. We have gone from about five per cent of the age group in college — say 50 years ago or 75 years ago — to about 50 per cent of the age group in colleges or in some form of higher education at the moment and the number is rising. We've gone from 2.5 million students in 1955 to about 7.5 million students right now. The enrollment in the colleges and universities has been increasing at an average rate for the last 100 years of about five per cent per year which is a doubling time of about 15 years. And, for awhile when the post World War II baby boom hit us, the rate was much more rapid. This sheer number which had to be accommodated has led to a considerable degree to the taxpayer revolt we've seen and we saw it in New York State in major proportions last year.

There's also been student disaffection with higher education and to a considerable degree I think this stems from the fact that education, which was appropriate to a relatively small elite, intellectual group is not necessarily

appropriate to the large fraction of the age group that has to be accommodated now. It's going to take a long time to sort this out.

Let me talk about the students for just a bit. While the social mix of students in the colleges and universities has changed substantially and the life styles of the students have changed, and sometimes shocked us, young people today are fundamentally the same as they always have been. The latent verve and idealism are there. The impetuosity and the occasional irresponsibility are there. The tremendous energy when aroused is there. There's a suspicion of the past when they know about the past, and sometimes I think they are suspicious because they don't know about the past. There's the overwhelming concern for the present and with occasional concern for the future. What's lacking, I think, in the present generation is the lightheartedness of previous college generations. The youthful optimism which has characterized college-age populations in the past, I think, has reached its nadir and there is an air of cynicism and despair ... and, I would say, for good reasons.

Biologically and socially, youngsters are more advanced today than their parents were when they came to college but there are still signs of the adolescent. There is a greater degree of independence among students in colleges than was the case in the past, but basically the students are conservatives and conformists ... they're conformist to whatever the contemporary life style of the time is, just as you were conformist to the life style of the time when you were in college.

The important point that I want to make is that the leaders of this country are among the group, whatever their life styles, whatever their ability, whatever their backgrounds, — people who are going to be the business leaders, the social leaders, the educational leaders, leaders in the arts and the humanities are among the group that are here today and they deserve the best possible education that we can give them. I believe that these young people have more potential for leadership than any previous college generation. They come to us better prepared. They are more alive to the real problems of the world and I'm confident that they are going to discharge their responsibilities in admirable fashion.

Let me not talk anymore about the nature of the crisis, except to say that the overwhelming numbers that we have to deal with have presented us with a problem of such magnitude that only governmental agencies at the federal level and the state level can hope to deal with a problem of this magnitude. The private institutions with the limited resources can not hope to cope with the huge problem that's before us. The individual student himself is not able to bear anything like the full cost of education. There are reasons that inflation in the education industry is faster than inflation in the economy as a whole, but I'm not going to talk about that here.

Let me talk for a bit about the federal program in higher education and about the New York State program. To establish my credentials for saying what I believe to be policy, let me say this. First of all, I spend what's probably too much time talking to other people with similar problems — the university presidents' union is a pretty strong one and everybody is wringing his own hands and everybody else's hands these days. I met some months ago for a couple of hours with the President's science advisor and some of his assistants along with three other university presidents to discuss the science policy of the administration. Last week, I spent an hour and a half with Secretary (Elliott) Richardson of HEW in a group of perhaps 20 people. Mr. Richardson had asked to come to talk with the board of directors of the American Council on Education, a board of which I am a member. Day before yesterday, I spent an hour with Albert Quie who is the ranking minority member of the House Education and Labor Committee and the one who will be making the Administration's amendments to the Higher Education Bill which may come to the floor of the House next week. I was introduced to Representative Quie by our own alumnus and our own representative from this district, Howard Robison, and only the three of us were present in the discussion.

All these people I have talked with in Washington are impressive people. They are well informed. They've done their homework. They know what they are talking about. They have well thought-out positions but from our

# to Trustees and Council

standpoint, the only problem is that those positions don't do much for universities such as Cornell.

Federal policies at the moment are based on the following premises, as I sum them up. The first one is that we have an over-supply of skilled manpower, at least the kind of skilled manpower that can be produced at the Ph.D. study level and, as a result, the support for students at this level of education has been substantially withdrawn. I've quoted, several times — I'm sure I quoted to you last year — the fact that at Cornell over the last three years, from September 1968 to September 1971, we've had withdrawn from us 80 per cent of our outside fellowship support for entering graduate students.

The second premise under which the present Administration's policy operates is the premise that we need to keep a research capability alive in this country, and, consequently, the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health are continuing to be funded. In fact, the National Science Foundation is funded for the current fiscal year at a higher level than it has ever been in the past — level of 600 million dollars. This will support substantial research projects in the country but the support of graduate students has been withdrawn to a large measure. Some support for institutions is provided, but the Office of Management and Budget has impounded some 30 million dollars worth of those funds and, when and under what circumstances they will be released, I don't know.

The third premise underlying the federal program is that the federal support for higher education should be in the form of direct subsidy to disadvantaged students. There are about a million students now and something like a billion dollars a year going into the support of disadvantaged students through a variety of programs — economic opportunity grants, work-study programs, loan programs of one kind or another. These are programs that we approve of, heartily. We have about 1100 students at Cornell who are being supported by these programs. The Administration asked for about another 900 million dollars for similar programs in the future to support students in this direct fashion.

The fourth underlying principle is that the support of the institution can come only as a cost of education allowance that goes along with the support to the student, wherever he chooses to go to school. I have no major fault to find with that premise except that the cost of education allowance that's provided — say in the legislation that's already passed the Senate, in August, and will be debated in the House, I hope soon — is grossly inadequate to provide education for the student which the federal support would bring to us.

Nobody knows how many more students could be injected into the higher educational system with the new federal programs. In the discussions with Secretary Richardson and his assistants, Mr. (Peter) Muirhead, who is the Deputy Director of the Office of Education, and two of Mr. Richardson's legislative counsels, there was talk of as many as a million and a half more students being added to the already seven and a half million that are in the system now. I believe those numbers are grossly exaggerated. I think that the new funds will go more heavily to supporting students who are already in college.

The amount of institutional support is weighted in the favor of the small colleges, and in some circumstances is as much as \$500 per student to the college. To the universities of our size, the institutional grant per student, and this is per student federally-supported, not per total student in the university, gets down to \$100. If we make a rough calculation — it's difficult to make a precise calculation — with the legislation that has passed the Senate, we might expect to get a quarter of a million dollars. This would come to something like \$15 or \$25 per student enrolled. The bill which has been reported out in the House from the Labor and Education Committee is based on a per capita enrolled student basis — a concept strongly opposed by the Administration — that would bring us about a million and a half dollars.

In the discussion with Secretary Richardson he said that no matter what legislation passes we aren't going to get any institutional money. And he has some dramatic numbers to back up his position. There are now some nine billion — not million — nine billion dollars worth of unfunded, but authorized, Health, Education and Welfare

## Corson Stresses Self-Sufficiency

*Continued from Page 1*

The questions that are being raised today about the mission of higher education have been raised many times in the past in this country, according to Corson. He said his basic answer is that the present system is good, it has and will continue to serve us well, but it must change to meet current needs.

In commenting on federal support, Corson said it is based on four premises.

The first of these, he said, is that there is an over supply of skilled manpower at the Ph.D. level and support has been withdrawn.

Second, the federal government feels there is a need to keep a research capability alive, Corson said. For this reason, there will continue to be substantial support for research projects that are in line with federal priorities.

The third premise is that the bulk of federal support should come as direct subsidy to disadvantaged students. Corson said there are about 1,100 students at Cornell benefiting in some way from this support and that there will be national requests for more funding of this kind.

Finally, there is the premise that the support of the institution can come only as the "cost of education allowance" that goes along with the support of the student. The allowance provided by one program, which is still before Congress, was called "grossly inadequate" by Corson. He said that under this program the amount of support would be weighted in favor of the small colleges and might amount to only about \$100 or less of

programs on the books and any institutional support for higher education is simply going to be another authorization on the books without funds.

Let me talk now briefly about the state program. New York State, in my opinion and in the opinion of many other educators, has a model program as far as the public support of private education is concerned. We have the so-called Bundy Plan, which was the result of the Bundy Commission recommendations of years ago, which provides subsidy to the private schools on the basis of the number of degrees awarded, graduated according to the level of the degree. This means about a million and a half dollars a year to Cornell. To a school such as New York University, which is the biggest private university in the country, it means perhaps four or five million dollars a year. Thirty or forty million a year are going into this program and it has made all the difference in the world to the private schools in the state.

One of the missions of those responsible for higher education policy in this country must be to save the private institutions. Mr. (Robert) Purcell read the basic reasons from Alan Pifer from the Carnegie Corporation. But there's also the simple dollar and cents reason that the private institutions have to be saved. By saving the private schools we save their tuition money, for example. At NYU this is 60 million dollars a year coming into the educational institution through the tuition route. We save the large unrestricted gifts. At Cornell this is about four million dollars a year from alumni. We save the large amount of private gifts for capital facilities which at Cornell is probably between 50 and 100 million dollars in the last 20 years or so. If the private schools don't survive, the students who go to the private schools are going to become the wards of the public and those costs are going to become public charges.

The situation as I believe it exists is the following: The country has set its goal as one of universal higher education but our national priorities are such that we're not willing to pay for it. The legislators both in Albany and Washington are under terrible pressure. There are many priorities they have to face but the higher educational one is certainly one that is suffering at the present time. The public institutions are going to be severely strained. The State University of New York has built a magnificent system since it was first organized in 1948 and, particularly in the last eight years, it has developed to a degree that I would have thought impossible eight years ago. Some of the private institutions are not going to make it; they're going to close down parts of their operation and those parts are going to become state wards. You remember what happened in Pennsylvania

institutional support for each eligible student at Cornell.

In praising the Bundy program in New York, Corson explained that money comes to schools based on the number of degrees conferred and amounts to about \$1.5 million annually at Cornell.

Corson stated two major reasons for the crises higher education now faces. First, he said that the "sheer number of students" enrolled in colleges and universities in the post World War II era has created problems. "Students' disaffection with higher education" was the second major problem he cited.

He said that there had been a jump in enrollment from 5 per cent of the students eligible to attend colleges 75 years ago to 50 per cent today. Only at governmental agencies can we hope to deal with a problem of this magnitude, he said.

The student disaffection has grown up, according to Corson, because education that was appropriate in the past has been slow to change in order to meet the needs of new and more diverse student bodies. "Fundamentally, (students), are the same as they have always been," Corson said, though he observed that a "light-heartedness" is lacking today. "Youthful optimism ... has reached its nadir ... There is an air of cynicism and despair, and, I would say, for good reasons."

He pointed out that the future leaders are in school today and need the best possible education. He said he felt students today had "more potential for leadership than any previous college generation."

about 10 years ago when Pittsburgh went under. Pittsburgh became a state affiliated institution, the tuition dropped from about \$1,500 to about \$500. I have trouble remembering far enough back to remember when the tuition was as low as \$1,500 but there was a time. You remember what happened at Buffalo when the University of Buffalo failed to make it and SUNY, the State University of New York, took over. The cost of building Buffalo into the institution it is now has been the subject of a great deal of debate. The Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn is another one for which the legislators make direct legislative appropriations in the last two or three years to try to keep the Institute alive.

Cornell is not one of these institutions that's going to go under or that's even going to slough off part of its program. I told Mr. Purcell yesterday that our operation, with our 1.8 million dollars deficit but with our program of continuing to make progress on our academic programs, makes Cornell look like one of the most affluent, best managed, forward-looking institutions in the country and that's a little hard to say when we have a 1.8 million dollar deficit. But we are relatively well off.

We can't look to the federal government for any substantial help. In fact, the federal program is forcing major changes of outlook on us through the cutback of graduate education. The state situation is serious. The state income is down. We, of course, have frequent opportunity to talk with Assemblywoman (Constance E.) Cook who is one of our trustees and chairman of the Assembly's Education Committee. I sat next to Perry Duryea, who's the speaker of the Assembly and who is an active trustee at Colgate, one day last week and the conclusion I came away with from that discussion was that last year's legislative session is going to look like a real bonanza compared to the one that's coming up this time.

The message from this is simple. We are, of course, grateful for every bit of help we get from the State of New York and from federal sources — and ultimately the state and federal governments are going to accept a larger share of the responsibility. But, we're going to supply our own salvation largely on our own efforts and that means that we here at Ithaca and in New York City are going to have to do everything that we can possibly do to keep the expenses within bounds, to increase the income and, above all, to keep the quality of the institution high. And it also means that the help that you people have given us so magnificently in the past is really going to be the means of our salvation and we're grateful to you from the bottom of our hearts.

# Report of the Ad Hoc Trustee

## I. Introduction

Among the great American universities, Cornell is unique. It is a hybrid, with a hybrid's vigor. The cross-bred strains that give Cornell both its individuality and special strength have their origins in the contrasting background of its founders; Ezra Cornell and Andrew D. White. White came from the world of scholarship and science; Cornell's life was one of pragmatism and public service. The institution which these two men created reflects the same hybrid strains in its structure. Cornell is the only university in the nation to be at one and the same time a private institution, a land-grant college and, in part, a state-supported university. In the words of Liberty Hyde Bailey, "Other institutions aim largely at what is called productive scholarship. The land-grant colleges ... aim at public service." (Statement to the Cornell Board of Trustees, 21 October 1911.) This arrangement has stood the test of time and has served to benefit simultaneously, scholarship, science, and society. It is in the interests of all, as well as of Cornell's continuing contribution to higher education in New York State, that this arrangement must be preserved.

The Cornell-State Relations Committee has met frequently and with a great number of interested people over the last year. One of its objectives has been to determine ways and means of assuring increased knowledge and participation by the entire Board in future planning and policy for the Statutory Colleges. We have learned a great deal about the accomplishments and frustrations of the Statutory Colleges and we think we see some of their future problems. Still more importantly, we see, as none of us has ever seen before, the need and the opportunity for the Board of Trustees as a whole to become more aware of and involved in the problems of the Statutory Colleges, and to participate to an increased degree in the development of their solutions. The Committee has been encouraged in its discussions with the officials of State University of New York (SUNY) and by the informed, friendly, and sympathetic attitude expressed by them towards the accomplishments and needs of the Statutory Colleges at Cornell, including their teaching, research, and public service and extension programs.

The problems which have become so apparent recently have no doubt been there all along. Three recent developments have augmented them and made them more visible. First, there has been an increasing demand on universities to be responsive to the growing problems of contemporary society in such varied areas as pollution of the environment, urban decay, racial and social conflict, welfare, housing, child care, the alienation of youth, commercial agriculture, consumerism, labor-management relations, and other consequences of urbanization. Second, has been the need to adapt the mission of the Statutory Colleges to the requirements of the State and nation in teaching, research, and public service, including extension. Finally, compounding these problems is the current period of financial stringency with respect to both public and private funds.

There are many illustrations of these changing conditions and their impact on the Statutory Colleges. One such example is mechanization of farming and its

resulting increase in the size of agricultural business, commodity specialization, and reduced labor demands. Others are the transformation of the College of Home Economics into a College of Human Ecology, and the need of the College of Veterinary Medicine to consider an added function in its newly found close association with research and teaching of human medicine. Even the youngest Statutory College, Industrial and Labor Relations, has found need to adapt in several key fields.

Paralleling these changing conditions, there has been a change in the interests and activities of faculty members in the Statutory institutions. By the 1960's it became increasingly difficult to distinguish some of them from their colleagues in Arts and Sciences. This tendency was aided and abetted by a reward system administered by departments along traditional disciplinary lines. Accordingly, when challenged to address themselves to the problems of a troubled society, many faculty members in Cornell Statutory units were often no better prepared and no less resistant than their colleagues in more traditional fields.

Once Cornell was successful in its struggle to secure the full benefits of land-grant status and later to establish the State-supported colleges in Ithaca, the Board of Trustees and even the Administration, began to focus less attention on these areas of the University. As a result, the responsibilities for Cornell as a land-grant institution devolved by default on the Statutory Colleges which in turn pursued a largely independent course. They established their own lines of communication and authority with Albany and elsewhere.

The relative neglect by the Trustees and Administration of Cornell as a land-grant university embracing four State-supported units did not have serious consequences so long as there were sufficient State funds available to support an expanding program. With the advent of financial austerity, the Statutory Colleges, despite excellent current working relations between Albany and Cornell officials, are finding themselves in a disadvantageous position on several counts. In addition, this austerity has pointed up several problem areas affecting the Statutory Colleges within the University itself.

1. There is some lack of clarity regarding the channels of authority and communication in relation to SUNY and the State Budget Office. (Since 1948, the Statutory Colleges have been funded through the budget of SUNY.) Defacto responsibility is divided, not always explicitly, among the Deans, the Controller, and the Vice Provost. Above all, there is no one person who has full-time responsibility for furthering the interests of the University vis-a-vis Albany.

2. As pointed out earlier, in recent years there has been some tendency among faculty in the Statutory Colleges, especially among tenured members, to become more strongly identified with traditional disciplines and to look down on inter-disciplinary programs concerned with what they regard as "unscientific" problems. In Cornell's highly autonomous, department-centered administrative structure, these professors are in a position to impose conventional criteria for the advancement of younger men, the development of curricula, and the training

of graduate students. In so doing, they not only frustrate the valid interests of many junior faculty but also of an increasing number of highly motivated students who legitimately request courses and training that can prepare them to deal with the complex problems which they recognize everywhere about them. The Statutory Colleges have a special obligation to be responsive to such interests. But in the absence of externally-coordinated concern for the "mission oriented" responsibilities of these colleges — in teaching, training, and research, no less than in extension and public service — such activities will continue to receive less recognition and reward, and hence fail to attract faculty and students of the highest caliber.

3. The problem of scientific respectability in research in the Statutory Colleges has not been completely solved. There seems to be a tendency among some in the research field to worry about the lack of professional recognition accorded work in applied research. There needs to be balance between basic and applied research.

4. Although officially the several Statutory Colleges deal as equals with Albany, for reasons of history and financial coordination the College of Agriculture has in effect occupied a senior status among the several Colleges so that on occasion Albany looks to that College as representing the interests of all the Statutory units. Since it is often not in the position to function in this role, the situation operates somewhat to the disadvantage of the other Statutory units. Conversely, the College of Agriculture alone cannot summon the strength which could be generated from a combined approach from all supporters of the four Statutory units.

5. The traditional separation, in the Statutory Colleges, of teaching and research on one hand, from extension and public service on the other, has contributed to some extension programs which could be classified as superficial and ineffective and some teaching and research which appear lacking in relevance to the avowed purposes of the colleges.

6. Historically, all of the Statutory Colleges have benefited from Federal grants earmarked for extension, research, and teaching. These Federal grants are now being threatened, in part through proposals to substitute revenue sharing. Although these Federal revenues are dwarfed by State funds, which total about two-thirds of the Statutory College budgets, the Statutory units cannot afford to lose them. In addition, the needs of the times have begun to lead to Federal grants for programs such as the nutrition program of the New York State College of Human Ecology. In a collateral area, the University necessarily has a stake in the State Bundy Plan and in State policy decisions which will emerge in the future relating to financing of private educational institutions. We are also beginning to see an interest developing by the Statutory Colleges in alumni giving, an area which has been thought of almost exclusively for

the non-Statutory units.

7. The Statutory Colleges, with their programs for research and extension, do not always fit into the pattern of the rest of SUNY. Consequently, procedures and policies tend to become established by SUNY which do not necessarily meet the needs of the Statutory Colleges. This does not imply lack of interest in the Statutory Colleges, but simply reflects predominant patterns developed to meet the needs of the remainder of SUNY. For example, SUNY is engaged in attempting to provide major educational opportunity for all of those able to benefit. It is concerned with excellence, but there are heavy pressures to utilize the limited funds available primarily for an increase in the number of students enrolled, rather than for research and extension.

8. For various reasons and with sincere and rational justification, over the years a number of centers and/or inter-college and inter-disciplinary units have developed at Cornell. Some of these are temporary; others continuing. While recognizing the reasons for the development of such organizations, the Committee believes that their formation should be much more highly selective in the future than in the past. This belief recognizes that a few centers have been effective and have made contributions to society that would have otherwise been impossible. However, there have been several which have been ineffective from the beginning or have become ineffective after the immediate need was fulfilled. In these situations such centers and divisions tend to weaken the college structure of the University and to remove desirable pressure on the colleges for innovation and development. In addition, in the past the establishment of independent organizations has imposed new burdens in administrative expense and effort. Finally, the split loyalty of an individual or unit to two non-collateral administrative structures within the University, unless planned differently than in the past, can be both demoralizing and inefficient.

9. The current trend of increased volume of applications for admission to the Statutory Colleges by both high school seniors and prospective transfer students from the community colleges and the six agricultural and technical schools, calls for intensified re-examination of admission policies and procedures. While it is the duty of each separate school or college faculty to determine entrance requirements for its own students as authorized in Article XIV, section 3 of the University Bylaws, lack of coordination among the various colleges has created unnecessary problems. More uniform procedures would eliminate confusion in the minds of applicants, parents, and guidance counselors. For example, certain units use the "rolling" notification method, while others observe the "common" notification date. The Committee is pleased and encouraged by such developments as a trend toward relaxation of certain arbitrary rules in the admissions offices of some colleges.

## II. Budgetary and Fiscal Problems

A clear picture of the financing of a modern educational institution is difficult to present in simple comparative form. Complications arise not only because of facility services such as housing, dining, and book stores, but also because of the

receipt of revenues from a variety of sources including tuition, fees, governmental appropriations, contracts, and grants.

Particularly for the Statutory Colleges, with their important missions for

# Unit on Cornell-State Relations

institutional research and public service, including extension, one must avoid any temptation to take an over-simplified approach. It is not proper, therefore, to divide the total budget by the number of students for this would result in a figure that would, in effect, charge research and extension against the resident teaching program. Here lies, perhaps, the greatest difference between the Statutory College budgets at Cornell and those of other State University units. It is entirely unrealistic to try to compare these two on a per student basis when the teaching mission of one accounts for only a fraction of its total expense because of its obligation to carry out substantial programs of research and extension.

1. The primary and major source of continuing funds of the Statutory Colleges at Cornell is through annual New York State appropriations. Such appropriations of approximately \$34 million in 1970-71 provide some two-thirds of their total operating income. This Committee wishes to express its greatest concern for the need for Cornell's increased attention at the highest levels to the planning, development, justification, and support of this portion of the Statutory budgets.

The process of budgetary development today extends throughout the year. Before the beginning of a given fiscal year, the college departments or other units involved start preparing their operating budget for the fiscal year starting more than twelve months later. The various fiscal offices of the Statutory Colleges participate in putting together the rather intricate budget requests, including comparative data as well as detailed listing and justification of needs, particularly for increases. In the development of the budget request, policy issues arise which require consultations between the Division of the Budget and SUNY on the one hand, and the representatives of Cornell and the Statutory Colleges on the other.

After the budget requests are completed and have been approved by the Cornell Board of Trustees, they are then officially submitted by Cornell to SUNY. SUNY then submits these budget requests, together with those from other State units, to the Division of the Budget. It is obvious that SUNY cannot be expected to support enthusiastically any Statutory College budget request for a purpose or in an amount that it feels is inappropriate. Consequently, we recognize that substantial elements of negotiation with SUNY are involved in advance of final presentation of the budget requests.

The representatives of Cornell University and of each of the Statutory Colleges have the opportunity, in various informal stages, to support their budget requests with SUNY and the Division of the Budget. The budgets of the Cornell Statutory Colleges are included in SUNY's formal budget to the Director of the Budget and to the fiscal committees of the Legislature.

Throughout its history, but varying widely from time to time, Cornell University and the Statutory units have benefited from personal representations made by the President, the Deans of the Statutory Colleges and clientele groups, to the Governor, to the Director of the Budget, and to the legislative leaders. Although remnants of these approaches remain, the magnitude and complexity of the budget process has led to a high degree of institutionalization in which the staff representatives of these offices play

an increasingly important role. It is nevertheless important that Cornell representatives at the highest levels be prepared to support their budgets and programs before the approving bodies.

2. In addition to supplying funds for the operating budget for the Statutory Colleges, the State has also financial capital construction for these units. In earlier years, such financing in the Statutory Colleges at Cornell came from State appropriations which at times were taken out of current revenues and at times from the proceeds of State bond issues. The process has been changed. Capital construction is now financed through the State University Construction Fund. The required debt service for bonds issued by the Fund is financed from tuition changes paid by students attending the various units of SUNY, including the Statutory Colleges.

In this connection there arises another illustration of difference between the Statutory units at Cornell and SUNY as a whole. SUNY is understandably interested in the tuition revenues from the Statutory Colleges and in the capital construction which they will support. But the Statutory Colleges, with their important research and extension programs, in addition to teaching, also have needs for physical plant for these additional purposes. During recent years capital construction for the Statutory units has exceeded the amount that could be financed by tuition paid by the students of these units. A large part of such construction has been for research (part of which was constructed on the Geneva Experiment Station Campus) rather than just for teaching needs. To date, this situation has not been carried to the point of unduly limiting the Statutory Colleges, but it could be troublesome in the future.

Many important capital expenditures for the Statutory Colleges have been provided over the years and thus immediate capital needs may not be as great as for similar but newly developing institutions. Nevertheless, substantial construction needs exist for replacing obsolete buildings, modernizing existing facilities, and providing increases in students and in research programs.

3. As the programs of educational institutions have expanded and as they have been called on for a broadening array of contributions to public knowledge and participation in public affairs, financial support has developed from a variety of sources. Actually, about one-third of the Statutory Colleges' funds come from sources outside the State appropriations. As pointed out earlier, until recently, alumni giving at Cornell was thought of exclusively for the non-Statutory units, but this is changing. As we look to the future, it seems that Cornell will have to be increasingly concerned with the development of these other sources of financial support to supplement the State appropriations.

4. The responsibilities of the Controller of Cornell University include supervision of the overall budgetary and fiscal affairs of the Statutory Colleges. An Assistant Controller and Director of Finance, physically located on the campus of the Statutory Colleges, is concerned with more detailed budgetary and fiscal affairs, including payrolls, accounting, and the overall supervision of the development of the budgets for each of the Statutory Colleges. He has an Assistant Director of Finance-Budget Affairs who acts as the budget officer for the College of

Agriculture, as well as in an overall budgetary role for the other Statutory Colleges.

With millions of dollars of revenues to be accounted for precisely and with equivalent expenditures to be made in accord with highly technical restrictions and guidelines, each of the Statutory

Colleges also has important finance and business functions to perform. In varying degrees these are handled through a college finance office or through departmental offices with the colleges. Such offices play a key role in the development of budget requests and in the administration of the finances of the colleges throughout the year.

## III. Recommendations

1. *We recommend the establishment of a standing committee of the Board of Trustees on Cornell-State Relations to serve on a continuing basis and to concentrate on the affairs of the Statutory Colleges.*

Such a committee would give special attention to the role and responsibility of Cornell University as a land-grant institution, including four State-supported colleges. It would be charged with maintaining and improving Cornell's relations with SUNY and with other offices and agencies of the State government, and with furthering the welfare, development, and special mission of the Statutory Colleges as essential components of the total University. It would also be responsible for keeping the Board informed on matters pertaining to the Statutory Colleges and for making recommendations to the Board relating to them. In order for the committee to do its job most effectively, *we recommend that its chairman be an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee.* The interest and concern expressed by the Deans of the Statutory Colleges and by the officials of SUNY and the Division of the Budget with whom we met and the information we have accumulated, convinced us of the need for such a committee. Through its establishment and operation we believe the Trustees would be reaffirming and revitalizing a long standing relationship of mutual benefit to the University, the State, and society at large.

2. *We recommend the appointment of a highly placed officer of the Cornell Administration, reporting directly to the President, who should have as his full-time responsibility the area of Cornell-State relations with special attention to the needs of the Statutory Colleges, both collectively and separately.* It appears to this Committee that in the past, not only the Board of Trustees, but University Administrations as well, have given relatively more time to problems of the Endowed Colleges than to the Statutory Colleges. We believe that it is now essential to strengthen the participation of the University Administration in anticipating, meeting, and coordinating problems and policies of the Statutory Colleges through establishment of this position. We believe, too, that in order to convince SUNY and the State Budget Division of the importance we place on our relationship with them and on the role of our Statutory Colleges as a part of Cornell, *we should ask that this position not be funded from State funds but that we should fund it from our own funds.* It should be made clear, too, that the appointment of this person is meant to strengthen the position of the Statutory Colleges and their Deans.

The person appointed to this position should play a leadership role in the clarifying and further developing of the distinctive nature of the Statutory Colleges and in the effective communication of this role to the University community and to appropriate officers and agencies of the

State. Stated simply, the Committee feels that what is needed is more of what the Vice Provost and the Controller have accomplished in behalf of the Statutory Colleges.

We believe, however, that it is important for the position to be a full-time one in which the incumbent would not only be available for emergencies in the area of Statutory College relationships, but would also anticipate such problems and place the University in a position to take the initiative on them. Given the nature of this assignment, he must be not only a skilled administrator, diplomat, and politician, but also a person who can help to define and interpret a complex and challenging concept of higher education as related to pressing human and social needs. Clearly, in the course of time, the range of responsibilities visualized by the Committee might require staff assistance for this position. It would be advantageous for such staff, however, to be responsible to this person who, in turn, would be responsible to the President.

Our deliberations have pointed up several areas which we believe should be considered by the Committee and/or the Administrator we have recommended. We do not regard this as a complete list, but rather as an indication of some of the areas where we think such consideration might be helpful. They fall into three broad categories — administrative, budgetary, and general.

### A. Administrative

(1) *A major effort should be undertaken to acquaint SUNY and the Budget Division, as well as other Albany officials and legislators, more fully with the activities, staff, and special mission of the Statutory Colleges in Ithaca* in order to protect the rather unique needs of the Statutory Colleges and to implement constantly the concept of the legislation which made Cornell University responsible for their administration. There is more chance of achieving this objective if problem areas are identified and worked on in advance of controversy or confrontation.

(2) *Particular emphasis should be placed on communicating the special responsibility of the faculty in the Statutory Colleges for research and public service, including extension, as these relate to the needs of the State and the larger society.* The effort should be pursued not only by inviting persons from Albany to visit the campus, but equally important, by encouraging members of the Cornell Administration, faculty, alumni, and Trustees to visit and communicate with legislators and other Albany officials in order better to acquaint them with the Statutory Colleges and with Cornell as a land-grant institution. We believe that the working relationship between the President of Cornell University and the Chancellor of SUNY and their respective staffs, must be maintained and enhanced in order for real

# Trustees Name 2 Groups To Work on Sale of CAL

Continued from Page 1

and will be given access to its facilities.

The "task force" is made up of Arthur H. Peterson, University controller and chairman of the group; Neal A. Stamp, University counsel; John E. Burton, retired Cornell vice president for business and now a consultant to the University; Robert S. Kelso, president of CAL, and Morton G. Spooner, senior vice president for technical operations at CAL.

With two CAL members on the "task force," the CAL staff should feel assured that they will have an opportunity to express themselves on the ultimate disposition of CAL, Purcell said. He added that there is complete cooperation now between CAL and University officials.

The second group, a trustee committee, will have the responsibility for conducting negotiations after suitable candidates have been selected. The committee will ultimately bring its recommendations on a buyer to the full board.

The trustee committee is made up of Purcell, University President Dale R. Corson, and trustee Jansen Noyes Jr., Charles T. Stewart and Nelson Schaeen Jr.

In response to a question on the effectiveness of the University Senate, Purcell said Corson has told the board that he is pleased with the way the Senate is functioning and with the "depth of perception" of the Senate.

Purcell noted that the board was aware that prior to the Senate elections in March the board must establish guidelines on constituencies and voting procedures in order to have the election of student trustees comply with the New York State Legislature action which called for a 40 per cent vote of a given constituency.

It was difficult for students to vote in the last election, Purcell said, and procedures will have to be improved. He said the board will consider this matter at its January meeting.

Purcell stressed that the presence of students on the board was "welcome, constructive and helpful." Trustees now hear directly from students about campus matters which concern students, Purcell said. "We're delighted to have student input," he stated.

Noyes, who also sat in on the news conference, said, "I don't know how we got along without them (students) before."

Gordon Chang and Louise I. Shelley, two student

trustees who attended the news conference, responded to a question about their effectiveness.

Chang said the students have spoken their minds at meetings and that they and the other trustees have been "frank with each other" and have listened to each other. "How do you measure effectiveness?" Chang asked rhetorically. "I feel we've made a contribution," he said.

Shelley said the student trustees were making valuable contributions through their membership on trustee committees. She made it clear that the students are not always in agreement with each other on issues that come before the board.

Purcell said that before the students had joined the board he had been concerned about the possibility of students pursuing matters of student interest in a partisan manner, rather than joining the board and working for the total good of the University. "They have joined whole-heartedly," Purcell said.

He stated that the board has discussed ways to improve communication between the board and the Cornell community. He said five trustees had been appointed as a committee to see if there are more ways through which actions of the board and interests of the community can be better served and communicated.

The committee members are William R. Robertson, chairman; Alfred M. Saperston, Robert C. Gottlieb, Charles E. Treman Jr. and Mrs. Desdemona P. Jacobs.

The COSEP (Committee on Special Educational Projects) Handbook and the current COSEP program were discussed by the board, Purcell said. These matters have been left in the hands of the University administration although he stated that the board has a continuing interest in the COSEP program.

In response to a question about whether the board supported the administration and Provost Robert A. Plane's handling of COSEP matters, Purcell replied, "Yes, of course." He said the board is committed to the COSEP program and wants to see it work.

Purcell said Corson would like to explore the possibility of bringing uniformity between trustee legislation and the University Senate constitution. He said Corson will have someone look at this problem again to see if the two sets of rules and regulations can be brought together.

## Other Trustee Actions:

### Rebmann Named Councillor

G. Ruhland Rebmann Jr., a senior partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell and Hippel, was elected Saturday a Presidential Councillor at Cornell at the Board of Trustees meeting.

Election as a Presidential Councillor is "a distinction conferred for life upon men and women who during their most active years have given high service to Cornell and have made an outstanding contribution to the future of higher education."

No more than 25 persons can hold the designation at one time.

In announcing the election, Cornell President Dale R. Corson said:

"Mr. Rebmann has been an active and valuable Cornellian since his graduation. In more than a half century of service he has become the senior statesman for all Cornell activity in the Philadelphia area."

### Board Ratifies 3 Profs-at-Large

French economist Jacques Dreze, American anthropologist Cora DuBois, and world food and population authority J. George Harrar, have been named to Cornell's select group of Andrew D. White Professors-at-Large.

Cornell President Dale R. Corson announced their addition to the distinguished list of international scholars serving as professors-at-large.

Cornell's unique program of professors-at-large was named for the University's first president when it was established in 1965 as a device for enlisting the collaboration of eminent international scholars and scientists. Its basic idea is to establish a dual educational citizenship so that professors-at-large, while still retaining their primary educational affiliations, become full members of the Cornell faculty while in residence.

### Conference Post Is Approved

A new office to procure and coordinate conferences on campus will soon be established. The office, which will be directed by a conference coordinator, was approved Saturday by the Cornell Board of Trustees.

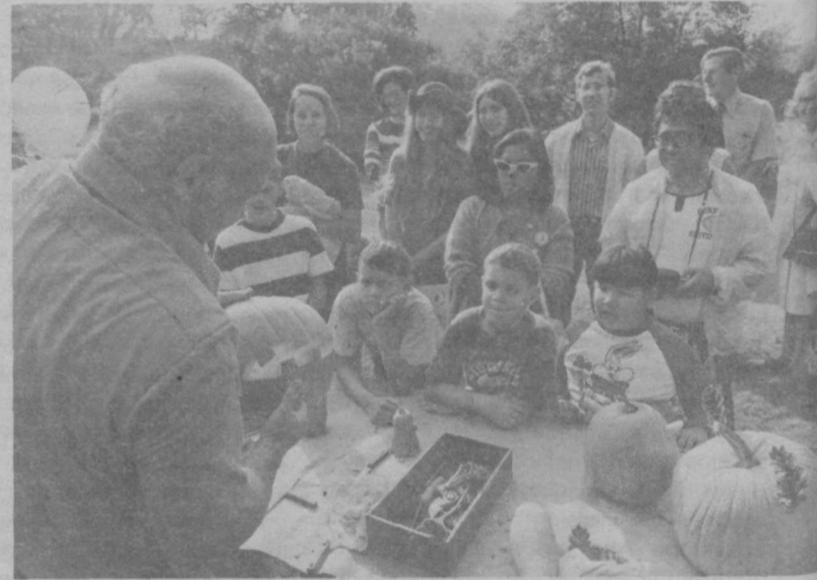
The office will take over many services previously performed by sponsors of the various conferences, said Tony Treadwell, business manager of the Division of Campus Life. The office will encourage conferences of an academic or educational nature, he added.

The establishment of the conference office will hopefully lead to more efficient usage of University housing, dining, and unions facilities, especially during the summer months and during vacation periods.

The office will be self-supporting through monies received from conference participants.



Registrants get balloons at the kiosk on Plantations Drive.



Richard M. Lewis, director of Cornell Plantations, carves pumpkins into Jack O' Lanterns.

Photos by Russ Hamilton



Prof. Robert J. Lambert Jr. shows landscape sketching technique.



Clydesdale horse

# College of Engineering Celebrates Several Milestones This Week

*Continued from Page 1*

Andrew Schultz Jr., dean of the college, at 6:30 p.m. tomorrow in Barton Hall. Cornell President Dale R. Corson, a former dean of the College of Engineering, will address the banquet guests briefly.

The banquet will be preceded at 9 a.m. by an illustrated and narrated documentary in the Alice Statler Auditorium highlighting past personalities and achievements. Other events that day will include a discussion of the college's status and anticipated needs, tours of the engineering campus and workshop sessions.

Saturday's events include Council work group sessions starting at 9 a.m. and an informal buffet at noon in the Statler Ballroom to conclude the convocation.

The convocation will be preceded today by the Engineering College Council fall dinner, and by alumni dinners for the Graduate School of Aerospace Engineering, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary; the School of Applied and Engineering Physics, celebrating its 25th anniversary of the establishment of the curriculum, and the School of Chemical Engineering, which is marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the department.

William R. Sears, the John L. Given Professor of Engineering, will be toastmaster for the aerospace group. Toastmaster for the applied and engineering physics dinner will be Paul L. Hartman, professor of physics. Herbert Dow Doan, former chairman of the board of Dow Chemical Co., will be toastmaster at the chemical engineering dinner.

Besides the above landmarks, the College of Engineering will be marking these milestones:

- 100th anniversary of the present School of Civil and Environmental Engineering;
- 100th anniversary of the present Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering;
- 50th anniversary of the College of Engineering which was created in 1921 by consolidation of the Mechanical and Civil Engineering colleges;
- 50th anniversary of the School of Electrical Engineering;
- 40th anniversary of the creation of the industrial engineering curriculum;
- 10th anniversary of the Division of Basic Studies;
- 100th anniversary of the academic year in which the first Cornell Ph.D. degree in any field of study was awarded to a graduate student in engineering.

It was June, 1871, that seven students were granted bachelor of civil engineering degrees to

become the vanguard of 25,000 Cornell engineers who have contributed to the world's technological development during the past century.

While Cornell was not the first university to offer engineering courses, it rapidly became considered by many the most distinguished university engineering school in the country.

When instruction first began at Cornell in the fall of 1868, there was a College of Mathematics and Engineering, with Evan W. Evans as a professor of mathematics and dean, and William C. Cleveland, a professor of civil engineering, as director of a subsidiary civil engineering school. There also was a College of Mechanical Arts, the forerunner of the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering, with Eli Whitney Blake, a professor of physics and industrial mechanics, as dean.

Enrollment figures for the 1871-72 academic year reflect the growing popularity of the fledgling engineering programs. Of the University's total enrollment of 494 students, 92 were in civil engineering and 23 in the mechanic arts.

Today the college has 2,117 undergraduates and 646 graduate students enrolled. This compares with 11,219 undergraduates in the University and 4,199 students doing graduate level work at Cornell.

Andrew Schultz Jr., the present dean of the college, is the fifth of Cornell's engineering deans and the second Cornell-educated engineer to assume that post. During his tenure, several special offices and services have been initiated. An Office of Continuing Education was created to arrange off-campus programs and on-campus courses and conferences which annually involve hundreds of practicing engineers and scientists.

The Cornell Engineering Consortium is being developed to facilitate greater interaction between the college and industry. Also, a guidance and counselling center for undergraduates has been organized during Schultz's tenure as dean.

More than half the current faculty of 190 were appointed during Schultz's tenure and new leadership has been brought in for several areas within the college. During the eight years of his deanship, the college's research budget has increased from slightly more than \$2 million a year to nearly \$6 million, placing the college among the top half dozen engineering schools in the nation in terms of dollar volume of research.

Interdisciplinary research has been encouraged, and engineering faculty members and graduate students are working with other University groups in several cooperative projects and centers.

## Barton Blotter

### Robbery Reported at Football Game

While Cornell and Harvard gridders were having it out on the turf at last Saturday's football game, a visitor was allegedly robbed at knifepoint under the Crescent. Shortly after the robbery was reported, a non-student was arrested in an unrelated incident for sixth-degree possession of a dangerous drug at the stadium.

The Ithaca Police Department is continuing investigation of a automobile-cyclist accident which occurred earlier in the week involving a professor and a student. The Ithaca Fire Department answered five false alarms during the week. No fires were reported and only one of the alarms was set off maliciously.

Safety also responded to 39 requests for transportation for medical assistance.

Last week, two visitors from Brooktondale were allegedly robbed at gunpoint in the men's room during Cornell's home game. This week another Brooktondale visitor reported he had been the victim of an armed robbery by three unknown youths under the stadium. The weapon used was a hunting knife, according to the report. The visitor relinquished \$5 in change to the robber.

—\$100 bail was set for an Ossining non-student

arrested for criminal possession of a dangerous drug. The youth, released after payment of the bail, was scheduled for an appearance in city court on Monday.

—A professor of mathematics was struck by a vehicle while riding his bicycle at the intersection of South Balch Drive and Thurston Avenue near the Alumni House. Driver of the vehicle was a male, Arts '72. The professor was transported to Tompkins County Hospital by ambulance for treatment of severe lacerations to his scalp and possible concussion. The accident, which occurred Oct. 13, is reportedly under investigation by the Ithaca police.

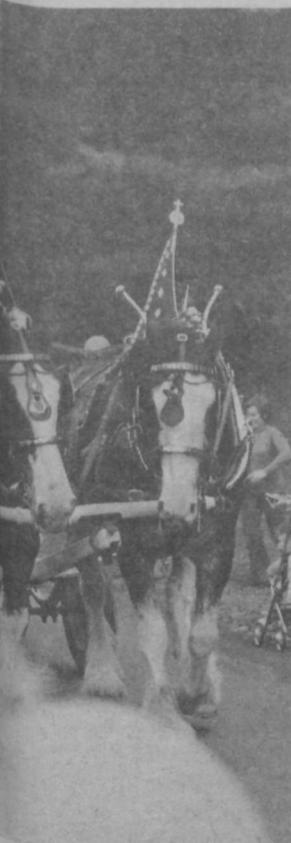
—Shortly before 11 p.m. Sunday, the fire alarm box on the second floor of University Halls 5 was maliciously activated by unknown person(s). Two other false alarms were accidentally set off when struck by custodians in Lincoln Hall, on Oct. 12, and in Goldwin Smith Hall, on Oct. 13. Water surges last Thursday and again on Monday activated alarms in the Campus Store and in Gannett Clinic respectively. The surges occur in the sprinkler water line.



Strollers pause to listen to folk singers in woodland setting.



Folk dancing at the kiosk.



Wagons for free rides.



Prof. Raymond T. Fox demonstrates dried flower arrangements.

# Report of Unit on Cornell-State Relations

*Continued from Page 7*

understanding and implementation of the unusual character and mission of the Statutory Colleges to be achieved.

(3) *A parallel effort is required in Ithaca to coordinate programs and services among the Statutory Colleges and between the Statutory and Endowed units.* Several of those with whom the Committee met noted duplication in program and administrative services among the Statutory Colleges and between the Statutory and Endowed units. At the present time there seems to be no regular channel through which faculty of the Statutory and of the Endowed Colleges can familiarize themselves with other work of a similar nature being done within the University. We believe that the Administrator of Cornell-State Relations must become aware of these duplications and deal with them appropriately.

(4) There is also a need to consolidate and communicate the special mission and contribution of the Statutory Colleges, both at Cornell and with the State. *While maintaining their individuality, the four Statutory Colleges have much to gain by presenting a "united front" in dealing with Albany, as well as with other groups such as business, professional, welfare and service organizations, the entire Cornell community, and the general public.* In order to achieve this objective, we believe the Deans of the Statutory Colleges, in consultation with the recommended Administrator for Cornell-State Relations, need to identify and define common problems and objectives, eliminate duplication of courses and services where possible, and plan a joint course of action in behalf of their common goals and needs to be presented within the University and in Albany. They should also consider whether the extension portions of the Statutory Colleges, which are now not integrated, might be even more effective if there were more coordination of administrative control over them.

(5) *A similar effort is required to increase awareness of the role and importance of the Statutory Colleges within the entire Cornell community including faculty, students, the Senate, and alumni.* For example, it seems to us there is a lack of appreciation on the part of some Endowed faculty as to the importance to the University of the Statutory Colleges. There also appears to be poor understanding, both in some sectors on the campus and off it, of the University's obligation in the field of public service as a result of its land-grant status. Nor does there appear to be an understanding of the missions of the individual Statutory Colleges or of the value of Cornell's internal organization as compared to other Ivy League universities or other land-grant institutions in other states. Such understanding is necessary if we are to present a concept of "one University." The activities of the Statutory Colleges, both individually and collectively, should be communicated both to those on campus and those outside it as an integral part of the total University. To achieve this aim, we see a need for closer cooperation and better communication between the several rather independent public relations operations now being conducted within the various State and Endowed segments of the University. We also see a need for a concerted effort to establish and maintain channels of communication among the Statutory Colleges, between them and the Endowed Colleges, and between the

Cornell Administration and the Statutory Colleges, SUNY and State officials. *This should include a concerted public relations and communications effort for the Statutory Colleges with the Senate, with students and faculty from all colleges on the Ithaca campus, with Cornell alumni in general, with SUNY and State officials, with the clientele of the Statutory Colleges, and with the public as a whole.*

(6) In order to insure efficient and harmonious operation among the Statutory Colleges and between them and the Administration, the roles and responsibilities of the Deans of the Statutory Colleges, and of those members of the Cornell Administration in their relationships with one another as they pertain to the Statutory Colleges and with SUNY and New York State officials, should be carefully outlined and delineated. *It is particularly important that the lines of authority be clearly defined so that each person realizes the duties for which he is responsible, who are subordinate to him and to whom he must report.* In this respect, the College of Agriculture should be relieved of any special responsibilities for the administrative or financial management of other Statutory Colleges, and all members of the Cornell Administration who have dealings with the State should resist efforts on the part of State officials to deal with that College as if it represented all the Statutory Colleges.

## B. Budgetary

(1) *The Committee recommends that the supervision of the budgetary and fiscal functions of the Statutory Colleges should at this time remain a function of the Controller, working in coordination with the new Administrator for Cornell-State Relations and the Vice President for Administration.*

The Committee considered in which of several different spots the budgetary and fiscal responsibilities for the Statutory Colleges as a group should be located within the Cornell University Administration. Because of their importance to Cornell's responsibilities and relationships with SUNY and the Division of the Budget, we seriously considered recommending its being placed under the new Administrator for Cornell-State Relations. We decided, however, that for the present, removal of these functions from the Controller's office would result in a step toward "separateness" rather than toward "one University." In addition, these responsibilities would impose a heavy load on the new Administrator and might make it impossible for him to take care of other areas requiring his immediate attention. We also considered recommending placing these duties under the Vice President for Administration. However, we decided that the person responsible for these matters had to be thoroughly familiar with SUNY and New York State finances.

(2) *We recommend that a careful study be made of the business and finance functions of the Statutory Colleges, whether handled through college or departmental offices, to determine whether performance and economy would be served by transfer of some of these functions to a central office.* We doubt that these offices should be completely centralized but a decision as to which if any transfers should be made requires a more specialized analysis than could be undertaken by the Committee.

(3) *We recommend a study of the*

*desirability of moving in the direction of submitting a single overall budget to SUNY for the Statutory Colleges but believe that a single budget is not feasible at this time.* We fear that a single budget would weaken the responsibility of the individual colleges and the interest of their clientele groups, but at the same time we recognize the importance of achieving strength through a greater degree of unity.

(4) *We recommend the study and development of a plan to obtain new financial support for the Statutory Colleges without impairing the financial support for the Endowed part of the University.* The University Development Office and the personnel and alumni of the Statutory Colleges have been virtual strangers. The Statutory Colleges, with the exception of the College of Agriculture, have not been called upon by the University Administration nor have they been aggressive themselves in organizing efforts to obtain additional financial support for Cornell from private donors. This is beginning to change. The Administrator for Cornell-State Relations must coordinate these efforts with those of the University's Development Office and its system of regional offices. Together they must enlist the support of the President, the Board of Trustees, the Deans of the Statutory Colleges, the clientele groups, and all other elements of the Cornell community. This outside support, whether from Federal or private sources, must be supervised and coordinated so that it does not divert staff from their obligations to the University and does not lead to unintended or undesirable modification of the mission of the Statutory Colleges.

(5) *The Committee recommends that in addition to the individual budgets for the Statutory units, the administrative services budget be continued and expanded.* In addition, we feel it is essential to examine all services now administered on a college basis to ascertain whether improved services and/or efficiency might be promoted through merger of such services among the Statutory Colleges or within Cornell University.

(6) This Committee did not feel it could handle a number of issues raised in the audit report from the State Controller concerning the Statutory Colleges at Cornell. We recognize, however, that the issues raised in it, including the issue of how accessory instruction costs should be computed and handled, will require a great deal of time and immediate attention by the Administrator for Cornell-State Relations. *Top priority must be given to exploring new formulas for accessory instruction. We cannot let ourselves get into a position where students are penalized academically and the training of people to deal effectively with the problems of the State is threatened because of these budget and expense differences and difficulties.*

## C. General Recommendations

(1) In order for the Statutory Colleges to achieve the goals for which they were established, they must clarify, strengthen, and communicate their distinctive character and mission both individually and collectively within Cornell and with SUNY. The weakening of the sense of mission has resulted in a situation in which operating and proposed programs in the Statutory Colleges at Cornell are sometimes indistinguishable from those existing or being developed at other SUNY units, especially the Graduate Centers. This places us in an unfavorable

bargaining position vis-a-vis the other units in relation to Albany, since they can argue, and do, that before giving Cornell more, the State should upgrade other units.

*The Committee recommends that the President consider appointing a committee on the role of Cornell as a land-grant institution. The charge to the committee should be to consider what the "mission-oriented" role of the Statutory Colleges should be at this point in history.*

This is a task which must involve Administration, faculty, and students. It is a matter of concern, not only to the Statutory Colleges, but to Cornell as a whole. The committee should include not only the Deans, faculty, and student representatives from the Statutory Colleges, but some similar representation from the Endowed Colleges.

The committee should make its report to the President, and through him to the University faculty, to the University Senate, and to the Board of Trustees. The Administrator for Cornell-State Relations might well serve as the executive officer for this committee.

(2) The commitment of the University to contribute to the understanding and solution of the complete spectrum of University problems needs to be given stronger implementation and support in all phases of regular University activity, including resident teaching and research, as well as extension. *Toward this end, the Deans and other administrative officers charged with responsibility for evaluating recommendations for promotion or merit increases, should be sure to give due weight to problem-centered, interdisciplinary, and public service activities of faculty members.* Information bearing on such activities should be systematically included in materials submitted in support of recommendation for advancement, and ad hoc committees should be requested to take such information into account in making their recommendations to the Deans. In addition, the Statutory Colleges should be encouraged, wherever feasible, to break down the separation between extension and other types of appointments and define positions so that they combine teaching, research, and the public service roles, including extension.

(3) *The college structure of the University should be utilized, if at all possible, when implementing changes or innovations for further educational advancement at Cornell.* The Committee would only recommend support for formation of centers on a highly selective basis. Its preference would be for such needed centers, to be located under the umbrella of present college structure. If this is impracticable, then the Committee suggests that prior to the establishment of a center, specific details concerning division of effort, sharing of salary for each faculty member, and total funding be fully determined and agreed upon. Written into the establishment of any center should be methods of periodic review to determine if and when they have proven ineffective or have outlived their usefulness and should be discontinued.

(4) *This Committee would like to see the Cornell Administration and Board of Trustees take the initiative in inviting the SUNY Board to designate a small group of their Board and Administration to meet informally with a like group of our Board and Administration at least once a year with the purpose of assisting in the education of each group to the problems, goals, and operation of the other.* Agenda  
*Continued on Page 13*

# 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.

## Amendment to Uniform Penalties Act

**B-84-b.**  
Title: Amendment to the Uniform Penalties and Remedies Act of 1971.

Text: Resolved, that the Uniform Penalties and Remedies Act of 1971 is hereby amended as follows:

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"

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

### ARTICLE I — Penalties

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

**Section 1.** Faculty and other Employees

(a) Written reprimand.

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

(c) Suspension from 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 involved other than those used in his course 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.

### Section 3.

In situations where an individual is both a student and a faculty member or employe, the judicial mechanism may choose appropriate penalties from either or both of Article I, Section 1 and Article I, Section 2.

### 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

## Senate Calendar

Thursday, Oct. 21, Calendar Committee, 348 Morrison, 4:30 p.m.; Campus Life, Clark 609, 3:30 p.m.

Friday, Oct. 22, Religious Affairs, 314 Anabel Taylor, 4:30 p.m.

Monday, Oct. 25, Public Affairs, Noyes 310, 4:00 p.m.

Tuesday, Oct. 26, University as an Employer, Ives 214, 4:30 p.m.; Counseling, Clark 609, 3:30 p.m.; Admissions, 120 Rockefeller, 4:30 p.m., Committee Chairmen, 701 Clark, 8:00 p.m.

Wednesday, Oct. 27, Barton Hall, 1:30 p.m.

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 Director of Public Safety in all cases arising under the University judicial system. Copies of such records shall not be released to outside sources without written consent of the subject of such record.

### ARTICLE IV — Notification

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. For purposes of payroll action or residence credit the appropriate University officials shall be notified of penalties involving suspension or dismissal, but such notification shall not become a part of the permanent academic and/or employment record of 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

## Elections Schedule

### FRESHMEN

October 27, 1971

11:00 A.M. - 10:00 P.M.

1. University Halls Mail Room (Voting place for all Freshmen living in University Halls No. 1, Class of 1917 Hall, and all other dorms in University Halls and Baker Complex)

2. Clara Dickson Hall Mail Room (Freshmen living in Clara Dickson)

3. Mary Donlon Hall Mail Room (freshmen living in Mary Donlon)

4. North Campus Union (Freshmen living in Low Rise 9 & 10 and any other Freshmen)

5. Willard Straight Hall (Freshmen living off campus)

### BY-ELECTIONS

October 27, 1971

11:00 A.M. - 10:00 P.M.

### Graduate School

Graduate School Students can vote in any one of the following libraries:

1. Carpenter (Engineering)

2. Olin

3. Mann

4. Clark (Physical Sciences)

### Human Ecology

1. Auditorium Foyer - Martha Van Rensselaer (11:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.)

2. Mann Library (6:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.)

### COSEP

Willard Straight Hall

### Africana Studies and Research Center

1. Lobby of the student union of Africana Studies and Research Center

### Faculty

### ALL VOTE BY MAIL:

Arts, Social Sciences, Non-Tenured

Arts, Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Non-Tenured

Arts, Humanities, Non-Tenured

Law School

Vet College

Africana Studies and Research Center

**NOTE:** Students, one of the following forms of identification will enable you to vote:

1. Student ID

2. Driver's License

3. Draft Card

4. Youth Fare Card

5. Social Security Card

comply with the provisions of Section 6450 of the New York Education Law.

## Stolen Property Amendment

B-103-a  
STOLEN PROPERTY

## Recommendations on Public Order Rules

B-130.  
Title: Recommendations to the Board of Trustees in Relation to the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order (Penalties Section).

Text: Whereas the University Senate passed the Uniform Penalties and Remedies Act of 1971 with the intention that it stand by itself as an independent piece of legislation; and

Whereas it was the intention of the University Senate that the Uniform Penalties and Remedies Act of 1971 be the single penalty scheme applicable to all codes, including the Student Code, the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order, the Statement of Student Rights and all future codes; and

Whereas the Uniform Penalties and Remedies Act of 1971 was approved by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees with some changes from the draft submitted to it by the University Senate and its provisions were grafted into the Regulations for the Maintenance

AMENDMENT TO THE STUDENT CODE.

The Senate amends Violation No. 2 of the Student Code Article III as follows:

"Fraud, theft, possession of stolen property, property damage or destruction of property."

of Public Order and presently exist as part of that document; and

Whereas there presently exist certain differences between the penalty statement in the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order and the Uniform Penalties and Remedies Act applicable to the Student Code and the Statement of Student Rights; and

Whereas the University Senate affirms its belief that the penalty structures applicable to all codes should be as consistent as possible within the law;

Be it recommended that the Cornell University Board of Trustees amend the "Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order" adopted by the Executive Committee, Board of Trustees, on July 15, 1969 and amended at the Board of Trustees' meeting on September 5, 1969, and November 18, 1969. (See "Policy Notebook for Students" August 1971, pp. 5, 6) as  
*Continued on Page 12*

## Senate Actions—Oct. 12, 1971

Number	Title	Sponsor	Action Taken
SA-98 (B-103a)	Stolen Property Amendment to the Student Code [A bill to make possession of stolen property a violation under the Student Code]	Codes Committee	Passed
SA-99 (B-84-b)	Amendment to the Uniform Penalties and Remedies Act of 1971 [A bill to further uniformity of penalty structures applicable to judicial codes]	Codes Committee	Passed
SA-100 (B-130)	Recommendations to the Board of Trustees in Relation to the Regulations for the Maintenance of Public Order (Penalties Section) [A bill to further uniformity of penalty structures applicable to judicial codes.]	Codes Committee	Passed

## Current Legislative Log

Number	Date Submitted	Title	Sponsor	Committee Referred To
B-132	10/12/71	"First Come - First Served" Act of 1971 [All seat reservations for public events, including special advance sales to season subscribers shall be on a "first come - first served" basis.]	Ellen C. Mandell	Organizations and Public Events
B-133	10/15/71	"I'd Rather Ride Than Walk" Resolution [Bus Service for Valentine Place Residents]	Peter Heywood	Parking and Traffic

# The Senate Page

Continued from Page 11 follows:

## VI. Enforcement and Penalties

1. Stet
2. Stet
3. Stet

4. Penalties.\* The University Hearing Board may impose penalties for the violation of these regulations as follows:

a. Faculty and Other Employees.

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

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

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

(v) Any penalty imposed on nonacademic employes is subject to appropriate grievance procedures.\*\*

b. Students.

(i) Written reprimand.

(ii) Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$250 payable to the University Treasurer.

(iii) 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:

(a) In cases of misconduct in connection with University services or facilities, the student may be prohibited from further use of the facilities or services involved other than those used in his course of work or study.

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

(iv) 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.

(v) Dismissal from the University.

c. In situations where an individual is both a student and a faculty member or employe, the judicial mechanism may choose appropriate penalties from either or both subsections a and b of Article VI, Section 4.

5. Remedies. The University Hearing Board may impose remedies for the violation of these regulations as follows:

a. Restitution to the victim of the violation.

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

6. The imposition of any remedy or penalty shall not preclude the imposition of any other remedy or penalty under these Regulations.

7. Records and Notifications.

a. Violations penalties, and remedies shall be recorded in the Office of the Judicial Administrator and/or Director of Public Safety in all cases arising under these regulations. Copies of such records shall not be released to outside sources without the written consent of the subject of such record.

b. 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.

c. For purposes of payroll action or residence credit the appropriate University officials shall be notified of penalties involving suspension or dismissal, but such notification shall not become a part of the permanent academic and/or employment record of the offender.

8. Compliance.

For noncompliance with penalties or remedies under Section 4 and 5 of this Article, the offender shall be suspended until he has complied.

Be it further recommended that the provision "All decisions by the Board imposing the penalties of suspension, expulsion or dismissal shall be permanently entered upon the academic or employment record of the individual and shall be shown on any transcript thereof furnished by the University" be repealed if it has not been repealed already.

## Candidate Information Sheets

### Graduate School Students

**CHARLES NEILL ARCHIE:** Every graduate student pays \$63 each semester for Cornell student union activities. Few of us receive the equivalent in services. We are not represented at all on the Student Unions' policy making board. Of 12 students on that board, not one is a graduate student. Since we are a third of the student enrollment, we should have representation reflecting this. The Senate has the power to review the union budgets hence it has the power to influence policies. If elected I will work for more graduate student services and for more representation on the Unions' policy making board.

In housing, graduate students are likewise short-changed. Conditions are inadequate and there are no present plans for construction or remodeling.

Presently, I am on one of the Senate's Minorities and Disadvantaged Interests Subcommittees. I would welcome the chance to back my opinions and yours with the power of a Senator.

**JOSEPH F. TOOMEY:** Presently I am a first year graduate student in the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, studying for a Masters of Science in Transportation. I received a Bachelor's of Science in Civil Engineering last June from Lowell Technological Institute, in Lowell, Massachusetts.

At Lowell I was elected to the office of Vice-President of my Senior Class. As Vice-President I also served as a member of the undergraduate student council. During my last year there I also held the position of the editor of the weekly student newspaper, the TEXT.

My political outlook as a candidate for the Senate would be considered as a progressive liberal. There are unbounded

opportunities by which the Senate can serve the Cornell Community, but only if the individual Senators are willing to work for them. My experience and willingness to serve as Senator is the basis for considering me for the University Senate.

**ANN COULSTON:** I am a third year graduate student in the Graduate School of Nutrition. I am very much in support of student participation in the decision making process of our University. I also support the current concern of the University Senate for wider participation of the total Cornell community and their action to increase the representation of University employes. Furthermore, women at the moment are grossly under represented in the Senate.

**DONOVAN RUSSELL:** As a graduate student Senator, I will be concerned about:

— the Quality of Graduate Education at Cornell.

—The Cost to Graduate students of instruction, facilities, and services.

Because I have had valuable and relevant experience as a teacher, school administrator, organization Executive Director, and Director of Educational Planning for a Department of Education, I believe I can be an effective senator.

**MEL BOYNTON:** The Senate and its members can be catalysts for change. As a Graduate Senator, I will direct this change with the interests of graduate students as my major concern.

Experience is necessary for forceful representation and participation within the Senate. I am currently a member of my department council and have held elected judicial office at Michigan State University. Active participation in extra-curricular political campaigns, Movement for a New Congress, and other clubs has contributed to my experience.

Finally, if elected Graduate Senator, you will have your Senator at every session. If I am elected, you will be represented.

### COSEP Students

**LINDA C. BOONE:** There are presently four seats on the University Senate allotted to Black students. They are all empty. As the student governing body, the Senate should have Black representation. I want the opportunity to serve in this capacity basically because so many of us talk about our mutual problems but seldom take any action. Representation on the Senate is not the panacea for all our ills. But let's be realistic — until we can fly — don't hesitate to take a small step. Take advantage of every opportunity presented. Don't continue to allow others to make decisions concerning your life here at Cornell without you even knowing about it. Black voices in the Senate might just cause the necessary sway in a pertinent issue. Get away from the rut of apathy — I'm for involvement. I've committed myself to this task and I sincerely hope you'll be with me.

**ROBERT E. GARDNER:** I am running for one of the COSEP Senate seats for two reasons. First, I feel that the time has come for Black Students to take into their own hands the task of ensuring that they will be treated fairly by the University; since it is obvious that the faculty and administrators are not about the business of maintaining the welfare of our community. Second, I have served on the Senate Committee on Minority and Disadvantaged Interests for almost a year and I am now Chairman of the Subcommittee on Black and Other American Minorities of that Committee. The importance of the University Senate is very great because it controls the non-academic areas of Campus Life. (This includes COSEP).

It is on the basis of the need for experienced COSEP representation on the Senate that I offer my time and services to the Black community of Cornell.

**EUNICE JACKSON:** The black student at Cornell University has been left out of many of the decisions which have major effects upon his life as a student. The fault lies both with the University and with the black student. As a COSEP candidate for the Senate, I would amend and perhaps end the era of the passive black student. As a member of the Senate I would in effect be attempting to instill in the Senate a serious and deep concern for the needs of black students.

All decisions that the Senate makes in some way affect the lives of all Cornell students yet I suspect that little or no thought is given to all the students during the decision process. I intend to be present so that through me, black students may be given a mouthpiece through which to voice opinions concerning these decisions. Lest someone fears

that my voting as a Senator would be biased, let me state that as all other people, I wear a label, not mine by choice, but nonetheless a label. I am a black COSEP student at Cornell University and as such my preferences stand in that order, in my blackness, my life as a COSEP student and my life as a Cornell student. All are part of me and therefore none can be completely separate from any other. As a member of the Senate any decision I make would be the result of thought with all three of these things in mind.

**WILEY E. POINDEXTER, JR.:** I am running for the office of COSEP Senator because I believe there is a need for more Black voices in this University structure. Voices that will ring out loud and clear the problems of an oppressed Black people. As for qualifications, I could enumerate a rather long list of offices held and functions taken part in, but I don't feel this is necessary. The only factor I believe to be an imperative is a genuine concern for Black people and a will to act in the best interest of this concern. This I submit I have.

**BRUCE RUSHING:**

*Africana Studies Faculty*

**CHESTYN EVERETT:**

*RUKUDZO MURAPA:*

*Africana Studies Graduate Major*

**DELORES M. MORTIMER:** I am running for the Senate so as to make sure that the rest of the University community is aware of the views and desires of the Africana Students. Also, my intention is to keep the students in Africana as well informed as possible about activities and decisions that affect them and the University-at-large.

*Africana Studies Students*

**FRANK SCRUGGS:** As long as we have reconciled ourselves to the contradiction of asking our enemy to give us the skills that we need to destroy him and liberate our people that is to say, as long as we African peoples are at Cornell, we must be concerned with the day to day politics of the university. Student representation from the Africana Center can be one small manifestation of that concern.

I am a junior majoring in Government and Africana Studies. I have served on the center's Student-Faculty Steering Committee. But more importantly, I am a brother who, like you, is grappling with the insults, temptations, and anxieties of being here. I am also trying to extract useful skills and to find realistic, effective ways of using them. I offer to serve as another way of working out my commitment to the larger goals we all share.

*Architecture Faculty*

**MICHAEL HUGO-BRUNT:** The Senate controls the budget, has  
Continued on Page 13

\*Amended by the Board of Trustees on June 6, 1971, upon recommendations by the University Senate which passed a "Uniform Penalties and Remedies Act of 1971" on May 13, 1971. Penalties under these regulations are now substantially the same as those found in the Student Code on pages 18-19.

\*\*This provision should be placed in a procedural section of the Regulation.

# The Senate Page

*Continued from Page 12*  
 a say over calendar, parking and other matters of concern to the Architectural constituency. Architecture requires representation. Many believe the body to be a vehicle for reform and guidance in matters of privilege and salary. I have no interest in the office as such save as an instrument of the constituency.

**SID SALTZMAN:** TO FEBRUARY ONLY

### Human Ecology Students

**MARY-ANN BRANNON:** Since the beginning of this school year, I have become more involved in the problem of apathy on this campus. I hope that I can get more students interested in the Senate activities and elections in my nomination and campaign activities. In my experience, students cannot conveniently get information about Senate activities, Senators do not try to become informed of their constituents' opinions on issues. I feel very strongly that my Senate vote is not my personal vote, but a vote for the students in Human Ecology.

**NANCY LEVY:** My reason for running for the Senate is I want to be a part of the body that helps determine University policy and express the views and ideas of my fellow Human Ecology Students. I am especially interested in developing housing policies that will fit the needs and finances of today's student and examining and alleviating the

lack of complete medical facilities at Gannett Clinic. I'm familiar with campus life, activities, and problems due to my working at WVBR, the campus radio station. I hope as a Senator to be a voice of the Human Ecology students.

### Arts, Humanities, Non-tenured Faculty

**MARY BETH NORTON:** Although new to Cornell, I have participated extensively in university government elsewhere. At the University of Michigan as an undergraduate I was a member of the all-campus student government and served for a year as president of the women's dormitories. While at Harvard I was elected to the graduate student council, and at the University of Connecticut I served on a number of faculty committees. This experience would, I believe, enable me to contribute actively and fruitfully to the work of the Senate. In addition, I have long been interested in furthering academic innovation, and that too is one of the Senate's functions.

### Veterinary Faculty

**DR. LE ROY COGGINS:** with the upcoming important issues to be decided by the University Senate, I believe the faculty should be fully represented by the various constituencies.

### Faculty, Law School

**HERBERT L. WARREN:**

## Sidewalk

**SUPERINTENDENT**



The repair of the old 12 inch sanitary sewer on Campus Road has discouraged "Sidewalk Superintendents" from their daily pastime unless they were fortunate enough to have the advantage of some nasal restriction. The replacement for a section of 80 year old, 12-inch sanitary sewer, which serves a large part of the Statutory College campus, as well as Malott and Statler Halls and the athletic area has just been put into service. The job was particularly unpleasant because flow had to be maintained in the old line while the new one was being installed. Consequently, not only was there an interruption to traffic on Sage Avenue, and, to some degree, on Campus Road, but the air in the vicinity was polluted at times from the presence of exposed raw sewage in the trench and manholes. Some additional work may have to be done on other portions of this line, but it is hoped that the interruption to normal campus business will be minimal. Disruption of the area is now over and the grounds will be restored by the end of next week.

## Bulletin Board

### Biology and Society Lecture

Bruce T. Wilkins, assistant professor of natural resources at Cornell, will discuss economic concepts in the light of current environmental concerns in the next lecture of the University's Biology and Society series.

Wilkin's talk, titled "Views on a Boomerang Economy," will be presented at 8:00 p.m. Monday (Oct. 25) in the Alice Stetler Auditorium. The lecture, which is open to the public, is sponsored by the University's Division of Biological Sciences; Cornell's Program on Science, Technology and Society, and the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

The lecture will be broadcast over WHCU-FM at 10 p.m. Monday.

### Benedictine Monk to Speak on Prayer

David F. K. Steindl-Rast, O.S.B., will speak on "Prayer as the Core of the Human Mystery" at the 11 a.m. service Sunday in Sage Chapel. Brother David is a monk of the Benedictine Mount Saviour Monastery near Elmira. He is concerned with the role of monks as "bridge builders" between East and West.

Since 1966, Brother David has been a student of Zen under Hakun Yasutani Roshi. Brother David is a co-founder of the Center for Spiritual Studies in Fairfield, Conn. The center was established in 1968 by Buddhists, Hindus, Jews and Christians.

In 1968, he was the first Roman Catholic to give the Thorp Lectures at Cornell. The Thorp Lectures are given annually, under a grant by the Charles Thorp family, on topics of theology and ethics. In 1958-59, he was a postdoctoral fellow at Cornell. A native of Vienna, Brother David holds degrees from the Vienna Academy of the Fine Arts and the Psychological Institute of Vienna. He also received a doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Vienna.

### Chamber Soloists to Perform

An all Monteverdi program by the New York Chamber Soloists will be presented in the second concert of the 1971-72 Bailey Hall Concert Series at 8:15 p.m. Tuesday in Bailey Hall.

Two groups from Monteverdi's "Scherzi Musicale," or "musical jests," and four works from his concerted vocal music will be performed by the ensemble. The vocal music includes "Gira il Nemico," "Il Combattimento de Tancredi e Clorinda," "Lamento della Ninfa" and "Zifiro Torna."

Tickets for the concert are available at the Lincoln Hall ticket office or by calling 256-5411. Free campus bus service will be provided to and from the concert starting at 7:30 p.m. from Parking Lot B and the Dairy Bar on the night of the concert.

### Belgian-American Student Exchange

The International Student Office announces a Belgian-American Student Exchange Program sponsored by The Experiment in International Living. A group of student guests will be in Ithaca from Nov. 22 to Nov. 24. Faculty and students interested in hosting one or more students please contact Jerry Wilcox at the International Student Office, 256-5243.

### Small Grant Applications Accepted

Small Grant applications for up to \$500 are now being accepted by the Center for International Studies, 217 Rand Hall, 256-4262. Deadline is Nov. 8. Contact the Center for further information.

### Talk Today on Organic Food

Robert Rodale, a noted authority on organic foods and farming, will speak on "What Is the Commercial Future of Organic Goods?" at 4:30 p.m. today in Room 204, Stocking Hall. The talk, part of the seminar series of the Food Science Department of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell is open to the public.

In 1949 Rodale started to work for Rodale Press, Inc. as editor of "The Organic Farmer," now combined with "Organic Gardening and Farming." In 1953 he became president of the press founded by his father, J.I. Rodale. He is also the publisher of "Health" and "Fitness for Living" magazines. Rodale has written numerous news features for "Health Bulletin" and is the author of the syndicated "Organic Living" column.

### Bus Service to Helen Newman

Women wishing to use the campus bus service from 12 noon to 2 p.m. for the "Helen Newman stop" should pick up a bus pass from Margaret Condon in 114 Day Hall.

Women using the pass are asked to show it to the driver upon entering the bus and to remain close to the front door on the northbound run. On the southbound run, riders are requested to flag the bus with the pass at the Risley bus shelter since the drivers will only stop there on request.

## Chronicle

All items for publication in the Cornell Chronicle must be submitted to the Chronicle office, 122 Day Hall, by noon on the Monday preceding publication. Only typewritten information will be accepted.

## N.Y. and Cornell

*Continued from Page 3*

(University) Senate and alumni.

—the supervision of the budgetary and fiscal functions of the statutory colleges should at this time remain a function of the University Controller (Arthur H. Peterson), working in coordination with the new administrator for Cornell-State relations and the vice president for administration.

—a study should be made of the business and finance functions of the statutory colleges to determine whether performance and economy would be served by transfer of some of these functions to a central office.

—another study should be made to determine the desirability of moving in the direction of submitting a single overall budget to the State University although a single budget does not seem feasible at this time.

—a study should be made and a plan developed for obtaining more financial support for the statutory colleges without impairing the financial support for the endowed portion of the University.

—top priority must be given to exploring new formulas for accessory instruction.

## Text of Report

*Continued from Page 10*

subjects could, for example, well include discussion of the SUNY master plan, undergraduate goals of each group, and avoidance of educational program duplication.

(5) *To meet the Statutory College needs for financial aid to students, the Committee suggests a broad active program which would include, where feasible:*

a) State aid, in addition to the regular scholarship program which would help needy students from low income families who have been "accepted but denied aid."

b) A broadened, intensive effort at alumni annual fund raising from the Statutory College alumni. This program should be within the framework of the Annual Giving Fund, but could offer an additional inducement to some alumni who wished to specifically designate their gift to the student-aid program of the Statutory College of their choice.

### Free Medieval Music Lecture-Recital

A lecture-recital on the musical instruments of the Middle Ages and the early Renaissance will be presented at 4 p.m. Sunday in Barnes Hall Auditorium, by Mary Remnant. Miss Remnant, who lives in London, is presently on tour in the United States.

The lecture will be illustrated with color slides and instruments such as the psaltery, gittern, lute, cittern, rebec, hurdygurdy, crumhorn, pipes and the portive organ.

Miss Remnant became interested in the unusual instruments through studies in medieval history and architecture and depictions of the instruments in medieval art. She had reconstructions of the instruments made, and in 1963 she founded a group called the Dunstable Consort to insure their regular performance.

The concert is free and the public is invited to attend.

## Revision in Holiday Schedule Brings Additional Day Off

A revision in a holiday schedule released last week by the Office of University Personnel Services will result in an additional holiday "day" for most Cornell employees.

The schedule stated that the University would close for Christmas on Thursday night, Dec. 23, and re-open Tuesday, Dec. 28, giving employees two working days off.

According to Diedrich K. Willers, director of personnel services, employees are entitled to three days off for Christmas this year because Christmas falls on a Saturday and because previously announced University policy grants the calendar days before and after Christmas as a holiday.

"Deans, directors and department chairmen may grant employees who are not now scheduled for a three-day holiday at Christmas an additional day to be taken at a time mutually convenient to the individual and the department head," Willers said.

"Some shift employees may have a three-day holiday at Christmas and it will not be necessary to grant them an additional day," he noted.

Last week's memorandum to deans, directors and department chairmen also listed time off and days off for Election Day, Thanksgiving and New Year's.

New York's time-off-to-vote law authorizes registered voters to take off such time as necessary to vote, if they do not have four consecutive non-working hours in which to vote. Election Day is Tuesday, Nov. 2, with New York voting hours from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. An employee requiring time off must advise his supervisor by Friday, Oct. 29, of the time needed.

For Thanksgiving, the University will close on Wednesday night, Nov. 24 and re-open on Monday, Nov. 29. For New Year's, the University will close on Thursday night, Dec. 30 and re-open on Monday, Jan. 3.

## \$160,000 Supernova Study

# Physicists Receive Grant

Cornell has been granted \$160,000 by the National Science Foundation (NSF) for general research in theoretical astrophysics.

Edwin E. Salpeter, professor of physics and astrophysics and the principal investigator, said three of the studies will involve Zalman Barkat, William D. Watson and Jacqueline Bergeron, research associates in Cornell's Center for Radiophysics and Space Research (CRSR).

Barkat will be concerned with seeking an answer to what happens to the inner core of a supernova when it explodes. A supernova is a star that has exhausted its hydrogen supply and whose interior temperature has increased tremendously, triggering an explosion.

There is considerable controversy among astrophysicists about the inner core of the supernova. Some theorize that a neutron star is left behind after the cataclysmic stellar explosion and collapse of the inner core of the star. Others contend that nothing remains behind after the explosion. A third contention is that the supernova core collapses inward,

creating what is known as a black hole, a body in which the collapse is so great that a strong gravitational field is created, preventing matter or light from escaping from the remnant.

Watson and Salpeter will seek some answers to the question of where the complicated molecules discovered in the vast regions between the stars come from. More than a dozen such molecules have been discovered in interstellar space. The search for more interstellar molecules is expected to be aided considerably when a resurfacing of the 1,000-foot antenna of the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center in Arecibo, Puerto Rico, is completed in about two and a half years. Watson will try to determine theoretically how these molecules are formed and what destroys them.

Miss Bergeron and Salpeter will conduct theoretical studies on infrared and x-ray radiation. Some galaxies and some quasars, or quasi-stellar objects, emit infrared radiation and x-ray radiation from their centers. Miss Bergeron will calculate models of what is happening to cause such emissions.

One theory holds that there are a lot of very energetic electrons which have reacted with the infrared radiation to produce x-rays. Salpeter and Miss Bergeron predict that these same high energy electrons are converting some of the x-rays into gamma rays.

## Glee Club To Give Concert

The Cornell University Glee Club will present a concert this weekend which will be a preview of the music to be sung during their upcoming tour of Eastern Europe this January. The concert will be held at 8:15 p.m. tomorrow and Saturday in Barnes Hall Auditorium. The 60-member glee club will perform under the direction of Thomas A. Sokol, professor of music and director of choral music.

Works from the Eastern European repertory are: "Victimae Paschali Laudes," a Gregorian chant; William Byrd's "Iustorum Animae," and "Nos vos • relinquam orphanos;" Bruckner's "Ave Maria," and "Inveni David;" Woollen's



"Peace," with the text by Gerard Manley Hopkins; Bartholomew's arrangement of "Aj, lucka, lucka siroka;" Biebl's "Rhapsody on Hungarian Folk Songs;" Ralph Vaughan Williams' "The Turtle Dove," and his arrangement of Stephen Foster's "Old Folks at Home."

Also: Josquin des Prez' "Missa

"Mater Patris;" "Janacek's "Two Male Part Songs;" Leveridge's "How Jolly Are We Beggars," and arrangements of "My Lord, What a Morning," by Work; "Soon Ah Will be Done," by Dawson, and "The E-RI-E," by Forbes.

Proceeds from the concert will help finance the group's January

tour, which will cover Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, France and Amsterdam.

Tickets for the concert are available at the ticket offices at Lincoln Hall and Willard Straight Hall on campus, and at McNeil Music and Mayer's Smoke Shop in Ithaca.

## 'Mass-Produced Slum' Prevention Planners to Study Urban Housing

Cornell has received a \$76,400 grant to assist in making the expected boom in industrialized housing and urban development a social and cultural success and not an assembly line for tomorrow's ghettos and slums.

Under the grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF) the project will be carried out by the new Department of Urban Planning and Development in Cornell's College of Architecture, Art, and Planning. The project will be a two-year study of housing and new city projects, both in this country and Europe.

The study was conceived by Burnham Kelly, professor of planning and an authority on housing. It is being conducted on the premise, Kelly says: "That there is a serious neglect of the public interest in the current movement in this country towards large-scale and high-speed development approaches to the production of housing and new urban areas."

Specifically, he states that little or no consideration is being given to the inclusion of

appropriate social and community facilities in the almost overnight erection of whole neighborhoods and even cities.

Kelly pointed out that a great deal of research has already shown that satisfaction with housing is far more a result of a family's relationship to the social aspects and service facilities of a community than the quality and aesthetics of their homes.

As a result, he said, "The characteristics of housing or building systems as such will not be a concern of the study. Nor will the study be of concern with designs, construction or standards except as they may cast light on the broader social and community problems."

He indicated that he hoped to gather the necessary information and insights into how the planning of these new developments and urban areas can insure a satisfactory community environment.

The new pace of development of cities and housing in the coming decade, he said, requires that specific programs and controls be developed

## Bulletin of the Faculty

(Publication of this Bulletin is supervised by the Secretary of the University Faculty Robert M. Cotts, 315 Day Hall, 256-4843).

### Correction

In the text of the Remarks by President Corson (Chronicle, September 30) the sentence, "The Chairman of the Interim Executive Committee declined the invitation on the grounds that 'our presence as a faculty body might inadvertently give a color of legitimacy to an improper procedure for making University decisions' ", has been deleted from the record.

## Sage Notes

There seems to be a continual misunderstanding of the tax status of stipends of teaching and research assistants. The current practice of the Internal Revenue Service on teaching assistant remunerations is that the tuition and fee fellowship is tax free, but that the teaching assistant stipend is taxable income, and that the University is required to withhold taxes on the stipend.

The situation on research assistants is more complicated, and is based on an IRS ruling which states that if "graduate students are performing research directly related to the areas their degree will be conferred in, and where equivalent research is required of all candidates for the degrees involved as a condition to receiving the degrees," then the monies received are not taxable. This decision has been implemented at Cornell by assigning the title Graduate Research Assistant to all students who satisfy these conditions, and the title Research Assistant to those felt not to meet these conditions. Taxes are withheld only in the case of a Research Assistant.

If a graduate student feels that his particular case is such that his income is not taxable, he is free to make his case to the Internal Revenue Service.

## Feminist Scholars Relate Disciplines To Female Studies

Four feminists — three faculty members and a graduate student — held a panel discussion on the nature of female studies Tuesday night in Kaufmann Auditorium before an audience of about 100 persons. Each of the panelists related female studies to her academic discipline.

The panelists were: Joanna Russ, assistant professor of English; Karen A. Feeny, lecturer in neurobiology and behavior; Judith Long Laws, assistant professor in sociology and psychology, and Jane M. Camhi, a history graduate student. Moderator was Susan A. Graetz, a graduate student in psychology.

Stating that female studies is an approach to subjects that have already been studied, Russ concluded that the feminist approach must re-examine the traditional disciplines through research and through a reinterpretation of the existing academic orientation of the field.

Camhi, who cited the coverage of women in history texts, said women are frequently ignored by history, or when treated, are often dealt with inconsequentially. "As well as being an injustice to women," she said, "it is a distortion and an abortion of history."

Feeny said that feminism and biology "have a lot to do with each other," and that while "biology should have something to say to female studies, it doesn't." She concluded that female studies was necessary to spur biology into finding the facts as they relate to women.

Contrasting academic work by feminists with that of non-feminists, particularly in the social sciences, Laws discussed the disparate conclusions drawn by the two groups. Emphasizing the need for "feminist scholarship," or "scholarship with a feminist persuasion," she said the question a feminist faces in approaching her discipline is "what are you going to take for granted about women and what are you going to seek explanations for?"

"The literary tradition, in its values and outlook, is male," said Russ. Not only is there a denigration of women in literature and of women writers, but of certain kinds of experiences as well, she said.

Following the panelists presentation, the meeting was opened to questions from the floor. Among the questions, a man who did not identify himself, said that he had come to hear about "what is females studies" but that he had not heard much about it during the presentation. The audience, composed almost entirely of women, appeared incredulous at the question.



## Unit Drafts New Drug Policy

A proposed drug policy revision that would apply to all members of the Cornell community, would commit the University to helping students with drug problems and would identify specific illegal drugs that are prohibited on campus has been presented to the University Senate's Executive Committee.

The proposal was developed by the Drug Education Committee appointed by the dean of students.

The following is the proposed policy statement:

The Cornell University community views the excessive use of drugs as counter-productive and inconsistent with educational purposes of the University.

Through its residence-staff, administrators, faculty, and students the University endeavors to provide accurate information about drugs, the risks of drug usage, and current drug laws.

The University is firmly committed to assisting, to the fullest extent, those students who are experiencing problems with drugs and desire to alleviate such problems. Such assistance will include confidential counseling, medical service, and when advisable, referral to outside agencies for rehabilitation. Other members of the University community with such drug related problems are encouraged to seek help from non-University counseling services.

Persistent drug use in University owned, operated,

or affiliated facilities, which adversely affects the rights and sensitivities of other members of the University community, constitutes a cause for University disciplinary action.

The University does not condone the sale, exchange, transfer or distribution of illegal drugs. It specifically prohibits the illegal sale, exchange, transfer, or distribution of such drugs as opium, heroin, morphine, cocaine, amphetamines and barbituates.

Any information which comes to the attention of the University Safety Division concerning the possession or distribution of illegal drugs which indicates the possible commission of a felony will be promptly communicated to the Office of the Judicial Administrator and the appropriate public law enforcement agencies. The Judicial Administrator will process such cases in accordance with the appropriate judiciary proceedings. Disciplinary action by the University does not preclude criminal prosecution by a public law enforcement agency.

The University cannot prevent Federal, State or local officials from investigation and prosecution of violations of drug laws on the University campus.

Note: Adoption of this policy will necessitate appropriate changes and additions to the campus code of conduct.

## Petition Urges Law School To Hire Female Professor

A petition signed by over two-thirds of the Cornell Law School faculty urging the law school "to make a good faith effort to recruit and hire a qualified woman to join the presently all-male faculty" for 1972-73 was presented yesterday afternoon to William R. Forrester, dean of the school. The petition was sponsored by the Women's Law Coalition.

Earlier this month, a similar petition signed by 252 law students, or nearly

half of the law school student body, was presented to the dean by the coalition with copies for the Law School Advisory Council. The council, composed of distinguished Cornell law school alumni, was on campus Oct. 8 when the student petition was presented, according to Paula J. Mueller, a representative of the Women's Law Coalition.

The coalition was formed last year by women students at the law school and it is open to all women interested in the legal rights of women and in the problems they face in the legal professions, according to Mueller.

## Hearing On Quarterly Calendar

Questions and opinions about the quarterly calendar that will be presented to the University Senate in November will be heard at a public hearing at 7:30 p.m. next Thursday in the third floor lounge of Noyes Student Center.

The quarterly calendar prepared by the Senate Calendar Committee would divide the period now taken up by two semesters of about 15 weeks each into three equal parts of about 11 weeks each. The summer session would remain the same.

Details of the quarterly calendar proposal will appear in the next issue of the Chronicle.

In this calendar plan, the first quarter would begin late in September and would end before Christmas. The winter quarter would begin after New Year's Day and would end late in March, and the final quarter would begin in early April and would end in June.

If such a calendar were adopted, it could not be implemented before the 1973-74 academic year.

Members of the Senate and faculty calendar committees will be present to answer questions at the hearing.

## Ice, Lacrosse Exhibitions Set

With all of Cornell's fall sports teams on the road this coming Saturday, teams from two other seasons will fill the sports void on campus.

The Cornell lacrosse team, last year's NCAA champion, will play an exhibition game with Fairleigh-Dickinson University Saturday at 1:30 p.m. on Schoellkopf Field. It will be the first lacrosse game on the artificial turf.

Saturday night, two of Canada's top amateur hockey teams from Toronto's Metro Junior League will meet at 8 p.m. in Lynah Rink. The Dixie Beehives, the Junior B Champions of Canada, and St. Michael's Buzzers, last year's runner-up, will play a regular league game under Canadian rules. General admission is \$2, with a portion of the proceeds going to the Ken Kunken Fund.

## Open Letter

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University. The University will endeavor to ensure its position is not compromised. At the same time we are asking all members of the Cornell Community to support the preservation of free expression and free inquiry within the University in all ways possible. We also feel compelled to speak out to personally deplore and publicly condemn the actions of those few disrupters who precipitated last week's debacle.

## Career Calendar

Sign-ups are being taken now at the Career Center for recruiting visits from the following schools:

SCHOOL	RECRUITING DATE
Washington & Lee School of Law	October 21
Sacred Heart Priests & Brothers	October 22
Case Western Reserve School of Law	October 22
Thunderbird School of International Management	October 26
University of Rochester School of Management	October 27
University of Pennsylvania Wharton School of Business	October 27 (evening) and October 28

REMINDER: The registration deadline for the FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER EXAMINATION is October 31. Application forms are available at the Career Center.

## Permanent Housing Located for All

All Cornell students who were put in temporary housing facilities because of an apparent University housing shortage at the beginning of the fall semester, have found permanent housing.

"Those people who were placed (in University housing) were placed in rooms that had previously been assigned to students who cancelled or who didn't show up at all," said Ruth W. Darling, associate dean of students.

# Calendar

## October 21-31

### Thursday, October 21

11:15 a.m. NIH Biophysical-Bioorganic Lecture Series: "The Molecular Biology and Chemistry of the Immune Response." Prof. Gerald M. Edelman of The Rockefeller University. Baker 119.

4:30 p.m. Messenger Lecture Series: "Civil Disobedience in Antiquity: Children and Slaves." Dr. David Daube. (Third of a series of six.) Statler Auditorium.

4:30 p.m. Food Science Seminar. "What is the Commercial Future of Organic Foods?" Robert Rodale, President, Rodale Press. 204 Stocking Hall. Refreshments served at 4:15.

4:30 p.m. "Problems in the Mathematical Approximation of Shape Information." Prof. A. R. Forrest. Upson B-17.

7 & 9:45 p.m. \*Film. *Little Big Man* (1970) with Dustin Hoffman. Statler Auditorium. Cornell Cinema, sponsor.

8:00 p.m. Information Meeting for Grad Wives interested in law as a profession. (Other interested women welcome.) Given by women who are currently law students. Women's Law Coalition, sponsor. Seminar Room 2, Myron Taylor Hall.

8:00 p.m. \*Duplicate Bridge. Sage Cafeteria.

8:00 p.m. \*Jazz Projections concert. Sponsored by Cornell Jazz Society. Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall.

8:00 p.m. SECS movie *Birthright*. Multi-Purpose Room North Campus Union.

8:15 p.m. \*University Theatre Production. *Awake and Sing* by Clifford Odets. Willard Straight Theatre.

8:30 p.m. \*Israeli Film Evening. *The Cowboy*, a short Yiddish film about the "Old West." Main Feature *The Siege* (Ha-Matsor). An Israeli film (Hebrew with English Sub-titles) about pioneering days. Written in the aftermath of the Six-days War. Anabel Taylor Auditorium.

Willard Straight Dining Special - Oriental Night.

### Friday, October 22

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Battle of Algiers* (1966) Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Ives 120. Attendance limited to Cornell Community.

7 & 9:45 p.m. \*Film. *Little Big Man*. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Statler Auditorium. (See Oct. 21).

8:15 p.m. \*University Theatre Production. *Awake and Sing*. Willard Straight Hall Theatre. (See Oct. 21).

8:15 p.m. \*Cornell University Glee Club Concert. Thomas A. Sokol, Conductor. Barnes Hall. Tickets on sale at Willard Straight, Lincoln Hall and McNeil Music Store.

8:15 p.m. \*Film. *The People and Their Guns*. Directed by Joris Ivens. A new film on the peoples war in Laos. Sponsored by Cornell Int'l. Affairs Assoc., Kaufmann Auditorium. Attendance limited to Cornell Community.

### Saturday, October 23

5 - 7:30 p.m. \*Steak Escape. Hotel School Project, Student Cafeteria, Statler Hall.

6 - 8:00 p.m. \*Steaks Royale, Hotel School Project, Main Dining Room, Statler Hall.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Battle of Algiers*. Ives 120. Attendance limited to Cornell Community. (See Oct. 22.)

7 & 9:45 p.m. \*Film. *Little Big Man*. Statler Auditorium. (See Oct. 22.)

8:00 p.m. \*Hockey Game. Two Canadian Junior B teams. Dixie Beehives and St. Michael's will play in Lynah Rink. Sponsored by CUAA and Ithaca Hockey Boosters. \$2.00 per person - the first \$1.00 out of every ticket to go to the Ken Kunken Fund, the balance will go to cover expenses of the game.

8:15 p.m. \*University Theatre Production. *Awake and Sing*. Willard Straight Theatre. (See Oct. 21.)

8:15 p.m. \*Film. *The People and Their Guns*. Goldwin Smith D. (See Oct. 22.)

8:15 p.m. \*Cornell Univ. Glee Club Concert. Barnes Hall. (See Oct. 22.)

8:30 p.m. \*Israeli Film Evening. (See Oct. 21 for program.) Edwards Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.

### Sunday, October 24

10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Round Robin Table Tennis Matches. Sponsored by the Cornell Table Tennis Club. Open to the Public. Noyes Third Floor Lounge.

11:00 a.m. Sage Chapel Service. Brother David Steindl-Rast, O.S. B., Center for Spiritual Studies, Fairfield, Conn.

4:00 p.m. Lecture-Recital: *Music and Instruments of the Middle Ages and Renaissance*. Illustrated with slides. Mary Remnant. Sponsored by Music Dept. Barnes Hall.

5 - 8 p.m. \*The Common Market. A buffet in the Statler Main Dining Room. Meal tickets and University charge cards accepted. Open to the Cornell Community.

6:30 p.m. \*Supper Party/Theatre Party. Block seating for *Awake and Sing*. Sponsored by Hillel, 256-4227, call for reservations. One World Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.

7 & 9:15 p.m. \*Film. *Grand Illusion* (1937), directed by Jean Renoir. Statler Auditorium (French Film Series).

8:15 p.m. \*University Theatre Production. *Awake and Sing*. Willard Straight Theatre. (See Oct. 21.)

### Monday, October 25

4:30 p.m. American sculptor Mon Levinson will discuss his work. Levinson will be on campus as a visiting art critic of the Department of Art. Room 115, Franklin Hall.

8:00 p.m. \*Film. *The Marx Brothers in A Day at the Races* (1939). Ives 120. Attendance limited to the Cornell Community.

8:00 p.m. \*Duplicate Bridge. Sage Cafeteria.

8:00 p.m. Biology and Society Lecture Series. "Economics: Views on a Boomerang Economy." Bruce T. Wilkins, Asst. Prof. Dept. of Natural Resources.

### Tuesday, October 26

11:15 a.m. NIH Biophysical-Bioorganic Lecture Series: "The Molecular Biology and Chemistry of the Immune Response." Prof. Gerald M. Edelman. Baker 119.

4:30 p.m. Lecture: "A Hypothesis for the Symbiotic Origins of Parasitic Flowering Plants." Dr. P. R. Atsatt, University of California, Irvine. Sponsored by the Society of Evolutionary Botanists and Ecology. 108 Bradfield Hall.

4:30 p.m. Seminar: "Strains of *Mycoplasma*: Biology, Cultivation and Identification." Dr. Maurice C. Shepard, Chief, Bacteriology Division, Naval Medical Field Research Lab., Camp LeJeune, N.C. Sponsored by Section of Microbiology, Div. of Biological Sciences. Riley-Robb Hall 105. Coffee served at 4:15.

4:30 p.m. Messenger Lecture Series: "Civil Disobedience in Antiquity: Prophets and Philosophers." Dr. David Daube. (Fourth of a series of six.) Statler Auditorium.

7 & 9:15 p.m. Fellini's *Il Bidone* (1955) with Giulietta Masine. Goldwin Smith D. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Attendance limited to the Cornell Community.

8:15 p.m. \*Bailey Hall Concert: New York Chamber Soloists. All-Monteverdi program. Jean Hakes, Robert White and Charles Bressler, vocalists. Albert Fuller, harpsichordist; and other instrumentalists. Bailey Hall. Tickets on sale at Lincoln Hall.

Willard Straight Dining Special: Jac-O-Lantern contest - 25 pumpkins will be carved to be judged. Prizes awarded to winners.

### Wednesday, October 27

4:30 p.m. Messenger Lecture Series: "Civil Disobedience in Antiquity: Religious Minorities." Dr. David Daube. (Fifth in a series of six.) Statler Auditorium.

4:30 p.m. Freshman Soccer vs. Oswego. Soccer Field.

8:00 p.m. \*Film. *Camille* (1936) with Greta Garbo. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Ives 120. Attendance limited to Cornell Community.

8:00 p.m. Grad Wives Event. Mr. Bill McGowan from the New York Telephone Company will speak on state parks and recreation areas in the Finger Lakes area. Slides will be shown.

8:00 p.m. \*Jazz Projections concert. Sponsored by the Cornell Jazz Society. Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall.

8:15 p.m. Cornell Linguistics Circle lecture: "Grammatical Motivation for Phonological Change." By G.S. Rao. Ives 213.

### Thursday, October 28

11:15 a.m. NIH Biophysical-Bioorganic Lecture Series: "The Molecular Biology and Chemistry of the Immune Response." Prof. Gerald M. Edelman. Baker 119.

4:30 p.m. Food Science Seminar: "The Pros and Cons of Foam Plastic vs. Molded Pulp Egg Cartons and Meat Trays." Mr. Hamilton Allport, Plastics Div., Consumer Corp. of America. Stocking Hall 204. Coffee hour at 4:15.

4:30 p.m. Messenger Lecture Series: "Civil Disobedience in Antiquity: Aspirants to Statehood." Dr. David Daube. Statler Auditorium. (Last in a series of six.)

7 & 10 p.m. \*Film. *2001: A Space Odyssey* (1968). Directed by Stanley Kubrick. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Statler Auditorium.

7:30 p.m. Meeting of students planning or interested in travel to Israel over the semester break. Sponsored by Hillel Foundation. Anabel Taylor G-34.

8:00 p.m. \*Duplicate Bridge. Sage Cafeteria.

8:15 p.m. \*University Theatre Production. *Awake and Sing* by Clifford Odets. Willard Straight Theatre.

9:00 p.m. "An Introduction to Indian Music," by Jerry Amaldev. International Lounge, Willard Straight Hall.

All Day: Sale of Prints - "Roten Galleries." Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall.

### Friday, October 29

4:30 p.m. Freshman Football vs. Colgate.

7 & 9 p.m. \*Film. Super Spook Show 7 p.m. *Wait Until Dark*. 9 p.m. *Psycho*. Ives 120.

7 & 10 p.m. *2001: A Space Odyssey* (1968) Directed by Stanley Kubrick. Statler Auditorium. (See Oct. 28.)

8:00 p.m. Lightweight Football vs. Army.

8:00 p.m. Dramatic Reading. Aristophanes' *Birds* (in translation). By students and faculty of the Dept. of Classics. Sage Graduate Lounge.

8:15 p.m. \*University Theatre Production. *Awake and Sing*. Willard Straight Theatre. (See Oct. 28.)

All Day: Sale of Prints "Roten Galleries." Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall.

### Saturday, October 30

11:30 a.m. Varsity Soccer vs. Columbia. Soccer Field.

12:00 noon: Varsity Cross-country vs. Army. Moakley.

12:30 p.m. Pre-Game Sour Hour. Alice Statler Foyer. 50¢ sours.

4:00 p.m. \*Cornell Gymnastics Club Frosh-Varsity meet. Teagle Hall.

4:30 p.m. Alumni Class and Honorary Society Receptions. Barton Hall.

7 & 10 p.m. \*Film. *2001: A Space Odyssey*. Statler Auditorium. (See Oct. 29.)

7 & 9 p.m. \*Film. Super Spook Show, Double Feature: at 7 p.m. *Wait Until Dark*. 9 p.m. *Psycho*. Ives 120. Cornell Cinema, sponsor. Attendance limited to Cornell Community. (See Oct. 29.)

8:00 p.m. \*Gay Liberation Front Dance. Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall.

8:15 p.m. \*University Theatre Production. *Awake and Sing*. Willard Straight Theatre. (See Oct. 28.)

9:00 p.m. Halloween Party in Cascadilla Hall. Music, games, refreshments. All Grad Students welcome. Sponsored by G.A.C.

### Exhibits

Olin Library Rare Book Room, Gallery, Lower Level: "Historic City Plans and Views, 1493-1802." Closes Oct. 25.

University Unions Program Dept. is featuring an Art Exhibit "Photography Exhibition" by David Krathwohl and Geoffrey Holmes. Willard Straight Art Lounge.

Sperry Hall Art Show: October 24. 12 noon to 8 p.m. An Art show for students in the Ithaca area. \$125 in prizes will be awarded.

\* 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 Central Reservations, Willard Straight Hall (either through the mails or by leaving them at the Straight desk) at least ten days prior to publication of the Chronicle. The Calendar is prepared for the Chronicle by the Office of Central Reservations.